



5. INTERNATIONAL
ANATOLIAN

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CONGRESS
July 21-23, 2023
Hakkari, Türkiye

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Ayyıldız

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5. International Anatolian Scientific Research Congress

July 21-23, 2023 / Hakkari, Türkiye



Abstracts Book

Editor

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Ayyıldız

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CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

5. International Anatolian
Scientific Research Congress

DATE and PLACE

JULY 21-23, 2023
Hakkari, Türkiye

PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

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Bulgaria, Ukraine, Macedonia, Russia, Morocco, Vietnam,
Kosovo, Philippines, Romania, Hungary, Congo, Pakistan,
Georgia, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Uzbekistan, Serbia,
Ethiopia, Benin ,Albania, Argentina, Brazil

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Number Of Rejected Papers-25

The number of abstracts from foreign countries-188

The number of abstracts from Türkiye-174

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5. INTERNATIONAL ANATOLIAN

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CONGRESS
July 21-23, 2023
Hakkari, Türkiye

CONGRESS PROGRAM

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YÜKSEKOVA
Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

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Örnek: Salon-1, Yeliz KAŞKO ARICI

-Opening Speech-

Date: 21.07.2023

Ankara Time: 10.00-11.00

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

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Çukurca Governor

Ömer CİMŞİT

Yüksekova Governor

-Panel Speech-

“EL SANATLARI GENELENEĞİMİZ”

Date: 21.07.2023

Ankara Time: 11.00-12.00

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

MODERATOR

Prof. Dr. Abdulmecit CANATAK

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)

PANELIST

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BUĞRUL

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)

PANELIST

Neşe EVLİYAOĞLU

Van Olgunlaşma Enstitüsü Müdürü (Türkiye)

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



HALL-1, SESSION-1



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa ATAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bashar ALHAJAHMAD	Siirt University (Türkiye)	IOT BASED SOLAR POWERED SMART GARDEN IRRIGATION SYSTEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa ATAŞ	Siirt University (Türkiye)	ENHANCING SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY IN AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES THROUGH SIMULATION-BASED JAVA SCENARIO GENERATOR
Muhammed Said ATAŞ	Siirt University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIFFERENT LEVELS OF AUTONOMOUS DRIVING AND LANE DETECTION

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



HALL-2, SESSION-1



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Füsün GÜLSER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Fevzi ÖZGÖKÇE	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	A PLANT WITH ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: KENGER (GUNDELIA L.)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÇIĞ Zeki ERDEN Çağdaş Can TOPRAK	Siirt University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF WATER STRESS ON WHEAT QUALITY AND YIELD PARAMETERS UNDER ABIOTIC STRESS CONDITIONS
Tuncer ARSLAN Adnan DOĞAN	Van Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (Türkiye) Van Yuzuncu Yil University (Türkiye)	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WILD GRAPEVINES IN THE HAKKARI REGION AND IN TURKEY, AND STEPS TO PROTECT THEM
Prof. Dr. Füsün GÜLSER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu ÇIĞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye)	USABILITY OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN SALINE AREAS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferit SÖNMEZ Prof. Dr. Füsün GÜLSER	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	POTASSIUM SOLVENT MICROORGANISMS AND SOIL IMPORTANCE IN EFFICIENCY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mesut SİRRI	Siirt University (Türkiye)	IMPACT OF LAND USE ON BIODIVERSITY IN YÜKSEKOVA BASIN
Mesut BUDAK Harun BEKTAŞ Kübra POLAT	Siirt University (Türkiye)	NITRATE LEACHING FROM BIOCHAR AMENDED SOILS WITH TWO DIFFERENT TEXTURES

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



HALL-3, SESSION-1



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Davut EŞİT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet BARDAK	Van Yuzuncu Yil University (Türkiye)	JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC THOUGHT
Nihat OYMAN	Atatürk University (Türkiye)	REMEDIATION APPROACHES USED AFTER EARTQUAKE AS PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT APPLICATIONS AND RELIGION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Davut EŞİT	Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye)	AL-QĀDĪ ABŪ AL-ṬAYYĪB AL-ṬABARĪ AND UŞŪL AL-FĪQH
Asst. Prof. Dr. Münir ECER	Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye)	THE EVALUATION OF RE-INCLUSION OF RELIGIOUS LESSONS IN THE CURRICULUM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL EDUCATION COUNCIL DECISIONS AND DISCUSSIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bayram KANARYA	Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye)	WHAT DO WORKS NAMES SAY TO US? -An Evaluation in the Context of the Discipline of Hadith-
Gül Şeyma ÇİL	Batman University (Türkiye)	TRANSLATION PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPACT DURING THE ANDALUSIAN ERA
Kenan BULUT Sevgi TEKİN	Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye) Ministry of National Education	AN INVESTIGATION ON THE BILINGUAL FIFTH GRADERS' READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



HALL-1, SESSION-2



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zehra ALKAN Ahmet SEPİL Ahmet Regaib OĞUZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF AQUAPORIN PROTEINS IN GILL TISSUE OF BLACK MOLLY (<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>) FISH EXPOSED TO DIFFERENT SALT CONCENTRATION
Elif KAVAL OĞUZ Zehra ALKAN Ahmet Regaib OĞUZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF MUCOUS CELL CHANGES IN VAN FISH GILLS (<i>Alburnus tarichi</i> , <i>Güldenstädt, 1814</i>) TREATED WITH FLUVALINATE
Ayşe Nur AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR	Munzur University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ENZYME ACTIVITIES OF CLORPRIPHOS IN <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR Ayşe Nur AYDIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif ÖLÇÜLÜ Dr. Işıl Canan ÇİÇEK ÇİMEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba PARLAK AK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül PALA Prof. Dr. Nuran ÇIKCIKOĞLU YILDIRIM	Munzur University (Türkiye)	CALCULATION OF LC 50 VALUE IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER <i>Pontastacus leptodactylus</i> EXPOSED TO COPPER HEAVY METAL
Ayşe Nur AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR	Munzur University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ENZYME ACTIVITY OF CHLORPYPHOS ON <i>Pontastacus leptodactylus</i>
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR Ayşe Nur AYDIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif ÖLÇÜLÜ Dr. Işıl Canan ÇİÇEK ÇİMEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba PARLAK AK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül PALA Prof. Dr. Nuran ÇIKCIKOĞLU YILDIRIM	Munzur University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF LC 50 VALUES OF NANOPARTICLE COPPER IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER <i>Pontastacus leptodactylus</i>

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



HALL-2, SESSION-2



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesim SÖNMEZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eşref İNAN	Bingöl Üniversitesi University (Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION ON SPEAKING AND AUDIO-BASED ARABIC EDUCATION
Lect. Fırat KESKİN	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	THE SATISFACTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS OF HAKKARI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTENDING ERASMUS + PROGRAM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesim SÖNMEZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	A COMPARISON OF ELEGATIONS WRITTEN BY NECİP FAZİL KISAKÜREK AND MOLLA NURULLAH GODİŞKİ ABOUT THE EXECUTION OF ADNAN MENDERES
Dr. CEMA YAŞAR	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT "PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH LESSONS" AT LATELY FOUNDED UNIVERSITIES IN TURKIYE
Assoc. Prof. Süleyman BAŞARAN	Batman University (Türkiye)	PRINCIPLES OF UTILIZING PROCESS DRAMA TECHNIQUES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



HALL-3, SESSION-2



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Rafet ÇAVUŞOĞLU Mine BALKAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	ROCK ART IN HAKKÂRI: IGDELI PETROGLYPHS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan KILIÇ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	PETROGLYPHY RESEARCHES IN HAKKARI FROM PAST TO PRESENT
Güneş ÇİL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	THE USE OF FIBULA IN URARTU
Dr. Yavuz ARSLAN	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)	ALEXANDER THE GREAT ROUTE FROM ANATOLIA AND THE WARS WITH DARIUS III IN ANATOLIA
Dr. Selma SANCAK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi (Türkiye)	PLASTERED SKULL APPLICATIONS IN NEAR EAST NEOLITHICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BUĞRUL Elif Şeyma BUĞRUL	Van Yuzuncu Yıl University (Türkiye)	HAKKÂRI TRADITIONAL DOWRY BAGS CALLED TÊRIK

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 16⁰⁰ : 18⁰⁰



HALL-1, SESSION-3



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Akbar Valadbigi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Savaş BERK	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND BURNOUT LEVELS OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM AND TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN
Prof. Dr. Akbar Valadbigi	Elmi-Karbordi University (Iran)	IMPORTANCE AND IMPLICATION OF TEACHERS' RESILIENCE TRAINING
Prof. Dr. Akbar Valadbigi	Elmi-Karbordi University (Iran)	CAPITAL-ORIENTED TODAY'S UNIVERSITIES EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF STRENGTHENING SOCIAL CAPITAL IN UNIVERSITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. B. Dilara ŞEKER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	ASSESSMENT OF RISK PERCEPTION AND FACTORS INFLUENCING EARTHQUAKE RISK PERCEPTION IN HAKKARI PROVINCE FOLLOWING THE KAHRAMANMARAS EARTHQUAKE
Ferdi YAĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zöhre KAYA	Ministry of Education Hakkari (Türkiye) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	THE EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AMONG SCHOOL COUNSELLORS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kubilay ÖZER	Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	THE GLOBAL EXAM OF HEALTH POLICIES IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC
Dr. Selami KARDAŞ	Mus Alparslan University (Türkiye)	EXTRAORDINARY STORIES OF FORGIVENESS: EXPERIENCES IN-LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
Dr. Cemal TATLI	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)	RETHINKING DISTANCE EDUCATION
Dr. Tuğba TÜRKKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Burhan ÇAKICI	Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	PEER BULLYING: A FORM OF CHILD ABUSE IN SCHOOLS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 16⁰⁰ : 18⁰⁰



HALL-2, SESSION-3



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON YUKSEKOVA

Esenyurt Mah, Ipek Yolu Cad No:292/1, 00000 Yüksekova/Hakkari

HEAD OF SESSION: Sercan Semih AKUTAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Asst. Dr. Sercan Semih AKUTAY	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	ECONOMY-POLITICS OF TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY IN THE COLD WAR ERA
Res. Asst. Dr. Sercan Semih AKUTAY	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	HOLE UMBRELLA: A HISTORICAL CRITIQUE ABOUT TURKEY'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Eyüp ARTVİNLİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Leyla DÖNMEZ Prof. Dr. Eyüp ARTVİNLİ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	THE USE OF MAPS IN SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION
Res. Assist. Leyla DÖNMEZ Prof. Dr. Eyüp ARTVİNLİ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY COURSE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO MAP SKILLS
Prof. Dr. Eyüp ARTVİNLİ Res. Assist. Leyla DÖNMEZ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS IN TO THE SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE CURRICULUM
Prof. Dr. Eyüp ARTVİNLİ Res. Assist. Leyla DÖNMEZ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS IN THE CURRICULUM OF LIFE SCIENCE COURSE(1ST CLASS)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	Hitit University (Türkiye) Gaziosmanpaşa University (Türkiye)	CITY PROTEST CULTURE AND GRAPHITE ART: ATHENS STREET GRAPHITES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	Hitit University (Türkiye) Gaziosmanpaşa University (Türkiye)	THE USE OF BIBLIOTHERAPY IN THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED CHILDREN
Naciye AYNAS Cahit ATSIZ	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	THE REFLECTIONS OF THE MOTIVATIONAL LANGUAGE USED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN THE SCHOOL
Ali Aghajanli Khudaverdi	Educational Institute Of The Republic Of (Azerbaijan)	THE IMPORTANCE AND DUTIES OF RESEARCH-BASED "NATURE" SUBJECT TEACHING IN AZERBAIJAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Firas ALALI Res. Assist. Marwa JAWAD	University of Kerbala (Iraq)	PREVALENCE OF ECTOPARASITES OF FRY TILAPIA (COPTODON ZILLII) FISHES FROM EUPHRATES RIVER, IRAQ

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tülay YILDIRIM ÜŞENMEZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tülay YILDIRIM ÜŞENMEZ	Dicle University (Türkiye)	STIGMA IN MENTAL ILLNESSES AND THE ROLES OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Demet AKTAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilay GÖKBULUT	Çankırı Karatekin University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND PAIN IN WOMEN UNDERGOING COLPOSCOPY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Demet AKTAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilay GÖKBULUT	Çankırı Karatekin University (Türkiye)	USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN WOMEN'S HEALTH
Asst. Prof. Yavuz KOŞAN Asst. Prof. Şahabettin MUTLU	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND ANXIETY DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS
Res. Assist. Tubanur İNANÇ BOZKURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. B. Dilara ŞEKER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE CONCEPT OF DOOMSCROLLING AFTER THE MARAS EARTHQUAKE
Assist Prof. Dilek ULUDAŞDEMİR Res. Assist. Ayşegül AKCA	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	THE NEGATIVE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND NURSING APPROACHES ON CHILDHOOD VACCINE HESITATIONS AND REFUSAL
Res. Assist. Ayşegül AKCA Assist Prof. Dilek ULUDAŞDEMİR	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	PARENT HEALTH LITERACY IN CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING
Lect. Hilmi GÜZEL	Ardahan University (Türkiye)	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED IN FIRE FIGHTS DURING RESPONSE TO EVENTS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ARSLANTAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L
Dr. Merve SEZER KÜRKÇÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bekir ÇÖL Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra DİBEK	Mugla Sitki Kocman University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ESCHERICHIA COLI ΔYFES MUTANT TO ZINC (ZN), CADMIUM (CD) AND MERCURY (HG) HEAVY METALS
Dr. Merve SEZER KÜRKÇÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bekir ÇÖL Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra DİBEK Anara BABAYEVA	Mugla Sitki Kocman University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILES OF THE ESCHERICHIA COLI ΔYFES MUTANT TO SELECTED ANTIBIOTICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ARSLANTAŞ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Salih AĞIRTAŞ	İzmir Bakırçay University (Türkiye) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	THE STUDY OF DNA BINDING PROPERTIES WITH COBALT (II) PHTHALOCYANINE COMPLEXES CONTAINING 4-TRITYLPHENOXY GROUPS
Abubakar, Asmau Niwoye Abubakar, Ndaman. Saidu Akanya, Helmina Oluwafunmilayo Evans, Chidi Egwim	Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)	IN VIVO HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF N-HEXANE, CHLOROFORM, ETHYLACETATE, ACETONE AND AQUEOUS FRACTIONS OF HUNTERIA UMBELLATA LEAF IN STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS.
Dr. Farhat Aisha Ansari	Hygia Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (India)	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL DERIVED NANOPARTICLES: GREEN SYNTHETIC METHODS, ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND SUSTAINABILITY ASPECTS
Dr.W. Helen Dr.R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	AN ASSESSMENT ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERITY OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND CARDIAC FUNCTION AMONG TYPE – 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS
SRIRAM.R DEVI.R DR. R. SRINIVASAN MOHAMED ASHIK ALI.M AKASH.M	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	SHORT REVIEW ABOUT ACROBIOSYSTEMS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19?
Rutuja Nikam Piyush Bachhav Ganesh Sonawane	Divine College of Pharmacy (India)	GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FARM ANIMALS – A REVIEW

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mansour

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
G.P. Ashwinkumar C. Sulochana N.Sandeep	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India) Gulbarga University (India) Central University (India)	IMPACT OF THERMAL RADIATION ON AN UNSTEADY CASSON NANOFLUID FLOW OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE
Oladimeji O.A Sojobi O.A Oyeniya R.O.,A Oyejide O.T.	Federal Polytechnic (Nigeria) Moshood Abiola Polytechnic (Nigeria) Osun State College of Technology (Nigeria)	ANALYSIS OF COST OPTIMIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION IN AKURE, NIGERIA
Djamel-eddine HETTADJ Assist. Prof. Habib DJOURDEM	Relizane University (Algeria)	INVESTIGATION FOR A NONLINEAR THIRD ORDER BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
Oladimeji, O.A Akomolafe, A.A Akomolafe, M.A. Lasisi T.A Sojobi O.A Afolabi A.A	Federal University Osun State Polytechnic, Ire (Nigeria) Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta (Nigeria)	NETWORK ANALYSIS ON PHASE 1B BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTRE, FUTA, USING CRITICAL PATH METHOD (CPM) AND PROGRAM EVALUATION REVIEW TECHNIQUE (PERT)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mansour Prof. Dr. Kamal Hassan	The British University (Egypt)	ONE FORMULA FOR NON-PRIME NUMBERS: MOTIVATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS
Mamika Ujianita Romdhini Athirah Nawawi	University Mataram (Indonesia) Universiti Putra (Malaysia)	DISTANCE ENERGY OF NON- COMMUTING GRAPH FOR DIHEDRAL GROUPS
G.P. Ashwinkumar C. Sulochana N.Sandeep	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India) Gulbarga University (India) Central University of Karnataka (India)	BOUNDARY LAYER ANALYSIS OF MHD NEWTONIAN/NON-NEWTONIAN LIQUID FLOW DUE TO CURVED STRETCHING SURFACE WITH IRREGULAR HEAT SOURCE/SINK AND FRICTIONAL HEATING EFFECTS
Mg. Math. Olga Kozlovska Dr. Inna Samuilik	Riga Technical University (Latvia)	MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF GENE REGULATORY NETWORK USING THE SIGMOIDAL FUNCTION

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Subhashish Dey

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Akomolafe M. A. Ajao F. O. Oyewo O. W.	Osun State Polytechnic (Nigeria)	THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF LOW COST HOUSING CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF LAGOS STATE
Akomolafe M.A Ajao F. O.	Osun State Polytechnic (Nigeria)	ESTABLISHING FACTORS INFLUENCING BUILDING MAINTENANCE PRACTICES: NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE
Subhashish Dey	(India)	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM APPLICATIONS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CITY
Dr. Ayobami Ademola AKANMU Prof. Kolawole Taofeek GBADAMOSI Prof. Felix Kayode OMOLE	Federal University of Technology, (Nigeria)	EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PECULIARITIES ON TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE IN LAGOS, NIGERIA
Ramireddy Sushmitha	(India)	STUDY ON USE OF WASTE PLASTIC BOTTLES IN CONCRETE MIX AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE
Akomolafe M. A. Ajao F. O.	Osun State Polytechnic (Nigeria)	AFFORDABLE STRATEGY FOR USING LOCAL MATERIALS IN BUILDING: A CASE STUDY OF HOUSING THE URBAN POOR IN NIGERIA

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HALL-1, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Ali Asker BAL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mehmet Şiran GÖKDEMİR	Mardin Science High School (Türkiye)	ALBRECHT DÜRER'S "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" SEMIOTIC EXAMINATION
Prof. Ali Asker BAL	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND IMPOSSIBLE ENCOUNTERS; PAINTER MİHRİ MÜŞFİK AND COOLİE ZARO AGHA
Prof. Ali Asker BAL	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF ARTWORK; ÖMER ADİL'S "GIRLS WORKSHOP" PAINTING
Assoc. Prof. Esra KAVCI ÖZDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Gonca KARAVAR	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SIGN OUR TRADITIONAL ARTS IN THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC AND ITS EVALUATION SPECIALLY OF MANISA CLOTH
Asst. Prof. Dr. Filiz GÜRER YÜCEL	Ankara Music and Fine Arts University (Türkiye)	CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON IMPROVING THE ACOUSTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	A SURVEY ON RENOVATION FOR VAN/GÜRPINAR/HOŞAP CUPOLAS (SARI SÜLEYMAN AND HASAN BEY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	A SURVEY ON LANDSCAPE PROJECT AND RENOVATION FOR HAKKÂRİ/ŞEMDİNLİ NEHRİ (BAĞLAR) CEMETERY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan IŞIK Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih AVCİL	Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye) Çanakkale 18 Mart University (Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF SEISMIC PARAMETERS IN PROVINCES AFFECTED BY 06 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan IŞIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih AVCİL Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ	Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye) Çanakkale 18 Mart University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECTS OF THE 6 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES IN PAZARCİK (KAHRAMANMARAŞ)
Duygu YATKIN Asst. Prof. Dr. İlknur ACAR ATA	Nigde Omer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)	A SUGGESTION FOR THE REUSE OF ABANDONED HISTORIC CHURCH BUILDINGS AS THEATER STRUCTURE: NIGDE HAMAMLI (CHURCH) THEATER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emre ÇUBUKÇU	Işık University (Türkiye)	ROOF-TERRACE GARDEN IN HIGH BUILDINGS WITH WIRE FUNCTION SUSTAINABLE LIVING AREAS: EXAMPLES OF SINGAPORE
M.A Houlida Maloba Ilunga Shabnam Golkarian	Near East University (TRNC)	SUSTAINABILITY IN ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION FOR A MORE VIABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE: ANALYSIS OF THE TAJ MAHAL
Mustapha ABDULMUMINI Dr. Shabnam GOLKARIAN	Near East University (TRNC)	SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION ON THE CULTURAL TOURISM IN GOBARAU MINARET

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HALL-3, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Oladimeji O. A. Oyejide O.T Oyeniya R.O.A	Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji (Nigeria) Osun State College of Technology, Esa-Oke (Nigeria)	EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN NIGERIA
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University (Nigeria) Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	THE EFFICACY OF VIRTUAL LABORATORIES ON EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF SCIENCES: SCHOOL MANAGER'S VIEW
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute (India)	THE EFFECTIVE USE OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS
Dr. Vincenza BARRA Prof. Felice CORONA	University of Salerno (Italy)	CORPOREALITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN EXPRESSIVE AND COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE
Ramesh Prasad Adhikary	Ribhuvan University, Kathmandu (Nepal)	STUDENT PERCEPTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN THE ELT CURRICULA: A CASE STUDY OF NEPALI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO Res. Assist. Eduarda Costa FERREIRA Res. Assist. Ane Caroline de Freitas VIEIRA	State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (Portugal)	THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: IN SEARCH OF SPECIFIC LOCAL CONTENTS
Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO Res. Assist. Flavia Camille Santos ZAGO Res. Assist. Barbara Walker Santos CABRAL	State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (Portugal)	THE FEMININE: BETWEEN THE AESTHETIC MARKET AND IMPOSSIBLE BEAUTY
Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO Res. Assist. Giovana Sampaio CASTRO Res. Assist. Michel Angelo Francisco HONORATO	State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (Portugal)	ETHICAL-MORAL ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGY IN SAINT AUGUSTINE
Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO Res. Assist. Lais Fernanda Podscian GAVIOLI	State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (Portugal)	PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND THE BRAIN: IMPACTS ON MEMORY AND ATTENTIONAL CAPACITIES
Prof. Dr. Jose A. R. CEMBRANOS Diego TESSAINER-BONET	Cembranos Complutense University of Madrid (Spain)	ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL CONTENTS

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HALL-4, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe Giurgiu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Major Gheorghe Giurgiu Prof. Dr. Med Manole Cojocaru	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine (Romania) Titu Maiorescu University (Romania)	NEW HORIZONS IN PSORIASIS MANAGEMENT: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW
Gergana Zaemdzhikova	Forest research institute Sofia (Bulgaria)	A STUDY ON THE HIBERNATION PERIOD OF SUMMER AND WINTER FORM OF THAUMETOPOEA PITYOCAMPA
Assoc. Prof. Ihor PONOMARENKO Maryna MELNYK	Kyiv National University (Ukraine)	USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL MARKETING TOOLS IN AGRITOURISM
Gergana Zaemdzhikova	Forest research institute Sofia (Bulgaria)	STUDY ON FLIGHT OF THE SUMMER AND WINTER FORM OF PINE PROCESSIONARY MOTH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurten Kala Dauti Kamela Sulaj	International University of Struga (Macedonia)	LEGAL REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL CONCENSSIONS IN THE REPUBLIK OF ALBANIA
Sameh A. Abdelnour	Zagazig University (Egypt)	ANIMAL BREEDERS KNOWLEDGE IN TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE
Alexandrov V.S.	Kazan National Research Technical University (Russia)	APPLICATION OF THE NOISE ANALYSIS METHOD TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF CROPS FOR THE ECONOMIC AND CONSUMER COMPONENT
Dr. Hassane ABD-DADA Prof. Dr. Said BOUDA Prof. Dr. Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University (Morocco)	ARE ISSR MARKERS EFFICIENT TO INVESTIGATE THE GENETIC DIVERSITY AND THE VARIATION ACCORDING TO THE MOUNTAIN RANGE, MOUNTAIN VERSANT TYPE AND ALTITUDE AMONG NATURAL POPULATIONS OF EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA O.BERG IN MOROCCO?
Musa. Fatima M. M. Umar Umar Fatima Jummai Ahmed, Maryam	Kaduna State University (Nigeria)	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF Adansonia digitata LEAF AND STEM AGAINST SOME CLINICAL ISOLATES OF Escherichia coli AND Staphylococcus aureus
OJELERE, Sekinat Aina	Federal University (Nigeria)	GROWTH PARAMETERS OF TWO TROPICAL GRASSES AS INFLUENCED BY MANURE TYPE

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HALL-5, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Habil. Laura Diaconu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nguyen THI HANG Ngo THI NGOC MAI Truong THI VIET PHUONG	Thai Nguyen University (Vietnam) Phuong Dong University (Vietnam)	DEVELOPING A DIGITAL ENTERPRISE BASED ON A MULTICHANNEL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SOLUTION
Nguyen MANH HUNG Nguyen THI HANG	Thai Nguyen University (Vietnam)	RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTED VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN RECREATING RURAL TOURISM SCENES TO SERVE LOCAL TOURISM ACTIVITIES
PhD C. Ass. Simeana Beshi PhD Ass. Driola Susuri	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren (Kosovo)	ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY PARLIAMENT'S ROLE IN KOSOVO'S BUDGET PROCEDURE
Venet Shala Demir Lima Qamil Xhaferi	University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti" (Kosovo)	BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CASE STUDY WITH BUSINESS IN KOSOVO
Mary Grace S. Baldomero Shaina J. Gutual Ayessa V. Zulita Prof. Najah Abdulah	The University of Mindanao (Philippines)	RETAIL STRATEGY MIX AND PROFITABILITY AMONG MARKET VENDORS IN PANABO CITY
Ardi Ahmeti Yllka Ahmeti Albina Kalimashi	University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" (Kosovo) University of Tetovo (North Macedonia)	SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE AND ROE ANALYSIS: AN APPLIED STUDY ON KOSOVO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES USING THE PRAT MODEL
Prof. Habil. Laura Diaconu	"Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi (Romania)	UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE SERVICES' QUALITY OF THE LOW-COST AIRLINES ON ROMANIAN PASSENGERS IN TIMES OF HEALTH CRISIS
Prof. Habil. Laura DIACONU Prof. Habil. Cristian C. POPESCU Assoc. Prof. Habil. Mihai-Bogdan PETRISOR	"Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi (Romania) "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi (Romania)	THREATS OF THE HEALTH CRISIS ON EMERGING COUNTRIES. CASE STUDY
Arbana Sahiti Ramushi Muhamet Aliu Sevdie Alshiqi Arben Sahiti	University of Pristina (Kosova) University of Kadri Zeka (Kosova)	ANALYSIS OF CREDIT RISK IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERIOD 2010- 2022. CASE STUDY COMMERCIAL BANKS OF KOSOVO

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HALL-1, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Aysenur ÖGEDEY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray ÖZŞEKER	Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)	SPATIAL AND TEMPORARY DYNAMICS OF TOXIC METAL POLLUTION IN TRABZON (AKÇAABAT) CURRENT COASTAL SEDIMENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray ÖZŞEKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Coşkun ERÜZ Bilal ONMAZ	Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF THE TEMPORARY DYNAMICS OF MACRO MARINE LITTER ON SOUTHEASTERN BLACK SEA BEACHES; A CASE STUDY OF TRABZON (AKÇAKALE-MERSİN) BEACH
Dr. Aysenur ÖGEDEY Prof. Dr. Ensar OĞUZ	Munzur University (Türkiye) Atatürk University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS ON TURBIDITY REMOVAL FROM LEACHATE WATER BY ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS
Dr. Aysenur ÖGEDEY Prof. Dr. Ensar OĞUZ	Munzur University (Türkiye) Atatürk University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS ON AMMONIA NITROGEN (NH ₃ -N) REMOVAL FROM LEACHATE WATER BY ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdulmelik ARAS Özcan ÖNER	Iğdır University (Türkiye)	BIOMONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION
Lect. Murat ERGİNYÜREK Prof. Dr. M. Taner ŞENGÜN	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye) Fırat University (Türkiye)	A GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF THE SHORES OF LAKE ERÇEK
Khadija Zahidi Safaa khattabi rifi Ilham Nassri Salah Souabi	Hassan II University (Morocco)	OLIVE OIL MILL WASTEWATER TREATMENT BY COAGULATION
Nura Isyaku Bello	Aliko Dangote University (Nigeria)	WATER SECURITY AND SUSTAINABILITY THREATS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA -A CRITICAL REVIEW

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HALL-2, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SEÇGİN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Alper KİRAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF AIR CONDITIONER WORKING TIMES FOR ANTALYA IN THE COOLING SEASON
Alper KİRAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMISSIONING TIMES OF CENTRAL AND INDIVIDUAL COOLING SYSTEMS IN THE COOLING PERIOD FOR ESKIŞEHİR PROVINCE FOR 24 HOURS OF EACH MONTH IN THE SEASON
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SEÇGİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vedat TAŞDEMİR	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye) Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Türkiye)	OPTIMIZATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN MDF MILLING PROCESS
Bagdalyet YERMURAT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SEÇGİN	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PART MANUFACTURED WITH PLA FILAMENT IN A FDM TYPE PRINTER
Tayfun ORHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF HEATING, COOLING, AND COMBINATION BOILER OPERATION TIMES FOR THE PROVINCE OF ANKARA
Tayfun ORHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE OPERATING TIMES OF HEATING SYSTEMS FOR 24 HOURS OF EACH MONTH IN THE SEASON OF AYDIN

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HALL-3, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr.Samir Ladaci

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Akancksha Vishwakarma Ratnesh Tiwari Vinod Kumar Singh	Raman University Kota Bilaspur (India)	DUAL NOTCH TRIANGULAR SLOTTED WEARABLE ANTENNA FOR BIO MEDICAL APPLICATION
Soharab Kumar Diwakar Ratnesh Tiwari Vinod Kumar Singh	C.V. Raman University (India) S.R. Group of Institutions (India)	CIRCULAR SLOTTED ANTENNA USING FLEXIBLE MATERIAL FOR WIDE BAND APPLICATION
B. Zaidi A. Bekhouche I. Ghodbane N. Houaidji	University of Batna (Algeria) University of Annaba, (Algeria)	THE EFFECT OF SOLAR RADIATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SOLAR CELLS BASED ON AMORPHOUS SILICON
Nehhal Soukaina Abrouki Younes Mabrouki Jamal Miloudia Slaoui Abdelkader Anouzla Hayat Loukili Mohammed Salah El Hajjaji Souad	Mohammed V University (Morocco) Hassan II University (Morocco) Chouaib Doukkali University (Morocco)	PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN WATER
Dr. Pokkuluri Kiran Sree Smt SSSN Usha Devi N Dr. PB Raja Rao Dr M Prasad Mr Ch.Phaneendra Varma Mr. G.Ramesh Babu	Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (India)	DEEP LEARNING FOR CANCER PREDICTION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
Abdelkader BOUAZZA	University of Tiaret (Algeria)	OPTIMIZATION OF THE CATHODIC SPUTTERING PROCESS FOR FABRICATING THIN FILM MATERIALS USED IN MODERN PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS
Yousra OUNZA Reda MOUBAH	Hassan II University (Morocco)	INVESTIGATING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TRANSPORT AND MAGNETISM IN LAYERED PEROVSKITE MANGANITE LaCaBiMn2O7
Nirav D. Mehta Dr. Piyush R. Patel	Sankalchand Patel University (India) Indashil University, Kadi (India)	A REVIEW ON APPLICABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ALGORITHMS FOR BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE
Kenza Khedache, Feriel Bouhounali Prof. Dr.Samir Ladaci Prof. Dr.Zehor Belkhatir	National Polytechnic School (Algeria)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PD AND NMPC REGULATORS DESIGN FOR QUADROTOR CONTROL

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Sándor Földvári

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University (Hungary)	PRIVATE, BOURGEOIS ASSOCIATIONS AS THOSE WHO INCREASED THE ORTHODOX BOOK CULTURE IN THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH IN THE 16/17 TH CENTURIES
Dániel Váradi László Pítlík	Kodolányi János University (Hungary)	MEASURING HOMOGENEITY OF COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BASED ON SIMILARITY ANALYSES
N'ZAMBI-MIKOULOU Donald MASSALA Hubert Franck Lylian MBON Armel	Marien Ngouabi University, (Congo)	THE IMPACTS OF BLACK AMERICANS' BLEACHING IN GEORGE SCHUYLER'S BLACK NO MORE
Ahmed Mohammad Abdou	University of Duhok (Iraq)	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION (TURKEY AND SYRIA AS A MODEL)
Sri Padma Kanta Mishra Prof. Deepak Bansal	Indian Institute of Finance (India)	ECONOMICS OF OIL PRICES AND DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER UNCERTAINTY: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Dr. Hidayat Ullah Khan	National University of Modern Languages (Pakistan)	HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) APPLICATIONS CAN AFFECT TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS: A STUDY FOCUSING ON THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Oyediran, Wasiu Oyeleke	Federal University (Algeria)	AWARENESS ON NIGERIA- INITIATIVE FOR CLIMATE ACTION JUST GENDER INCLUSIVE TRANSITION (ICAT JGIT) PROJECT AMONG NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS, ABUJA
Payal Miteshbhai Siddhpura Dr. Ashvin Solanki	Saurashtra University (India)	PREDICTION MODEL FOR FINANCIAL DISTRESS: USING PROPOSED DATA MINING
Prof. Süreyya YİĞİT	New Vision University Tbilisi (Georgia)	THE SIGNIFICANCE AND LEGACY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 21.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: K.R.Padma

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Muhammad Kamran Abdullah Bin Khalid Muhammad Danish Muneeb Sohail Hussain	Baqai Medical University, Karachi- (Pakistan) Dow University of Health Sciences (Pakistan) Ziauddin University, Karachi (Pakistan)	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PREMALIGNANT AND MALIGNANT UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL LESIONS AMONG PATIENTS PRESENTING FROM A RURAL COMMUNITY IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN
Vinaytosh Mishra Mohita G Sharma	Gulf Medical University (India)	NECESSARY CONDITION ANALYSIS FOR DIGITAL LEAN IN HEALTHCARE TAKING COVID-19 INTO ACCOUNT
K.R.Padma K.R.Don P.Josthna	Women's University Bharath University (India)	EMERGING UPDATES ON TRACKING NEW LANDSCAPES IN NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND OVARIAN CANCER THERAPY
Rima SAAD BOUZID Radhia BOUZIDI Donia HELLAL Hachani KHADRAOUI Ghania BELAALOU	Batna 2 University (Algeria)	STUDY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, PROGNOSTIC AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCER
Dr. Kamal Arora	Government Medical College	ANTEROLATERAL TIBIAL PLATING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TIBIAL PILON FRACTURES
Ms Daniyah Zehra Hussain Ms Warisha Zehra Hussain Ms Urooj Fatima	Liaquat National Medical College and Hospital (Pakistan) Highbrow College (Pakistan) Jinnah University for Women (Pakistan)	A RESEARCH STUDY ON THE ESSENTIALITY OF MEDICAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS AT PUBLIC SECTOR KARACHI, PAKISTAN
Dr. Sara ABOULAGHRAS Prof. Dr. TAGHZOUTI Khalid	Mohammed V University (Morocco)	HLA DQ/DR IN ADULT MOROCCAN PATIENTS WITH CELIAC DISEASE.
Md. Abdus Salam Md. Yusuf Al-Amin Moushumi Tabassoom Salam Jogendra Singh Pawar Naseem Akhter Ali A. Rabaan Mohammed A. A. Alqumber	Internatioanl Islamic University (Malaysia)	ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE: A GROWING SERIOUS THREAT FOR GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 22.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal KAZU Res. Assist. Kerem AKTAŞ	Fırat University (Türkiye) Hakkari University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATIONS AND MEANING AND PURPOSE OF LIFE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS
Prof. Dr. Kürşat YENİLMEZ Belgin KÖRMUTLU	Eskişehir Osman Gazi University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENTATION OF GEOMETRY CONCEPTS IN ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS COURSE (5-8) MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOKS
Atilla BOZKURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)	SCHOOL CLIMATE FROM THE VIEWS OF STUDENTS
Alparslan GÜLTEKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)	SCHOOL CLIMATE FROM THE VIEWS OF PARENTS
Hasan YILDIZ Çiğdem ARSLAN	Uludağ University (Türkiye)	EXAMINING SIXTH-GRADE STUDENTS' PROBLEM-SOLVING AND PROBLEM- POSING ACTIVITIES IN ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS
Belgin KÖRMUTLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Munise SEÇKİN KAPUCU	Eskişehir Osman Gazi University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEXTBOOK CONTENTS IN TERMS OF GAINING DISASTER AWARENESS
Dr. Hasan BOZKAYA	Hatay Provincial Directorate of National Education (Türkiye)	PROCESSING THE CONTENT OF NATURAL DISASTER IN THE SOCIAL STUDIES 5 TH GRADE COURSEBOOK

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 22.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan KARAKAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÇEVİRİM KAYA	Sakarya Applied Sciences University (Türkiye)	THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL PROBLEM RELATED TO COCARD IN THE TOURIST GUIDANCE PROFESSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan KARAKAŞ Süleyman Alperen AKDOĞAN	Bartın University (Türkiye)	INNOVATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan KARAKAŞ Mustafa FİNDİK	Bartın University (Türkiye)	BARTIN AMASRA CRUISE TOURISM POTENTIAL
Prof. Dr. Svetozar KRSTIC Dragan JEREMIC	University Metropolitan (Serbia) Ministry of Trade (Serbia)	RURAL TOURISM - ONE OF THE SUPPORTS OF SERBIA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Yasəmən Əli qızı Əliyeva	Azerbaijan Cooperation University (Azerbaijan)	COMMUNICATION OF THE LEADER IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION PROCESS ABILITY TO ENTER
Hüsynova Xavər Abdülməcrid	Azerbaijan Cooperation University (Azerbaijan)	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT THEORIES IN MODERN ECONOMY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sulhi ESKİ	İstanbul Gelişim University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nezihe BULUT UĞURLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Uzm. Dr. Zeynep Belma ŞENLİK	Ankara Provincial Health Directorate (Türkiye)	HEALTHY AGING
Uzm. Dr. Tuğba ÖZDEMİRKAN	Ankara Provincial Health Directorate (Türkiye)	HYPERTENSION AND HEALTH LITERACY
Prof. Dr. Nezihe BULUT UĞURLU Assoc. Prof. Fatma BİRGİLİ Uzm Hem. Güllü YAZKAN	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Türkiye)	DISASTER STATUS AND OLD AGE
Prof. Dr. Nezihe BULUT UĞURLU Assoc. Prof. Fatma BİRGİLİ Uzm Hem. Güllü YAZKAN	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Türkiye)	AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DEMENTATION: MEMORY THERAPY APPLICATION
Dr. Hakan GÖKGÖZ	Kırklareli University (Türkiye)	A RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP ON PERCEPTION OF HAPPINESS AT WORK
Assist. Prof. Şehadet BULUT Res. Assist. Servet ALP Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih BUDAK	Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye) Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (Türkiye) University of Health Sciences (Türkiye) Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	A RESEARCH TO INVESTIGATE WORK OVERLOAD, COMPASSION FATIGUE, JOB SATISFACTION AND INTENTION TO QUIT
Sebahat KUŞLU Ayşe EMİNOĞLU	Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	DIGITAL BURNOUT LEVELS OF NURSING STUDENTS
Ayşe EMİNOĞLU Ayşe Sebahat KUŞLU	Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS REGARDING INSTRUCTOR CARE

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Nguyen Huy Hoang

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Dervish Alimi	University of Tetova (North Macedonia)	LINGUISTIC ABUNDANCE AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE HISTORIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Amna Jan Wajid Ullah Khan Fahad Masood	Abasyn University (Pakistan)	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF URDU SENTENCES WRITTEN IN ROMAN ENGLISH
Maria Taj Muhammad Nasir Uddin Khan	University of Karachi (Pakistan) Jinnah University for women (Pakistan)	CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT BY USING NATURAL SURFACTANTS WITH BETTER SURFACTANT PROPERTIES THAN SYNTHETIC ONES.
Henos Ejigu Dawit Asrat Tiruwork Tamiru	Bahir Dar University (Ethiopia)	STUDENT'S SELF-PERCEIVED LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE ON SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT IN EARLY GRADES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND ITS PROSPECTS
Sévérin M. MEHOUEYOU Amadou SALAMI Israël Sunday DOTCHAMOU	University of Abomey-Calavi (Benin)	EXPLORING THE USE OF APPROPRIATE MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIVE CAPACITY OF LEARNERS IN BENIN
Srishti Agarwal	(India)	EXAMINATION OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Jimmy, AKOH	(India)	PARTICIPATORY VIDEO FOR SAFER HEALTH: THE PAIKON KORE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION PROJECT IN PERSPECTIVE
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University (Viet Nam)	SOME LEGAL ISSUES ABOUT COMMON PROPERTY OBLIGATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AND WIFE AND SEPARATE PROPERTY OBLIGATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University (Viet Nam)	MARRIAGE TERMINATED AS DECLARED TO BE DEAD BY COURT UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. ANIL LAL S

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ekpenyong Akanimo Udofia Bassey Efiang Asanga Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic (Nigeria) University of Uyo (Nigeria)	ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF HEAVE COMPENSATION IN OFFSHORE FLOATING CRANES
Ammar MRABTI Nouredine OUELAA Ramdane YOUNES Tarek Kebabsa Zakariya OUELAA	University 8 Mai 1945 (Algeria) Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University (Algeria) The Higher School of Industrial Technologies (Algeria)	GEAR AND BEARING FAULT DETECTION THROUGH VIBRATORY ANALYSIS: SIGNAL, SPECTRUM, ENVELOPE, EMD, AND VMD
Elena Sierikova Elena Strelnikova Denys Kriutchenko	National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv, (Ukraine)	SHELL STRUCTURES INTERACTING WITH LIQUID AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN BIOMECHANICS
Jonit Stephen Sagaya Aurelia	Christ University (India)	SIMULATION OF INTERNET OF THINGS: CORRELATION, CONTRAST AND EXPLORATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. ANIL LAL S	National Institute of Technology (India)	INVERSE GAS DYNAMICS TABLES FOR THE ISENTROPIC EXPANSION OF A GAS DUE TO AREA CHANGE AND FLOW DEFLECTION
Ishpreet Singh Chouhan Navrajanbir Singh Kalsi	The Senior Study-II School (India) Guru Harkrishan Sen. Sec. Public School (India)	TRIBOELECTRIC CHARGING BASED ELECTRICITY GENERATION FOR SELF- POWERED BATTERY-LESS DEVICES
KEBABSA Tarek Chanez CHEBICHEB Ammar Mrabti Babouri Mohamed Khemissi	University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma (Algeria)	NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF A DOUBLE GEAR FAULT AND CALCULATION OF SCALAR INDICATORS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 22.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa AKMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa AKMAN	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	CONFIRMATION OF A FALSE CLAIM BASED ON ZEMAHSHARI FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARBITRATION OF RABITAYI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa AKMAN	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	SALEH B. MAHDI AL-MAQBILI (D.1108/1696) AND THE WORLD OF THOUGHT
Assist. Prof. Mehmet Selim AYDAY	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF OMAR FAVZI MARDIN'S WORK ANNOTATED AND CLASSIFIED TURKISH TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN ACCORDING TO THEMES
Yücel KARAHASANOĞLU Prof. Dr. Burhan BALTAÇI	Kastamonu University (Türkiye)	MANISA WRITTEN WORKS LIBRARY REGISTERED AT 45 HK 4663/7 MANUSCRIPT VERSE EXPLANATION AND ITS EVALUATION IN TERMS OF EXEGESIS (TEFSİR) SCIENCE

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ömer SEZER Ahmet ALAN	Dicle University (Türkiye) Ahmet Yasevi University (Kazakhstan)	CHINA'S EFFECTS ON THE TURKIC WORLD: THE EXAMPLE OF TURKESTAN
Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY Semra CAN	Gaziantep University (Türkiye)	LOOKING AT THE FORMATION OF THE DIASPORA WITH THE NETWORK THEORY: THE EXAMPLE OF THE TURKISH DIASPORA IN GERMANY
Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY	Gaziantep University (Türkiye)	ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION: AN EVALUATION ON THE CHINA ECONOMY AND ALIBABA COMPANY
Müjgan GÜNEŞ Pelin ALİYEV	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE- INDUCED MIGRATION ON WOMEN AND THE STRATEGIES OF WOMEN TO COPE WITH THE CHALLENGES OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS: THE CASE OF THE 6 FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKES
Aslıhan BEDIER	Marmara University (Türkiye)	EFFECT OF TURKIYE'S HEALTH DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC TO COUNTRY'S SOFT POWER
Lect. Dr. Mert Mahir GÖZ	Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF THE 1 MARCH 2003 MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES
Merve TEKİN ÇOLAK	Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)	TRANSFORMATION OF GERMANY ON THE AXIS OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR
Res. Assist. Abdullah AKGÜL Prof. Dr. Ercan SEYHAN	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF "VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION" AS A TYPE OF PERMANENT SOLUTION TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 22.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asist. Prof. Dr. Serkan Ali AKARSU Prof. Dr. Fatih Mehmet KANDEMİR	Atatürk University (Türkiye) Aksaray University (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF SLYMARIN ON METHOTREXATE-INDUCED TESTICULAR DAMAGE
Süleyman KOZAT	Van Yuzuncu Yıl University (Türkiye)	FLUID THERAPY IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES OF CAT AND DOGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin ŞEKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN	Munzur University (Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS FOR FISH HEALTH
Assist. Prof. Ömerhan DÜRRANİ	Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)	LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS AND CONDITION FACTORS OF FARMED RAINBOW TROUT, BROOK TROUT AND BROWN TROUT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeniz ÖZİŞ ALTINÇEKİÇ Dr. Funda ERDOĞAN ATAÇ	Bursa Uludag University (Türkiye) Ege University (Türkiye)	LAMB WELFARE in the NEONATAL PERIOD
Serdar Murat YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal BULUT	Fırat University (Türkiye)	FOOD USE OF MACRO AND MICRO ALGAE
Assist. Prof. İbrahim Samet GÖKÇEN Örge NATUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem KUZUCU	Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye)	IMPORTANCE OF VITICULTURE IN KİLİS PROVINCE
Darwin H Pangaribuan Yohannes C Ginting Agus Karyanto M Syamsoel Hadi Afifa Meilin N Prayogo Danang	Lampung University (Indonesia)	THE EFFECT OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER BASED ON GOAT URINE, MORINGA LEAF, AND BANANA STEM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUSTARD GREENS (Brassica rapa L.) AND PAKCOY (Brassica rapa L.)

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Aida Buza

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shabbir Hussain Saqib Ali Saira Shahzadi Muhammad Nawaz Tahir Sadaf Ramzan "Muhammad Shahid"	Khwaja Fareed University (Pakistan) Quaid-i-Azam University (Pakistan) GC University (Pakistan) University of Sargodha (Pakistan)	SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPY, XRD AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF HOMO- AND HETEROBIMETALLIC COMPLEXES WITH POTASSIUM-1 DITHIOCARBOXYLATOPIPERIDINE-4- CARBOXYLATE
Ghulam Ali	University of Peshawar (Pakistan)	KINETIC ANALYSIS AND PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION OF THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF PLASTIC WASTE
Res. Assist. Aida Buza Prof. Dr. Arleta Rifati Nixha Prof. Dr. Mustafa Arslan	University of Prishtina (Kosovo) University of Sakarya (Türkiye)	DISCOVERY OF NOVEL BENZENESULFONAMIDES INCORPORATING 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE SCAFFOLD
Boughedir Nadia Bailliche Zohra	University of Tlemcen (Algeria) University of Aint émouth(Algeria)	THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY WAS EVALUATED IN THE TOTAL ESTÉRIFICATION OF FATTY ACIDS, CHOSEN AS MODEL MOLÉCULES OF VOCS
Asma Amjlef Salaheddine Farsad Ayoub Chaoui Aboubakr BEN HAMOU Said Et-Taleb Noureddine El Alem	Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)	POLYANILINE COATED QUARTZ SAND (QS@PANI) AS AN ADSORBENT COMPOSITE FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Divya L. Chouhan Shikhil S. Wanjari Manish M Katiya	(India)	NANOPARTICLES IN ORGANIC CONDENSATIONS REACTIONS: A REVIEW

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muhammad Faisal

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lawrence N. Okwuosa Anuli B. Okoli Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria Nsukka	PSALMS 16:4 AND INTERNET FRAUDSTERS IN CHRISTIAN DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA
Dr Sajna S	University College Thiruvananthapuram Kerala (India)	PHILISOPHY OF THE BHAGAVAD GITA AND THE QURAN.
PhD Asunta Toromëni	University of Tirana (Albania)	DIGITAL NOMADISM ALBANIA'S STEPS
Dr. Pyali Chatterjee Prof. (Dr). Shailesh N Hadli	The ICFAI University (India) Dharmashastra National Law University Registrar	BEYOND BIOLOGY: THE CRUCIAL DIALOGUE ON POSTHUMOUS SPERM RETRIEVAL IN SOCIETY AND LAW
Shuaeeb, A. I. Babagana, M. Yahaya, F. Ndatsu, A. Abdullahi, M. K.	Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)	INFLUENCE OF INTERNET LIBRARY ON STUDENTS (A CASE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY, MINNA).
Pooja Yadav	Galgotias University (India)	SAFEGUARDING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH PATENT LAWS IN INDIA
Dr. Muhammad Faisal	Ministry of Human Rights Commission (Pakistan)	PAKISTANI INSTITUTES CAN MANAGE THE INTERNET WORK IN DARK FIBER
Md. Ibrahim Khalil Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin S Senathirajah Saif Ahmed Dr. Rasheedul Haque	MAHSA University (Malaysia) Inti International University (Malaysia)	EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP ON SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISE'S PERFORMANCE
Md. Ibrahim Khalil Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin S Senathirajah Saif Ahmed Dr. Rasheedul Haque	MAHSA University (Malaysia) Inti International University(Malaysia)	ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADING ON SME'S PERFORMANCE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 22.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: PhD. Erşan Ömer YÜZER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. PhD. Erşan Ömer YÜZER Asst. Prof. Sami ŞİT Lect. Emrah HARMANCI Assoc. Prof. Ali ERDUMAN Asst. Prof. Altuğ BOZKURT Lect. Yusuf SOYVURAL Lect. Evren TAŞ	Hakkari University (Türkiye) Sakarya University (Türkiye) Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD EFFECTS AT HAKKARI UNIVERSITY ZEYNEL BEY CAMPUS
Lect. PhD. Erşan Ömer YÜZER Asst. Prof. Altuğ BOZKURT	Hakkari University (Türkiye) Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	SOLAR RADIATION PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH BASED ON VARIOUS METEOROLOGICAL VARIABLES
Fatma ALTINTAŞ Meltem DELİMANLAR Mahmed Sari NJJAR Prof. Dr. Ahmet KOLUMAN Sena Nur KARAGÖZ Yusuf BALSEVER Erdem TURHAN Abdullah Berk İNCE	Pamukkale University (Türkiye) Vestel Household Appliances, R&D Center, Manisa, Türkiye)	ELECTROLYSIS AND USAGE IN ENGINEERING
Rabiye CEYLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil Murat ÜNVER Assist. Prof. Dr. Faruk ULAMIŞ	Kırkkale University (Türkiye)	DESIGN OF PROXIMITY FUZE USING SINGLE CARD COMPUTER
Asst. Prof. Dr. Erman ÖZER	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (Türkiye)	COMBI BOILER CONTROL USING FUZZY LOGIC TECHNIQUE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Erman ÖZER	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (Türkiye)	DEEP LEARNING-BASED SYSTEM FOR ANOMALY DETECTION IN REAL NETWORKS
Asst. Prof. Muhammet Emin ŞAHİN Res. Assist. Fatma Nur ORTATAŞ	Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)	REAL-TIME TRAFFIC SIGN DETECTION WITH YOLOV6 MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. İrem ŞENYER YAPICI Assist. Prof. Dr. Ceren KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rukiye UZUN ARSLAN	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)	ELECTROCARDIOGRAM BASED PATIENT FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM DESIGN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KOCA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	SECURITY VULNERABILITIES IN METAVERSE

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Necla ÇAĞLARIRMAK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Kenan PALA	Amasya University (Türkiye)	LOCAL RECIPES FROM TRADITION TO THE FUTURE: AMASYA CUISINE
Prof. Dr. Saime KÜÇÜKKÖMÜRLER Res. Assist. Firuze CEYLAN Neslihan YAVUZ Dilek SARAÇ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	WILD EDIBLE PLANTS AND THEIR TRADITIONAL USE IN THE KITCHEN: THE CASE OF KADIRLI
Prof. Dr. Necla ÇAĞLARIRMAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Zeki HEPÇİMEN	Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)	FOOD SAFETY PARAMETERS OF DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES A PRODUCT CANDIDATED FOR GEOGRAPHICAL MARKING IN TRABZON, AHO CHEESE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif ŞEN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN SOME QUALITY PROPERTIES OF FERMENTED ALMOND MILK SAMPLES PRODUCED BY ADDING ORANGE JUICE IN DIFFERENT RATIOS DURING THE STORAGE PERIODS
Gülseven DURAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Mutlu ÇEVİK	Munzur University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PROBIOTIC BEVERAGES PRODUCED BY ADDING ORANGE JUICE IN DIFFERENT RATIO DURING THE STORAGE PERIODS
Gülseven DURAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Mutlu ÇEVİK	Munzur University (Türkiye)	POLLEN MORPHOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS OF ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT <i>Nerium oleander</i> L. (Apocynaceae) TAXON GROWING IN ESKİŞEHİR/TÜRKİYE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Okan SEZER Prof. Dr. İsmühan POTOĞLU ERKARA	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali YILDIRIM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Özgür YAVUZ Dr. İskender GÜLER	AU Institute of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS OF TOKAT SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Egemen EREN Assist. Prof. Dr. Zühal YURTSIZOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	ETHICAL APPROACHES IN ANCIENT SPORTS AND OLYMPICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali YILDIRIM Assist. Prof. Dr. Tugay YILMAZ	Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF THE SPORTS CONTINUOUS SELF-CONFIDENCE LEVELS OF FOOTBALLERS
Lect. Oğuzhan BOZKURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yahya DOGAR	İnönü University (Türkiye)	AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDIES ON "INTERNAL FOCUS-EXTERNAL FOCUS IN ATTENTION FOCUS" IN WEB OF SCIENCE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS
Msc. Esmeralda Beshi Msc. Mark Dodaj	Sports University of Tirana, (Albania)	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROFILE IN FEMALE FOOTBALL IN TIRANA, ALBANIA
Dr. Blerina Aliaj Alesja Lleshi Dr. Mirjeta Cenaj	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	A COMPARISON OF THE ANXIETY LEVEL OF 10-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE AND WHO DO NOT ENGAGE IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR SPORTS OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
Prof.Ass. Ferdinand Mara Msc. Migena Plasa	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT DETERMINATION OF TRAINING LOADS IN BASKETBALL

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Zohaib Hassan SAIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lum Qollaku Muhamet Aliu Arbana Sahiti Ramushi	University of Pristina (Kosova)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATHOLOGICAL SELFISHNESS AND INTENTION TO FRAUD AMONG ACCOUNTANTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MORAL JUSTIFICATION
Dr. Venet Shala Dr. Hamdi Hoti Dr. Demir Lima Msc. Dafina Abdullahu	University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti" (Kosovo)	CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN ORGANIZATION OF ENTERPRISES IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION
Zohaib Hassan SAIN	Superior University (Pakistan)	THE INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN
Zohaib Hassan SAIN	Superior University (Pakistan)	BLENDED LEARNING ADOPTION IN PAKISTANI UNIVERSITIES: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Lawal, Amiru Balarabe	Federal University Gusau (Nigeria)	AN UNCHARTED NEXUS: TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF CRYPTOCURRENCY ON NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE
Dr Vaishali Krishna	Jawaharlal Nehru university (India)	STRATEGISING HUMAN CAPITAL: A WAY FORWARD FOR SUSTAINABILITY
Dr Vaishali Krishna	Jawaharlal Nehru university (India)	INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY: ONE EARTH, ONE FAMILY, ONE FUTURE
Rutuja Nikam Piyush Bachhav Ganesh Sonawane	Divine College of Pharmacy (India)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim	A.M.U. (India)	FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM Yemen

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-3

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. V. Rakshana

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr.V.Rakshana R. Jothilakshmi SS. Shadhika Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institution of Education and Research, Chennai (India)	SKIN CHANGES ON THE FACE CAUSED BY OVER-THE COUNTER COSMETIC CREAMS: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF CLINICAL AND DERMOSCOPY FEATURES
Balasubramani G L Rinky Rajput Manish Gupta Pradeep Dahiya Jitendra K Thakur Rakesh Bhatnagar Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) National Institute of Plant Genome Research (India) Banaras Hindu University (India)	STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
K.Atchaya Assist. Prof. Dr.W.Helen Prof. Dr. R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	RECENT UPDATES ON SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH FABRY DISEASE
V.Ranjani Assist. Prof. Dr.W.Helen Prof. Dr. R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	THE ROLE OF PHARMACIST AS PART OF PALLIATIVE TREATMENT IN ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT
Kalsoom Yasin Dr.Saleem Abbas	Riphah International University (Pakistan)	EFFECTS OF WORK RELATED STRESS AND BURNOUT AMONG EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
Ali Aslani Yousef Akbari Shahrestanaki Mehdi Beyrami Jam Sakineh Moghaddam Zeabadi Razieh Alipour Ramin Aslani	Qazvin University of Medical Sciences (Iran)	DIAGNOSIS AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF FOODBORNE BOTULISM
Ananya Verma Prekshi Garg Prachi Srivastava	Amity University (India)	IDENTIFICATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN OXA GENE IN THE MAJOR CAUSATIVE AGENTS OF BRAIN ABSCESS
Ozoemena E. Eje Funmilola A. Oluwafemi Chinekwu S. Onoyima Jude O. Uzoechina Gbotemi J. Oni Chimeremna V. Ogbonna Chetachi J. Onyiriuka Nkemdilim S. Ozioko	University of Nigeria Federal University of Nigeria College of Nursing and Health Technology (Nigeria)	STRAIN SPECIFICITY IN PRION INFECTION

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Gürkan İLTER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gürkan İLTER Beybün GEZER	Hakkari University (Türkiye) Anatolian High School Hakkari (Türkiye)	HAKKARI IN THE NOVEL "ZAP BOYLARI" OF ŞÜKRÜ GÜMÜŞ
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sabri BALTA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	TWO MUSICIANS POETS MEHMET AKIF ERSOY AND YAHYA KEMAL BEYATLI
Res. Assist. Dr. İlker İŞLER	Şırnak University (Türkiye)	TWO SHARP ENDS OF "THE SEARCH" IN A THE NOVEL TITLED A SEASON IN HAKKARI: LIFE-DEATH
Dr. Sercan KADAŞ	Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	NOTES ABOUT THE VÂLİHİ'S DİVÂN AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF GERMANY
Serdar ŞİMŞEK Hilal AKÇAY	Bilecik Şeyh Edebalı University (Türkiye)	FOLKLORIST CAHİT ÖZTELLİ'S ZİLE FOLKLORE RESEARCH
Shafa Alat Abdullayeva	Azerbaycan Cooperation University (Azerbaijan)	MULTUCULTURAL AZERBAIJANI TEACHER IN HEYDAR ALİYEV'S PRISM
Sabina Agababayeva	Baku Slavic University (Azerbaijan)	POSTMODERNISM IN CONTEMPORARY AZERBAIJANI PROSE: (BASED ON KAMAL ABDULLA'S NOVEL "VALLEY OF WIZARDS"

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Priyanka Das

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Priyanka Das Prof. Dr. Swades Pal	Malda Women's College (India) University of Gour Banga (India)	EXPLORING UNCERTAINTY AND SUSCEPTIBILITY OF RESERVOIR STORAGE USING RULE-BASED DECISION TREE APPROACH
Aby Prescila Hadily Azzulfa Haryani Mohd Azri Siti Nur Hanisah Omar Nydia Natasha Jefrin Sonia Ivana Jack	Keningau Vocational College (Malaysia)	ENTERTAINING & EDUCATING CHILDREN WITH EARTH SAVING PUPPETS
Prof. Simmi Agnihotri Dr. Vijay Singh	Himachal Pradesh University (India)	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OPERATIONAL STAFF
Zanaira Batool Shanza Abbas Rabbia Shahid	Comsats University Islamabad (Pakistan)	A JOURNEY OF SELF- TRANSFORMATION: BREAKING THE CHAINS OF BAD HABIT
Nisperos, John Noel S.	Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University-South (Philippines)	TEACHING PERFORMANCE ASSOCIATED TO V3SK MODEL OF A 21ST CENTURY TEACHING PROFESSIONAL
Ilfa Zaidi Harjeet Kaur Bhatia	(India)	A NEW ERA OF TEACHER EDUCATION: 21 ST CENTURY SKILLS AND SOCIAL MEDIA
Prof. Dr. Satish Menon	Alliance University Bangalore (India)	SUSTAINABILITY DUE TO THE EFFECT OF FLOOD IN AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND DURING JAN 2023 AND ITS REPERCUSSION IN THE PRESENTISM OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY OF AUCKLAND

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pérez Gamón Carolina Margarita	Universidad del Nordeste (Argentina)	CHALLENGES OF GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA TODAY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Tamer TOKLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu TUYGUN TOKLU	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Türkiye)	IS THE IMPACT OF EMISSIONS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION A THREAT TO EXPORT MARKETING? CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TÜRKİYE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurgül ERGÜL GÜVENDİ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	GASLIGHTING IN INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: HOW TO UNDERSTAND A MANIPULATOR? MODIFIES IN MONEY SUPPLY
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University (Türkiye)	RECENTLY IN TURKEY AND EVALUATION OF THIS PHENOMENON AS THE SCOPE OF PUBLIC DEFICIT
Mehbaliyeva Asya Xalid	Azerbaijan Cooperation University (Azerbaijan)	MAIN DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Zoya Velibayova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ömer Faruk DEMİRBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	ELECTRICITY GENERATION WITH THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR FROM SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM
Ömer Faruk DEMİRBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM WASTE CHIMNEY EXHAUST HEAT WITH THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR IN A TEXTILE FACTORY
Dr. Ayhan DOĞAN Dr. Murat KORKMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan KIRMACI	Hacettepe University (Türkiye) Bartın University (Türkiye)	COMPARISON of PARALLEL CONNECTED COUNTER-FLOW RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX TUBE PERFORMANCE USING CO 2 GAS with MACHINE LEARNING METHODS
Dr. Murat KORKMAZ Dr. Ayhan DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan KIRMACI	Hacettepe University (Türkiye) Bartın University (Türkiye)	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS by SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES, GAUSS PROCESS REGRESSION and LINEAR REGRESSION IN A COUNTERFLOW RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX TUBE USING OXYGEN as FLUID
Enes KAHRAMAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK Prof. Dr. Yusuf ÇAY	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS ON HEATING DEGREE HOUR VALUES FOR 8 PROVINCES AND 101 DISTRICTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Enes KAHRAMAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERTÜRK Prof. Dr. Ali KEÇEBAŞ	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	CALCULATION OF HEATING DEGREE HOUR VALUES OF 116 DISTRICTS OF 8 PROVINCES IN THE AEGEAN REGION

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ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Andreia Garcês

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Carlos Alexandre Glorias Batista Filho Carlos Nelson Elias Gilberto Monteiro Martins Bruno Moura Mourão Renata Lima Lorusso Sampaio	(Brazil)	ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPLANT DENTISTRY APPLICATION
Ilnura Ibragimovna Fayzullina	Biotech University (Russia)	HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF STELLED COWS
Maya Dmitrievna Shumova	Russian State Social University (Russia)	PLATELET FUNCTIONS IN TIED HEIFERS
Elena Sergeevna Tkacheva	Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy (Russia)	SOME BLOOD PARAMETERS IN SOWS
Nadezhda Viktorovna Vorobyeva	South-West state University (Russia)	STATE OF PLATELET FUNCTIONS IN CALVES OF HIGH-MAILITY BREED
Svetlana Yurievna Zavalishina	Russian State Social University (Russia)	PLATELET PARAMETERS IN CALVES
Dr. Andreia Garcês Prof. Dr. Isabel Pires	Exotic and Wildlife Service University (Portugal) CECAV University (Portugal)	WILDLIFE AND TUMORS
Haruna B. Murtala Rn Dahiru Abdullahi Rn	Lincoln University College, (Malaysia)	INVESTIGATING THE PRACTICE OF DENTAL HYGIENE AMONG STUDENTS OF INTEGRATED TSANGAYA MODEL SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE NIGERIA
Zagane Mohammed El Sallah Moulgada Abdelmadjid Cherfi Mohamed Benouis Ali Sahli Abderahmen	University of Tiaret (Algeria) University of SidiBel Abbes (Algeria) University of Moulay Tahar Saida (Algeria)	MODELING THE DAMAGE OF ORTHOPEDIC CEMENT IN TOTAL HIP PROSTHESIS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-6, SESSION-1

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Preeti Singh Bahadur

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Leonard LISAPALY Togar PANGARIBUAN Atmonobudi SOEBAGIO	Indonesian Christian University (Indonesian)	ANALYZING ELECTRICAL POWER QUALITY USING SHORT TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM
Leonard LISAPALY	Indonesian Christian University (Indonesian)	SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL AT POST GRADUATE PROGRAM BUILDING, UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN INDONESIA, JAKARTA - INDONESIA
Dr. Preeti Singh Bahadur	Amity University (India)	STUDY ON FOUR-POINT PROBE TECHNIQUE
Bisma Khalid Muhammad Sohail Jameel	University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)	EVALUATING SIDRA INTERSECTION- BASED TRAFFIC PHASE AND SIGNAL DESIGN FOR IMPROVING LOS OF ISOLATED INTERSECTION
Bisma Khalid Muhammad Sohail Jameel	University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)	OPTIMIZING PHASE AND SIGNAL TIMINGS TO REDUCE CARBON FOOTPRINTS AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION
Bakhtiar Ul Haq Se-Hun Kim R. Ahmed S. AlFaify	Jeju National University (Korea) University of the Punjab (Pakistan) King Khalid University (Arabia)	INVESTIGATIONS OF O- AND F- SURFACE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF MXENES BASED ON Cr ₂ M(M=C, N)
Chin Wei Lai	University of Malaya	RGO/TIO ₂ NANOCOMPOSITES ANODE AND ACTIVATED CARBON CATHODE FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE SUPERCAPATTERY

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-1, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Erhan ŞENSOY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tahir İGİT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	THE ROLE OF BERBERINE IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES
Dr. Erhan ŞENSOY	Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	CURRENT TREATMENT METHODS IN LUNG CANCER TREATMENT
Dr. Erhan ŞENSOY	Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	NEW APPROACHES IN THE BREAST CANCER TREATMENT
Mulualem Endeshaw Dr. Tefera Tezera Dr Muluken Asres	Rift Valley University (Ethiopia)	COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
Kashish Nadeem Fargham Ahmad	Comsats University (India)	BODY SHAMING
Nidhi Prajapati Anil Patani Dharmendra Prajapati	Sankalchand Patel University (India)	THE POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FABIFLU TREATMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN POST-COVID-19 PATIENTS: A STUDY IN NORTH GUJARAT REGION

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-2, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Natella Sulstaova Hasankhan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Mehmet Settar ÜNAL Ferit FIRAT	Sirnak University (Türkiye)	IMPORTANCE AND ROOTSTOCK USE IN VITICULTURE
Assist. Prof. Mehmet Settar ÜNAL Ferit FIRAT	Sirnak University (Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION OF IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATION METHODS IN VINEYARD
Prof. Dr. Mustafa YILDIRIM Res. Assist. Songül ÇİFTÇİ SAKİN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SEAWOOD DOSES ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF TRITICALE IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Mustafa YILDIRIM Res. Assist. Songül ÇİFTÇİ SAKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Süha USLU	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF SELECTED WINTER CLIMATE CEREALS IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ LOCATION IN TERMS OF SOME PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
Lect. Nazlı AYBAR YALINKILIÇ Şilan ÇİÇEK Prof. Dr. Sema BAŞBAĞ	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye) Dicle University (Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MACRO NUTRITION ELEMENT NITROGEN IN COTTON AGRICULTURE
Assoc. Prof. Natella Sulstaova Hasankhan	Sumgait State University (Azerbaijan)	SPREAD OF FUNGAL DISEASES IN PLANTS USED FOR GREENING IN AZERBAIJAN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 23.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-3, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Parya Aghamohammadi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Cenk ALKAŞ Asst. Prof. Alpaslan BAYRAKDAR	Iğdır University (Türkiye)	1,2-BIS(3,5-DIFLUOROPHENYL) ETHANE-1,2-DIONE: SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION, HIRSHFELD SURFACE ANALYSIS AND THEORETICAL STUDIES
Dr. Parya Aghamohammadi	Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	MXENES / METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORK SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES
Dr. Parya Aghamohammadi	Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	INTRODUCTION TO METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS AND SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ONE COORDINATION POLYMERS WITH (H ₂ CBPY)BR ¼ 4-CARBOXY-1-(4-CARBOXYBENZYL PYRIDINIUM BROMIDE) ZWITTERIONIC LIGAND
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan KORUYUCU	Namık Kemal University (Türkiye)	IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOR VALUES OF FOUR DIFFERENT FIBER BLENDED FABRICS AFTER BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan KORUYUCU	Namık Kemal University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF DIMENSIONAL CHANGES AFTER WASHING AND DRYING ON SINGLE JERSEY KNITTED FABRICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vural OYAN Veysel AKKURT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	MINERALOGIC-PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BATMAN-BEŞİRİ BASALTIC VOLCANISM
Shahid Adeel Mariam Younis Muhammad Aftab Meral Ozomay Mozhgan Hosseinnezhad Muhammad Hussaan	Government College University (Pakistan) Marmara University Istanbul (Türkiye) Institutes for Color Science and Technology, Tehran (Iran)	IMPACT OF MORDANTS ON DYEING OF SILK WITH SUSTAINABLE NATURAL COLORANT EXTRACTED FROM CASSIA FISTULA BROWN PODS
CHARIF Rania TAOUAI Saliha MAKHLOUFI Rachid	University of Biskra (Algeria)	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE ZnSb ₂ O ₆

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 23.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-4, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Zohaib Saeed

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Boban Stanković	(Serbia)	THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)
Drashti Makwana Chinamyi Joshi	Sankalchand Patel University (India)	MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES FOR REPURPOSING OF AYURVEDIC FORMULATIONS AGAINST CHIKUNGUNYA ASSOCIATED TARGET PROTEINS
Hamsini Eisha.E Dr.W.Helen Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	RECENT UPDATES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ACHALASIA CARDIA DISEASE
S.Varsha Dr.W.Helen Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT (ATT)- INDUCED HEPATITIS
S.Kamali Dr.W.Helen Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF INTELLECTUAL OUTCOME IN CHILDREN WITH MAPLE SYRUP URINE DISEASE (MSUD)
Zohaib Saeed Rao Zahid Abbas Muhammad Kasib Khan "Muhammad Kashif Saleemi"	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (Pakistan)	ANTICOCCIDIAL ACTIVITIES OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF AMOMUM SUBULATUM IN BROILER CHICKS
Faiza Aslam Mian Abdul hafeez Muti Ur Rehman Gulbeena Saleem Kamran Ashraf	University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (Pakistan)	STUDIES ON ALTERATIONS IN HEMATO BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF NATURALLY INFECTED CAMELS BY TRYPANOSOMA EVANSI AND THEILERIA ANNULATA, IN PUNJAB PAKISTAN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 23.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-5, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Karima LAOUBI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Bibhajyoti Tamuli Binod Chandra Tripathy	Tripura university (India)	LACUNARY WEAK CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCES
Raja Mohammad Latif	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Saudi Arabia)	G'P' - CONTINUOUS AND G'P' – IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Raja Mohammad Latif	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Saudi Arabia)	G'P' - COMPACT AND G'P' - LINDELOF TOPOLOGICALS SPACES
Okorafor Uneke OGUNLEYE, Timothy A. Oyovwe,Godwin Choja	Yaba College of Technology (Nigeria) Osun State University (Nigeria)	POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADVERTISING AND DETRENDED SALES
Okorafor , U. Ogunjirin , O. Lucas, B. O. Karakatose G. B. Martins O. D.	Yaba College of Technology (Nigeria)	REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS PATTERN IN FIDELITY BANK PLC, LAGOS
Obidiegwu, Samuel Okeke Okorafor , Uneke Philip Folaranmi Ogunsola Olatunbosun , Titilayo Deborah	Yaba College of Technology (Nigeria)	SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
Arghyadip Debroy Runu Dhar	Maharaja Bir Bikram University (India)	STUDY ON SOME CLASSES OF SEQUENCES OF NEUTROSOPHIC REAL NUMBERS
Dr. Karima LAOUBI	University M'hamed Bougara of Boumerdes, (Algeria)	INTERNAL DAMPING STABILIZATION OF THE WAVE EQUATION WITH STATIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
Talha Usman	University of Technology and Applied Sciences (Sultanate of Oman)	ANALYSIS OF GENERALIZED APPELL'S AND LAURICELLA'S HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 23.07.2023



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



ZOOM ID: 812 5934 6695



HALL-6, SESSION-2

ZOOM PASSCODE: 212223

HEAD OF SESSION: Mesut BUDAK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yelderem AKHOUNDNEJAD Özlem BİRGİN	Şırnak University (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF CALCIUM SULPHATE ON TOMATOES AT DIFFERENT WATER LEVELS
Şehriban YILDIRIM M. Zeki KARİPÇİN	Siirt University (Türkiye)	SEED AND CARROT SEED (Daucus carota)
Şehriban YILDIRIM M. Zeki KARİPÇİN	Siirt University (Türkiye)	DROUGHT STRESS AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES
Hakan EREN Dr. Serkan YEŞİL	Selçuk University (Türkiye)	BACTERIOPHAGE, MECHANISM OF ACTION, APPLICATION AREAS AND SOME PREPARATIONS USED

PHOTO GALLERY



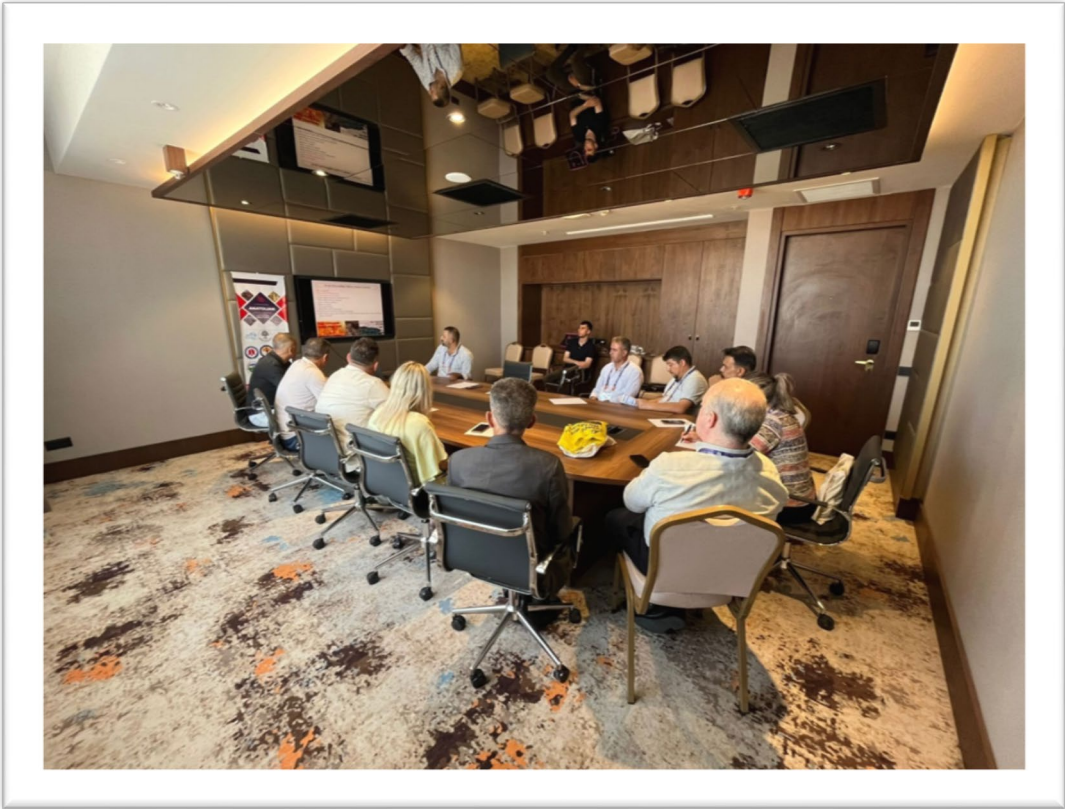






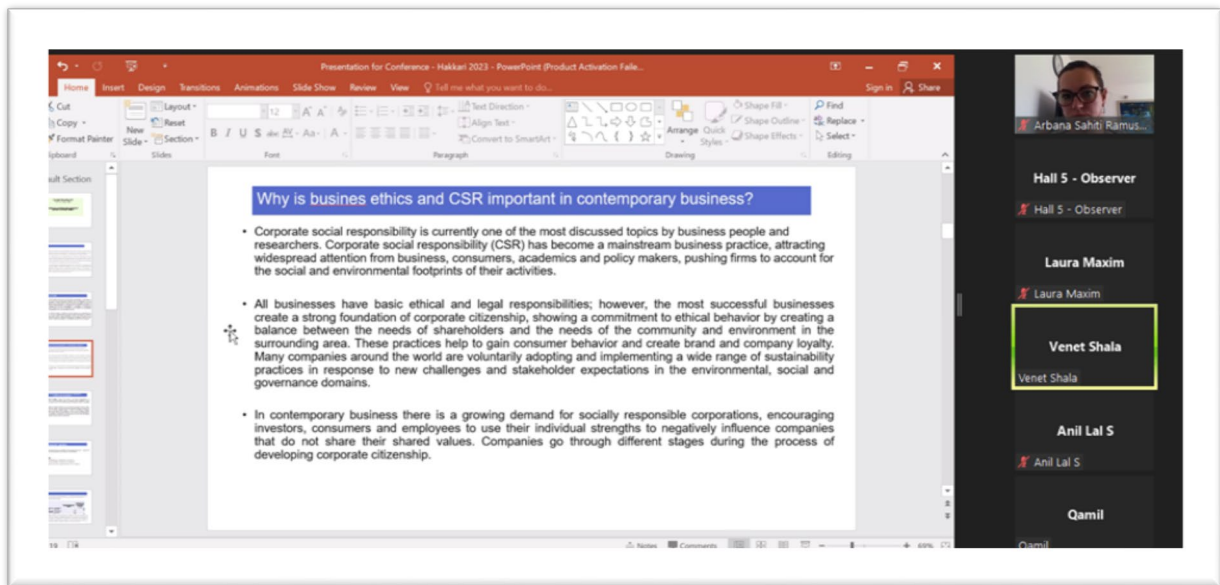
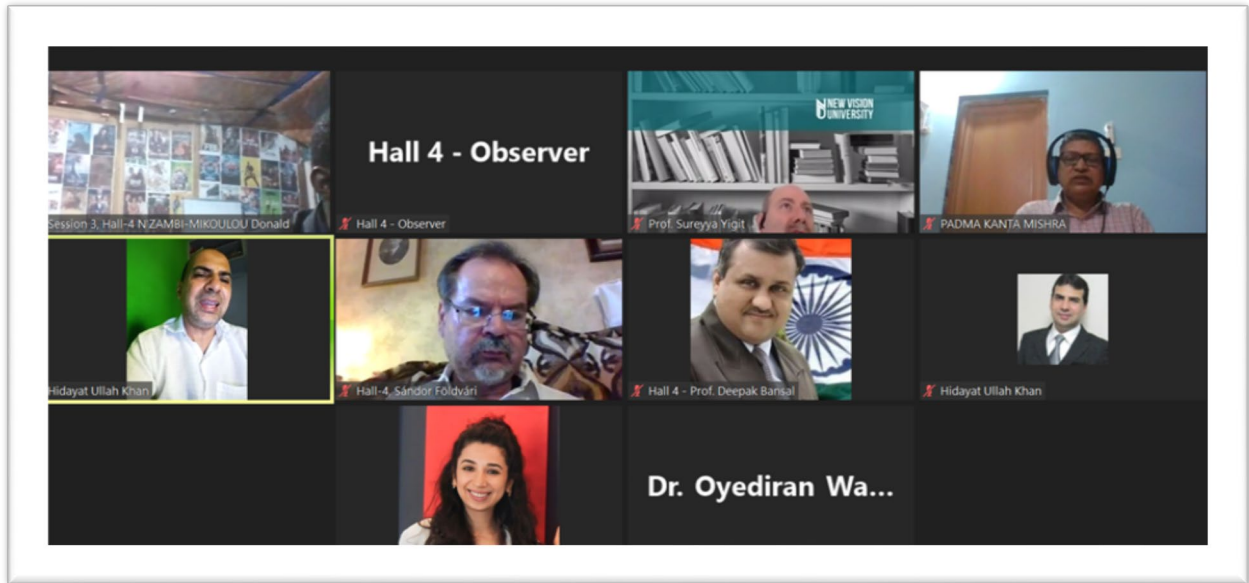


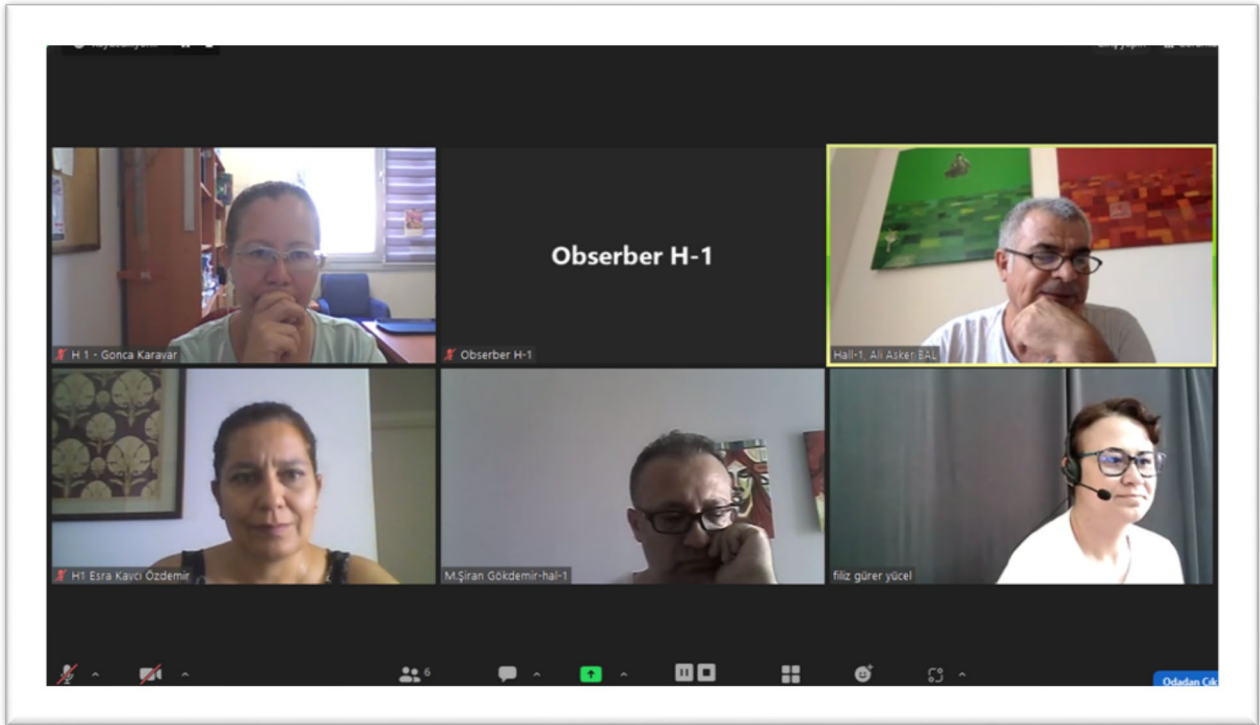
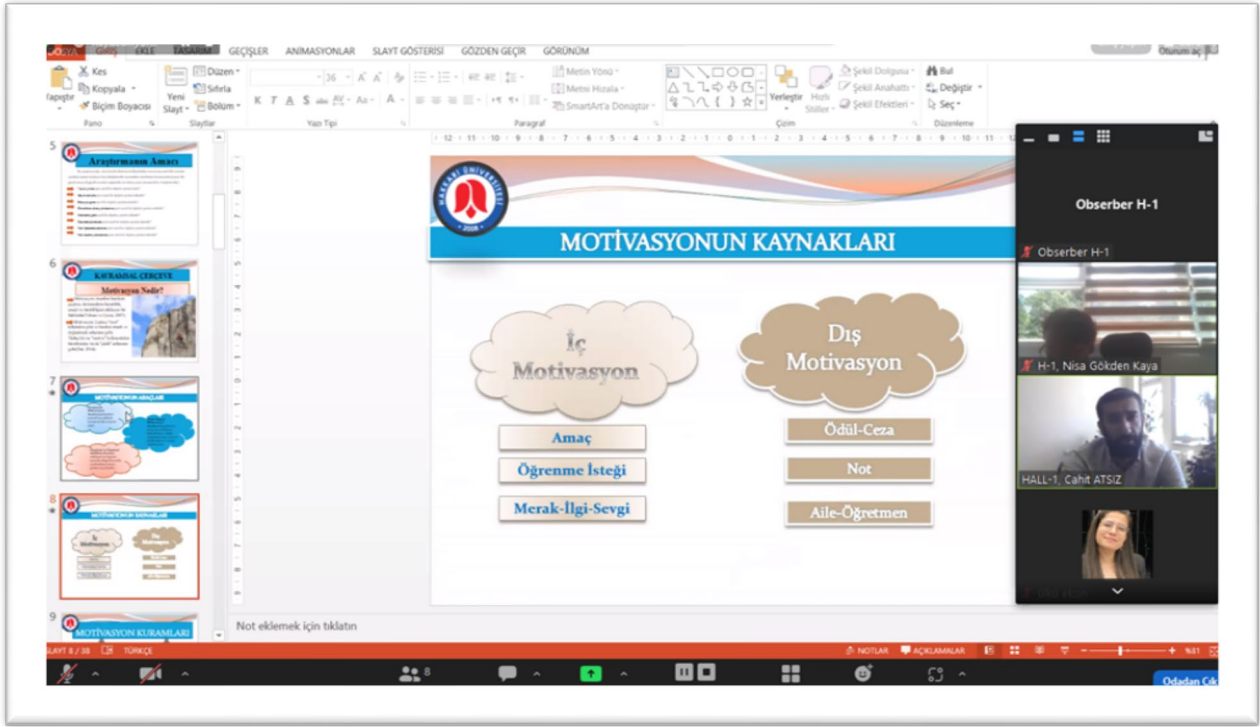




The image shows a PDF viewer window displaying a research paper. The title is "Impact of Thermal Radiation on an Unsteady Casson Nanofluid Flow over a Stretching Surface". The authors listed are G.P. Ashwinkumar¹, C. Sulochana², and N.Sandeep³. The affiliations are: ¹ Department of Mathematics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary-583105 India; ² Department of Mathematics, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi-585106, India; and ³ Department of Mathematics, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India. An email address [*Email: ashwinpuje@gmail.com](mailto:ashwinpuje@gmail.com) is provided. The word "Abstract" is visible at the bottom left of the document. On the right side, a Zoom meeting sidebar is visible, showing a list of participants: "hall4 OJADIMEJI O.A.", "Hall 4 - Observer", "Hall 4 - Observer", "Hall-4, Ashwinkumar G.P.", "Djourdem Habib", and "Djourdem Habib".

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are two video thumbnails. The left one shows a man in a suit, identified as "George Giurgiu". The right one shows a man in a light-colored shirt, identified as "Hall 4, S2, Ihor Ponomarenko". In the center of the screen, the text "Hall 4 - Observer" is displayed. At the bottom, there are two name labels: "gergana zaemdz..." on the left and "Kamela Sulaj" on the right.





hava kirliliği bnyo izlenmesi

KAVRAMSAL / KURAMSAL ÇERÇEVE

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne (WHO) göre hava kirliliği; Canlıların sağlığına zarar veren veya maddi hasara yol açan yabancı maddelerin havadaki konsantrasyonudur. Hava kirliliğini tam olarak anlayabilmek için atmosfer bileşimini bilmek gerekir.

Refik Saydam Hıfzıssıhha Merkezi Çevre Sağlığı Araştırma Müdürlüğü 2004 yılında hazırladığı bir raporun atmosferin bileşimi aşağıdaki gibi sınıflandırılmıştır.

- 1- Havada sürekli olarak bulunan ve miktarı değişmeyen gazlar (azot, oksijen, inert gazlar)
- 2- Havada sürekli olarak bulunan ve miktarları artan ve azalan gazlar (karbon dioksit, su buharı, ozon)
- 3- Havada her zaman bulunmayan gazlar (kirlenitler) (Taştan, 2013).

Kronik yapıma bakıldığında ruhsal hastalıklar sadece bu hastalığa sahip bireylere değil, bakım vericilerine ya da ailelerine de büyük bir yük getirmektedir. Sürekli artan hastalık yükü; yeti yitimine ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olmakla birlikte hastalığa sahip bireyleri ve yakınlarını damgalayarak toplumdaki uzaklaştırılmaktadır (Sevindik ve ark., 2014). Damgalanma sadece şizofrenili bireyleri değil, onların ailelerini de etkileyen bir sorundur (Krupchanka ve ark., 2016). Konuyla ilgili çalışmalarda hasta yakınları bu damgalama ve sosyal izolasyon konusunda güçlükler yaşadıklarını bildirmişlerdir. Bu sebeple hasta yakınları hastalığı gizlemekte hatta bazen tedavi için bir sağlık kurumuna başvuru yapmaya bile engel olabilmektedir (Taştan, 2007).

No	İ	PISA (a)				PISA (b)			
		2018	2016	2015	2016	2018	2016	2015	2016
1	Finlandiya	529	544	514	510	524	523	526	523
2	Katar	519	520	512	507	493	493	526	519
3	Avustralya	517	521	509	503	493	493	514	504
4	İsviçre	513	507	507	507	486	483	506	503
5	Özbekistan	504	512	501	504	474	479	470	474
6	Yeni Zelanda	501	510	502	501	468	468	484	479
7	Maldivler	498	504	514	500	462	472	492	504
8	Özbekistan	498	501	514	509	473	484	494	491
9	Arjantin	498	500	504	507	469	477	474	474
10	Fransa	492	492	505	504	461	464	484	492
11	Özbekistan	490	504	507	507	461	474	484	484

Observer Hall-3 Galaxy A71 Dr... SRIRAM.R, H-3

Observer Hall-3 Hall-3, Session-1 Merve Sez... Galaxy A71 Dr. Asma... Sese bağlanıyor

Kayıtlılar (4)

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HS Hall-3, Session-1 Merve Sez...
- GA Galaxy A71 Dr. Asma phone
- SH SRIRAM.R, H-3

As a result of the studies, it was seen that the *E. coli* $\Delta yfeS$ mutant strain, which does not contain the *yfeS* gene in its genome, is hypersensitive to boric acid.

Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda, genomunda *yfeS* genini içermeyen *E. coli* $\Delta yfeS$ mutant suşunun, boric asite karşı aşırı duyarlı olduğu görülmüştür.

The wild type *E. coli* BW25113 strain can survive in a medium containing 80 mM - 100 mM boric acid, while the *E. coli* $\Delta yfeS$ mutant strain does not reproduce in a medium containing 50mM boric acid.

Yahut tip olan *E. coli* BW25113 suşu 80 mM - 100 mM boric asit içeren besiyeri ortamında yaşamını devam ettirebilirken, *E. coli* $\Delta yfeS$ mutant suşu 50mM boric asit içeren besiyeri ortamında üreme göstermemektedir.

4 atanmış katılımcı

Активація Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".
Tümünü Sessize Al

Observer Hall-3 H3 S2 PACIFICO H3 S2 CASTRO H3 S2 Flavia Zago H3 S2 COSTA

Observer Hall-3 H3 S2 PACIFICO H3 S2 CASTRO H3 S2 Flavia Zago H3 S2 COSTA

Kayıtlılar (8)

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HS H3 S2 PACIFICO
- G H3 S2 CASTRO
- E H3 S2 COSTA
- H3 S2 Flavia Zago
- HS H3 S2 GAVIOL
- MO H-3, Moses Adeolu AGOI
- HJ Hall-3, Jose A. R. Cembranos
- V Vincenza Barra

History of Saint Augustine

01 LIFE

02 WORKS

03 HISTORICAL RELEVANCE

Активація Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".
Tümünü Sessize Al

Observer Hall-3 Prof. Dr. Samir L... Beddiaf Zaidi Kenza KHEDACHE Ferial BOUHOU...

Observer Hall-3 Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI Beddiaf Zaidi Kenza KHEDACHE Ferial BOUHOUNALI

Kaydedilyor... Giriş yapın

NMPC problem formulation

Optimal Control Problem (OCP)

$$\min_{U(t), X(t)} J = \int_{t_0}^{t_N} L(X(t), U(t), t) dt$$

s.t. $\dot{X}(t) = F(X(t), U(t)),$
 $X(t_0) = X_0,$
 $U(t) \in \mathcal{U},$
 $X(t) \in \mathcal{X},$
 $\forall t \in [t_0, t_N].$

(14)

- Solving this OCP directly at each sampling time is **hard** and **computationally expensive**.
- We transform it into an NLP using the **multiple shooting** technique.
- This NLP is solved in CasADI using the interior-point method (IPOPT).
- CasADI can be approximately **20 times faster** than other MPC toolboxes.

22/38

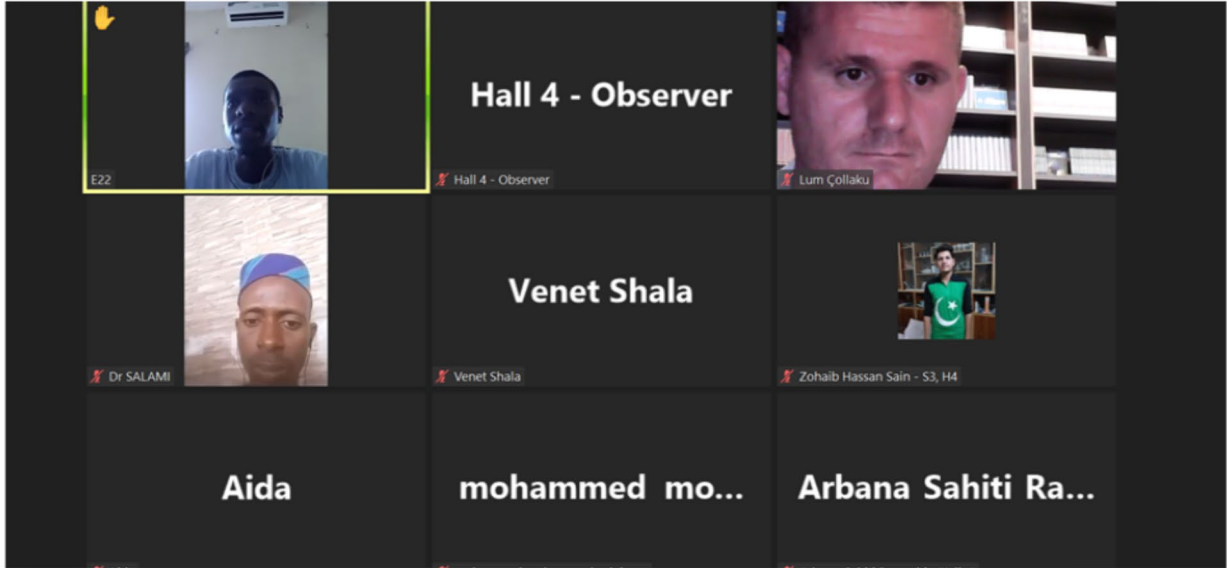
Katılmolar (8)

Q Katilimo bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben) 🔊 🗣️
- FB Ferial BOUHOUNALI 🟢 🗣️
- KK Kenza KHEDACHE 🗣️
- PD Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI 🗣️
- BZ Beddiaf Zaidi 🗣️
- N nehhal 🗣️
- N Nirav Mehta 🗣️
- HA Hall-3, Abdellader BOUAZZA 🗣️

Активация Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".
Tümünü Sessize Al

11:29



Hall 4 - Observer

E22 Hall 4 - Observer Lum Çollaku

Venet Shala

Dr. SALAMI Venet Shala Zohaib Hassan Sain - S3, H4

Aida mohammed mo... Arbana Sahiti Ra...

Table of Content

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Triboelectricity
- 3 Triboelectricity Series
- 4 TENG
- 5 Types of TENG
- 6 Applications
- 7 Fabrication of TENG
- 8 Conclusion

ISHPREET SING...

Hall 5 - Observer

FAVOUR C. UROKO HS SESS 2

Asunta Toromani

DR. PYALI CHAT...

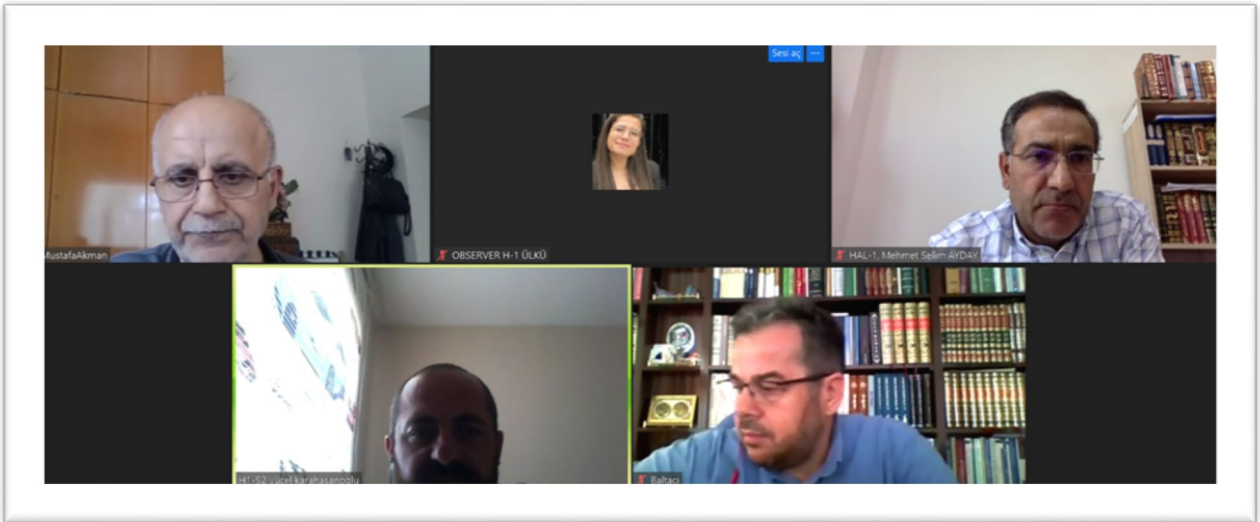
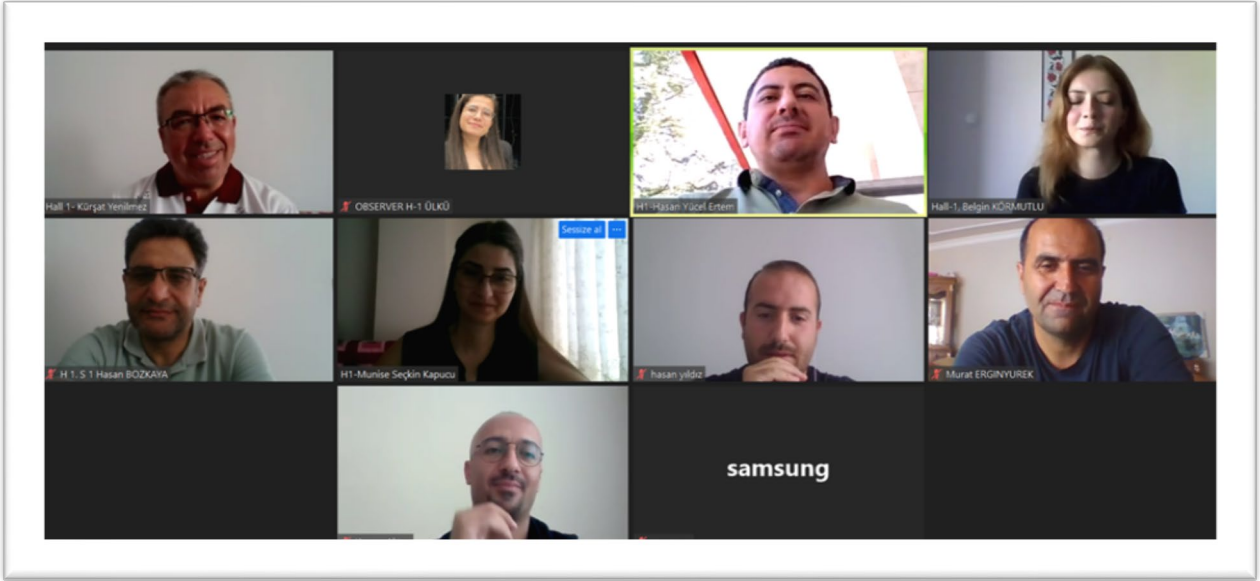
DR. PYALI CHATTERJEE, Hall-5, session-2

HS-S2-Shuaeeb, A.I.

Dr.Pyali Chatterj...

Hall 5, Pooja Yad...

DR.V.Rakshana



ALINABİLECEK ÖNLEMLER

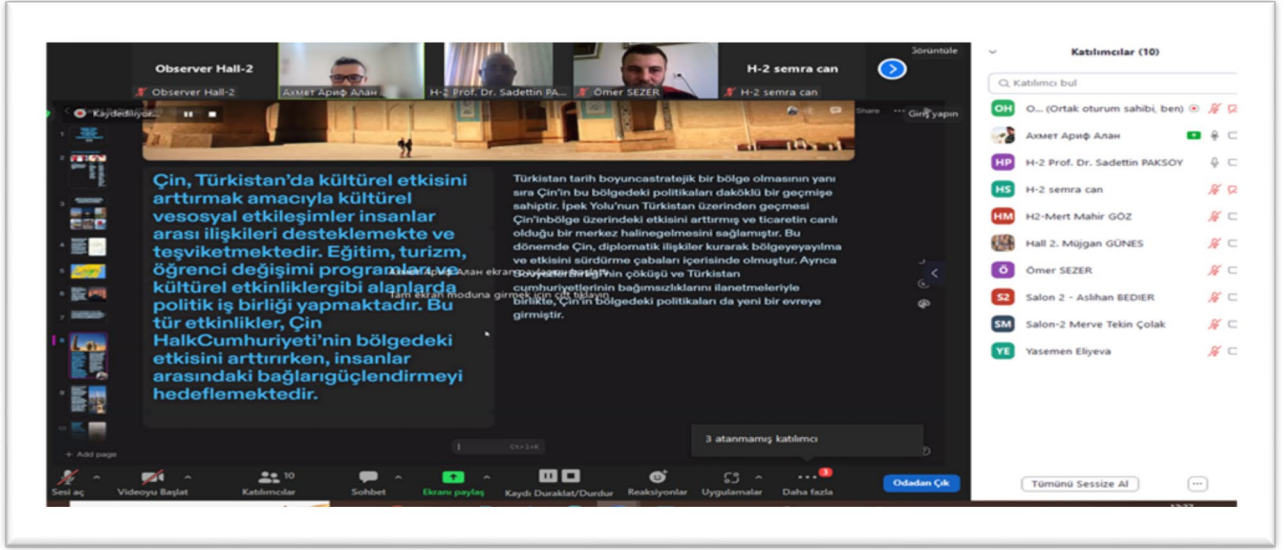
- Antivirüs/IDS/IPS sistemlerinin kullanımı ve geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir.
- Sosyal mühendislik yoluyla yapılabilecek saldırılara karşı her zaman dikkatli olmalıyız. İyi bir teknoloji okur yazarı olmalıyız.
- Sunucuların güvenlik tedbirlerini güncel tutmalıyız.
- Metaverse'te avatarları oluştururken kişisel bilgilerin gizliliğine dikkat etmeliyiz. Gerçek hayattaki hassas bilgilerimizi bire bir göstermemeliyiz.
- Metaverse'te çeşitli görüşler altında radikalleşme girişimlerine karşı dikkatli olmalıyız.
- Soğuk veya sıcak cüzdanlar kullanarak metaverse üzerinde satın aldığımız NFT'leri, dijital para birimlerini bu alanlarda saklamalıyız. Bu ikisi içinde de imkan varsa soğuk cüzdan kullanmaya özen göstermeliyiz.
- Deepfake saldırılarına karşı videonun kalitesine, sesin garip ve tuhaf duyulmasına, görüntünün garip ve tuhaf görünmesine dikkat ederek bu saldırılardan korunmalıyız.
- Metaverse'e girişte biyometrik verilerimizle, parolamızla veya 2 faktörlü

Tablo 2. Rehber odalarına göre turist rehberi sayıları

ODA	EYLEMLİ	EYLEMSİZ	TOPLAM REHBER SAYISI
ADRO	137	55	192
ANRO	597	311	908
ARO	1420	414	1834
ATRO	685	111	796
BURO	139	41	180
ÇARO	222	44	266
GARO	145	48	193
İRO	4118	1238	5356
İZRO	874	332	1206
MUTRO	360	128	488
NERO	872	107	979
ŞURO	163	40	203
TRO	136	33	169
TOPLAM	9868	2902	12770

Tablo 3. 2010-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye'ye gelen turist sayıları

Yıl	Turist Sayısı
2010	32.997.308
2011	36.769.039
2012	37.715.225
2013	39.860.771
2014	43.697.246
2015	41.114.069
2016	30.906.680
2017	37.969.824
2018	46.112.592
2019	21.747.199
2020	15.973.201
2021	30.038.961
2022	51.387.513



Observer Hall-3

Kayıtlı katılımcılar

Observer Hall-3

H3-3, Şehadet BULUT

SELEKÇİ Salon 4 Prof. Dr. ...

HALL-3, Hakan GÖKÖZ

Zeynep Belma Şenik

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Alzheimer hastalığı, 65 yaşın üzerindeki kişilerde yüzde 3-11, 85 yaşın üzerinde ise yüzde 20-47 oranında görülmektedir. 65 ile 85 yaşları arasında hastalığın görülme sıklığı her beş yılda bir iki katına çıkmaktadır. Dünya sağlık örgütü verilerine göre tüm dünyada yaklaşık 55 milyon demans hastası bulunmaktadır ve bu sayının 2030'da 78 milyona ve 2050'de ise 139 milyona çıkması beklenmektedir. Türkiye'de 600 binden fazla Alzheimer hastası olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.

Katılımcılar (8)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- ES Session 3salon 4 Prof. Dr. ne...
- H3 H3-3, Şehadet BULUT
- HA H3-3 Ayşe Emimoğlu
- HH H3-3 Sebahat Kuglu
- HH HALL-3, Hakan GÖKÖZ
- YO Tuğba Özdemirhan HALL3
- ZB Zeynep Belma Şenik

Windows

Активация Windows

активировать Windows, перейдите в параметры

Түркі тілде

Активация Windows

активировать Windows, перейдите в параметры

Түркі тілде

Windows

Активация Windows

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Түркі тілде

Observer Hall-3

Kayıtlı katılımcılar

Observer Hall-3

H3-3 Doç. Dr. Ebru İfakat...

H3-3 Session 2, Fun...

H3-Serkan Ali AKARSU

Salon-3 İbrahim Samet

Not eklemek için tıklayın

BALIKLARDA GÖRÜLEN HASTALIKLAR VE TEDAVİ İÇİN BİTKİ UYGULAMALARI

Bakteriyel Deri Hastalıkları

Balıklarda görülen Vibriosis, Yersiniosis, Pseudomonas, Kolumnaris, ülser, nocardiosis, Edwardsiella, streptococcus, Flavobacteriosis ve Pasteurellosis gibi bakteriyel hastalıklarda balıkların derisinde oluşan eritemlere karşı 1kg Rhenum ribes % 0.03'lük amonyaklı 20 lt suya bırakılır 6-12 saat bekletilir. Daha sonra seyreltilip havuz suyuna 1/5 hektara 2,5-4 ppm olacak şekilde dökülür (Sarıyüpeoğlu, ve Köksal, 1995).

Katılımcılar (8)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HD H-3 Doç. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZ...
- E ersanomeriyuzer@hakkari.edu.tr
- HA H3-Serkan Ali AKARSU
- HS Hall-3, Session 2, Funda E. Ataç
- O Omerhan Dürriani, KTU
- SI Salon-3 İbrahim Samet GÖKÇEN
- SS Salon-3 serdar murat yılmaz

Windows

Активация Windows

активировать Windows, перейдите в параметры

Түркі тілде

Windows

Активация Windows

активировать Windows, перейдите в параметры

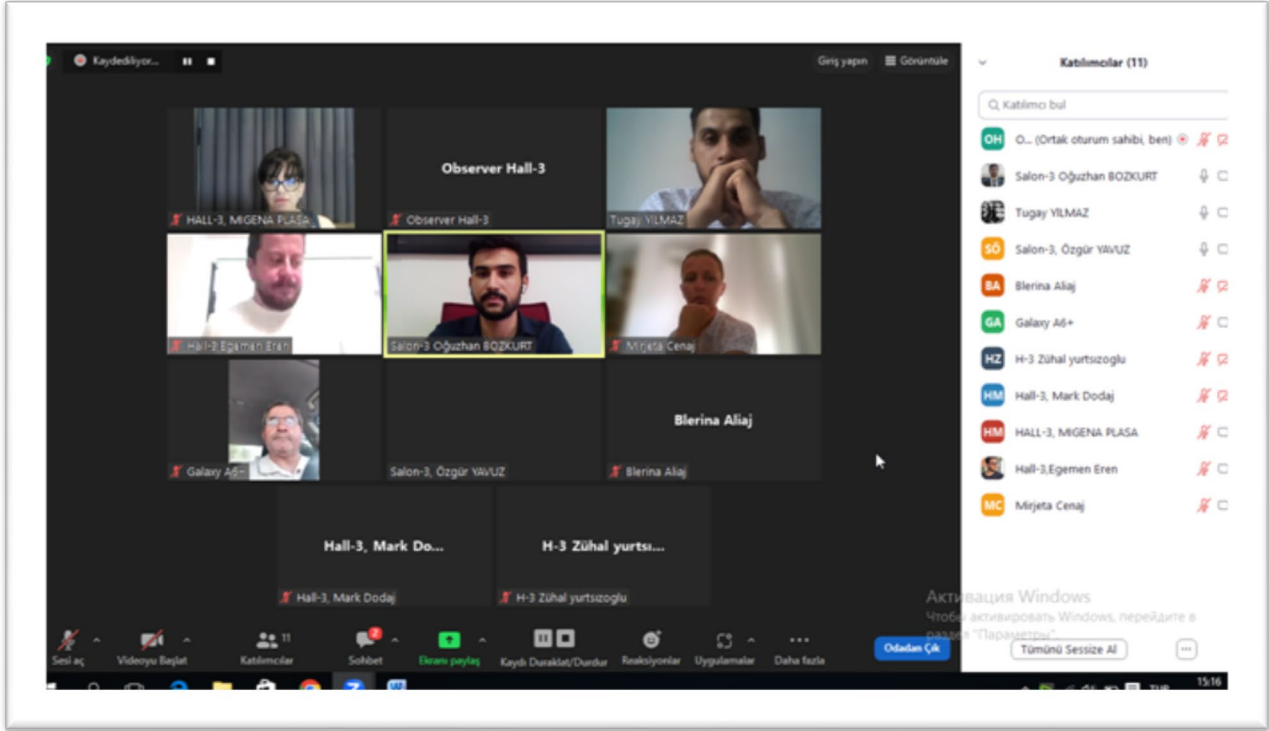
Түркі тілде

Windows

Активация Windows

активировать Windows, перейдите в параметры

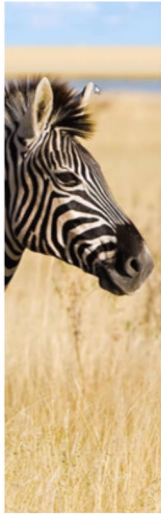
Түркі тілде



HESAPLAMA YÖNTEMİ

Isı kaybı hesaplamalarında zamsız ısı kayıpları ilk aşamadır. İkinci aşamada zamlar (işletme zammı, yükseklik zammı, kuzey cepheler için yön zammı vb) zamsız ısı kaybı katsayısı 1 kabul edilerek zamlar 1 katsayısına ilave edilerek zamlı ısı kayıpları hesaplanmaktadır. Bir binada kat sayısı arttıkça yükseklik zammı ilave edilerek zamlı ısı kaybı hesapları yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada coğrafik şartların(rakım, enlem, boylam, rüzgar hızı, bağıl nem) Isıtma Derece Saat değerlerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Türkiye’de il sınırlarında yazılmış olan tabelalarda rakım değerleri valilik binalarının bulunduğu konum kabul edilmektedir. Valilik binalarının yeri değiştirildiğinde rakım değerleride değişmektedir. Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Devlet Meteoroloji Genl Müdürlüğü Meteorolojik İstasyonlarında her il merkezi için düzenli olarak coğrafik şartlar günün her saati olmak üzere yılın 8760 saati için kayıt altına alınmaktadır. Ertürk’ün 79 il IDS değerleri hesaplamaları için kullanmış olduğu meteorolojik istasyonlara ait her il ait rakım resmi yazıyla DMİGM’den temin edilerek gerçek rakım değerleri kayıt altına alınmıştır. Bu çalışmada Ege bölgesindeki 8 ile bağlı 132 ilçeye ait IDS değerleri geliştirilen yöntemlerle ilk defa literatüre kazandırılmıştır

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a grid of video thumbnails for participants. The participants visible are: Mustafa Ertürk (top center), Hall 4 - Observer (top right), O Faruk Demirbaş (middle left), MURAT KORKMAZ-Hall4 (middle center), and a participant whose name is partially obscured (bottom right). The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various icons and a system tray. On the right side, there is a sidebar titled 'Katılımcılar (11)' (Participants (11)) listing all attendees with their names and status icons. A Windows activation watermark is visible in the bottom right corner.



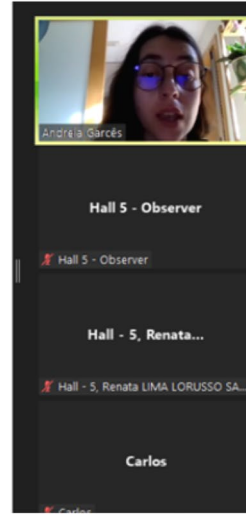
Introduction

Health evaluation and disease diagnostic in wild animals can be quite hard sometimes, and cancer in wildlife still goes largely undetected.

The difficult to access to the animals, dead or alive, whether due to environmental obstacles (e.g., thick jungles or vast oceans), species-specific adaptations (e.g., flight), predation or post-mortem scavenging as well as a lack of resources, both human and financial difficult cancer detection.

Most of the animals in the wild live and die without being documented in census data. Documentation of the complete population of a species is only possible in small, geographically isolated populations, such as the Island fox (*Urocyon littoralis*). So, instead of registering all the animals, it's more common to determinate disease prevalence in a sample group.

For example, Beluga Whales have a small, isolated population in the St Lawrence River Estuary (SLE) and this population has been monitored for 17 years .



1. Introduction

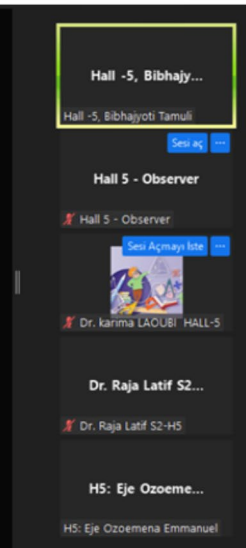
The initial work on lacunary sequence is found in **Freedman et al.**¹ They studied strongly Cesàro summable sequences, strongly Lacunary convergent sequences considering a general lacunary sequence θ and established relation between classes of the two types of sequences. Further lacunary sequences have been investigated by **Tripathy and Baruah**², **Ercan et al**³, **Gumus**⁴.

¹Freedman Freedman, A. R., Sember, J. J., Raphael, M. Some Cesaro-type summability spaces, Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society. **3**, (3) , 508-520(1978)

²Baruah Tripathy, B. C. and Baruah, A. Lacunary statistically convergent and lacunary strongly convergent generalized difference sequences of fuzzy real numbers, Kyungpook Math. Journal, **50**, (4) , 565-574(2010)

³Ercan, S. Y., Altin, and Bektas, C. A. On lacunary weak statistical convergence of order α , Commun. Stat.-Theory. Meth., **49**, (7) , 1653-1664(2020)

⁴Gumus H., it Lacunary Weak I-Statistical convergence, Gen. Math. Notes, **28** , (10), 50-58(2015)



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting in progress. The main window displays a PowerPoint slide titled "Kompleksin IR Çalışması ve Termik Analiz Çalışmaları" (IR Study and Thermal Analysis of the Complex). The slide content includes the chemical formula $[(Gd(\mu_3-bina)_2)Br \cdot DMF \cdot 4H_2O]_n$ (I), an IR spectrum plot, a TGA curve, and a DSC curve. The IR spectrum shows characteristic peaks for the complex. The TGA curve shows weight loss steps at approximately 100°C, 200°C, and 400°C. The DSC curve shows corresponding endothermic peaks. A 3D ball-and-stick model of the complex is also shown. The slide footer reads "5. Çelebiyazı Anadolü Bilimsel Araştırma Enstitüsü, 10-21 Temmuz 2023". The Zoom interface includes a top bar with participant names (observer h3, Hall-3 Ashkan KORUYU, Moderator Hall-3 Panya A., DR SHAHID ADEEL, Hall-3, Vural OYAN, Marium Younas) and a right-hand panel titled "Katılımcılar (8)" listing participants with their initials and status.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting grid with several participants. The participants are arranged in a grid, with some names visible above their video feeds. The names include Zoya, OBSERVER ÖLKÜ H-3, Zoya, Asya, PEREZ GAMON CAROLINA SECCION 3HOLL 45, Nurgül Ergül Güvenli, Yasemen Eliyeva, and Xiaomi 2203129G. The Zoom interface includes a top bar with a "Ses Aç" (Unmute) button and a bottom bar with various icons for chat, video, and other meeting controls.

Observer Ülkü H-6 Özdem Şehriban Yıldırım Hakan EREN Doç. Dr. Mesut BUDAK

y.ilsan_sunum (1) - PowerPoint (Düzen Etkinleştirilmedi)

• Bakteriyofajların antibiyotiklere göre birçok avantajı bulunmaktadır.

Antibiyotikler	Fajlar
1 Yalnızca hedef bakteriyi değil diğer yararlı ve zararlı bakterileri de etkileyebilir.	Yalnızca hedef bakterileri etkiler
2 Direnç geliştirebilir.	Direnç gelişmez (Faj da kendini yeniler).
3 Bakterileri öldürür veya çoğalmamasına durdurur.	Bakterileri öldürür.
4 Belirli dozda, periyodik olarak uzun süreli kullanılmalıdır.	Hedef ortamda çoğalabildiklerinden dolayı bir kez ve az sayıdaki kullanımlıdır.
5 Tekrar doz gerektirebilir.	Tekrar doza gerek yoktur (hedef hücre içerisinde kendiliğinden tütel olarak çoğaldığından) (otodoraşlama).
6 Yan etkiler çıkması mümkündür.	Yan etkisi, doğru kullanıldığında yoktur.
7 Maliyeti fazladır.	Maliyeti daha azdır.
8 Yeni antibiyotik bulmak zordur.	Yeni fajlar bulmak (fajların da mutasyon yeteneğinden dolayı) kolaydır.
9 Antibiyotik direnç kazanan bakterinin virüsünde bir değişiklik olmaz.	Tedavi esnasında faja direnç kazanan bakterinin genetikde virüsünde azalma olur.

Observer Hall-1 İlker İşler Hilal Akçay Şafak Abdullayeva

Observer Hall-1 Hall-1, Session-1, Sercan Ka... İlker İşler Hilal Akçay Şafak Abdullayeva

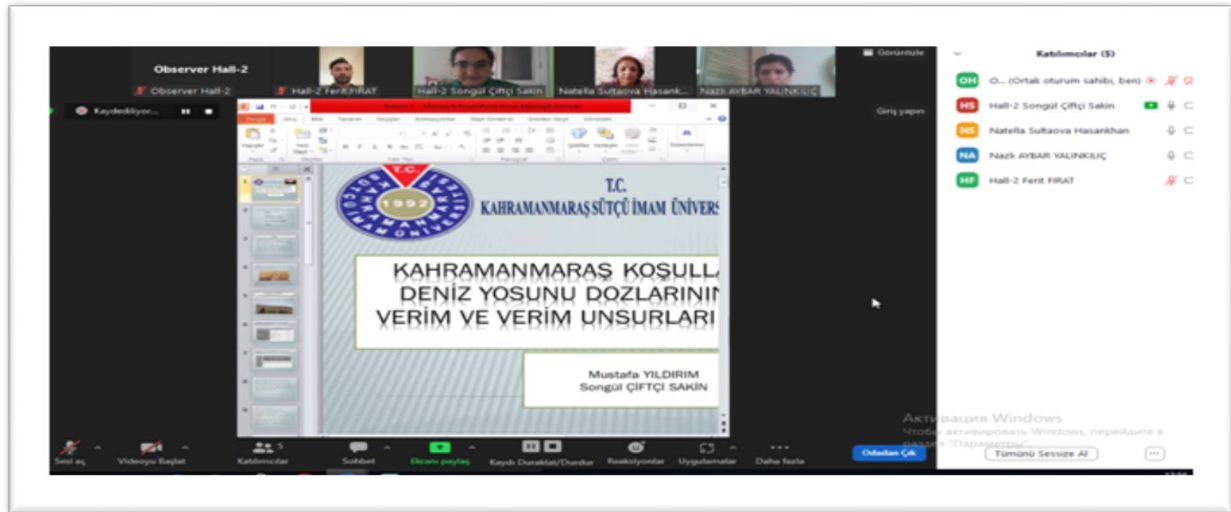
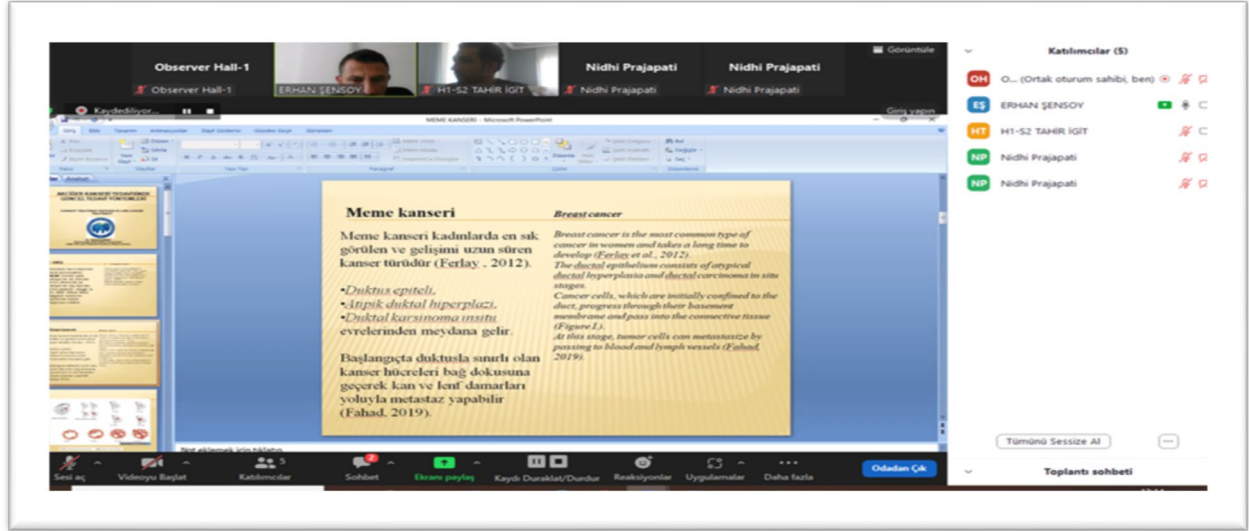
Katılımcılar (7)

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HS Hall-1, Session-1, Sercan Ka...
- Hilal AKÇAY
- İ İLKER İŞLER
- K Kashish Nadeem
- SA Sabina Agababayeva
- SA Shafa Abdullayeva

VÂLİHÎ DİVÂNÎ'NİN BİÇİM VE İÇERİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

• 1. DİVANIN TAVSİFİ

• Eser, kahve rengi deri bir ciltte muhafaza edilmektedir. 59 yapraklı olan eserin baş ve son yaprakları kayıptır. Dal harfli bir gazelin son beytiyle başlayarak 3 harfine kadar 299 gazeli ihtiva etmektedir. Ölçüleri 21,5x13,5 sayfaları cetvelsiz, satır sayısı 17 olan eser, divânî hatla tertip edilmiştir. Bütün şairlerin son beytinin iki yönündeki ifadeler (ve lehu eyzan, ve eyzan lehu) kırmızı mürekkepli kalemle yazılmıştır.



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IOT BASED SOLAR POWERED SMART GARDEN IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

In this study, the authors proposed Solar Powered Smart Garden Irrigation System using Cisco Packet Tracer simulation software. Starting from its seventh version, Packet Tracer software has provided many features and tools that help simulate Internet of Things (IoT) projects in a graphical and an easy way. Due to the relatively high electricity prices in Turkey, the system is equipped with solar energy sources to reduce the operational cost as much as possible. Also, the system provided an analysis and simulation of the irrigation process in the summer and winter seasons, as the water is rationed according to the temperature and humidity in the soil. The system is connected to the internet with a Registration Server that helps in the process IoT - devices management. Also, the system was equipped with wireless gateway with DHCP server installed inside in the purpose of providing IPs to all connected devices. All components within the system are IoT-devices, so they can be controlled remotely using smart mobile devices such as mobile phones, tablets, and computers as well. Thus, this system provided the possibility of monitoring the irrigation process remotely by farmers using surveillance cameras located within the garden. Security aspects were not overlooked in this system. The system was equipped with many motion sensors and alarm systems to alert the farmer when an unusual movement occurs within the garden. Some plants need light at night. For this, the system is equipped with an automatic lighting system at nightfall. This system takes advantage of the sunlight that was stored in the solar energy panels during the day and thus turns on the lighting at night, taking advantage of this stored solar energy.

Keywords: Smart Irrigation System, Packet Tracer, IoT, Internet of Things.

SİMÜLASYON TABANLI JAVA SENARYO ÜRETİCİSİ İLE OTONOM ARAÇLARIN GÜVENLİK VE VERİMLİLİK ODAKLI GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

ENHANCING SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY IN AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES THROUGH SIMULATION-BASED JAVA SCENARIO GENERATOR

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Özet

Bu bildiri, otonom araçların güvenlik ve performans odaklı geliştirilmesinde simülasyon tabanlı bir Java senaryo üreticisinin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Simülasyon teknolojileri ve Java programlama dili, otonom araçların geliştirilme sürecinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Günümüzde otonom araçlar, güvenli ve etkili bir şekilde hareket edebilmek için gelişmiş algılama ve karar verme sistemlerine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bu noktada simülasyon tabanlı senaryo üreticisi, araçların farklı trafik koşullarında nasıl davranacaklarını önceden test etmelerini sağlar. Gerçek dünya senaryolarının simülasyonu ile otonom araçlar, potansiyel riskleri değerlendirebilir, güvenlik önlemlerini iyileştirebilir ve performanslarını optimize edebilirler. Java programlama dili, otonom araçların geliştirilmesinde kullanıcı dostu bir platform sağlamaktadır. Bu bildiride, Java tabanlı senaryo üreticisinin otonom araç geliştirme sürecindeki faydaları ele alınmaktadır. Senaryo üreticisi, Java'nın sağladığı esneklik ve taşınabilirlik özellikleri sayesinde farklı senaryoların hızlı bir şekilde oluşturulmasını mümkün kılmaktadır. Böylece otonom araçlar, değişen trafik koşullarına uyum sağlayabilir, yolculuk süresini optimize edebilir ve güvenlik standartlarını artırabilir. Ayrıca, simülasyon tabanlı senaryo üreticisi veri üretimi ve eğitimi süreçlerini de destekler. Otonom araçların güvenli bir şekilde hareket edebilmeleri için geniş çapta veri toplanması gerekmektedir. Senaryo üreticisi, otomatik olarak çeşitli senaryolar oluşturarak veri toplama sürecini kolaylaştırır ve çeşitlilik sağlar. Bu veriler, makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının eğitimi ve otonom araçların performansının iyileştirilmesi için kullanılır. Bu bildiri, simülasyon tabanlı Java senaryo üreticisinin otonom araçların güvenlik ve performans odaklı geliştirilmesindeki rolünü vurgulayarak, sürdürülebilir bir otonom araç geleceği için önemini belirtmektedir. Bu teknoloji, araçların güvenlik standartlarını yükselterek ve performanslarını optimize ederek daha güvenli ve verimli bir sürüş deneyimi sağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otonom araçlar, Senaryo odaklı simülasyon, Java, Sentetik veri üretimi.

Abstract

This paper emphasizes the significance of a simulation-based Java scenario generator in the development of autonomous vehicles with a focus on safety and performance. Simulation technologies and the Java programming language play a critical role in the development process of autonomous vehicles. In today's world, autonomous vehicles require advanced perception and decision-making systems to ensure safe and efficient operations. In this regard, the simulation-based scenario generator enables vehicles to test their behaviour in different traffic conditions in advance. By simulating real-world scenarios, autonomous vehicles can assess potential risks, improve safety measures, and optimize their performance. The Java programming language provides a user-friendly platform for the development of autonomous vehicles. This paper discusses the benefits of a Java-based scenario generator in the process of autonomous vehicle development. The scenario generator allows for the rapid creation of diverse scenarios, thanks to the flexibility and portability features provided by Java. As a result, autonomous vehicles can adapt to changing traffic conditions, optimize travel time, and enhance safety standards. Furthermore, the simulation-based scenario generator also supports data

generation and training processes. Collecting a significant amount of data is essential for the safe operation of autonomous vehicles. The scenario generator facilitates the data collection process by automatically generating various scenarios and ensuring diversity. This data is utilized for training machine learning algorithms and improving the performance of autonomous vehicles. By highlighting the role of a simulation-based Java scenario generator in the safety and performance-focused development of autonomous vehicles, this paper emphasizes its importance for a sustainable future of autonomous vehicles. This technology aims to enhance safety standards and optimize performance, thereby providing a safer and more efficient driving experience.

Keywords: Autonomous vehicles, Scenario-driven simulation, Java, Synthetic data generation.

FARKLI OTONOM SÜRÜŞ SEVİYELERİ VE ŞERİT TESPİTİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIFFERENT LEVELS OF AUTONOMOUS DRIVING AND LANE DETECTION

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Özet

Bu bildiri, otonom araçlarda şerit takibi için geliştirilen algoritmaların ve otonom sürüş seviyelerinin bir özetini sunmaktadır. Otonom araç teknolojisi günümüzde otomotiv sektöründe hızla gelişmektedir ve otonom araçların güvenli ve verimli bir şekilde seyahat edebilmesi için çeşitli algoritmaların tasarlanması önem arz etmektedir. Şerit takip sistemi, otonom araçların yol şeritlerinin arasında doğru bir şekilde seyahat etmelerini sağlamak için kullanılan bir teknolojidir. Bu sistem, yoldaki şeritleri tespit ederek aracın doğru şeritte kalmasını ve şerit değişikliklerini takip etmesini sağlar. Bu çalışmada şerit takip sistemi için kullanılan algoritmaların özellikleri ve performansları analiz edilmektedir. Otonom sürüş seviyeleri, araçların hangi seviyelerde otonom hareket edebileceklerini belirlemek için kullanılan bir ölçektir. Bu ölçek SAE International tarafından tanımlanan altı seviyeye ayrılmıştır. Bu seviyeler, sürücünün tam kontrolünde olan geleneksel araçlardan, sürücünün kontrolünden tamamen bağımsız olan otonom araçlara kadar uzanmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu bildiri, şerit takip sistemlerinin otonom sürüş seviyeleriyle ilişkisini incelemektedir. Bunun için, otonom araçlarda şerit takibi için kullanılan bazı temel algoritmalar analiz edilmektedir. Bunlar arasında yapay sinir ağları, görüntü işleme ve sensör verilerinin analizi yer almaktadır. Yapay sinir ağları, şeritleri tespit etmek ve aracın doğru şekilde hareket etmesini sağlamak için öğrenme tabanlı bir yaklaşım sunar. Görüntü işleme teknikleri, aracın önündeki şeritleri tanımlamak ve takip etmek için kamera verilerini kullanır. Otonom sürüş seviyeleri ve şerit takip sistemi arasındaki ilişkiyi daha iyi anlamak için, gerçek dünya senaryolarında algoritmaların test edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu testler, farklı yollarda ve farklı trafik koşullarında gerçekleştirilen simülasyonlar veya gerçek araçlarla yapılan test sürüşleri şeklinde olabilir. Bu şekilde, algoritmaların performansı değerlendirilirken otonom sürüş seviyelerine uygunluk da göz önünde bulundurulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şerit tespiti, Otonom sürüş, Şerit takibi, Otonom sürüş seviyeleri, Yapay sinir ağları

Abstract

This paper presents a summary of algorithms developed for lane following in autonomous vehicles and autonomous driving levels. Autonomous vehicle technology is rapidly developing in the automotive industry today and it is important to design various algorithms for autonomous vehicles to travel safely and efficiently. Lane following system is a technology used to enable autonomous vehicles to travel accurately between road lanes. This system detects the lanes on the road and ensures that the vehicle stays in the correct lane and follows lane changes. This study analyzes the characteristics and performance of the algorithms used for lane keeping. Autonomous driving levels is a scale used to determine the levels at which vehicles can act autonomously. This scale is divided into six levels defined by SAE International. These levels range from conventional vehicles that are under the full control of the driver to autonomous vehicles that are completely independent of the driver's control. Therefore, this paper investigates the relationship between lane keeping systems and

autonomous driving levels. For this, some basic algorithms used for lane following in autonomous vehicles are analyzed. These include artificial neural networks, image processing and analysis of sensor data. Neural networks offer a learning-based approach to detect lanes and ensure that the vehicle moves correctly. Image processing techniques use camera data to identify and follow the lanes in front of the vehicle. To better understand the relationship between autonomous driving levels and lane keeping, algorithms need to be tested in real-world scenarios. These tests can take the form of simulations or test drives with real vehicles on different roads and in different traffic conditions. In this way, the performance of the algorithms can be evaluated and the suitability for autonomous driving levels can be considered.

Keywords: Lane detection, Autonomous driving, Lane tracking, Autonomous driving levels, Artificial Neural Networks

EKONOMİK ve EKOLOJİK DEĞERE SAHİP BİTKİ: KENGER (*GUNDELIA L.*)

A PLANT WITH ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: KENGER (*GUNDELIA L.*)

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Özet

Kenger (*Gundelia L.*) bitkisi geçmişten günümüze yetiştiği coğrafyalarda halk tarafından gıda ürünü ve birçok hastalığın geleneksel tedavisinde de kullanılmaktadır. İlk baharın gelişiyle birlikte başta Hakkâri, Van, Bitlis, Muş ve Ağrı illerinde yoğun olarak toplanmaktadır. Azda olsa Bingöl, Elazığ, Siirt, Tunceli, Erzincan ve Erzurum illerine bağlı köylerde de toplanmaktadır. Yöre halkı kengerhan veya Xıştik adını verdikleri özel aletlerle çok yıllık olan Kenger bitkisinin tepe tomurcuklarını toplamak için topluca günün erken saatlerinde yola koyulmakta ve toprağın çok derinine inmeden yüzeye yakın Kenger tomurcuklarını toplamaktadırlar. Daha sonra bu topladıklarını taze taze yemek yapımında kullandıkları gibi salamura bırakarak yıl içinde de **yemek yapımında ve turşu** olarak ta kullanılmaktadırlar. Özellikle Elazığ, Bingöl, Muş ve Bitlis illerinde gövdesi çizilerek sütünden **kenger sakızı** yapılmaktadır.

Bazı kesimlerce geçim kaynağı olarak görülen Kenger'in bu hali tonlarca toplanarak il ve ilçe merkezlerinde ilkbaharda halk pazarlarında kilosu 20-30 TL arasında satılmaktadır. Karın eridiği yerlerde tomurcuklanma döneminde ve genç dalları ve yaprakları ilkbaharda soyularak bölgede en yaygın ve en çok çiğ olarak kullanılan bitkilerdendir. Genç gövdeleri temizlenip soyulduktan sonra yağda yumurta ile birlikte kızartılarak üç öğün yenilmektedir. Taze yaprakları ayrıca **çorbaya** katılmaktadır.

Kenger ile ilgili kullanımlarda asıl önemli olan tohumlarının çerez olarak kullanılmasıdır. Özellikle Hakkari ve çevresinde sonbaharda olgun tohumlu meyvalar yöre halkı tarafından arazide çok zor şartlarda toplanmaktadır. Torbalarla evlere getirilen meyvalar daha sonra toptancılar tarafından yöre halkından köy köy ziyaret edilerek kalitesine göre 2022 yılı itibariyle kilosu 70-180 TL arasında satın alınmaktadır. Daha sonra meyvalarındaki dikenlerden arındırmak için toptancılar bazı işlemlerden geçirdikten sonra meyvalar kavrulmuş yurt dışında kilosu 300-500 TL'ye satılmaktadır. Tohumları meyvalardan çıkarıldıktan sonra 100 gr'lık paketler 100-150 TL'den çoğunlukla yurt dışına satışı yapılan **tohumları çerez** olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Bazı yerlerde tohumu kavrulduktan sonra taş dibeklerle dövülüp elenmesiyle elde edilen ürün **Kenger kahvesi** olarak tüketilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Gundelia*, Kenger, Etnobotanik, Kuruyemiş, Çerez, Hakkari.

Abstract

Kenger (*Gundelia L.*) has been used as a food product and in the traditional treatment of many diseases by the people in the geographies where it has grown from past to present. With the arrival of spring, especially in the provinces of Hakkari, Van, Bitlis, Muş and Ağrı, the above-ground parts are top rood intensively. Kenger is also collected in the villages of Bingöl, Elazığ, Siirt, Tunceli, Erzincan and Erzurum, although not as far as the above provinces. The local people set out in the early hours of the day to collect the top buds of the perennial Kenger plant with special tools they call Kengerhan or Xıştik, and they collect the Kenger buds near the surface without going too deep into the soil. These

buds, which are collected later, are used in cooking or left in brine and stored during the year in **cooking and pickle**. Especially in the provinces of Elazığ, Bingöl, Muş and Bitlis, **Kenger Gum** is made from its latex by cutting its stem. The buds of Kenger, which is seen as a source of livelihood in some districts, are collected in tons and sold in public markets in the city and district centers in spring for 20-30 TL per kilogram. It is one of the most common and most used raw plants in the region by peeling young branches and leaves in the budding period and in the spring where the snow melts. After the buds are cleaned and peeled, they are fried with eggs in oil and eaten three meals a day. Fresh leaves are also added **to the soup**.

The most important thing in the use of Kenger among the people is the use of its seeds. Especially in Hakkari and its surroundings' ripe seeded fruits are collected in the nature by the local people in autumn. Ripe fruits brought to homes in bags were purchased by wholesalers between 70-180 TL per kilogram last year, depending on seed size and quality. Afterwards, wholesalers go through some processes in order to remove the thorns in their fruits, and then the fruits are roasted and sold abroad for 300-500 TL per kilogram.

After removing the seeds from the fruits to be used as **nuts and snacks**, 100 gr packages are mostly sold abroad for 100-150 TL.

In some places, after roasting Kenger seeds, the product obtained by beating and sifting in stone mortars is consumed as **Kenger coffee**.

Keywords: *Gundelia*, Kenger, Ethnobotany, Nuts, Snacks, Hakkari.

THE EFFECT OF WATER STRESS ON WHEAT QUALITY AND YIELD PARAMETERS UNDER ABIOTIC STRESS CONDITIONS

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Abstract

Cereal cultivation, which constitutes the most important part of plant production, has a special importance since it can be practiced in almost every region of the world today, providing both human nutrition, animal nutrition and raw material supply to industry. Among the wheat species, bread wheat is more important because it is used as raw material in human and animal nutrition and industry and it is better adapted to unfavorable conditions than other species. Bread wheat, which belongs to the group of cool climate cereals among cereals, is spread in horizontal and vertical marginal areas of the earth and some important problems are encountered in its cultivation. In this context, water stress is the most important abiotic stress factor. Water stress, which shows its effects in different ways in different ecosystems, has been investigated by many researchers who are accepted as authorities. Today, wheat is cultivated in fertile areas of the world with high yields per unit area and economically important crops, and wheat is also cultivated in arid and semi-arid regions. The fact that cereal production in the world, except rice, is generally dependent on natural rainfall under dry farming conditions is an important indicator of the effectiveness of irrigation. In cereal agriculture, which depends on natural rainfall in most regions of Turkey, the lack of water during certain development periods causes a significant decrease in optimum grain yield. In the past, it was thought that irrigation was necessary only in arid regions. However, recent studies indicate that even in humid regions, short-term drought during the growth period of plants can cause significant reductions in production. In the studies on irrigation and water stress in wheat, the effect of irrigation or water stress on yield has been mostly examined; however, quality characteristics have not been sufficiently emphasized. Therefore, in our study, the effects of water stress and irrigation on wheat were investigated and variations in factors such as grain protein ratio change, gluten content, spike and grain filling were determined and compiled.

Keywords: Water, Stress, Wheat, Protein, Yield, Gluten

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WILD GRAPEVINES IN THE HAKKARI REGION AND IN TURKEY, AND STEPS TO PROTECT THEM

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Abstract:

In the viticulture sector, issues such as the protection and utilization of plant genetic resources, the significance of wild grapevine species, the development of resistant varieties, the efficient use of water resources, the establishment of strategies for disease and pest control, and the enhancement of marketing and evaluation mechanisms are of great importance. In addition to our country's rich plant genetic resources, particularly in terms of grape diversity, the viticulture sector holds significant economic and social potential.

Therefore, it is crucial to adopt a strategic approach and take necessary precautions in grape cultivation. The preservation and development of existing cultivated grapevines should be prioritized. Moreover, the identification and conservation of wild grapevine species, specifically *Vitis vinifera* L. subsp. *sylvestris* genotypes, are also highly important. Wild grapevine species are considered valuable breeding resources due to their high genetic potential for the development of cultivated varieties.

The abundance of wild grapevine, which is considered to be the ancestor of cultivated grapevines, in the Hakkâri region is one of the biggest proofs that this region is one of the main gene sources of grapevine and an important indicator in terms of showing the grape potential of this region. Wild grapevine genotypes growing spontaneously in the Eastern Anatolia Region, which has a long history of viticulture, are a natural plant wealth. Wild vines, which are abundant especially in Hakkari region, are important in terms of constituting a rich gene source in terms of vegetation.

The utilization of genetic resources is an essential step in grape cultivation, as it is one of the fundamental methods for achieving high-quality production in the agricultural sector. Transferring resistance genes from wild grapevine species to cultivated varieties can enhance their resilience against natural factors, such as climate change. Since self-growing wild grapevine species exhibit greater resistance to adverse weather conditions, diseases, and pests, their protection and utilization are vital.

Keywords: Wild Vine (*Vitis. vinifera* L. subsp. *sylvestris*), Genetic Source, Genotype, Hakkari

SÜS BİTKİLERİNİN TUZLU ALANLARDA ÇEVRE DÜZENLEMESİNDE KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİ

USABILITY OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN SALINE AREAS

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Özet

Peyzaj mimarlığı çalışmalarında bitkisel tasarımda kullanılacak süs bitkilerine karar verilirken sıcak-soğuğa dayanıklılık, kuraklık toleransı, estetik özellikler, hastalık ve zararlılara karşı dayanıklılık, gübreleme isteği, toprak pH toleransı gibi pek çok faktör hesaba katılır. İklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma ve antropolojik etkenler sonucu su ve toprak özelliklerinin kalitesi, muhteviyatı ve tüm bunların yanında mevcudiyetleri ve kullanımları her geçen gün değişmekte ve özellikle kullanımlarında kısıtlayıcı politikalar izlenmektedir. Kentsel, turistik ve endüstriyel alanların peyzaj düzenlemelerinde kullanılan süs bitkileri de diğer alanlarda ve yetiştirilen bitkilerde olduğu gibi son yıllarda kuraklık ve tuzluluk stresinden etkilenmektedir. Sürdürülebilir peyzaj mimarlığı çalışmalarında bu nedenle, süs bitkisi türlerinde tuz toleransının belirlenmesi, tatlı su tasarrufu sağlayan tarımda tuzluluğun yaratacağı stresin iyi yönetilmesi ve peyzaj mimarlığı çalışmalarında bitkisel tasarım ve uygulamalarında tuzlu alanlara dayanıklı bitkiler seçilmesi gerekir. Özellikle tuzlu alanlarda süs bitkilerinin büyümesi, işlevlerini bu koşullarda yerine getirebilmesi ve dekoratif değerlerini koruması gerekmektedir. Süs bitkilerinin kullanıldıkları peyzaj alanlarında yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri, estetik özelliklerini koruyabilmeleri ve işlevselliklerini sürdürebilmeleri için toprağın ve suyun tuzluluğu bilinmeli ve bitkiler bölgedeki tuzluluk seviyelerine toleranslı çeşitlerden seçilmelidir. Hatta bu çeşitler tuza toleransı düşük, orta ve yüksek olarak sınıflandırılmalı ve kullanımlarına hassasiyet/dayanıklılıklarına göre karar verilmelidir. Bu çalışmada tuzlu alanlarda peyzaj çalışmalarında süs bitkilerinin kullanılmasını etkileyen faktörler ele alınmıştır. Günümüz stres koşullarından biri olan tuzluluk, yenilebilir bitkiler kadar süs bitkilerini ve bu bitkilerin kullanılabilirliğini etkilerken, tuzlu alanlarda süs bitkilerinin nasıl etkilendiği ve bu bitkilerin hangi koşullarda kullanılabileceği sorularına cevap aranmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İşlevsellik, peyzaj mimarlığı, süs bitkileri, tuzlu alan

Abstract

When deciding on the ornamental plants to be used in plant design in landscape architecture studies, many factors such as resistance to hot and cold, drought tolerance, aesthetic properties, resistance to diseases and pests, fertilization desire, soil pH tolerance are taken into account. As a result of climate change, global warming and anthropological factors, the quality and content of water and soil properties, as well as their existence and use, are changing day by day and restrictive policies are followed especially in their use. Ornamental plants used in landscaping of urban, touristic and industrial areas have been affected by drought and salinity stress in recent years, as in other areas and

cultivated plants. Therefore, in sustainable landscape architecture studies, it is necessary to determine salt tolerance in ornamental plant species, to manage the stress caused by salinity in agriculture that saves fresh water, and to choose plants that are resistant to salty areas in plant design and applications. Especially in salty areas, ornamental plants need to grow, fulfil their functions in these conditions and protect their decorative values. In order for ornamental plants to survive in the landscape areas where they are used, to preserve their aesthetic properties and to maintain their functionality, the salinity of the soil and water should be known and the plants should be selected from varieties that are tolerant of the salinity levels in the region. Even these varieties should be classified as low, medium and high salt tolerance and their use should be decided according to their sensitivity/resistance. In this study, the factors affecting the use of ornamental plants in landscape studies in saline areas are discussed. While salinity, which is one of today's stress conditions, affects ornamental plants and the usability of these plants as much as edible plants, answers were sought to the questions of how ornamental plants are affected in salty areas and under which conditions these plants can be used.

Keywords: Functionality, landscape architecture, ornamental plants, saline area

POTASYUM ÇÖZÜCÜ MİKROORGANİZMALAR VE TOPRAK VERİMLİLİĞİNDE ÖNEMİ

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Özet

Potasyum bitkilerin kalite kriterleri üzerine etki eden önemli bir makro elementtir. Genel olarak toprakların potasyum içeriklerinin yüksek olduğu görüşü hakimdir. Ancak yapılan potasyumlu gübrelemeler ile bitkilerin kalite ve verimlerinde önemli değişimler elde edilmektedir. Bu durumda toprakların mevcut potasyum kapsamının yüksekliği uygulanan potasyumlu gübrelerin etkinliğini sınırlandırmamaktadır. Kimyasal gübre fiyatlarının yükseldiği günümüzde toprakların mevcut potasyum rezervlerinden faydalanılması, ihtiyaç halinde kimyasal gübrelemelere yönelmesi giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda potasyum çözücü mikroorganizmalar ön plana çıkmaktadır. Doğal toprak koşullarında var olan potasyum çözücü mikroorganizmaların oransal olarak düşük düzeyde bulunmaları nedeniyle beklenen sonuçlar elde edilememektedir. Bu nedenle potasyum çözücü mikroorganizmaların özel koşullarda çoğaltılması ve mikrobiyal gübre olarak kullanımı gerekmektedir. Uzun yıllara dayanan bu alanda yapılan çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Bu derleme de potasyum çözücü mikroorganizmaların zaman içindeki kullanım durumlarının değişimi ve toprak verimliliğindeki önemleri hakkında bilgiler sunulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler; Potasyum, mikroorganizma, toprak, verimlilik

Abstract

Potassium is an important macro element that affects the quality criteria of plants. In general, the opinion that the potassium content of the soils is high is dominant. However, significant changes are obtained in the quality and yield of plants with potassium fertilization. In this case, the existing potassium content of the soils does not limit the effectiveness of the applied potassium fertilizers. In today's world, where chemical fertilizer prices are rising, it is becoming increasingly important to use the existing potassium reserves of the soil and turn to chemical fertilizers when needed. In this context, potassium-solubilizing microorganisms come to the fore. Expected results cannot be obtained due to the low level of potassium-solubilizing microorganisms that exist in natural soil conditions. For this reason, it is necessary to reproduce potassium-solving microorganisms under special conditions and to use them as microbial fertilizers. There are studies conducted in this field for many years. This review will be tried to present information about the change in the use of potassium-solubilizing microorganisms over time and their importance in soil fertility.

Keywords: Potassium, microorganisms, soil, fertility

YÜKSEKOVA HAVZASINDA ARAZİ KULLANIMININ BİYOÇEŞİTLİLİĞE ETKİSİ

IMPACT OF LAND USE ON BIODIVERSITY IN YÜKSEKOVA BASIN

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin önemli doğal ekosistemlerinden biri olan Yüksekova Havzası, bozulmamış doğal yapısı ve farklı yaşam alanlarına ev sahipliği yapması nedeniyle flora ve fauna bakımından zengin bir tür çeşitliliğine sahiptir. İklim değişikliğinin yanı sıra uygun olmayan arazi kullanımı nedeniyle yerel biyoçeşitliliği tehdit altındadır. Bu çalışmada bölgedeki biyoçeşitliliği etkileyen faktörlere dikkat çekmek ve yerel biyoçeşitliliğin korunması ve sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanması açısından genel bir değerlendirme yapılmış ve uygun arazi kullanım stratejileri belirtilmiştir. Biyoçeşitliliği korumak adına bölgede doğal alanların korunması (Nehil sazlığı, Cilo sat gölleri), modern tarım uygulamalarının benimsenmesi (organik tarım, iyi tarım uygulamaları) ve ekonomik olarak değerlendirilen doğal bitki türlerinin tarıma kazandırılması Yüksekova Havzasında doğa ve tarımsal ekosistemdeki sürdürülebilirliğe katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal ekosistem, biyoçeşitlilik, arazi kullanımı, Yüksekova Havzası, Yüksekova/Hakkâri

ABSTRACT

The Yüksekova Basin is one of the significant natural ecosystems in Türkiye and hosts a rich floristic and faunistic diversity due to its natural structure and diverse habitats. However, climate change and inappropriate land use practices are threatening local biodiversity in the basin. This study was aimed at drawing the attention towards factors affecting biodiversity in the region and provide a general assessment for the preservation and sustainability of local biodiversity. The study emphasizes preserving natural areas in the region, including Nehil wetland and Cilo sat lakes, adopting modern agricultural practices such as organic farming and good agricultural practices, and promoting the cultivation of economically valuable native plant species. These measures will sustainability contribute towards the sustainability of natural and agricultural ecosystems in the Yüksekova Basin while protecting biodiversity.

Keywords: Natural ecosystem, biodiversity, land use, Yüksekova Basin, Yüksekova/Hakkâri

BIYOÇAR UYGULANMIŞ İKİ FARKLI TEKSTÜRE SAHİP TOPRAKTA NİTRAT YIKANMASI

NITRATE LEACHING FROM BIOCHAR AMENDED SOILS WITH TWO DIFFERENT TEXTURES

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Kübra POLAT

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Özet

Organik atıkların piroliz edilmesi ile elde edilen biyoçarın tarıma, çevreye ve iklime sağladığı potansiyel faydaları son zamanlarda araştırmaya haiz bir konu olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde önemli bir ekim alanı ve atık kapasitesine sahip olan fıstık yetiştiriciliğinden elde edilen atıkların pirolizi ile biyoçar elde edilmiş ve iki farklı tekstüre (kumlu tın ve killi) sahip topraklara farklı dozlarda uygulanarak nitrat yıkanmasına etkisi incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular sonucunda birinci dönemde alınan sulama suyu örneklerinde nitrat yıkanmasının en fazla killi topraklarda % 0.5'lik biyoçar uygulamalarında gerçekleştiği tespit edilmiştir. İkinci dönemde alınan sulama suyu örneklerinde, nitrat yıkanması en fazla kumlu topraklarda %1'lik ve killi topraklarda %0,5'lik biyoçar uygulamalarında görülmüştür. Üçüncü dönem alınan sulama suyu örneklerinde ise nitrat yıkanmasının en fazla kumlu topraklarda %4'lük ve killi topraklarda %1'lik biyoçar uygulamalarında gerçekleştiği görülmüştür. Bulgular değerlendirildiğinde, birinci dönemde nitrat yıkanmasının fazla olmasının deneme başında gübrelemenin yapılması sonucunda toprakta daha fazla nitrat bulunmasından kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir. İkinci ve üçüncü dönem örneklerinde nitrat yıkanmasının devam etmesi biyoçar uygulaması ile nitrifikasyonda artış, biyoçarın yapısında azot bulundurması ve aynı zamanda kimyasal gübre şeklinde uygulanan azotun toprakta hala tutulması ile ilişkilendirilebilir. Tarımsal atıkların gelişi güzel bertaraf edilmesi yerine tarımda kullanılması, toprak kalitesini iyileştirmesi ve sürdürülebilirliğini sağlaması yanısıra az gübre kullanımı ile verim artışı sağlaması ekonomi açısından da önemli olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki Gelişimi, Biyoçar, Nitrat Yıkanması, Tarımsal Atıklar Toprak Düzenleyici

Abstract

The potential benefits of biochar obtained from the pyrolysis of organic waste for agriculture, the environment, and the climate have recently become a subject of research. In this study, biochar was produced from the waste of pistachio cultivation, which has an important cultivation area with significant waste capacity in the Southeast Anatolia Region, and its effect on nitrate leaching was investigated by applying it to soils with two different textures (sandy and clayey) at different doses. According to the results, in the first period, the highest nitrate leaching occurred with the application of 0.5% biochar in clayey soils. In the second period, the most significant nitrate leaching was observed with the application of 1% biochar in sandy soils and 0.5% biochar in clayey soils. In the

third period, the highest nitrate leaching was seen with the application of 4% biochar in sandy soils and 1% biochar in clayey soils. When the results were evaluated, the higher nitrate leaching in the first period is believed to be due to the initial fertilization, resulting in higher nitrate levels in the soil. The continued nitrate leaching in the second and third periods can be attributed to the increased nitrification caused by biochar application, the nitrogen content in biochar's structure, and the retention of nitrogen applied as chemical fertilizer in the soil. Instead of randomly disposing of agricultural waste, its use in agriculture to improve soil quality, promote sustainability, and increase productivity with reduced fertilizer usage may also be economically significant.

Keywords: Plant Growth, Biochar, Nitrate Leaching, Agricultural Wastes, Soil Conditioner

İSLAM DÜŞÜNCE Sİ DERGİSİ

JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC THOUGHT

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Özet

Osmanlı sonrası Cumhuriyet dönemi İslami yayıncılığın önemli başarılar elde ettiğı bir dönemdir. Burada birçok süreli yayın yapılmıştır. Bazıları uzun süreli olmakla beraber bazıları daha kısa süreli bir yayın hayatı geçirmiştir. İslam Düşüncesi dergisi de nispeten kısa ömürlü bir yayın hayatı sürdürmüştür. Bununla beraber çok kıymetli eserler sayılarında yayımlanmıştır. Yayın hayatına Mart 1967'de başlayan İslam Düşüncesi dergisi üç ayda bir yayımlanmıştır. Dergi slogan olarak "İslami Fikir ve Edebiyat Mecmuası" sloganını kullanmaktadır. Sekiz sayı yayımlanan dergi son sayısını Ekim 1969'da çıkartmıştır. Az sayıda yayım yapmış olmasına rağmen dergi çok seviyeli makaleler ile kültür dünyamıza katkı sağlamıştır. Derginin sahibi ve yazı işleri müdürü İhsan Babalı'dır. Dergi kendi tanıtımını yaparken "İslam Düşüncesi, "hususiyetleriyle" Türkiye'de bu sahada "bir ilk" olma özelliğine sahip olarak, "okumak ve okuduğundan dünya ve ahiret için faydalı ve lüzumlu yeni bir şeyler öğrenmek isteyenler için" gayesiyle yola çıkmıştır" mesajını sunmaktadır. Mini kitap tarzında yazılmış bu mecmua düşündürücü, öğretici ve yetiştirici yazılar okuyucuya sunmuştur. Her sayıda yeni çıkan kitapların da tahlil ve tenkidi yapılmıştır. Bunun yanında bazı kitapların da tanıtımı yapılarak İslam mütefekkirleri tanıtılmıştır. İslam âleminde ve dünyasından da haberler vererek Türkiye halkına Müslüman dünyasının sanat, kültür ve dini alanda yapılan çalışmalarını tanıtmıştır. Dergide çok önemli isimler yazılar yazmıştır. Nihat Sami Banarlı, Mahir İz, Sezai Karakoç, Süleyman Uludağ, Salih Tuğ, Ali Ulvi Kurucu, Selçuk Eraydın, Esad Coşan, Muhammed Hamidullah, Y. Ziya Kavakçı ve Sabahattin Zaim bunlardan bazılarıdır. Bâkillânî, Seyyid Kutub ve Mevdudî'den çevrilmiş yazılara alıntı olarak yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Düşüncesi, İslam Düşünce Dergisi, Mecmua, İslami Yayıncılık.

Abstract

The post-Ottoman Republic period is a period in which Islamic publishing achieved significant success. Many periodicals have been published here. While some of them were of long duration, some of them had a shorter publication life. The journal of Islamic Thought also had a relatively short-lived publication life. However, very valuable works have been published in numbers. The journal of Islamic Thought, which started its publication life in March 1967, was published quarterly. The magazine uses the slogan "Islamic Idea and Literature Magazine" as its slogan. Eight issues were published, and the last issue was published in October 1969. Although it has published a small number of publications, the journal has contributed to our cultural world with multi-level articles. The owner and editor-in-chief of the magazine is İhsan Babalı. While promoting its own, the magazine presents the message "Islamic Thought, with its "specialties", being a "first" in this field in Turkey, with the aim of "for those who want to read and learn something new that is useful and necessary for the world and the hereafter". Written in the style of a mini-book, this magazine presented thought-provoking, instructive and nurturing articles to the reader. In each issue, the newly published books were also analyzed and criticized. In addition, some books were introduced and Islamic thinkers were introduced. By giving news from the Islamic world and the world, he introduced the works of the Muslim world in the field of art, culture and religion to the people of Turkey. Very important names have written articles in the journal. Nihat Sami Banarlı, Mahir İz, Sezai Karakoç, Süleyman Uludağ, Salih Tuğ, Ali Ulvi Kurucu, Selçuk Eraydın, Esad Coşan, Muhammed Hamidullah, Y. Ziya Kavakçı

and Sabahattin Zaim are some of them. Texts translated from Bakillani, Sayyid Qutb and Mawdudi are included as quotations.

Keywords: Islamic Thought, Journal of Islamic Thought, Journal, Islamic Publishing.

DEPREM SONRASI İYİLEŞTİRME YAKLAŞIMLARI OLARAK UYGULANAN PSİKOSOSYAL DESTEK UYGULAMALARI VE DİN

REMEDIATION APPROACHES USED AFTER EARTQUAKE AS PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT APPLICATIONS AND RELIGION

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Özet

İnsan için fizyolojik ihtiyaçlar kadar önemli olan güvenlik ihtiyacı, insanın günlük yaşantısını devam ettirmesinde önemli bir motivasyon kaynağıdır. İnsanlar kendilerini güvende hissettikleri bir ortamda ya da dünyada daha mutlu olabilmektedir. İnsanın kendisini güvende hissetmediği ortamlar, deprem gibi afetlerin yaşandığı travmatik yaşantıların olduğu ortamlardır. Deprem sonrası travmatik yaşantıların etkileri uzun süre devam edebilmektedir. Bu durumda travmatik etkilerin azaltılması adına birçok psikososyal destek programları uygulanmaktadır. Bu çalışmadaki amacımız, travmatik yaşantılara sebep olan doğal olarak gerçekleşen ancak çoğu zaman insanın tedbirsizliğiyle bir afete dönüşen depremler sonrası uygulanan psikososyal destek uygulamaları ve bu uygulamaların din ile ilişkisinin ne olduğunu incelemektir. Bu çalışmamızda yöntem olarak genel tarama modelinden kesit alma yaklaşımı kullanılmıştır. Uygulanan birçok psikososyal uygulaması genel taramaya tabi tutulmuştur. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının uyguladığı Psikoeğitim programında eğitimci olarak uygulayıcı grubunda bulunarak bu eğitimde elde edilen veriler taranarak bir kesit alınıp incelenmiştir. Bu incelemeler sonucunda uygulanan psikososyal destek uygulamalarının deprem sonrası ortaya çıkan travmatik yaşantıların iyileştirmesindeki önemi ve dinin psikososyal eğitimindeki yerinin ne olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, İyileştirme Uygulamaları, Psikososyal Destek, Din

Abstract

Security need, which is as important as physiological needs, is an important source of motivation for people to continue their daily lives. People can be happier in an environment or world where they feel themselves in safe. People can not feel safe themselves in an envirenment where disaster as eartquake have been occured.The effects of traumatic experiences after the earthquake can continue for a long time. In this case, many psychosocial support programs are implemented in order to reduce the traumatic effects. Our aim in this study is to examine the psychosocial support practices applied after earthquakes, which occur naturally, but often turn into a disaster with human carelessness, and what their relationship is with religion. In this study, sectioning approach from the general survey model was used as a method. Many applied psychosocial applications have been subjected to general Survey model. In the Psychoeducation program implemented by the Ministry of National Education, I was in the practitioner group as an educator, and the data obtained in this training were scanned and a cross-section was taken and examined. As a result of these examinations, the importance of psychosocial support practices in the healing of traumatic experiences after the earthquake and the place of religion in psychosocial education have been revealed.

Keywords: Earthquake, Remedial Practices, Psychosocial Support, Religion

EL-KÂDÎ EBÜ'T-TAYYİB ET-TABERÎ VE FIKİH USÛLÜ

AL-QÂDÎ ABÛ AL-ṬAYYİB AL-ṬABARÎ AND UŞÛL AL-FİQH

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Özet

el-Kâdî Ebu't-Tayyib Tâhir b. 'Abdillâh b. Tâhir b. Ömer et-Taberî (348-450/959-1058) Ṭaberistân'ın Âmûl şehrinde doğmuş ve burada Irak bölgesinin Şâfi'îlerinden İbnu'l-Kâss et-Taberî'nin öğrencisi Ebû Alî ez-Zuccâcî'den ders almıştır. Horasan bölgesinde bulunan Dînever'de Ebu'l-Kâsım İbn Kec'ten ders alan Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî, daha sonra yine Horasan bölgesinin önemli şehirlerinden biri olan Curcân'da Şâfi'î mezhebine bağlılıkları ile meşhur olan İsmâ'îlî ailesinden Ebû Sa'd el-İsmâ'îlî'den ders almıştır. Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî, Horasan'ın diğer şehirlerinden biri olan Nisâbûr'da Irak Şâfi'îlerinin otoritere fakihi Ebû İshâk el-Mervezî'nin öğrencisi Ebu'l-Hâsen el-Mâsercisî'den dört yıl boyunca eğitim aldıktan sonra Irak bölgesine giderek Bağdât'ta Ebu'l-Kâsım ed-Dârekî'nin öğrencileri olan Ebû Muhammed el-Bâfi ve Ebû Hâmid el-İsferâyînî'den ders almıştır. Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî Irak Şâfi'î ekolünün kurucu ismi olarak kabul edilen İsferâyînî'den sonra Irak Şâfi'î ekolünde yetkin bir fakih olarak temayüz etmiştir. Yetiştirdiği fakihler arasında Ebû İshak eş-Şirâzî ve Ebû Nasr İbnü's-Sabbâğ Irak Şâfi'î ekolünü sürdüren yetkin fakihlerdir. Bu iki isim dışında muhaddis el-Hatîb el-Bağdâdî onun öğrencisidir.

Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî'nin, Eş'ârî kelâmının önde gelen isimlerinden biri olan Ebû İshâk el-İsferâyînî'den İsferâyînî'den fıkıh usûlü ve kelâm dersleri almıştır. Kelâm ve fıkıh usûlünde ders aldığı diğer bir hocası ise Eş'ârî kelâmının önemli isimlerinden biri olan Ebû Bekr el-Bakıllânî'nin öğrencisi olan Ebû Hâtim el-Kazvîni'dir. Tarihi kaynaklar, Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî'nin Ebû Hâtim el-Kazvîni'den çokça istifade ettiğini vurgulamaktadır.

Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî hilâf, cedel, fıkıh usûlü ve Şâfi'î fikhında eserler kaleme almıştır. Kaynaklarda onun fıkıh usûlünde *Şerhu'l-Kifâye ve'l-Cedel* adlı eserine değinilmesine rağmen bu eserin varlığı günümüzde tespit edilememiştir. Onun günümüze ulaşan en önemli fıkıh eseri, Muzenî'nin *Muhtasar*'ının şerhi olan *et-Ta'likâtu'l-kubrâ' şerhu Muhtasari'l-Muzenî* adlı eseridir. Bu eser furû' fıkıh da yazılmış olmasına rağmen eserin girişinde fıkıh usûlü hakkında bazı bilgiler bulunmaktadır. Araştırmanın amacı Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî'nin *et-Ta'likâtu'l-kubrâ*'sının girişinde yer alan fıkıh usûlü aktarımını tahlil etmek ve Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî'nin genel olarak fıkıh usûlü perspektifini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma Şâfi'nin *er-Risâle*'sinden sonraki dönemde Şâfi'î fıkıh usûlüne dair usûl birikiminin ortaya konması açısından önemlidir. Bu genel olarak fıkıh usûlü özel olarak da Şâfi'î fıkıh usûlü tarihine ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapmaya olanak sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şâfi'î Mezhebi, Fıkıh Usûlü, el-Kâdî Ebu't-Tayyib et-Taberî, *et-Ta'likâtu'l-kubrâ*.

Abstract

Al-Qâdî Abû al-Ṭayyib Ṭâhir ibn 'Abd Allâh ibn Ṭâhir ibn 'Umar al-Ṭabarî (348-450/959-1058) was born in Âmûl city of Ṭabaristân and took lessons from Abû 'Alî al-Zujjajî, a student of Ibn al-Qâşş al-Ṭabarî one of the Shâfi'îs of Iraq region. Abû al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarî, who took lessons from Abû al-Qâsim Ibn Kaj in Dînawar, one of the cities of the Khorasan region, and then He took lessons from Abû Sa'd al-İsmâ'îlî from the İsmâ'îlî family, who was famous family for their devotion to the Shâfi'î

maddhab, in Jurjān, one of the prominent cities of the Khorasan region. Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī went to the Iraq region after receiving training for four years from Abū al-Ḥasan al-Māsarjīsī, the student of the authoritarian jurist Abū Iṣḥāq al-Marwazī, one of the Iraqī Shāfi‘īs, in Nīsābūr. He took lessons from Abu al-Qāsim al-Dārakī’s students Abū Muhammad al-Bāfī and Abū Ḥāmid al-Isfarāyīnī in Baghdad. After Isfarāyīnī, who is accepted as the founding name of the Iraqī Shāfi‘ī school, he distinguished himself as a competent jurist in the Iraqī Shāfi‘ī school. Among the jurists he trained, Abū Iṣḥāq al-Shīrāzī and Abū Naṣr Ibn al-Ṣabbāgh were competent jurists who continued the Iraqī Shāfi‘ī school. Except for these two names, muḥaddith al-Khatīb al-Baghdādī is his student.

Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī, took fiqh and kalām lessons from Abū Iṣḥāq al-Isfarāyīnī, one of the leading figures of Ash‘arī theology. Another teacher from whom he took lessons in theology and uṣūl al-fiqh was Abū Ḥatīm al-Qazwinī, a student of Abū Bakr al-Bāqillānī, one of the important names in Ash‘arī theology. Historical sources emphasize that Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī benefited a lot from Abū Ḥatīm al-Qazwinī. Al-Qāḍī Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī wrote works on khilāf, jadal, uṣūl al-fiqh and Shāfi‘ī fiqh. Despite the fact that Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī’s *Sharḥ al-kifāyā wa al-Jadal* is mentioned among the works that are the source of the uṣūl al-fiqh in the sources, the existence of this work has not been determined today. His most important fiqh work that has survived to the present day is the work known as *al-Ta‘liqā al-kubrā’ sharḥ Mukhtasar al-Muzanī*, which is the commentary of Muzanī’s concise. Although this work was written in furū‘ al-fiqh, there is some information about the uṣūl al-fiqh at the beginning of the work. The aim of the research is to analyze Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī’s transmission of uṣūl al-fiqh in the introduction to *al-Ta‘liqat al-kubrā’* and to analyze Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī’s perspective on uṣūl al-fiqh in general. The research is important in terms of revealing the accumulation of methodology on Shāfi‘ī uṣūl al-fiqh after Shāfi‘ī’s *al-Risāla*. This will enable to make evaluations on the history of the uṣūl al-fiqh in general and the Shāfi‘ī uṣūl al-fiqh in particular

Keywords: Shāfi‘ī maddhab, *Uṣūl al-fiqh*, Al-Qāḍī Abū al-Ṭayyib al-Ṭabarī, *al-Ta‘liqā al-kubrā’*.

DİN DERSLERİNİN MÜFREDATA YENİDEN DAHİL EDİLMESİNİN BEŞİNCİ MİLLİ EĞİTİM ŞURASI KARAR VE TARTIŞMALARI BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF RE-INCLUSION OF RELIGIOUS LESSONS IN THE CURRICULUM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL EDUCATION COUNCIL DECISIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

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Özet

Türkiye’de din eğitimi ve öğretimi, geleneksel kodları ve yenileşmeye dönük çalışmaları ile cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan itibaren çeşitli aşamalardan geçerek bugüne gelmiştir. Bu aşamaları genel hatlarıyla öncelikle müfredata dahil edilme, daha sonra da sınırlandırılma, tamamen kapatılma, yeniden müfredata dahil edilme, seçmeli dersler arasında yer alma, zorunlu ders olarak okutulma şeklinde sıralamak mümkündür. 1924 yılında ilan edilen Tevhid-i Tedrisat Kanunu’ndan sonra yeni eğitim sisteminin ilkökul programına “Kur’an-ı Kerim ve Din Dersleri” ismi ile eklenip okutulmaya başlanan bu ders, aşamalı olarak düşürülmüş ve 1939 yılından itibaren örgün eğitime bağlı tüm okul türleri ve kademelerinden tamamen çıkarılmıştır. 1946 yılına kadar müfredatta yer almayan bu ders, söz konusu tarihte tekrar gündeme getirilmiş ve 1949 yılına gelindiğinde ise ilkökul müfredatında yeniden uygulanmaya başlamıştır. Bu gelişmenin kaydedilmesinden sonra 1953 yılında toplanan Beşinci Milli Eğitim Şurası’nda din derslerinin müfredata dahil edilmesi konusu uzun tartışmalara sahne olmuştur. Bu tartışmalarda din derslerinin müfredatta yer almasını savunan gruplarla bu kararı eleştiren gruplar karşılıklı olarak gerekçe ileri sürmüşlerdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, din eğitimi ve öğretiminin müfredata yeniden dahil edilmesini Beşinci Milli Eğitim Şurası’nın karar ve tartışmaları bağlamında değerlendirmektir. Milli Eğitim şuraları, eğitim sistemi, içeriği, programları ve yaklaşımlarına ilişkin detaylı müzakerelerin yapıldığı ve kararların alındığı toplantılar olduğundan, din eğitimi ve öğretimi ile ilgili karar ve uygulamaların bu toplantılara yansıyan boyutunu tespit etmek önem arz etmektedir. Çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması desenine göre tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın veri toplama kaynakları söz konusu şura kitabının tıpkı basımı başta olmak üzere cumhuriyet dönemi din eğitimi ile ilgili bilimsel dokümanlardan oluşmuştur. Veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş ve araştırmacı tarafından önce kodlar belirlenmiş, bu kodların birleştirilmesiyle temalar inşa edilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında inşa edilen temalar şunlardır: Din derslerinin meşruiyeti, derslerin içeriği, dersleri okutacak öğretmen ihtiyacı ve derslerin sınıf geçmeye etkisi. Bulgular bu temaların altında işlenmiş ve çeşitli sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre söz konusu dönemde ağırlıklı olarak din derslerinin meşruiyetine dönük tartışmalar yapıldığından derslerin içeriğine, öğretmen yetiştirmeye ve bu derslerin örgün eğitimdeki yerinin tayin edilmesine dönük gelişmelerde etkili adımlar atılmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Eğitimi, Örgün Din Eğitimi, Cumhuriyet Dönemi Din Eğitimi, Milli Eğitim Şurası, Din Dersleri.

Abstract

Religious education and training in Turkey, with its traditional codes and efforts towards innovation, has come to this day by going through various stages since the foundation of the republic. In general terms, it is possible to list these stages as being included in the curriculum first, then limited, completely closed, re-included in the curriculum, included in the elective courses, and being taught as a compulsory course. This course was added to the primary school program of the new education system after the law of Tevhid-i Tedrisat announced in 1924 and started to be taught under the name of "Quran and Religion Lessons". Later, it was gradually reduced and as of 1939 it was completely removed from all types and levels of formal education. This course, which was not included in the curriculum until 1946, was brought to the agenda again on that date, and in 1949 it started to be applied again in the primary school curriculum. After this development was recorded, in the Fifth National Education Council convened in 1953, the subject of including religion lessons in the curriculum was the scene of long discussions. In these discussions, the groups advocating the inclusion of religion lessons in the curriculum and the groups criticizing this decision mutually put forward reasons. The aim of this study is to evaluate the reintegration of religious education and training into the curriculum in the context of the decisions and discussions of the Fifth National Education Council. National Education Councils are meetings where detailed discussions are held and decisions are made regarding the education system, its content, programs and approaches. For this reason, it is important to determine the dimensions of the decisions and practices related to religious education and training that are reflected in these meetings. The study was designed according to the case study pattern, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The data collection sources of the research consisted of scientific documents related to religious education in the republican period, especially the same edition of the said council book. The data were subjected to content analysis and the codes were first determined by the researcher, and themes were built by combining these codes. The themes built within the scope of the research are as follows: The legitimacy of religion lessons, the content of the lessons, the need for teachers to teach the lessons and the effect of the lessons on passing the class. Findings were processed under these themes and various conclusions were reached. According to the results obtained, there were mainly discussions on the legitimacy of religion courses in the said period. For this reason, effective steps have not been taken in the developments regarding the content of the courses, teacher training and the determination of the place of these courses in formal education.

Keywords: Religious Education, Formal Religious Education, Religious Education in the Republican Period, National Education Council, Religion Lessons.

ESER İSİMLERİ BİZE NE SÖYLER?
-Hadis İlmi Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme-

WHAT DO WORKS NAMES SAY TO US?
-An Evaluation in the Context of the Discipline of Hadith-

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Özet

İslam düşünce tarihi boyunca siyasi, itikadî, kültürel ve toplumsal düzeyde birçok problem meydana gelmiştir. Bu problemlerin çözümüne yönelik entelektüel seviyede çok sayıda çalışma yapılmış ve karşı karşıya kalınan sorunlar çeşitli perpektiflerden değerlendirilmiştir. İslami ilimlerin birçok sahasında hem düşünsel hem de irfani yönü ağır basan eserlerin kaleme alınması, bir taraftan sorunların tespit ve tahliline katkı sağlamış diğer taraftan bir yorum dinamizmi oluşturmuştur.

Yaşanılan devrin problemlerini tespit imkanı veren argümanlardan birisi, müelliflerin eserlerine verdikleri isimlerdir. Bu nedenle bütün disiplinlerde ve akademik çalışmalarda literatür bilgisi oldukça önemlidir. Eser isimlerinin analizi, kaynaklarda geçmeyen ama o günkü kamuoyunu meşgul eden problemlerin neler olduğunu, müelliflerin bu problemlere nasıl yaklaştığını, dönemin ilmi atmosferini, aksiyon ve reaksiyonları açıklama imkanı sunmaktadır. Tarihi süreç içerisinde yazılan eserlerin bir kısmı elimize ulaşmışken bazı eserler ise günümüze ulaşmamıştır. Günümüze ulaşmadığı halde kaynaklarda referans gösterilmesinden hareketle bazı eserlerin varlığından da haberdar olunabilmektedir. Öyleyse hem elimize ulaşan hem de fiziki olarak elimize ulaşmayan eserlerin isimlerinden hareketle bazı saptamalar yapmak mümkün görünmektedir.

Hadis ilmi ile ilgili gelenekte tartışılan problemlerin tespitinde de bu yöntem takip edilebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ise muhaddislerin eserlerine verdikleri isimlerden yola çıkarak devrin tartışma konularını ortaya koymak, karizmatik müelliflerin yaklaşımlarını analiz etmek, eser isimlerinin hangi mesajları içerdiğini, kimleri savunduğunu ve kimlere yönelik cevap ya da reddiye niteliği taşıdığını ele almaktır. Çalışma bazı müelliflerin eserlerine verdikleri isimler üzerinden inşa edilecek, polemik türü ve çarpıcı eser başlıkları ön plana çıkarılacaktır. Bu çalışma, bazı eser isimlerini merkeze alarak hadis ilmi ile ilgili problematik noktaların tespitini hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis, Muhaddis, Literatür.

Abstract

Throughout the history of Islamic thought, many problems have occurred at the political, theological, cultural and social level. Numerous studies have been carried out at the intellectual level for the solution of these problems, and the problems encountered have been evaluated from various perspectives. In many fields of Islamic sciences, the writing of works that are both intellectual and wise, contributed to the identification and analysis of problems on the one hand, and created a dynamism of interpretation on the other hand.

One of the arguments that gives the opportunity to identify the problems of the current period is the names given by the authors to their works. For this reason, literature knowledge is very important in all disciplines and academic studies. The analysis of the titles of the works provides the opportunity to explain the problems that were not mentioned in the sources but occupied the public at that time, how the authors approached these problems, the scientific atmosphere of the period, and the actions and

reactions. While some of the works written in the historical process have reached us, some works have not reached the present day. Although it has not reached the present day, it is possible to be aware of the existence of some works based on references in the sources. Therefore, it seems possible to make some determinations based on the names of the works that have reached us and those that have not been physically reached.

This method can also be followed in the determination of the problems discussed in the tradition related to the science of hadith. The aim of this study is to reveal the discussion topics of the period based on the names given by the hadith scholars to their works, to analyze the approaches of charismatic authors, to discuss which messages the names of the works contain, who they defend and against whom they are an answer or a rejection. The study will be built on the names given by some authors to their works, the type of polemic and the striking titles of the works will be highlighted. This study aims to determine the problematic points related to the science of hadith by focusing on the names of some works.

Keywords: Hadith, Muhaddis, Literature.

ENDÜLÜS DÖNEMİ ÇEVİRİ FAALİYETLERİ VE BU FAALİYETLERİN ETKİLERİ

TRANSLATION PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPACT DURING THE ANDALUSIAN ERA

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ÖZET

Tarih boyunca medeniyetler sık sık birbirleriyle etkileşim içinde olmuşlardır. Bu etkileşimi kolaylaştıran kilit faaliyetler arasında çeviri çabaları yer alır. Medeniyetler arasındaki etkileşim arttıkça çeviri faaliyetlerinin önemi, gelişimi ve değişimi de artmaktadır. İspanya'nın Müslümanlar tarafından fethi, bu tür bir etkileşimin dikkate değer bir örneğini sunar. Fetihden sonra Arapçanın ülkenin resmi dili haline gelmesi ile birlikte çeviri faaliyetlerinin zorunlu hale gelmesi ve yoğunlaşması, Arapça ve Latince arasındaki etkileşimin artmasına neden oldu. Bu çalışma, İspanya'nın Müslümanlar tarafından fethedilmesinden sonra ortaya çıkan Endülüs dönemi çeviri faaliyetlerini ve Arapça ile Latince arasındaki çeviri gereksinimlerini incelemektedir. Çalışma, bu çeviri faaliyetlerinde yer alan üç farklı grubun yanı sıra bu dönemde kullanılan yedi farklı dili incelemektedir. Ayrıca bu dönemde tercüme için açılan Tuleytula ve Cordoba gibi önemli okullara da değinilmektedir. Bu dönemin etkili mütercimlerini ve onların tercüme faaliyetlerinin Arap diline getirdiği yenilikleri incelemek çalışmanın temel amacını oluşturmaktadır. Çeviri faaliyetlerinin önemini ve bunların Arap dilinin yayılması ve 12. yüzyıl Rönesansı üzerindeki etkilerini vurgulamak için yazın taraması yöntemi kullanıldı. Endülüs dönemindeki çeviri faaliyetleri, 10. ve 11. yüzyıllarda Avrupa ile Arap dünyası arasındaki etkileşimleri ve değişimleri incelemek amacıyla sınıflandırıldı. Nihayetinde, bu çalışma Endülüs çeviri faaliyetleri ve etkilerinin kapsamlı bir analizini sağlayarak alana katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çeviri faaliyetleri, Arap dili, Endülüs dönemi, Tuleytula, Kurtuba

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, civilizations have frequently interacted with one another. Among the key activities that facilitate such interaction are translation efforts. As the exchange between civilizations has grown, so too has the significance, progression, and evolution of translation activities. The conquest of Spain by Muslims offers a noteworthy illustration of such interaction. Following the conquest, Arabic became the official language of the country, and translation activities became mandatory and intensified, leading to an upsurge in the exchange between Arabic and Latin. This study explores the translation activities of the Andalusian period, which was marked by the conquest of Spain by Muslims and the subsequent requirement for translation between Arabic and Latin. The study examines the three different groups involved in these translation activities, as well as the seven different languages utilized during this period. It also looks at the important schools, such as Tulaytula and Cordoba, that were opened for translations in this era. The study's main objective is to analyze the influential translators of this period and the innovations that their translation activities brought to the Arabic language. The literature review method is utilized to underline the importance of the translation activities and their impact on the spread of the Arabic language and the 12th-century Renaissance. The classification of translation activities in the Andalusian period is used to compare the differences and changes in the interaction between Europe and the Arab world during the 10th and 11th centuries. Thus, this study contributes to the field by providing a comprehensive analysis of Andalusian translation activities and their effects.

Keywords: Translation activities, Arabic language, Andalusian period, Tulaytula, Cordoba

İKİ DİLLİ 5. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE BILINGUAL FIFTH GRADERS' READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS

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Özet

Günümüzde devletlerin dil politikaları, göçler, kültürel veya ekonomik alışverişler neticesinde bireyler ikinci bir dil edinimini gerçekleştirir. Özellikle çeşitli etnik kimliğe sahip ülkelerde ana dili, resmî dilden farklı olan topluluklar resmî dili de ana dil gibi edinirler. Bu bireyler her iki dille de doğduğu andan itibaren etkileşime geçer. Ailesinden edindiği ana dil ile çevresinden edindiği resmî dil sayesinde iki dilli bireyler haline gelir. İki dilli bireylerin tek dilli bireylere göre dil becerilerinin ediniminde ya da kullanımında çeşitli problemlerle karşılaştıkları uzun zamandan beri tartışılan bir konudur. Böyle bir problemin olup olmadığı, varsa hangi alanlarda öne çıktığı konusu ise ancak çeşitli araştırmalarla ortaya konulabilecektir. Bu çalışma çıkış noktasını buradan almaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ortaokul 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin iki dilli olmalarının okuduğunu anlama becerilerini etkileyip etkilemediğini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın evrenini Van ili merkez ilçelerinde bulunan 143 ortaokulda öğrenim gören 5. sınıf öğrencileri, örneklemini ise bu okullardan çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak seçilen 2 ortaokulda öğrenim gören 229 tek dilli (Türkçe), 158 iki dilli (Kürtçe-Türkçe) olmak üzere toplam 387 5. sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeline göre yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada veriler *Okuduğunu Anlama Testi* ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 26 paket programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda tek dilli 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin okuduğunu anlama becerilerinin iki dilli öğrencilerin okuduğunu anlama becerilerinden yüksek çıkmıştır. Bu fark istatistiksel olarak da anlamlıdır.

Anahtar sözcükler: iki dilli, 5. sınıf öğrencileri, okuduğunu anlama becerisi.

Abstract

Today, individuals acquire a second language as a result of the language policies of states, migrations, cultural or economic exchanges. Especially in countries with various ethnic identities, communities whose mother tongue is different from the official language acquire the official language as the mother tongue. These individuals interact with both languages from the moment they are born. He becomes bilingual individuals thanks to the mother tongue he acquired from his family and the official language he acquired from his environment. It has been discussed for a long time that bilingual individuals face various problems in the acquisition or use of language skills compared to monolingual individuals. Whether such a problem exists or not, and if so, in which areas it stands out, can only be revealed through various studies. This study takes its starting point from here.

The aim of this study is to reveal whether secondary school 5th grade students' being bilingual affects their reading comprehension skills. The population of the research is 5th grade students studying in

143 secondary schools in the central districts of Van, and the sample is 387 5th grade students, 229 monolingual (Turkish) and 158 bilinguals (Kurdish-Turkish) studying in 2 secondary schools selected from these schools in accordance with the purpose of the study. class student. The study was carried out according to the survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. In the study, the data were collected with the *Reading Comprehension Test*. The obtained data were analysed using the SPSS 26 package program. As a result of the study, the reading comprehension skills of the monolingual 5th grade students were higher than the reading comprehension skills of the bilingual students. This difference is also statistically significant.

Keywords: bilingual, 5th grade students, reading comprehension skills.

FARKLI TUZ KONSANTRASYONUNA MARUZ BIRAKILAN BLACK MOLLY (*Poecilia sphenops*) BALIĞININ SOLUNGAÇ DOKUSUNDA AKUAPORİN PROTEİNLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF AQUAPORIN PROTEINS IN GILL TISSUE OF BLACK MOLLY (*Poecilia sphenops*) FISH EXPOSED TO DIFFERENT SALT CONCENTRATION

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Özet

Tuzluluk, balıklar üzerinde etkili olan önemli çevresel faktörlerinden biridir. Balıklarda çevresel tuzluluk değişimleri osmoregülasyonu, hormonal kontrolü, enerji metabolizmasını ve büyümeyi etkiler. Belirli bir su ortamının ozmotik koşullarına adapte olmanın farklı yolları vardır. Bunlar, hücre dışı ozmotik konsantrasyona uymak veya iyon ve su oranlarını dengeleyerek iç homeostazı korumaktır. Teleost balıklarda ozmotik dengenin sağlanmasında rol oynayan en önemli organlardan biri solungaçtır. Solungaçlar sucul ortamlarda direkt temas halindeki organlardır. Balık solungaçları, su ortamının fiziksel ve kimyasal değişikliklerine karşı çok duyarlıdır. Teleost balıklarda solungaç, gaz değişimi, iyon dengesini sağlama, osmoregülasyon gibi olaylarda rol oynar. Dokularda ozmotik dengeyi sağlamak için su kanallarına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu nedenle, akuaporinler balık su homeostazının korunmasında rol oynar. Akuaporinler, tüm yaşam formlarında bulunan, biyolojik membranlardan hücre içine ve dışına hızlı bir şekilde su, gliserol ve üre gibi çözünen maddelerin geçişine izin veren transmembran kanal proteinlerinin bir üst ailesidir. Akuaporinler, memeliler, amfibiler, bitkiler, böcekler ve bakteriler dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli türlerde bulunabilen suyu ve iyonik olmayan bileşikler taşımak için gerekli bir membran kanalı proteinleri ailesidir. Akuaporin proteinleri, taşıma özelliklerine göre genellikle üç alt aileye ayrılabilir. Suyu geçirgen Akuaporinler, suya ek olarak gliserol ve üreye geçirgen Akuagliseroplar ve henüz geçirgenlik özellikleri tam olarak belirlenmemiş süper Akuaporinlerdir. Bu çalışmada farklı tuz konsantrasyonlarına maruz bırakılan Black Molly balığı solungaç dokusunda Akuaporin 1, 3 ve 8 transmembran proteinlerin değişimi immünohistokimyasal olarak gözlemlendi. Kontrol, 20 ppt ve 27 ppt gruplarındaki balık solungaç dokusunda Akuaporinlerin klorid hücrelerinde işaretlendiği belirlendi. Sonuç olarak Akuaporin 1, 3 ve 8 transmembran proteinlerin yoğunluğunun farklı tuz konsantrasyonuna bağlı olarak artış gösterdiği belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelime: Akuaporin, Black Molly, Homeostazi

Abstract

Salinity is one of the important environmental factors affecting fish. Environmental salinity changes in fish affect osmoregulation, hormonal control, energy metabolism and growth. There are different ways

of adapting to the osmotic conditions of a particular aquatic environment. These are to comply with the extracellular osmotic concentration or to maintain internal homeostasis by balancing the ion and water ratios. Gill is one of the most important organs that play a role in maintaining osmotic balance in teleost fish. Gills are organs in direct contact with aquatic environments. Fish gills are very sensitive to physical and chemical changes of the aquatic environment. In teleost fishes, the gill plays a role in gas exchange, ion balance, and osmoregulation. Water channels are needed to provide osmotic balance in tissues. Therefore, aquaporins play a role in maintaining fish water homeostasis. Aquaporins are a superfamily of transmembrane channel proteins found in all life forms that allow the rapid passage of solutes such as water, glycerol and urea through biological membranes into and out of the cell. Aquaporins are a family of membrane channel proteins essential for transporting water and non-ionic compounds that can be found in a wide variety of species, including mammals, amphibians, plants, insects, and bacteria. Aquaporin proteins can generally be divided into three subfamilies based on their transport properties. Water-permeable Aquaporins are water-permeable Aquaglyceropores in addition to glycerol and urea, and super-aquaporins whose permeability properties have not yet been fully determined. In this study, the changes of Aquaporin 1, 3 and 8 transmembrane proteins were observed immunohistochemically in gill tissue of Black Molly fish exposed to different salt concentrations. It was determined that Aquaporins were marked in chloride cells in fish gill tissue in control, 20 ppt and 27 ppt groups. As a result, it was determined that the density of Aquaporin 1, 3 and 8 transmembrane proteins increased depending on different salt concentration.

Keywords: Aquaporin, Black Molly, Homeostasi

**FLUVALINATE UYGULANAN VAN BALIK SOLUNGAÇLARINDA (*Alburnus tarichi*,
Güldenstädt, 1814) MUKOZA HÜCRE DEĞİŞİMLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF MUCOUS CELL CHANGES IN VAN FISH GILLS (*Alburnus tarichi*,
Güldenstädt, 1814) TREATED WITH FLUVALINATE

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Özet

Pestisitler, tarım ve su ürünleri yetiştiriciliği, işleme, depolama veya pazarlama sırasında zararlı bitki veya hayvan türlerini kontrol etmek için kullanılır. Böcek, kemirgen, yabancı ot, mantar gibi canlıların zararlı etkilerini azaltmak için kullanılan kimyasallardır. Pestisitlerin çevreye olumsuz etkilerinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Fluvalinat (RS)-a-Siyano-3-fenoksibenzil N-(2-kloro-a,a,a-trifloro-p-tolil)-d-valinat; Fluvalinat (RS)-α-siyano-3-fenoksibenzil N-(2-kloro-α,α,α-trifloro-p-tolil), çok sayıda tarımsal tehdide karşı piretroid benzeri aktiviteye sahip bir insektisittir. Piretroid grubunun yaptığı gibi hedef organizmalarda voltaj kapılı sodyum kanalları üzerinde etki ederek membran depolarizasyonuna neden olur. Süs bitkilerinden, meyve ağaçlarından ve sebzelerden böcekleri uzaklaştırmak ve arı kovanlarındaki parazitleri kontrol etmek için günümüzde kullanılan bir pestisittir. Fluvalinat, Çevre Koruma Ajansı toksisite sınıfı II'de orta derecede toksik bir bileşiktir. Balıklara ve suda yaşayan omurgasızlara karşı yüksek toksisitesi nedeniyle sınırlı kullanımlı bir pestisit olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Van balığı, dünyanın en büyük soda göllerinden biri olan Van Gölü'nde yaşayan endemik bir sazan türüdür. Fluvalinat, Van Gölü havzasında yaygın olarak kullanılan bir pestisittir. Bu çalışmada subletal uygulanan Fluvalinat'ın Van balık solungaç dokusunda 48, 72 ve 96 saat sonra mukus hücreleri üzerindeki etkileri histokimyasal olarak belirlendi. Fluvalinat'a maruz kalan balıkların solungaçlarında zamana bağlı olarak histopatolojik lezyonlar gözlemlendi. Mukoza hücrelerinde nötral glikokonjugatlar, asidik glikokonjugatlar, sülfatlanmış asidik glikokonjugatlar ve güçlü asidik glikokonjugatların konsantrasyonları, maruz kalma süresi boyunca Van balıklarının solungaçlarında artmıştır. Aynı zamanda, Fluvalinat maruziyeti sırasında mukoza hücrelerinin alanı ve sayısı artmıştır. Sonuç olarak, Fluvalinat Van balıklarının solungaçlarında mukus salgısında ve içeriğinde artışa neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelime: Fluvalinat, Pestisit, Van balığı, Van Gölü

Abstract

Human population growth has led to overexploitation of land for agricultural purposes, resulting in a proportional increase in global pesticide and fertilizer use. Pesticides are used to control harmful plant or animal species during agriculture and aquaculture, processing, storage, or marketing. They are chemicals used to reduce the harmful effects of forms of life such as insects, rodents, weeds, and fungi. It has been determined that pesticides have negative effects on the environment. Fluvalinate (RS)- α -Cyano-3- phenoxybenzyl N- (2- chloro- α,α,α - trifluoro- p-tolyl)-d -valinate; fluvalinate (RS)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl N-(2-chloro- α,α,α - trifluoro-p-tolyl) is an insecticide with pyrethroid-like activity against numerous agricultural threats. It causes membrane depolarization by acting on voltage-gated sodium channels in target organisms like the pyrethroid group does. It is a pesticide currently used to repel insects from ornamental plants, fruit trees, and vegetables and to control parasites in beehives. Fluvalinate is a moderately toxic compound in Environmental Protection Agency toxicity class II. It is classified as a limited use pesticide due to its high toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates. The Van fish is an endemic carp species living in Lake Van, one of the largest soda lakes in the world. Fluvalinate is a pesticide used extensively in the Lake Van basin. In the present study, the effects of sublethally applied fluvalinate on mucous cells in Van fish gill tissue after 48, 72, and 96 hours were determined histochemically. Histopathological lesions were observed in the gills of the fish exposed to fluvalinate in a time-dependent manner. The concentrations of neutral glycoconjugates, acidic glycoconjugates, sulfated acidic glycoconjugates, and strongly acidic glycoconjugates in the mucous cells increased in the gills of the Van fish during the exposure period. At the same time, the area and number of mucous cells increased during fluvalinate exposure. As a result, fluvalinate caused an increase in mucous secretion and content in Van fish gills.

Keywords: Fluvalinat, Pesticide, Lake Van, Van fish

KLORPRİFOSUNUN *Dreissena polymorpha*'DA ASETİLKOLİNESTERAZ ENZİM AKTİVİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ENZYME ACTIVITIES OF CLORPRIPHOS IN *Dreissena polymorpha*

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ÖZET

Pestisitlerin hedef olmayan organizmalar üzerine olan olumsuz etkilerinin varlığı son yıllarda zirai mücadelede kullanımlarının sınırlanmasına yönelik çalışmaların artmasına neden olmuştur. Asetilkolinesteraz (AChE) canlı organizmanın sinir sistemine etki ederek organizmanın kısa süreli felç yaşamasına neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada dünyada yaygın olarak kullanılan geniş spektrumlu pestisit olan klorprifosun (CPF)'un *Dreissena polymorpha*'da AChE enzim aktiviteleri incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla da *D. polymorpha* bireylerinin 1 ay süreyle 500 litrelik fiberglas tanklarda adaptasyonu sağlanmıştır. Model organizmaların bulunduğu tankların su sıcaklığı chiller cihazıyla 20 ± 1 °C'de sabitlenmiştir. Denemede uygulanan sublethal konsantrasyonlar literatür taraması yapılarak belirlenmiştir. Model canlı *D. polymorpha*, biri kontrol grubu 3'ü CPF'nin farklı sublethal konsantrasyonları olmak toplamda 4 deney grubu (0,0, 0,3, 0,6 ve 1,2 mg/L CPF) oluşturularak 24 ve 96 saat süreyle CPFye maruz bırakılmıştır. Her gruba 7 adet *D. polymorpha* bireyi eklenmiş, deneysel uygulama 3 tekrarlı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uygulama gruplarındaki test organizmalarının her birinden 0,5 gr vücut doku örneği diseksiyon işlemi ile alınmıştır. Doku numuneleri tartılmış ve AChE aktivitesini ölçmek için 1/5 w/v oranında PBS tamponu (fosfat ile tamponlanmış tuz solüsyonu) eklenerek homojenize edilmiştir. AChE enzim aktivitesi CUSABIO marka CSB-E17001Fh katalog numaralı kitlerle ELISA yöntemine göre mikropate okuyucu ile belirlenmiştir. CPF'nin AChE aktivitesinde ki etkileri incelendiğinde 96 saatlik süre sonunda AChE aktivitesini inhibe ettiği ve istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı azalmaların meydana geldiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klorprifosun, *Dreissena polymorpha*, asetilkolinesteraz

ABSTRACT

The presence of negative effects of pesticides on non-target organisms has led to an increase in studies aimed at limiting their use in agricultural control in recent years. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) affects the nervous system of the living organism and causes the organism to experience short-term paralysis. In this study, AChE enzyme activities of chlorpyrifos (CPF), a widely used broad-spectrum pesticide in the world, were investigated in *Dreissena polymorpha*. For this purpose, *D. polymorpha* individuals were adapted for 1 month in 500-liter fiberglass tanks. The water temperature of the tanks containing the model organisms was fixed at 20 ± 1 °C with the chiller device. Sublethal concentrations applied in the experiment were determined by literature review. Sublethal concentrations applied in the experiment were determined by literature review. Model live *D. polymorpha* was exposed to CPF for 24 and 96 hours, forming a total of 4 experimental groups (0.0, 0.3, 0.6 and 1.2 mg/L CPF), one of

which was the control group and 3 of which were different sublethal concentrations of CPF. *D. polymorpha* individuals were exposed to CPF concentration in 1 liter aquariums for 24 and 96 hours. 7 *D. polymorpha* individuals were added to each group, and the experimental application was carried out in 3 replications. 0.5 g of body tissue samples were taken from each of the test organisms in the application groups by dissection. Tissue samples were weighed and homogenized by adding 1/5 w/v PBS buffer (phosphate-buffered saline solution) to measure AChE activity. AChE enzyme activity was determined with a microplate reader according to the ELISA method with kits with catalog number CUSABIO brand CSB-E17001Fh. When the effects of CPF on AChE activity were examined, it was determined that it inhibited AChE activity at the end of 96 hours and statistically significant decreases occurred.

Keywords: Chlorpyrifos (CPF), *Dreissena polymorpha*, acetylcholinesterase

BAKIR AĞIR METALİNE MARUZ BIRAKILAN TATLISU İSTAKOZU *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'DA LETHAL KONSANTRASYON (LC₅₀) DEĞERİNİN HESAPLANMASI

CALCULATION OF LC₅₀ VALUE IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER *Pontastacus leptodactylus*
EXPOSED TO COPPER HEAVY METAL

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ÖZET

Çevreye herhangi kirletici bir materyalin girişi, bu maddenin insan veya doğal kaynaklardan köken almasına bağlı olmaksızın, biyolojik sistemler üzerinde bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu nedenle hem insanların çevreye zarar vermedeki ahlaki sorumlulukları ve hem de çevresel bozulmanın insanın ekosistemi kullanması ile tezat teşkil edebilmesi sebebiyle insan aktivitelerinin doğal ekosistemleri etkileyip etkilemediğinin belirlenmesi gerekir. Yapılan bu çalışmada sanayi ve endüstri alanında birçok kullanım alanı bulunan Bakır (Cu)'ın tatlısu istakozu *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'da meydana getirdiği akut toksiste değerlerinden LC₅₀ değeri hesaplanmıştır. Bu amaçla model canlı *P. leptodactylus*, satın alındığı firma alanından su ile birlikte polietilen kutularda laboratuvara nakledildi. Canlıların üzerindeki stresi azaltmak için mümkün olan en kısa sürede laboratuvara ulaştırıldı. Yaklaşık bir ay süreyle laboratuvar koşullarına adaptasyonları sağlanmıştır. Ortam suyu sıcaklığı 15 ± 2 °C; fotoperiyot döngüsü 14:8 aydınlık:karanlık olacak şekilde sabitlenmiştir. Stok tanklarının abiyotik parametreleri (çözünmüş oksijen: $11,73 \pm 0,87$ mg/L; pH: $8,23 \pm 0,37$; elektriksel iletkenlik: 499 ± 61 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$; tuzluluk: $0,28 \pm 0,017$ g/L) günlük düzenli olarak ölçülerek değişimleri gözlemlenmiştir. Su bozulmasından kaynaklanan ek stresi önlemek için her akvaryumdaki su kalitesi günlük olarak revize edilmiştir. Günde 1 defa yemleme yapılmıştır. Her akvaryumda arta kalan yem ve dışkı maddesi çıkarılmış, su

ortamına her gün tatlı su eklenerek yenilenmiştir. Stok tanklarına pvc borular eklenerek kerevitler için barınak oluşturulmuştur. Her biri 30 litreden oluşan cam akvaryumlara benzer büyüklükte ve sağlıklı 7'şer adet model canlı yerleştirildi. Canlıların O₂ ihtiyacı hava motorları ile sağlanmıştır. 24 ve 48 saatlik aralık belirleme testlerinden sonra deneysel çalışma biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere 5 gruptan (0, 0,25, 1, 4 ve 16 mg/l Cu) oluşturulmuştur. Dört grup için 96 saatlik zaman diliminde LC₅₀ değerinin belirlenmesi için deneme dizaynı kurgulanmıştır. Hesaplamalar SPSS 24.0 paket programı Probit Analiz Yöntemi ile hesaplanmıştır. Uygulama sonucunda LC₅₀ değeri 3,75±0,54 mg/L olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakır, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, Lethal Konsantrasyon

Not: Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK tarafından 119Y592 proje numarası ile desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

The introduction of any polluting material into the environment has an impact on biological systems, regardless of whether it originates from human or natural sources. Therefore, it is necessary to determine whether human activities affect natural ecosystems, both because of the moral responsibility of humans to harm the environment and because environmental degradation may be in contrast to human use of the ecosystem. In this study, it was tried to calculate the LC₅₀ values of Copper (Cu), which has many uses in industry and industry, in Freshwater Lobster *Pontastacus leptodactylus*. For this purpose, model live *P. leptodactylus* was transferred to the laboratory in polyethylene boxes with water from the area of the company where it was purchased. They were adapted to laboratory conditions for approximately one month. Ambient water temperature 15 ± 2 °C; The photoperiod cycle is fixed at 14:8 light:dark. Abiotic parameters of stock tanks. (dissolved oxygen: 11.73±0.87 mg/L mg/L; pH:8.23±0.37; electrical conductivity: 499±61 µS cm⁻¹; salinity: 0.28 ± 0.017 g /L) was measured daily and its changes were observed. The water quality in each aquarium was revised daily to avoid additional stress from water degradation. The water quality in each aquarium was revised daily to avoid additional stress from water degradation. Feeding was done once a day. Residual feed and fecal matter were removed from each aquarium, and the aquatic environment was replenished daily by adding fresh water. A shelter for crayfish was created by adding PVC pipes to the stock tanks. 7 healthy models of similar size were placed in glass aquariums, each of which consisted of 30 liters. The O₂ need of living things is provided by air engines. After the 24-hour and 48-hour interval determination tests, the experimental study was composed of 5 groups (0, 0.25, 1, 4 and 16 mg/l Cu), one of which was the control group. A trial design was designed to determine the LC50 value for four groups in a 96-hour period. Calculations were calculated with SPSS 24.0 package program Probit Analysis Method. As a result of the application, LC₅₀ values were calculated as 3.75±0.54 mg/L.

Keywords: Copper, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, Lethal Concentration,

Note: This study was supported by the TUBITAK under project number 119Y592.

KLORPİRİFOSUN *Pontastacus leptodactylus* ÜZERİNDE ASETİLKOLİNESTERAZ ENZİM AKTİVİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ENZYME ACTIVITY OF CHLORPYPHOS ON *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

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ÖZET

Pestisit kalıntıları çevre ve su ortamında yaşamını sürdüren canlıları fiziksel, biyolojik ve nörolojik olarak etkilemektedir. Asetilkolinesteraz (AChE) canlıların nörolojik sistemini dengede tutan sistemdir. Pestisitlerin sucul organizmalarda ki etkilerini inceleyerek AChE enzim aktivitesini araştırmak amacıyla *Pontastacus leptodactylus* model organizma olarak kullanılmıştır. *P. leptodactylus* su ürünleri avcılık faaliyetleri yapılan ticari firmadan canlı olarak temin edilmiştir. *P. leptodactylus*, alındığı firmadan su ile birlikte polietilen kutularda laboratuvara nakledilmiştir. Bir ay süreyle laboratuvar koşullarına adaptasyonları sağlanmıştır. Ortam sıcaklığı 15 ± 2 °C; fotoperiyot döngüsü 14:8 aydınlık:karanlık olacak şekilde sabitlenmiştir. Stok tanklarının abiyotik parametrelerin günlük olarak değişimleri gözlemlenmiştir. Su bozulmasından kaynaklanan stresi önlemek için her akvaryumdaki su kalitesi günlük revize edilmiştir. Günde 1 defa yemleme yapılmıştır. Stok tanklarına pvc borular eklenerek kerevitlere barınak oluşturulmuştur. Tüm toksikolojik çalışmalarda olduğu gibi bu çalışmamızda da belirlenen uygulama konsantrasyonları çevreye salınım oranları ve literatür bilgileri dikkate alınarak uygulama konsantrasyonları bu aralıktaki değerlerine oranla sublethal uygulama konsantrasyonları (0,28, 0,56 ve 1,12 mg/L) olarak belirlenmiştir. Her biri 30 litreden oluşan cam akvaryumlara benzer büyüklükte ve sağlıklı 7'şer adet model canlı yerleştirilmiştir. Deneysel çalışma biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere 4 gruptan oluşturulmuştur. Dört grup için iki zaman dilimi (24 ve 96 saat) belirlenmiştir. Uygulama gruplarındaki akvaryumdan rastgele üç adet model canlı seçilmiştir. Beyin doku örnekleri alınmak üzere canlılar yarım saat buzlu suda bekletilmiş, soğuk şok uygulaması yapılmış ve her canlıdan 0,5 gr beyin doku örneği alınmıştır. Numuneler tartılmış ve AChE parametrelerini ölçmek için 1/5 w/v oranında PBS tamponu (fosfat ile tamponlanmış tuz solüsyonu) eklenerek, buzlu homojenleştirici ile homojenize edilmiştir. Numuneler 17.000 rpm'de 15 dakika santrifüjlenmiştir. Süpernatantlar, ölçümleri yapılana kadar -86 °C'de tutulmuştur. AChE enzim aktivitesi CUSABIO marka CSB-E17001Fh katalog numaralı kitlerle ELISA yöntemine göre mikropate okuyucu ile belirlenmiştir.

Uygulama verilerine göre gruplar kontrol ile kıyaslandığında 24 ve 96 saatlerdeki tüm gruplarda AChE enzim aktivitesinin inhibe edildiği ve sonuçların istatistiki açıdan anlamlı olduğu gözlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, klorpirifos, asetilkolinesteraz

ABSTRACT

Pesticide residues affect the living things living in the environment and aquatic environment physically, biologically and neurologically. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) is the system that keeps the neurological system of the living thing in balance. *Pontastacus leptodactylus* was used as a model organism to investigate AChE enzyme activity by examining the effects of pesticides on aquatic organisms. *P. leptodactylus* fishery products were obtained live from a commercial company that was engaged in hunting activities. *P. leptodactylus* fishery products were obtained live from a commercial company that was engaged in hunting activities. *P. leptodactylus* was transferred to the laboratory in polyethylene boxes with water from the company it was purchased from. They were adapted to laboratory conditions for one month. Ambient temperature 15 ± 2 °C; The photoperiod cycle is fixed at 14:8 light:dark. The daily changes of abiotic parameters of the stock tanks were observed. The water quality in each aquarium was revised daily to avoid stress from water degradation. 1 feeding was done per day. Shelter was created for the crayfish by adding PVC pipes to the stock tanks. As in all toxicological studies, the application concentrations determined in our study were determined as sublethal application concentrations (0.28, 0.56 and 1.12 mg/L), taking into account the release rates to the environment. 7 healthy models of similar size were placed in glass aquariums, each of which consisted of 30 liters. The experimental study consisted of 4 groups, one of which was the control group. The experimental study consisted of 4 groups, one of which was the control group. Two-time slots (24 and 96 hours) were determined for the four groups. Three models were randomly selected from the aquariums in the application groups. To get brain tissue samples, the animals were kept in ice water for half an hour, cold shock was applied and 0.5 g brain tissue samples were taken from each living thing. The samples were weighed and homogenized with an ice homogenizer by adding 1/5 w/v of PBS buffer (phosphate buffered saline solution) to measure AChE parameters. The samples were centrifuged at 17,000 rpm for 15 minutes. Supernatants were kept at -86 °C until measurements were made. AChE enzyme activity was determined with a microplate reader according to the ELISA method with kits with catalog number CUSABIO brand CSB-E17001Fh.

According to the application data, when the groups were compared with the control, it was observed that AChE enzyme activity was inhibited in all groups at 24 and 96 hours and the results were statistically significant.

Keywords: *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, chlorpyrifos, acetylcholinesterase

NANOPARTİKÜL BAKIRIN TATLISU İSTAKOZU *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'DA LC₅₀ DEĞERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF LC₅₀ VALUES OF NANOPARTICLE COPPER IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda ağır metaller, madencilik, boya, plastik, cam sanayi, metal kaplama, tarım alanlarında pestisit ve yapay gübre olarak sıklıkla kullanılmakta, sonuç olarak çevre ve hedef olmayan canlılar üzerinde toksik etkilere neden oldukları bilinmektedir. Yapılan bu çalışmada nanopartikül bakır (Cu-Np)'ın tatlısu istakozu *Pontastacus leptodactylus* üzerinde ki lethal konsantrasyonları (LC₅₀) belirlenmiştir. Bu amaçla model canlı *P. leptodactylus*, satın alındığı firma alanından su ile birlikte polietilen kutularda laboratuvara nakledildi. Canlıların üzerindeki stresi azaltmak için mümkün olan en kısa sürede laboratuvara ulaştırıldı. Yaklaşık bir ay süreyle laboratuvar koşullarına adaptasyonları sağlanmıştır. Ortam suyu sıcaklığı 15 ± 2 °C; fotoperiyot döngüsü 14:8 aydınlık:karanlık olacak şekilde sabitlenmiştir. Stok tanklarının abiyotik parametreleri (çözünmüş oksijen: $11, 2 \pm 0,37$ mg/L; pH: $8,07 \pm 0,3$; elektriksel iletkenlik: 481 ± 71 µS/cm; tuzluluk: $0,29 \pm 0,019$ g/L) günlük düzenli olarak ölçülerek değişimleri gözlemlenmiştir. Su bozulmasından kaynaklanan ek stresi önlemek için her akvaryumdaki su kalitesi günlük olarak revize edilmiştir. Günde 1 defa yemleme yapılmıştır. Her akvaryumdan arta kalan yem ve dışkı maddesi çıkarılmış, su ortamına her gün tatlı su eklenerek yenilenmiştir. Stok tanklarına pvc borular eklenerek kerevitler için barınak oluşturulmuştur. Her biri 30 litreden oluşan cam akvaryumlara benzer büyüklükte ve sağlıklı 7'şer adet model canlı yerleştirildi.

Canlıların O₂ ihtiyacı hava motorları ile sağlanmıştır. 24 ve 48 saatlik aralık belirleme testlerinden sonra deneysel çalışma biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere 5 gruptan oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma 3 tekerrürlü şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uygulama konsantrasyonları 0, 0,1, 0,5, 2,5 ve 6,25mg/L NPCu olarak belirlenmiştir. Hesaplamalar Probit Analiz Yöntemi ile hesaplanmıştır. Uygulama sonucunda LC₅₀ değerleri 5,34±1,93 mg/L olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanopartikül bakır, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, Lethal konsantrasyon

Not: Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK tarafından 119Y592 proje numarası ile desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, heavy metals are frequently used as pesticides and artificial fertilizers in mining, paint, plastic, glass industry, metal coating, agricultural areas, and as a result, they are known to cause toxic effects on the environment and non-target organisms. In this study, lethal concentrations (LC₅₀) of nanoparticle copper (Cu-Np) on Freshwater Lobster *Pontastacus leptodactylus* were determined. For this purpose, model live *P. leptodactylus* was transferred to the laboratory in polyethylene boxes with water from the area of the company where it was purchased. It was delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible in order to reduce the stress on living things. They were adapted to laboratory conditions for approximately one month. Ambient water temperature 15±2 °C; The photoperiod cycle is fixed at 14:8 light:dark. Abiotic parameters of stock tanks (dissolved oxygen: 11.2±0.37 mg/L; pH: 8.07±0.3; electrical conductivity: 481±71 µS/cm; salinity: 0.29±0.019 g/L) were measured daily and its changes were observed. The water quality in each aquarium was revised daily to avoid additional stress from water degradation. Feeding was done once a day. Residual feed and fecal matter were removed from each aquarium, and the aquatic environment was replenished daily by adding fresh water. A shelter for crayfish was created by adding PVC pipes to the stock tanks. 7 healthy models of similar size were placed in glass aquariums, each of which consisted of 30 liters. The O₂ need of living things is provided by air engines. After the 24-hour and 48-hour interval determination tests, the experimental study was composed of 5 groups, one of which was the control group. The study was carried out in 3 replications. Application concentrations were determined as 0, 0.1, 0.5, 2.5 and 6.25mg/L NPCu. Calculations were calculated using the Probit Analysis Method. As a result of the application, LC₅₀ values were calculated as 5.34±1.93 mg/L.

Keywords: Nanoparticle copper, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*, Lethal concentration

Note: This study was supported by the TUBITAK under project number 119Y592.

MUHADESE ve İŞİTSEL EKSENLİ ARAPÇA EĞİTİM ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON SPEAKING AND AUDIO-BASED ARABIC EDUCATION

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Özet

Dil, canlının bedensel gelişimi gibi bir süreç olup basamaklar şeklinde yol alır. Ayrıca dil eğitimi dört ayak diyebileceğimiz bir alt yapıya da sahip olması gerekir. Bunlar; dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma şeklinde sıralanabilir. Her yazan iyi konuşamayacağı gibi her konuşan da iyi yazamayabilir. Her konuşan iyi okuyamayacağı gibi her okuyan da iyi konuşamayabilir. Bunlardan her biri olmadığında ayrı bir eksikliğe kapı açmaktadır. İyi bir dil bilme bu dördüne hâkim olabilmeye bağlıdır. İşitsel zekâsı güçlü olanlar kelimeleri, kalıp şeklindeki yapıları ve edat işleyişlerini daha güçlü elde ederler. Diğerleri ise fazla tekrarlarla elde edebilirler. Onun için konuşma ve dinleme eksenli dil eğitimi oldukça önemlidir. Zira çocuk yaşlardaki anadili denen gramersiz eğitim dilin öğrenildiği en hızlı süreçtir.

Dil öğrenimini gramerli ve gramersiz olarak ikiye ayıracak olursak bu yöntem ikincisine dâhil edilecektir. Semai denen işitsellik kavramının önemi bununla anlaşılmaktadır. Zira kural dışı olarak algıladığımız meselelerde bile tamamen o dili konuşanlara tabii olmaktayız. Dolayısıyla konuşmanın varlığıyla şekillenen gramer asla tabidir. Asıl ise o dili gramersiz düzgün konuşanlardır. Kitabı okuma ve anlama elbette dil açısından iyi bir gelişimdir. Ancak hep gramer eksenli olarak alınan bir metodun verimi düşüktür. İşitme yönüyle her bir Arap öğrenme adayı için bir sözlüktür.

Türkiye açısından daha ikinci sınıfta başlatılan İngilizce eğitimi gramer odaklı gidildiğinden üniversite bitiminde bile dilde arzu edilen başarıya götürmediği görülmektedir. Dil sınavlarında iyi puan alanlar bile dilin konuşma yönüne hâkim olmadıkları görülmektedir. Bu çalışma konuşma ve dinleme eksenli dil eğitiminin etki alanı irdelemekte ve alana katkı sunma hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil, Arapça, muhadese, anadili, gramer.

Abstract

Language is a process like the bodily development of a living thing and proceeds in the form of steps. In addition, language education should have an infrastructure that we can call four legs. These; listening, speaking, reading and writing. Not every writer can speak well, and not every speaker can write well. Not every speaker can read well, and not every reader can speak well. When each of these is absent, it opens the door to a separate deficiency. Knowing a good language depends on being able to master these four. Those with strong auditory intelligence acquire stronger vocabulary, pattern structures, and prepositional processing. Others can get it with too much repetition. For him, language education based on speaking and listening is very important. Because the education without grammar, which is called mother tongue in childhood, is the fastest process in which the language is learned.

If we divide language learning into two as grammatical and non-grammar, this method will be included in the latter. The importance of the auditory concept called "Semai" is understood with this. Because, even in matters that we perceive as illegal, we are completely subject to those who speak that language. Therefore, grammar shaped by the existence of speech is never subject. The main thing is those who speak that language properly without grammar. Reading and understanding the book is of

course a good development in terms of language. However, the efficiency of a method that is always taken as grammatical axis is low. It is a dictionary for every Arab learning aspirant in terms of hearing.

Since the English education, which started in the second year in Turkey, is grammar-oriented, it is seen that it does not lead to the desired success in the language even at the end of the university. It is seen that even those who score well in language exams do not have a good command of the language. This study examines the impact of language education based on speaking and listening and aims to contribute to the field.

Key words: Language, Arabic, accounting, mother tongue, grammar.

THE SATISFACTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS OF HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTENDING ERASMUS + PROGRAM

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the viewpoints of Erasmus+ Exchange students studying at Hakkari University with respect to the program. A quantitative methodology was employed, which involved the use of a questionnaire survey. The study utilized a convenience sampling technique to collect data from a sample of 26 students corresponding to different educational fields. Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the data. Pursuant to this objective, a survey was conducted among 26 students studying in Hakkari University in the Erasmus+ exchange program across various disciplines, whereby they were required to respond to multiple-choice questions. The objective of the study was to ascertain the motivations behind the participants' involvement in the program, their contributions to the field, the obstacles they encountered, similarities and differences with their educational experiences, as well as their recommendations. The study findings indicate that the primary motivation for the participants' involvement in the program is to gain exposure to diverse cultures. The program's contribution to their field is attributed to the varied course styles it offers. However, the participants face challenges related to language and financial constraints. While the course contents are similar to those in their home country, the teaching styles differ. The participants recommend that students should not hesitate to participate in exchange programs.

Key words: Erasmus, Erasmus+ exchange programs, Erasmus+ students

ADNAN MENDERES'İN İDAMI HAKKINDA NECİP FAZIL KISAKÜREK İLE MOLLA NURULLAH GODİŞKÎ'NİN YAZDIĞI MERSİYELERİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF ELEGATIONS WRITTEN BY NECİP FAZIL KISAKÜREK AND MOLLA NURULLAH GODİŞKÎ ABOUT THE EXECUTION OF ADNAN MENDERES

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Özet

Ölüm, insanlık âleminin bir gerçeği olup zihayat her varlığın nihayetinde tattığı bir olgudur. Ancak ölümün yüzü soğuk olduğundan insanlar, sevdiklerinin aniden ellerinden kayıp gitmelerini kolayca kabullenemiyorlar. Bu yüzdendir ki kaybedilen kişinin arkasında, onu hatırlamak ve birtakım davranışlar sergilemek insani bir durumdur. Ölen kişinin, yaşadığı topluma liderlik yapmış olması, sevilen ve sayılan bir şahsiyet olması durumunda ise bu ölüm, toplumda derin bir üzüntünün yanında çeşitli travmalara da sebebiyet vermektedir. Söz konusu ölümler birçok alanda olduğu gibi edebiyatta da tesirini göstermektedir. Şairler, ölenin arkasında mersiye türünde şiirler yazarlar. Bu mersiyelede ölenin ardında duyulan özlem, onun yaptığı iyilikler, toplumda açtığı yaralar ve benzeri konular işlenir. Toplumda derin bir üzüntüye gark eden ölümlerden birisi de 1950-60 yılları arasında Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlığı görevinde bulunan ve 27 Mayıs 1960 tarihinde gerçekleşen askeri darbe ile görevden uzaklaştırılıp yapılan yargılama neticesinde 17 Eylül 1961 tarihinde Bursa'nın İmralı adasında idam edilen Ali Adnan Menderes'in ölümüdür. Bu idam kararı, toplumun kahır ekseriyeti tarafında kabul görmedi ve çeşitli yaralara sebep oldu. Edebiyat sahasında birçok şair, Başbakan Menderes'in idam edilme olayı üzerine mersiye türünde şiirler yazdı. Bu türden şiir yazan şairler arasında Necip Fazıl Kısakürek ile Molla Nurullah Godişki de bulunmaktadır. Her iki şahsiyet de Adnan Menderes döneminde yaşamış, tarihi ve siyasi olaylara tanıklık etmiş ve şiirlerine konu etmiş şairlerdir. Bu tebliğde her iki şair kısaca tanıtılıp mersiye hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra Necip Fazıl'ın Adnan Menderes hakkında yazdığı *Zeybeğin Ölümü* adlı şiiri ile Godişki'nin Adnan Menderes hakkında divanında yer verdiği *Menderes* redifli üç mersiyesi şekil ve içerik bakımından karşılaştırılacaktır. **Anahtar Kelimeler:** Edebiyat, Adnan Menderes, Necip Fazıl, Godişki, Mersiye.

Abstract

Death is a fact of the world of humanity, and life is a phenomenon that every being finally tastes. However, because the face of death is cold, people cannot easily accept the sudden loss of their loved ones. For this reason, it is a human condition to remember the disappeared person and to exhibit certain behaviors. If the deceased is a leader in the society he lives in and is a loved and respected personality, this death causes various traumas as well as a deep sadness in the society. The deaths in question show their effect in literature as well as in many other fields. Poets write poems in the form of elegy on the back of the deceased. In these elegies, the longing for the deceased, the favors he has done, the wounds he has inflicted on society and similar issues are handled. One of the deaths that caused a deep sadness to the society is the death of Ali Adnan Menderes, who was the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey between 1950-60 and was dismissed with the military coup on 27 May 1960 and executed on the Imrali island of Bursa on 17 September 1961 as a result of the trial. . This death sentence was not accepted by the majority of the society and caused various wounds. Many poets in the field of literature wrote poems in the form of elegy on the execution of Prime Minister Menderes. Among the poets who wrote such poems are Necip Fazıl Kısakürek and Molla Nurullah Godişki. Both personalities are poets who lived during the Adnan Menderes period, witnessed historical and political

events and were the subject of their poems. In this paper, after briefly introducing both poets and giving information about the elegy, Necip Fazıl's poem named Zeybeğin Ölülü written about Adnan Menderes and Godişki's three dirges with Menderes redif about Adnan Menderes will be compared in terms of form and content.

Keywords: Edebiyat, Adnan Menderes, Necip Fazıl, Godişki, Elegy

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT “PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH LESSONS” AT LATELY FOUNDED UNIVERSITIES IN TURKIYE.

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Özet

İngilizcenin son zamanlarda bilimsel araştırmalar ve teknolojinin ortak dili haline geldiği bir geçektir. Bu nedenle son dönemlerde kurulmuş olan üniversitelerin fakülteleri, Yabancı Diller Yüksek Okullarından “Mesleki İngilizce Dersleri” için İngilizce öğretin elemanlarını talep etmekte. Bu istemin nedeni öğrencilerinin eğitimlerine devam ettikleri alanlarda İngilizce öğretmektir, çünkü globalleşen ve insan ilişkilerinin geliştiği dünyamızda onların gelişimi, gelecekte yabancılarla iletişim kurmaları için bu bir gerekliliktir. Elbette fakültelerin bu istekleri mantıklıdır fakat bu derslerin gerçekleştirilmesinde bazı önemli sorunlarla karşılaşmaktadır. Öğrencilerin dil seviyesi, sınıfların fiziki durumu, ders araçları, teknolojik aletlerin sağlanması, dersi verecek elemanın alan bilgisi, karşılaşılan ortak problemlerdir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı üniversitemizde daha verimli eğitim ve öğretim için bu sorunları tartışmak ve ortak çözümler önermektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: araştırma ve teknoloji, ortak dil, İngilizce

Abstract

It is a fact that English recently has become the common language of scientific researches and technology. That is why all faculties of universities are generally demanding English lecturers from Foreign Language Schools officially to give their students “Professional English Lessons” The aim of this demand is to have their students learn English in the field they are maintaining their education, because in their future studies or working periods knowing a language especially English is very necessary for their improvement and communication with foreigners as the world is globalizing and interrelations are expending. Of course that demand of colleges is very logical, and important but during the realization of these language courses some important problems are encountered. The students’ language level, the physical conditions of the classes, the teaching materials, technological devises that should be used, the field competence of the lecturers are some common problems that are need to be discussed and solved at universities. So the aim of this research to mention all these problems and suggest solution for a better education at our universities.

Key words: Research and technology, common language, English.

PRINCIPLES OF UTILIZING PROCESS DRAMA TECHNIQUES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Process drama techniques are valuable tools for language teachers to engage students in immersive language learning experiences. By creating imaginary scenarios and placing students in the role of characters, process drama allows language learners to use language in context and develop communication skills in a dynamic and interactive way. This approach also encourages creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, which are essential for language acquisition. This study explores the principles of utilizing process drama techniques in language teaching through a qualitative content analysis of notes and observations from the implementation of process drama techniques between 2013 and 2023. The paper emphasizes the importance of drama techniques in language teaching and learning, highlighting their potential to engage learners, enhance communication skills, and promote creativity. The ten emergent principles coded from the analysis, namely preparation, repetition, diversity, flexibility, willingness, collaboration, creativity, unpredictability, enjoyment, and feedback, are presented and discussed in detail. These principles were found to guide the effective use of process drama techniques in training English teachers and teaching English to young learners. The paper argues that the identified principles can help teachers to plan and execute effective and engaging language lessons, while also fostering learner motivation and participation. Overall, this paper contributes to the growing body of research on drama techniques in language education and provides concrete guidance for language teachers interested in utilizing process drama techniques in their classrooms.

Keywords: Drama, Process drama, Principles, Language teaching

ROCK ART IN HAKKÂRI: İGDELI PETROGLYPHS

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Abstract

This study is an analogical evaluation of Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyphs. In addition, the location of Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyphs in Eastern Anatolian rock art is determined and compared with rock art samples in neighboring countries. The Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyph field is located in İğdeli locality at an altitude of 1376, in the Southwestern part of Taşbaşı Village, between the Hakkâri-Şırnak highways, 45 km from Hakkâri center. The material of this research was determined in the student survey carried out within the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey and the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums. So far, 40 panels have been recorded in Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyphs and the total number of engravings recorded is about 181.

In the field methodology of this study: Gridding and numbering of İğdeli petroglyphs in an east-west direction. Scaling the lengths figure drawings, depictions and panels after numbering. Digital images of figures, depictions and panels. Using a drone technology to photograph of all petroglyphs. Determination of the GPS location of the area. Looking at the relationship of all petroglyphs to the landscape. Determination of the technique used in petroglyphs according to Podestá and Strecker (2020) and Schaafsma (1980). According to Diaz-Granados and Duncan (2000) explain the category of stylistic in petroglyphs.

The petroglyphs of Hakkâri İğdeli are in the form of simple scenes arranged close to each other, as well as panels limited to single or double images on a rock. The panels used on the rock blocks are easily accessible. This shows that the artists of the period preferred areas suitable for drawing. The most common zoomorphic figure found in Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyphs is the naturalistic/realistic and representational/stylized wild mountain goat (*Capra aegagrus*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). The research suggested that the Hakkâri İğdeli petroglyphs may belong to the Bronze and Iron Ages within the Holocene Rock Art. As a result, the rock engravings of Hakkâri İğdeli provided new data to Eastern Anatolian Rock Art.

Keywords: Rock Art, Petroglyph, Hakkari, İğdeli.

GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE HAKKARI'DE PETROGLİF ARAŞTIRMALARI

PETROGLYPHY RESEARCHES IN HAKKARI FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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Özet

Bu bildirinin başlıca amacı Hakkari bölgesinin önemli kültür değerlerinden biri olan kaya sanatının özelliklerini açıklamak, bölgedeki bu kültür varlıklarının kapsamlı olarak belgelenip incelenmesini sağlayacak bir araştırma projesini tanıtmaktır. Kaya sanatı dünyanın hemen her yerinde, teknik ve içerik anlamında farklı örneklerle karşımıza çıkar. Bunların önemli bir bölümünü kaya yüzeylerine çeşitli tekniklerle işlenmiş olan resimler oluşturur ki, bunlara petroglif denir. Genel olarak tarihöncesi döneme, hatta Neolitik Çağ ile bunun hemen öncesine ait olduğu düşünülse de kaya yüzeylerine birtakım sembolik figürlerin işlenmesi çağlar boyunca devam etmiş olan bir gelenektir. Dolayısıyla bu tür kültür varlıklarının tam olarak tarihlenmesi arkeolojinin önemli sorunlarından biridir. Ayrıca petrogliflerin teknik anlamdaki değerlendirmesi sınırlı bilgiler sağlar. Bu nedenle elimizde sadece, petroglifleri kayaların üzerine işlemiş olan insanın içinde yaşadığı tarihsel, sosyal ve doğal koşullar konusunda yorum yapabilme olanağı kalır. Dahası bu tür resimlerin kaya yüzeylerine yazılmış olan bir tür resim yazı (hiyeroglif) olduğu ve okunabileceği iddiaları bile vardır. Güneybatı Asya'nın çeşitli yerlerindeki petroglif alanlarının en zenginlerinden biri Hakkari il merkezinin doğusunda yükselen Cilo ve Sat dağlarında bulunur. Buradaki petroglifler ilk kez M. Uyanık'ın katıldığı 1956 ve 1957 yıllarındaki keşif gezileri sırasında saptanmış, daha sonraki yıllarda zaman zaman bölgeye yapılan araştırma gezileriyle birlikte yüzlerce kaya resmi kayda geçirilmiştir. Fotoğraf sanatçısı E. Alok bu resimlerin tanıtılmasına büyük katkı sağlamıştır. Uzun yıllar çeşitli nedenlerle Hakkari dağlık bölgesinde çalışmalar neredeyse durmuş, buna karşın son birkaç yıldır yapılan araştırmalarla bugüne kadar bilinen petroglif alanlarına yenileri eklenebilmiştir. Böylece genel anlamda bölgedeki kaya sanatı geleneğine yeni yaklaşımlar da kazandırılabilmiştir. Bu bağlamda yıllar önce kayda geçmiş olan ve yapılan yayınlarda pek azı değerlendirilmiş olan Cilo ve Sat dağlarındaki yüzlerce kaya resminin yeniden ele alınması gereği ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakkari, Sat Dağı, Cilo Dağı, Kaya Sanatı, Petroglif

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to explain the characteristics of rock art, which is one of the important cultural heritage of the Hakkari region, and to introduce a research project that will provide a comprehensive documentation and examination of these cultural assets in the region. Rock art emerges with different examples in terms of technique and content almost all over the world. A significant part of these are pictures that have been engraved on rock surfaces with various techniques, which are called petroglyphs. Although it is generally thought to belong to the prehistoric period, even the Neolithic Age and just before it, the engraving of some symbolic figures on rock surfaces is a tradition that has continued throughout the ages. Therefore, the exact dating of such findings is one of the important problems of archeology. In addition, the technical evaluation of petroglyphs provides limited information. For this reason, we only have the opportunity to comment on the historical, social and natural conditions of the environment of the people who engraved the petroglyphs on the rocks. Moreover, there are even claims that such pictures are a kind of hieroglyphs written on rock surfaces and can be read. One of the richest petroglyph area in various parts of Southwest Asia is found in the Cilo and Sat mountains rising east of Hakkari province center. The petroglyphs here were discovered for the first time during M. Uyanık's expeditions in 1956 and 1957, and hundreds of rock paintings

were recorded with the infrequent research trips to the region in the following years. Photographer E. Alok contributed greatly to the promotion of these paintings. For many years, for various reasons, studies in the Hakkari mountainous region almost stopped, however, new petroglyphs have been added to the known ones with the researches carried out in the last few years. Thus, in general, new approaches to the rock art tradition in the region have been gained. In this context, it has become necessary to reconsider the hundreds of petroglyphs on the Cilo and Sat mountains, which were recorded years ago and only few of them were evaluated in the publications.

Keywords: Hakkari, Sat Mountain, Cilo Mountain, Rock Art, Petroglyph

URARTU'DA FİBULA KULLANIMI

THE USE OF FİBULA IN URARTU

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ÖZET

Modern çengelli iğnenin antik çağdaki ismi olan fibulalar MÖ 9. yüzyıl sonu-8. yüzyılın başlarında Anadolu'nun antik devletlerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmış ve bu devletler içinde yer alan Urartu devletinde de benzer bir görünüm sergilemiştir.

Urartu toplumuna tarihlenen yerleşim yerlerindeki arkeolojik kazılarda ele geçen fibulalar araştırmacılar tarafından iki parçalı menteşeli *Urartu Tipi* olarak tanımlanmıştır. Urartu tipi fibulalar çoğunlukla bronzdan üretilmişlerdir ve Urartu coğrafyanın jeopolitik konumundan dolayı çeşitli tiplere ayrıldığı görülmüştür. Antik dönem Fibulaların sınıflandırmasında öncü araştırmacılar olan Bilinkenberg Küçük Asya ve Kıbrıs tipleri olarak tanımladığı modellerin Anadolu'nun birçok yerinde yerel taklitlerinin yapıldığı hatta bu taklitlerin yerel özgün kültürel unsurlar pekiştirilerek yeni tipler üretildiği belgelenmiştir. Anadolu ve komşu coğrafyalarda fibulalarda görülen biçimsel çeşitliliği muhtemelen nedeni bu kompozisyon olabilir. Nitekim Urartu devleti ve komşularında görülen yaygın fibula çeşitliliği dönemin kültürel ve ekonomik ilişkileri hakkında özellikle metal işçiliğinde ortaya çıkan uzmanlaşmayı da ispat etmektedir.

Buldukları bağlamlar göz önüne alındığında fibulaların basit işlevlerinin ötesinde bir kullanıma sahip olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Eski toplumlarda günlük yaşamın neredeyse her alanında kullanıldığı bilinen fibulaların Urartu toplumunda da ithal ve yerel bir ürün olarak ne kadar benimsendiği hakkındaki bilgilerimiz oldukça eksiktir. Nitekim Urartu çivi yazılı belgelerde fibula ve diğer metal işleme zanaatları hakkında bilginin olmaması, fibulanın Urartu giyim kuşamında nasıl kullanıldığı izlerini bizlere sunacak ve verecek olan heykelcik, kemer, pektoral, madalyon ve adak levhalardaki ikonografilerde de rastlanmamış olması nedeniyle Urartu da fibulaların kullanımı hakkında bilgimiz sınırlı kalmaktadır. Ancak fibulaların Urartu toplumunda olası kullanım alanlarıyla ilgili fikrimizi antik kaynaklarda, Asur ve Geç Hitit kaya rölyefleri üzerindeki betimlemeler ile Urartu nekropol alanlardaki *insutu* mezarlarda ele geçen fibulaların konumlarından bir sonuç çıkarılmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada fibulaların Urartu yayılım alanında sosyal ve kültürel hayat içindeki işlevi ve ne tür anlamlar yüklenildiği irdelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Urartu, Fibula, Tipoloji, İşlevsellik

ABSTRACT

Fibulae, the ancient name for the modern safety pin, were widely used in the ancient states of Anatolia in the late 9th and early 8th centuries BC, and displayed a similar appearance in the Urartu state, one of these states.

The fibulae recovered during archaeological excavations in settlements dating back to the Urartian society are defined by researchers as Urartian Type with two-piece hinges. Urartian fibulae are mostly made of bronze and it has been observed that they were divided into various types due to the geopolitical position of the Urartian geography. Bilinkenberg, one of the pioneering researchers in the classification of ancient Fibulae, has documented that the models he defined as Asia Minor and Cypriot types were locally imitated in many parts of Anatolia and even new types were produced by

reinforcing these imitations with local unique cultural elements. This composition may be the reason for the morphological diversity seen in fibulae in Anatolia and neighboring geographies. As a matter of fact, the wide variety of fibulae seen in the Urartian state and its neighbors also proves the specialization that emerged in the cultural and economic relations of the period, especially in metalworking.

Considering the contexts in which they are found, it is understood that fibulae have a use beyond their simple function. Our information about how much fibulae, which is known to be used in almost every area of daily life in ancient societies, was adopted as an imported and local product in Urartian society is quite lacking. As a matter of fact, we have limited information about the use of fibulae in Urartu due to the lack of information about fibula and other metalworking crafts in Urartian cuneiform documents, and the lack of iconography on statuettes, belts, pectorals, medallions and votive plaques, which will provide us with traces of how fibula was used in Urartian clothing. However, we try to draw a conclusion from the descriptions on the Assyrian and Late Hittite rock reliefs in ancient sources and the positions of the fibulae found in the *insutu* tombs in the Urartian necropolis areas.

In this study, the function of fibulae in the social and cultural life in the Urartian expansion area and what kind of meanings they are attributed are examined.

Keywords: Urartu, Fibula, Typology, Functionality

BÜYÜK İSKENDER'İN ANADOLU'DAN GEÇİŞ GÜZERGAHI VE DARIUS III İLE ANADOLUDAKİ SAVAŞLARI

ALEXANDER THE GREAT ROUTE FROM ANATOLIA AND THE WARS WITH DARIUS III IN ANATOLIA

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ÖZET

Kadim bir geçmişe sahip olan Anadolu geçmişte çeşitli uygarlıklara ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Bu uygarlıklardan biri de Makedonya İmparatorluğudur. İskender babası Filip'in öldürülmesinden sonra Makedonya İmparatorluğunun başına geçer ve ilkin Makedonya'nın kuzeyinde ve Yunanistan'da çıkan huzursuzlukları gidermek üzere sefer düzenler ve buralarda Makedon hakimiyetini kurduktan sonra Anadolu'ya doğru sefere çıkar. MÖ 334 yılı baharında İskender Granikos (Biga) çayına gelerek Pers Kralı III. Darius'un ordusuyla karşılaşır ve Pers ordusunu büyük bir yenilgiye uğratarak Batı Anadolu üzerinden güneye doğru ilerler. Pers ordusunun yenilgi haberinin ardından III. Darius bir ordu düzenleyecek ve İssos ovasında Pinaros Çayı'nın olduğu yerde İskender ile karşılaşacaktır. İskender Biga Çayı zaferinden sonra güneye yani Batı Anadolu istikametinden hareket etmeye başlar. Bu sefer esnasında kimi yerleri savaşmadan kazanırken kimi yerleri de bir müddet kuşatma yaptıktan sonra ele geçirmiştir. İskender Karia, Likya ve Pamfilya bölgelerini de ele geçirir ve rotasını İç Anadolu'ya çevirerek Friglerin başkenti Gordion'a doğru hareket eder. Kral, Gordion Düğümü olarak bilinen düğümü çözmek istemekteydi. Efsaneye göre, arabanın boyunduruğundaki düğümü çözen kimse "Asya'nın hâkimi" olacaktır. Düğüm, kızcılık dalının sazlarından yapılmış bir düğümle bağlıydı. Söylendiğine göre, İskender düğümü çözemeyeceğini anlayınca düğümü kılıcıyla kesmiş, böylece onu çözdüğünü ilan etmişti. Burada Asya'nın hâkimi olduğu ilan edilen kral rotasını tekrar güneye doğru çevirir ve İssos'a hareket eder. Pers ordusu ile İskender'in ordusu MÖ 333 yılında Hatay'ın Erzin ilçesinin yaklaşık olarak 7 km batısında bulunan İssos Ovası'nda Pinaros Çayı'nın olduğu yerde karşılaşır ve burada yapılan savaşta III. Darius'un ordusu tekrar yenilir ve III. Darius savaş meydanından kaçır. Böylelikle İskender Persleri Anadolu'dan sürerek onların Anadolu'daki egemenliklerine son vermiş olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İskender, Darius III, Anadolu

ABSTRACT

Anatolia, which has an ancient history, has hosted various civilizations in the past. One of these civilizations is the Macedonian Empire. Alexander became the head of the Macedonian Empire after the assassination of his father Philip and first organized an expedition to eliminate the unrest in the north of Macedonia and Greece, and after establishing Macedonian sovereignty in these places, he embarked on an expedition towards Anatolia. In the spring of 334 BC, Alexander came to the Granicus (Biga) stream and encountered the army of the Persian King Darius III. He defeated the Persian army and marched southward through western Anatolia. After the news of the defeat of the Persian army, Darius III will organize an army and meet Alexander in the plain of Issos where the Pinaros Stream is located. After the victory at the Biga Stream, Alexander begins to move south, that is, in the direction of Western Anatolia. During this campaign, while he won some places without a fight, he captured some places after a siege for a while. Alexander conquered the regions of Caria, Lycia and Pamphylia and turned his route to Central Anatolia, moving towards Gordion, the capital of the Phrygians. In Gordion, the king wanted to untie the knot known as the Gordian Knot. According to legend, whoever untied the knot in the yoke of the chariot would become "the ruler of Asia". The knot

was tied with a knot made from the reeds of a dogwood branch. It is said that when Alexander realized he could not untie the knot, he cut it with his sword, thus declaring that he had untied it. Here the king, who was declared the ruler of Asia, turned his course southward again and moved to Issos. In 333 BC, the Persian army and Alexander's army met at the Pinaros Stream in the Plain of Issos, approximately 7 km west of Erzin district of Hatay, where Darius III's army was defeated again and Darius III fled the battlefield. Thus, Alexander expelled the Persians from Anatolia and ended their rule in Anatolia.

Keywords: Alexander, Darius III, Anatolia

YAKINDOĞU NEOLİTİĞİNDE SIVALI KAFATASI UYGULAMALARI

PLASTERED SKULL APPLICATIONS IN NEAR EAST NEOLITHICS

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ÖZET

Neolitikleşme süreciyle başlayan ve beslenme ekonomisine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan sosyal organizasyonlar toplumun değişmesinde öncü rol oynamıştır. Bu değişimler kendisini ekonomik ve kültürel alanlarda göstermesinin yanı sıra yine bu sürece bağlı olarak ölü gömme uygulamalarında da pek çok değişiklik ve çeşitlilik olduğu görülmektedir. Bu dönemin öne çıkan önemli ölü gömme geleneği sıvalı kafatası kültürü uygulamasıdır. Sıvalı kafatası uygulaması Levant Bölgesinde Orta PPNB (Çanak Çömlek Öncesi Neolitik B evresi MÖ 8200-7500) ve Geç PPNB (Çanak Çömlek Öncesi Neolitik B evresi MÖ 7500-7000) ile Anadolu'da ise PPN (Çanak Çömlekli Neolitik MÖ 7000-5000) döneminde görülmüştür.

Bu çalışmanın amacı sıvalı kafataslarının ele geçtiği Ain Ghazal (Ürdün), Beisamoun (İsrail), Eriha (Filistin), Kfar Hahoreşh (İsrail), Nahal Hemar (İsrail), Yiftahel (İsrail), Tell Aswad (Suriye) ve Tell Ramad (Suriye); Çatalhöyük (Konya), Köşk Höyük (Niğde), Aşıklı Höyük (Aksaray), Cafer Höyük (Malatya) ve Körtiktepe'de (Diyarbakır) uygulamanın nedenleri ile yapım teknikleri, mezar içi durumu, uygulama (sergilenme) aşaması değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada sıvalı kafatası uygulamasının alım süreci, kullanım süreci ve terkediliş süreci olarak üç ayrı aşamalardan geçtiği görülmüştür. Kafatasına yapılan sıvama işleminde yaş ve cinsiyet ayrımı olmadığı ayrıca farklı renklerde boyandığı tespit edilmiştir. Bunların yanı sıra hepsinin ortak bir genel teknolojik arka planı paylaştığı görülmüştür. Hepsi yerel olarak üretilmiş gibi görülmektedir. İkonografik özellikleri temelinde yukarıda adı geçen buluntu merkezlerine bakıldığında ortak sonuçlar sundukları anlaşılmıştır. Uygulamayı yapan zanaatkarlar ortaya çıkardıkları nesnede benzerliklerin olduğu görülse de her bölgeye özgü güçlü geleneklerin sergilendiği anlaşılmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu karmaşık ölü gömme uygulaması, toplumun sosyal ve kültürel organizasyonlarını göstermesi açısından oldukça önemlidir.

Sonuç olarak Neolitik Dönem'de yoğun görülen sıvalı kafatası uygulaması modellenerek ya da işlenmeden, özel veya kamusal alanlarda saklanarak yaşayanlar ile ölümler arasında özel bir bağın kurulduğunu gösterir. Bu uygulama atalara ibadetin somut bir kanıtı olarak görülürken, atasının başka bir âlemde yaşadığını ve geride kalanları kötülüklerden korumasına, yardım etmesine olan inanç böyle bir ölü gömme uygulamasının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuş olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yakındoğu Neolitiği, Ölü gömme Geleneği, Kafatası Kültü, Sıvalı Kafatasları.

ABSTRACT

The social organizations that started with the Neolithicisation process and emerged depending on the food economy played a leading role in the change of society. In addition to the fact that these changes show themselves in economic and cultural areas, it is seen that there are many changes and variations in burial practices depending on this process. The most important burial tradition of this period is the plastered skull cult. The plastered skull application was seen in the Levant during the Middle PPNB (pre-pottery Neolithic B 8200-7500 BC) and Late PPNB (pre-pottery Neolithic B 7500-7000 BC) and in Anatolia during the PPN (pottery Neolithic 7000-5000 BC) period.

The aim of this study is Ain Ghazal (Jordan), Beisamoun (Israel), Jericho (Palestine), Kfar Hahoresh (Israel), Nahal Hemar (Israel), Yiftahel (Israel), Tell Aswad (Syria) and Tell Ramad (Syria), where plastered skulls were recovered. In Çatalhöyük (Konya), Köşk Höyük (Niğde), Aşıklı Höyük (Aksaray), Cafer Höyük (Malatya) and Körtiktepe (Diyarbakır) the reasons for the application, construction techniques, interior condition, application (exhibition) phase were evaluated.

In this study, it was seen that the plastered skull application went through three separate stages as the acquisition process, the use process and the abandonment process. It was determined that there was no age and gender discrimination in the plastering process on the skull, and it was painted in different colors. In addition to these, it has been observed that all of them share a common general technological background. All appear to be locally produced. Considering the above-mentioned find centers on the basis of their iconographic features, it was understood that they offered common results. Although it was seen that there were similarities in the object that the craftsmen who made the application, it was understood that strong traditions specific to each region were exhibited. Therefore, this complex burial practice is very important in terms of showing the social and cultural organizations of the society.

As a result, the plaster skull application, which was common in the Neolithic Period, shows that a special bond was established between the living and the dead by hiding them in private or public spaces without being modeled or processed. While this practice is seen as a concrete proof of ancestor worship, the belief that the ancestor lives in another world and that he protects and helps those left behind from evil may have led to the emergence of such a burial practice.

Keywords: Near Eastern Neolithic, Burial Tradition, Skull Cult, Plastered Skulls.

HAKKÂRI TRADITIONAL DOWRY BAGS CALLED TÊRIK

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Abstract

Hakkâri, one of the cities in the Eastern Anatolia Region, Turkey, and located on the border of Iran and Iraq, is famous for its traditional handicrafts as well as its natural beauties. Handicrafts, unique to this region, are made with traditional methods and wool yarn obtained from natural dye. The semi-nomadic lifestyle in the locality has a significant impact on the variety of traditional handicrafts, as well. The carrying goods from the village to the plateau on horseback and vice versa has brought weavings such as sacks, *têr*, *têrik* and saddlebags into the forefront. In addition, women use backpack called *parzun* and men use shepherd's bag for light loads. Besides these, kilims and carpets are woven as ground cloths. Considering the kilims, it is seen that apart from the weaver's own story, traditions, beliefs and cultural values of the locality are processed in a skilful way.

Têrik, weaving used for keeping and packing dowry, is similar to weaving called *têr*. Although both are used for the storage and transportation of valuables and have a pair of pouches, *têrik* differs from *têr* in terms of function and for having a locking feature in the mouth part. In this study, besides classifying these weavings, we discuss them in terms of material, function, stylistic features and decorations. This study is aimed to protect and promote handicrafts of the Hakkâri region, as well as contribute to the scientific studies to be made in this field.

Key Words: Hakkâri, Traditional, Dowry, Weavings, *Têrik*

OTİZMLİ VE TİPİK GELİŞEN ÇOCUĞA SAHİP ANNELERİN YAŞAM KALİTESİ VE TÜKENMİŞLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND BURNOUT LEVELS OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM AND TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, otizmlili ve normal gelişim gösteren çocuğı olan annelerin yaşam kalitelerini ve tükenmişlik düzeylerini incelemektir. Araştırma, annelerin refahı ve çocuklarının gelişim profiline dayalı olarak deneyimlerdeki potansiyel farklılıklar hakkında değerli bilgiler sağlayacaktır. Bu annelerin zorluklarını ve güçlü yanlarını anlayarak, genel yaşam kalitelerini artırmak ve tükenmişlik düzeylerini azaltmak için uygun destek stratejileri geliştirilebilir. Bu çalışmanın bulguları, otizm tanılı çocuğına sahip annelerin özel ihtiyaçlarına göre uyarlanmış müdahalelerin ve hizmetlerin geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunabilir. Araştırmada, nicel ölçümleri ve nitel görüşmeleri birleştiren karma yöntemli bir yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Gaziantep il sınırlarında ikamet eden otizmlili ve tipik gelişen çocuğına sahip anneler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma örneklemini; amaçsal örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenen 180 otizmlili çocuğına sahip anne ile 180 tipik gelişen çocuğına sahip toplam 360 anneden oluşmaktadır. Annelerin yaşam kalitesini değerlendirmek için Dünya Sağlık Örgütü Yaşam Kalitesi-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) anketi kullanılırken, Maslach Tükenmişlik Envanteri (MBI) ile tükenmişlik düzeyleri ölçülmüştür. Ayrıca, her iki gruptaki annelerin deneyimlerine ilişkin derinlemesine bakış açıları elde etmek için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler hiyerarşik çoklu regresyon yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Demografik değişkenlerin, annelerin yaşam kalitesi ve tükenmişlik düzeyleri üzerindeki etkisinin belirlenmesinde t-testi ve ANOVA'dan yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre annelerin tükenmişlik ve yaşam kalitesi düzeyleri arasında yüksek düzeyde negatif yönlü ($r = -.719$) bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ailedeki çocuk sayısı, ikamet yeri, çocuğına bakım verilme durumu, annenin otizmlili çocuğına sahip olma durumu değişkenleri, annelerin tükenmişlik düzeylerini yordayan etkenler olduğu belirlenmiştir. Regresyon analizi sonucunda bu değişkenlerin tükenmişlik düzeyinin %70,8'ini yordadığı gözlenmiştir. Nitel verilerin analizi sonucunda otizmlili çocuğına sahip annelerin tükenmişlik düzeylerini; bakım yükü, problem davranışlar, sosyal destek eksikliği, duygusal zorluklar, kişisel ihtiyaçlara yetersiz zaman ayırma, finansal ve uygun eğitime yönlendirme gibi değişkenlerin etki ettiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm, tipik gelişen çocuk, yaşam kalitesi, tükenmişlik, annelik.

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the quality of life and burnout levels of mothers who have children with autism and typically developing children. The research will provide valuable insights into the well-being of mothers and the potential differences in their experiences based on their child's developmental profile. By understanding the challenges and strengths of these mothers, appropriate support strategies can be developed to enhance their overall quality of life and reduce burnout levels. The findings of this study may contribute to the development of interventions and services tailored to the specific needs of mothers with children on the autism. A mixed-method approach was used in the research, combining quantitative measurements and qualitative interviews. The universe of the research consists of mothers with autistic and typically developing children residing in the province of Gaziantep. The research sample; consists of 360 mothers determined by purposive sampling method. 180 of the mothers have children with autism, and 180 have typically developing children. While the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) questionnaire was used to evaluate the quality of life of mothers, burnout levels were measured with the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted to gain in-depth perspectives on the experiences of mothers in both groups. The obtained data were analyzed by hierarchical multiple regression method. T-test and ANOVA were used to determine the effects of demographic variables on mothers' quality of life and burnout levels. According to the findings, it was determined that there was a high level of negative ($r = -.719$) relationship between mothers' burnout and quality of life levels. It was determined that the number of children in the family, place of residence, the status of being cared for the child, the mother's status of having a child with autism were the factors that predicted the burnout levels of the mothers. As a result of the regression analysis, it was observed that these variables predicted 70.8% of the burnout level. As a result of the analysis of qualitative data, the burnout levels of mothers with autistic children; It has been concluded that variables such as care burden, problem behaviors, lack of social support, emotional difficulties, insufficient time for personal needs, financial and appropriate education referral.

Keywords: Autism, typically developing child, quality of life, burnout, motherhood.

IMPORTANCE AND IMPLICATION OF TEACHERS' RESILIENCE TRAINING

The Necessity of Investigating Resilience for Schools and Teachers

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Abstract:

Today, due to widespread problems in societies, and intrinsic stresses (such as the nature of the teacher's role, the level of readiness, qualifications and competences with obligations), and extrinsic stresses (destructive behaviors of students, insufficient encouragement structure, occupational isolation, opposing and manifold roles) of teachers, there is a need to investigate the resilience problem in teachers; and in order to reach a satisfactory level of resilience in teachers through training sessions and overcome obstacles, we have to help increase the quality of our teachers and improve resilience in them.

It is necessary for teachers and educational authorities to indirectly instill resilience in students, and use this precious opportunity to increase endurance and resilience in them to perform better later in social life. Regarding the effect of teacher's anxiety on the learning process, it is believed that that the anxious teacher, because of experiencing a level of psychological pressure, loses his or her interest and enthusiasm in educational activities in the classroom. Similarly, high levels of anxiety decrease the quality of interaction between the teacher and the students.

Social factors of resilience, including participation, coherence, and social trust, and strengthening social networks and improving social memory, including exposure to changes, are among the major components in systems to adapt with and change the imposed situation.

Resilience training is easier for teachers by identifying the factors that affect it. Also, the positive effect of the social environment in which the person lives and works is very important in shaping and creating wealth.

One of the key concerns of this study is inviting schools to affiliate programs, requiring teachers to teach key life skills such as: resilience, physical and mental self-care, empathy, self-esteem, tolerance and tolerance of others, cooperation, selfishness, violence and crime. Avoidance is respect for laws, nature, animals and adults; Global values and standards, lost in the midst of massive educational content and media charm.

Keywords: Resilience Skills, Professional Resilience, Social Resilience, Resilient Teacher, Resilient Schools

CAPITAL-ORIENTED TODAY'S UNIVERSITIES
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF STRENGTHENING SOCIAL
CAPITAL IN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract:

The world nowadays is rapidly becoming more and more complex and exciting; the field of education is also one of these inconsistencies and imbalances All-encompassing, not far away.

The quality of the relationship between social capital and the impact of various aspects of students' education, such as parental involvement in education and Also, their academic success of social capital and of course the interaction of family social capital and its impact on academic success Students is one of the concerns of this article.

Institutionalize interactions between principals, teachers, professors and students, as well as strengthen interaction between educational centers and universities staff and parents, one It is one of the main areas of communication in the field of sustainable education and the most important mechanism for the formation of social capital in the educational system maybe these interactions have objective, mental, moral and emotional dimensions.

Due to the serious role of educational centers and universities in the production of science and the presentation of research and training of specialized and efficient human resources, correct knowledge and understanding motivational issues and effective factors on the level of job satisfaction of educational leaders and professors have a special importance and status and are low.

Paying attention to it or not paying attention to it can impose additional problems on the whole society Social capital can be used to implement educational programs as successfully as possible, and universities can do this through heritage transfer they do cultural and, given that social capital is also considered the cultural heritage of society, it is social capital can be used as content in educational programs.

Social capital and the effectiveness of professors will directly lead to the greater efficiency of educational systems and their intended educational goals, and knowing the amount of social capital of teachers and professors and their effectiveness will give a better perspective to educators .

Intra- educational centers and universities social capital is a healing medicine that timely injection into the veins of educational systems is considered a serious necessity and its short-term result, the reproduction of trust, respect, cheerfulness, crime prevention, tolerance, educational productivity, good coaching relationships Education will be with children and their parents; it also reduces crime and violence - a serious problem for universities and society and relative increase of students' sense of belonging to their educational environment and their community.

One of the key concerns of this article is inviting universities to affiliate programs, requiring professors to teach key life skills Such as: resilience, physical and mental self-care, empathy, self-esteem, tolerance of others, cooperation, self-love, violence and Avoiding crime is respect for the law, nature, animals and adults; Global values and standards, which range in volume from content to content educational and media charm are lost.

Keywords: Social Capital, Academic Success, Efficient Education, Educational Productivity, Creative Universities

HAKKARİ İLİNİN MARAŞ DEPREMİ SONRASI RİSK ALGISI ve DEPREM RİSK ALGISINI ETKİLEYEN DEĞİŞKENLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF RISK PERCEPTION AND FACTORS INFLUENCING EARTHQUAKE RISK PERCEPTION in HAKKARİ PROVINCE FOLLOWING THE KAHRAMANMARAS EARTHQUAKE

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Özet

Türkiye, coğrafi olarak sıkça büyük depremlerin yaşandığı bir alanda bulunmaktadır. Özellikle son Kahramanmaraş depremi, yüksek sayıda can kaybı ve geniş çaplı hasar gibi sonuçlara neden olmuştur. Bu deprem aynı zamanda ülkede psikolojik, sosyolojik ve ekonomik sorunları da beraberinde getirerek mevcut durumu daha da zorlaştırmıştır. Deprem riskinin farkına varılarak bireysel ve toplumsal olarak gerekli hazırlıkların yapılması, depreme uyum sağlanması ve mücadele çalışmalarının başlatılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Algılanan risk kavramı bu çalışmalara başlamak için ilk adım olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Deprem ülkenin ve hayatın bir gerçeği olduğu için, depremle uyum içinde yaşamayı öğrenmek önemlidir. İnsanları depremin değil, depreme hazırlıklı olmamanın ve gerekli düzenlemeleri yapmamanın öldürdüğü bilinmektedir. Bu durum 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depreminde de yaşanmıştır. Ancak sıklıkla yaşanan büyük depremlere rağmen gereken hazırlıkların yapılmaması ve önlemlerin alınamaması, olası yeni bir depremde yaşanacak kayıpları ve hasarı artıracakı düşünülmektedir. Olası kayıp ve hasarı azaltmak için öncelikle bireylerin ve toplumun risk algısının ve mevcut durumunun ortaya konulması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle, risk algısı kavramı ile bu konuda çalışmalara başlanması, öncelikli olarak değerlendirilebilir. Risk algısı, sınırlı ve belirsiz bilgi bağlamında tehlikeli bir durum veya afetle ilgili bireyin risk düzeyini nasıl algıladığını ve tepkilerini incelemektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, risk algısı kavramının, boyutlarının ve kavramla ilişkili değişkenlerin ayrıntılı olarak incelenmesidir. Bu derleme çalışma; daha önce büyük bir deprem yaşamış olan Hakkari’de bireysel ve toplumsal deprem risk algısıyla ilgili farkındalık yaratmayı ve depreme hazırlık ve uyum davranışlarını kolaylaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk algısı, Deprem, Risk algısıyla ilişkili faktörler, Hakkari

Abstract

Turkey is located in an area prone to frequent major earthquakes. In particular, the recent Kahramanmaraş earthquake resulted in a high number of casualties and extensive damage. This earthquake also brought about psychological, sociological, and economic problems in the country, further exacerbating the situation. Recognizing earthquake risks and undertaking necessary individual and societal preparations, adaptation to earthquakes, and initiation of mitigation efforts are believed to be crucial. The concept of perceived risk should be evaluated as the first step in these endeavors. Since earthquakes are a reality of the country and life, it is important to learn to live in harmony with earthquakes. It is known that it is not the earthquake itself but the lack of preparedness and failure to make necessary arrangements that cause fatalities. This was also the case in the Kahramanmaraş earthquake on February 6. However, the failure to make necessary preparations and take measures despite frequent major earthquakes is considered to increase the potential losses and damages in a possible new earthquake. To reduce potential losses and damages, it is necessary to first determine the risk perception of individuals and society and assess the current situation. Therefore, commencing

studies on the concept of risk perception can be prioritized. Risk perception examines how individuals perceive their level of risk and their responses in a dangerous situation or disaster within a context of limited and uncertain information. The aim of this study is to comprehensively examine the concept, dimensions, and related variables of risk perception. This review study aims to raise awareness about individual and societal earthquake risk perception in Hakkari, which has experienced a major earthquake before, and facilitate earthquake preparedness and adaptive behaviors.

Keywords: Risk perception, Earthquake, Factors associated with risk perception, Hakkari.

PSİKOLOJİK DAYANAKLILIK VE BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİĞİN PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMANLARDA ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

THE EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AMONG SCHOOL COUNSELLORS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, psikolojik danışmanlarda psikolojik dayanıklılık ve bilişsel esneklik arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Ayrıca psikolojik dayanıklılık ve bilişsel esnekliğin cinsiyet, medeni durum, çalışılan okul kademesi ve kıdem yılı değişkenlere bağı olarak farklılaşma durumlarının incelenmesidir. Araştırma, nicel araştırmalara dayalı ilişkisel tarama modelinde korelasyonel çalışma yöntemiyle yapılmıştır. Araştırma grubu Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı çeşitli okul ve kurumlarda çalışmakta olan 92'si (%60.5) kadın ve 60'ı (%30.5) erkek olmak üzere toplam 152 okul psikolojik danışmanından oluşmaktadır. Veriler, uygun bir örnekleme yöntemiyle çevrimiçi olarak Google Form aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında; Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeği, Psikolojik Dayanıklılık Ölçeği ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde Pearson momentler çarpımı korelasyonu, bağımsız örneklem için *t* testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır.

Elde edilen bulgulara göre, bilişsel esneklik ile psikolojik dayanıklılık arasında istatistiksel olarak pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı düzeyde ilişkinin olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca bilişsel esneklik ile psikolojik dayanıklılığın alt boyutları olan kendini adama, kontrol ve meydan okuma arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı düzeyde ilişkinin olduğu görülmüştür.

Demografik faktörlere bakıldığında, bilişsel esnekliğin cinsiyet değişkenine göre farklılaşmadığı, ancak psikolojik dayanıklılığın cinsiyet değişkenine göre farklılaşmakta olduğu görülmüştür. Buna göre, kadınların psikolojik dayanıklılık düzeyleri, erkeklerin psikolojik dayanıklılık düzeylerinden anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca psikolojik dayanıklılığın kontrol ve meydan okuma alt boyutlarında da kadınların puan ortalamalarının erkeklerin puan ortalamalarından anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Medeni durum değişkeninde ise, psikolojik dayanıklılık düzeyinde anlamlı bir farklılaşmanın olmadığı, ancak bilişsel esnekliğin medeni durum değişkenine göre farklılaşmakta olduğu görülmüştür. Buna göre, evlilerin bilişsel esneklik düzeyleri bekârların bilişsel esneklik düzeylerinden anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.

Mesleki deneyim yılına bakıldığında, bilişsel esnekliğin anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermediği, ancak psikolojik dayanıklılığın 1-3 yıl deneyime sahip olan psikolojik danışmanlarda 4-6 yıl deneyime sahip olanlardan anlamlı düzeyde daha düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, 1-3 yıl deneyime sahip olan psikolojik danışmanların meydan okuma alt boyutunda 4-6 yıl deneyime sahip olanlara göre anlamlı düzeyde daha düşük puan aldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışılan okul kademesi değişkenine gelince, bilişsel esneklik ve psikolojik dayanıklılık arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişsel esneklik, psikolojik dayanıklılık, psikolojik danışman, demografik değişken

Abstract

The main objective of this research is to examine the relationship between psychological hardiness and cognitive flexibility in school counsellors. Additionally, the study aims to investigate the differences in psychological hardiness and cognitive flexibility based on variables gender, marital status, school level studied, and years of experience. The research adopts a correlational study method based on quantitative research using a survey model. The research group consists of 152 school counsellors, of which 92 (60.5%) are female and 60 (30.5%) are male, working in various schools and institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Education. Data was collected online through a Google Form using a suitable sampling method. The data collection instruments included the Cognitive Flexibility Scale, Psychological Hardiness Scale and Personal Information Form. Pearson's correlation coefficient, independent samples t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were employed for data analysis.

According to the findings, it has been observed that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between cognitive flexibility and psychological hardiness. Furthermore, a significant positive relationship has been found between cognitive flexibility and the sub-dimensions of psychological hardiness, namely dedication, control, and challenge.

When examining the demographic factors, it has been observed that cognitive flexibility does not differ significantly based on gender. However, there is a significant difference in psychological hardiness based on gender. Specifically, it has been found that women have significantly higher levels of psychological hardiness compared to men. Additionally, in the sub-dimensions of psychological hardiness, namely control and challenge, women's average scores are significantly higher than men's scores. Regarding the marital status variable, there is no significant difference in the level of psychological hardiness, but there is a differentiation in cognitive flexibility. It has been observed that married individuals have significantly higher levels of cognitive flexibility compared to unmarried individuals.

With regard to years of professional experience, cognitive flexibility did not differ significantly, whereas psychological hardiness was found to be significantly lower among school counsellors with 1-3 years of experience compared to those with 4-6 years of experience. Furthermore, school counsellors with 1-3 years of experience obtained significantly lower scores in the challenge sub-dimension compared to their counterparts with 4-6 years of experience. No significant differences were identified in cognitive flexibility and psychological hardiness based on school level studied.

Keywords: Psychological hardiness, cognitive flexibility, school counsellors, demographic variables.

COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE SAĞLIK POLİTİKALARININ KÜRESEL SINAVI

THE GLOBAL EXAM OF HEALTH POLICIES IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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Özet

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün açıklamalarıyla 11 Mart 2002 tarihinde başlayan Covid 19 pandemisi 5 Mayıs 2023'te sona ermiştir. Resmi kayıtlara göre dünyada hastalık nedeniyle göre 6 milyon insan hayatını kaybetmiştir. Resmi kayıtların düşük olduğunu bildiren The Economist 14-23 milyon, Deutsche Welle 18 milyon civarında ölüm tahmin ettiklerini bildirmektedirler. Süreçte endişeler, riskler ve belirsizlikler sağlık hizmetlerini hayatın merkezine oturtmuş sürdürülebilir sağlık politikaları sorgulanır olmuştur.

Dünya'da sağlık hizmetinin sunumu farklı politikalarla belirlenmektedir. Politikaların bir ucunda kapitalist diğer ucunda sosyal modeller yer almaktadır. Ülkelerin hangi modelde yer alacağı ya da karma model tercihleri; ekonomik, ideolojik ve çağdaş siyasal dinamikleriyle şekillenmektedir.

Salgının başlangıcında ve ilk aşamada, kapitalist ve neoliberal politikalarla şekillenen özel sektör ağırlıklı ülkelerin sağlık sistemleri dağınık bir görünümün sergilemiştir. Bu ülkelerde sağlık alanında kamusal alanın daralmış olması nedeniyle yeterince kaynak aktarımı sağlanamamış, dezavantajlı gruplar olumsuz etkilenmiştir. Sağlık sistemi sosyal modellerle şekillenen, hizmetlerin kamu aracılığı ile yürütüldüğü ülkelerin salgına daha dirençli olmuştur. Salgınla mücadele ve ar-ge çalışmalarında ise kapitalist ve neoliberal politikaların etkisinde olan ülkelerin krizi avantaja çevirmede daha başarılı olduğu görülmüştür. İlaç firmaları, özel hastane ve büyük sigorta şirketleri ciddi karlar sağlayan stratejik bir noktada yer almışlardır.

Sonuç olarak salgın bir kez daha bütün modellerde hastanenin sağlık hizmetinin merkezine oturduğunu göstermiş, insan kaynakları, teknoloji, finansman, sağlık istihbaratı, dijitalleşme ve teletıp uygulamalarının önemini ortaya çıkarmıştır. İnsanlık tarihinde salgınların son olmayacağı göz önüne alındığında küresel ve bölgesel sağlık politikaları gözden geçirilmelidir. Salgınlarda özellikle veri toplama ve paylaşmada tüm insanlığın kazanımları öncelenerek küresel tedbirler geliştirilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid 19, küresel, politika, sağlık

Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic, which started on March 11, 2002 with the statements of the World Health Organization, ended on May 5, 2023. According to official records, 6 million people died due to the disease in the world. Reporting that official records are low, The Economist reports that they estimate around 14-23 million deaths, while Deutsche Welle estimates around 18 million deaths. In the process, concerns, risks and uncertainties have placed health services at the center of life, and sustainable health policies have been questioned.

The provision of health care in the world is determined by different policies. There are capitalist at one end of the policies and social models at the other end. Which model countries will take part in, or mixed model preferences, are shaped by their economic, ideological and contemporary political dynamics.

At the beginning of the epidemic and in the first stage, the health systems of countries dominated by the private sector, shaped by capitalist and neoliberal policies, exhibited a disorganized vision. In these countries, due to the narrowing of the public space in the field of health, adequate resource transfer has not been achieved, and disadvantaged groups have been adversely affected. It has been observed that countries whose health systems are shaped by social models and where services are carried out through the public are more resistant to the epidemic. In the fight against the epidemic and R&D studies, it has been seen that countries under the influence of capitalist and neoliberal policies are more successful in turning the crisis into an advantage. Pharmaceutical companies, private hospitals and large insurance companies are located at a strategic point that provides serious profit.

As a result, the epidemic has once again shown that the hospital sits at the center of health care in all models. It has revealed the importance of human resources, technology, finance, health intelligence, digitalization and telemedicine applications. Considering that epidemics will not be the last in human history, global and regional health policies should be reviewed. Global measures should be developed by prioritizing the gains of all humanity, especially in data collection and sharing in epidemics.

Keywords: Covid 19, global, health, politics,

EXTRAORDINARY STORIES OF FORGIVENESS: EXPERIENCES IN-LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract

The cases listed under the heading "10 Extraordinary Examples of Forgiveness" on the website "<https://listverse.com/>" showcase a range of extraordinary acts of forgiveness from different people and situations. Although the authenticity of the stories cannot be independently verified, they provide thought-provoking examples of forgiveness. Each case presents a unique story that illustrates forgiveness in extraordinary circumstances. In some cases, there are stories of forgiveness of people who have committed heinous crimes, while in other cases there are examples of forgiveness despite personal tragedy or loss. These stories emphasize the complexity and depth of forgiveness, revealing its potential for healing and transformation. It is important to recognize that forgiveness is a highly personal and subjective experience, and these exceptional cases may not be representative of forgiveness experiences in general. Each person's process of forgiveness is different, and these cases reflect only one perspective. However, these extraordinary cases can offer insights into the capacity to forgive and help us understand forgiveness as a psychological and interpersonal process. These cases show how people cope with difficult and traumatic situations and how they can heal through forgiveness. On the other hand, it is important to have critical thinking when analysing and evaluating these cases. Every story and experience are different, and it is important to recognize that forgiveness is a complex and individual journey. These cases are not used to make generalizations but as a source of inspiration for further understanding and research on forgiveness. It is important to note that this study analyzed 10 examples from the website "<https://listverse.com/>" in the context of positive psychology. These examples can contribute to our thinking and research on forgiveness, but it is always necessary to respect personal experiences and different perspectives. These cases illustrate how forgiveness is compatible with the principles of positive psychology. Forgiveness can promote positive emotions, increase resilience, support personal growth, enable post-traumatic growth, enhance well-being, and contribute to the development of positive relationships. These cases demonstrate in different contexts that forgiveness has transformative potential. Forgiveness can help people cope with challenging situations and, as a result, lead to a more psychologically healthy state. Furthermore, forgiveness can be linked to people's search for a meaningful life, as forgiveness can provide people with inner peace and satisfaction. Forgiveness demonstrates the power to heal oneself and others. Therefore, further research on the process of forgiveness and understanding the potential of forgiveness can help people to lead happier and more meaningful lives.

Keywords: forgiveness, positive psychology, well-being, meaningful life

RETHINKING DISTANCE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Distance education aims to provide a more effective, interactive, inclusive and personalised learning experience by reviewing existing models. This approach involves developing new strategies, tools and methods to better respond to the needs of students and the requirements of the age. Increasing interaction, activating learning, making real-world connections, rethinking assessment and evaluation, making good use of technology, redefining the role of the teacher, increasing accessibility and inclusiveness are important elements of this process. Rethinking distance education aims to strike a sound balance between technology and student needs. With innovative approaches and constantly developing technological opportunities, distance education will continue to be an indispensable part of the education sector in the future. In this research, strategies, tools and methods that can be used to better respond to the needs of students and the requirements of the era will be critically examined. The research will identify the inadequacies and potential challenges of current distance education models and discuss how we can make improvements to overcome these challenges. It will also address strategies such as adopting a student-centred approach, creating interactive learning environments, using customised learning materials and assessment methods, as well as the proper and effective use of technological tools. This research will emphasise the importance of critical thinking and innovative approaches to make distance education more effective and efficient.

Keywords: Distance education, distance learning, online learning, interaction

AKRAN ZORBALIĞI: OKULLARDA BİR TÜR ÇOCUK İSTİSMARI

PEER BULLYING: A FORM OF CHILD ABUSE IN SCHOOLS

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Özet

Akran zorbalığı günümüzde okulların ele alması gereken önemli bir sosyal sorun olarak görülmektedir. Zorbalık, bir ya da daha fazla çocuğun başka bir çocuğa acı ya da sıkıntı vermek amacıyla kasıtlı olarak sebepsiz yere güç kullanması olarak tanımlanmakta ve çocuk istismarının yaygın bir şekli olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Zorbalığın, hem zorbalık yapan çocuklar hem de kurbanları için yaşam boyu olumsuz sonuçları olabilir. Zorbalık, kontrol edilmezse daha ciddi şiddet biçimlerine yol açabilir. Çeşitli çalışmalarda akran zorbalığına maruz kalan çocuklarda uyku sorunları, altını ıslatma, üzgün hissetme, düşük benlik saygısı ve baş ağrısı, karın ağrısı yaşama gibi somatik yakınmalar bulunduğu bildirilmektedir. Ek olarak öğrenme ortamı üzerinde derin bir etki yaratarak okul reddine sebep olabilmektedir. Boylamsal çalışmalar da akran zorbalığı mağduriyeti ile kaygı, depresyon, madde kullanımı ve davranış bozuklukları dahil olmak üzere yetişkin ruh sağlığı arasında anlamlı ilişkiler bulunduğunu belirlemiştir. Zorbalık davranışları sergileyen çocukların ise kendilerini güçlü hissetmeye ihtiyaç duydukları, empati yeteneklerinin gelişmediği, genellikle fiziksel cezanın kullanıldığı ve ebeveyn katılımının ve sıcaklığının sıklıkla eksik olduğu evlerde yaşadıkları bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca literatürde akran zorbalığını önlemeye yönelik girişimlerin sadece faillere ve mağdurlara odaklanmak yerine tüm okul topluluğunu içermesi gerektiği belirtilmektedir. Buna ek olarak müdahalelerin; şiddeti ve zorbalığı önlemeye yönelik politikalar geliştirme, okul ortamını iyileştirme, akran danışmanlığı, çatışma çözme ve atılganlık eğitimi yoluyla öğrencileri güçlendirme üzerine belirlenmesi gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır.

Günümüzde akran zorbalığının yüksek yaygınlığı göz önüne alındığında, öğretmenlerin, okul yöneticilerinin ve eğitimcilerin konuya odaklanması oldukça önemlidir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada akran zorbalığı ile ilişkili güncel literatür ışığında okullarda zorbalığın çeşitli biçimleri, akran zorbalığı yaygınlık oranları ile zorba, kurban ve okul topluluğu açısından zorbalığın sonuçlarının tartışılması ve okullarda zorbalığı önlemek veya azaltmak için kullanılacak müdahalelere yönelik pratik çıkarımlar sunulması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın okul temelli önleme hizmetleri açısından alana katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akran zorbalığı, şiddet, okullar, müdahale.

Abstract

Peer bullying is seen as an important social problem that schools need to address today. Bullying is defined as the intentional use of force by one or more children for no reason in order to cause pain or distress to another child, and it is considered as a common form of child abuse. Bullying may have negative lifelong consequences for both the bullied children and their victims. If bullying is not controlled, it may lead to more serious forms of violence. In various studies, it has been reported that children exposed to peer bullying have sleep problems, bedwetting, feeling sad, low self-esteem and somatic complaints such as headache, stomachache. In addition, it may cause school rejection by having a negative impact on the learning environment. Longitudinal studies have also determined that there are significant relationships between peer bullying victimization and adult mental health, including anxiety, depression, substance use and behavioral disorders. It is reported that children who exhibit bullying behaviors need to feel strong, their empathy skills are not developed, they always live homes where physical punishment is used and parental involvement and warmth are often lacking. It is also stated in the literature that attempts to prevent peer bullying should involve the entire school community, rather than focusing only on perpetrators and victims. In addition, it emphasizes that interventions should be determined on developing policies aimed at preventing violence and bullying, improving the school environment, empowering students through peer counseling, conflict resolution and assertiveness training.

Considering the high prevalence of peer bullying today, it is very important for teachers, school administrators and educators to focus on the issue. In this context, this study aims to discuss various forms of bullying in schools, prevalence rates of peer bullying, and the consequences of bullying in terms of bullies, victims, and the school community in the light of current literature related to peer bullying, and to present practical implications for interventions that may be used to prevent or reduce bullying in schools. It is thought that this study will contribute to the field in terms of school-based prevention initiatives.

Keywords: Peer bullying, violence, schools, intervention.

SOĞUK SAVAŞ DÖNEMİ TÜRK DIŞ POLİTİKASININ EKONOMİ-POLİTİĞİ

ECONOMY-POLITICS OF TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY IN THE COLD WAR ERA

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Özet:

Uluslararası politikanın iki kutuplu dünya düzenine şartlandığı Soğuk Savaş döneminde Türkiye, kutuplar arası tercihini -ABD'nin öncülük ettiği- batı blokundan yana kullanmış ve neredeyse bütün bir Soğuk Savaş dönemi boyunca temel dış politikasını bu tercih üzerine şekillendirmiştir. Bir yanda SSCB'nin bölgesel-küresel anlamda oluşturduğu güvenlik tehdidi bir diğer yanda ise yaklaşık iki yüz yıllık siyasi-kültürel hinterlandı oluşturan batılılaşma süreci Türkiye için zorlayıcı birer parametre olarak gözetildiğinde; böylesi bir tercih son derece olağan görünmektedir. Ancak bu parametreler, resmi söylemin başvurduğu referanslardır ve itiraf etmek gerekir ki tarihsel gerçeklik karşısında inandırıcı görünmemektedir. Bir kere; Türkiye, Soğuk Savaş süresince içine düştüğü hemen her güvenlik krizinde batının desteğinden yoksun kalırken (politik kurguda tehdit olarak görülen) SSCB ile ilişkiler, kutuplar arası gerilimden bağımsız bir seyir içinde olmuş; hatta kimi zaman evrilerle dostluk ve iş birliği iklimine girebilmiştir. Güvenlik boyutu bir kenara bırakılıp mesele salt kimlik unsurları üzerinden ele alındığında da retorik ile tarihsel gerçeklik arasındaki çelişki devam etmektedir. Örneğin Türkiye, Soğuk Savaşa giden dönem boyunca cereyan etmiş birçok gündem başlığında -Lozan dengesini önceleyerek- Türk modernleşmesinin öykündüğü ülke grubunun yanında saf tutmak yerine karşıt cephede yer alıp muhalefet etmeyi tercih edebilmiştir. Soğuk Savaş dönemi dış politika retorığının dayanaksız kalıp olumsuzlandığı bu koşullarda açıktır ki Türkiye'yi batı bloğuna bağlayan gerekçeler, retorüğün öne çıkardığı referanslardan hayli farklı temellere dayanmaktadır. Yalnızca ekonomi-politik bir derinleşmenin ele verebileceği bu esas gerekçeleri şu şekilde sıralamak mümkündür: **1) II. Dünya Savaşı sonrası yeni dünya düzeninde ABD'nin ve dolayısıyla batı blokunun üstün geleceği inancı, 2) Türkiye'nin etki sahasındaki bölgesel denklemlerde başta ABD ve İngiltere gelmek üzere batılı ülkelerin birer oyun kurucu olarak rol alması, 3) Kapitalist ülkelerin ekonomik-sınai gelişmişlik seviyelerinin yarattığı cazibe, 4) Teknik-teknolojik anlamda Türk ordusunun modernizasyon ihtiyacı, 5) Batı blokunun müttefiklerine yaptığı mali-askeri yardımlar, 6) Türkiye ile Yunanistan arasındaki varoluşsal rekabet.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soğuk Savaş dönemi, dış politikanın ekonomi-politiği, Türk dış politikası, Türkiye-ABD ilişkileri, Türkiye-SSCB ilişkileri

Abstract: In the Cold War era, when international politics was conditioned to a bipolar world order, Turkey used its inter-polar preference for the western bloc, which had led by the USA, and had shaped main foreign policy throughout almost the entire period on this preference. When factors such as the security threat posed by the USSR in a regional-global sense and the westernization process that created a political-cultural hinterland for nearly two centuries are considered as compelling parameters for Turkey; that choice seems perfectly normal. However, these parameters are the references to which the official discourse applies, and it must be admitted that they don't seem convincing in the face of historical reality. So much so that, while Turkey was deprived of the support of the West in almost every security crisis it fell into during the Cold War, relations with the USSR (which is seen as a threat in political fiction) have been in a course independent of inter-polar tensions; sometimes it has even evolved into a climate of friendship and cooperation. The contradiction between rhetoric and historical reality continues even when the security dimension is left aside and the issue is handled only through identity elements. For example, in many international topics that took place during the period leading

up to the Cold War, Turkey, who wants to keep the balance of Lausanne, preferred to stand on the opposite front and oppose it instead of taking sides with the country group that Turkish modernization is emulated. In these conditions, where the Cold War foreign policy rhetoric was unfounded and negated, it is clear that the reasons linking Turkey to the western bloc are based on very different foundations than the references put forward by the rhetoric. It is possible to list these main reasons that only an economic-political deepening can reveal as follows: 1) The belief that the USA and thus the western bloc will prevail in the new world order after World War II, 2) Western countries, especially the USA and UK, play a role as playmakers in the regional equations in Turkey's sphere of influence, 3) The attraction that created by economic-industrial development levels of capitalist/western countries, 4) The modernization need of the Turkish army in the technical-technological sense, 5) The financial-military assistance of the Western bloc to its allies, 6) The existential rivalry between Turkey and Greece

Key Words: The Cold War Era, economy-politics of foreign policy, Turkish foreign policy, Turkish-American relations, Turkey-the USSR relations

DELİK ŞEMSIYE: TÜRKİYE’NİN NATO ÜYELİĞİ ÜZERİNE TARİHSEL BİR ELEŞTİRİ

HOLE UMBRELLA: A HISTORICAL CRITIQUE ABOUT TURKEY’S NATO MEMBERSHIP

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Özet:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin kurucu felsefesinin batılılaşma gibi tarihsel bir odağa sahip olduğu ve buna bağlı olarak dış politikadaki ana eğilimlerinin de batılı bir kimlik üzerine şekillendiği dikkate alındığında; NATO’yu, Türkiye’nin uluslararası arenadaki denklem sabitlerinden birisi olarak değerlendirmek yanlış olmayacaktır. Nitekim dış politika karar alıcıları da -pakt henüz fikir aşamasındayken bile- bu minval üzerine hareket etmişler; söz konusu denklem sabitine erişebilmek için yoğun bir mücadele içerisinde girmişlerdir. ABD’nin çağrısı üzerine alınan Kore Savaşına katılma kararı, bu bağlamda oldukça çarpıcı bir örnektir. Kore Savaşına aktif katılımı neticesinde üyelik sürecinin önü açılan Türkiye, NATO’ya üye olduktan sonraki süreçte de aktif bir rol oynamaya devam etmiş; Bosna-Hersek müdahalesinden IŞİD’le mücadeleye varıncaya değin neredeyse tüm NATO operasyonlarına katılarak (ve/veya askeri üs desteği sağlayarak) üzerine düşen üyelik yükümlülüklerini ziyadesiyle yerine getirmiştir. Ancak tarihsel seyir içerisinde NATO’dan Türkiye’ye doğru aynı özenin ve/veya etkinliğin geliştiğini söylemek pek mümkün değildir. Dolaysız bir biçimde ifade etmek gerekirse; Türkiye, batı dünyasını kuşatacak bir güvenlik şemsiyesi olarak kurulan NATO’ya karşı tüm yükümlülüklerini ziyadesiyle yerine getirmesine rağmen kendi güvenliğini hedef alan hemen her krizde yüz üstü bırakılmış; hatta daha da vahimi, bizzat NATO tarafından tehdit edilmiştir. Dünyayı nükleer bir savaşın eşğine getiren Küba krizi (1962) sırasında NATO’nun başat gücü olan ABD’nin Türkiye’yi bir pazarlık unsuru olarak kullanması, 1964 Kıbrıs olayları sırasında Türkiye’nin Garanti Anlaşmalarından doğan uluslararası yükümlülüklerini yerine getirme ihtimaline karşı ABD Başkanı Lyndon B. Johnson tarafından gönderilen açık tehdit mektubu, Türkiye’nin yıllardır yürütmekte olduğu terörle mücadele sürecine karşı gerek NATO’nun kurumsal yapısının gerekse müstakil olarak NATO üyelerinin kayıtsız kalmaları ve hatta; bu süreçte Türkiye’ye zarar veren kimi gelişmelerin-ilişkilerin içinde yer almaları, 2010 Mavi Marmara baskını ve 2015 Türkiye-Rusya uçak krizi sırasında NATO’nun kuruluş senedindeki meşhur 5. maddenin gündeme dahi alınmaması gibi gelişmeler, söz konusu güvenlik şemsiyesinin Türkiye’ye denk düşen tarafının delik olduğunu kanıtlayan örneklerdir. Bu şartlarda Türkiye’nin, -tam manasıyla Amerikan çıkarlarına angaje olmuş NATO yerine- yeni dış politika sabitleri oluşturması gerektiği ortadadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye-NATO ilişkileri, Türk dış politikasında krizler, Türkiye-Amerika ilişkileri, Türk dış politikasında yeni yönelimler

Abstract:

Considering that the founding philosophy of the Republic of Turkey has a historical focus such as westernization and accordingly, its main tendencies in foreign policy are shaped on a western identity; it would not be wrong to consider NATO as one of Turkey's constants in the international arena. As a matter of fact, Turkish foreign policy makers acted on this bases from the idea stage of the pact; they had entered into an intense struggle to reach this constant. The decision to join the Korean War, which was taken upon the call of the USA, is a striking example in this context. Turkey, whose membership process was paved as a result of its active participation in the Korean War, continued to play an active role in the process after becoming a member of NATO by participating in (or providing military base support) almost all NATO operations, from the intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the fight against ISIS, it has fulfilled its membership obligations to a great extent. However, it is not possible to

say that the same care and/or effectiveness has developed from NATO to Turkey in the historical course. To put it directly; although Turkey had fulfilled all its obligations towards NATO, which was established as a security umbrella that encompass the Western world, had been abandoned in almost every crisis that targeting Turkey's own security; even worse, Turkey had been threatened by NATO. During the Cuban crisis (1962), which brought the world to the brink of a nuclear war, the US' bargaining policy on Turkey and/or an open threat letter, which sent by the US President Lyndon B. Johnson to disable Turkey to do its obligations that arising from the Guarantee Agreements during the 1964 Cyprus crisis and/or the indifference of both NATO's institutional structure and individual NATO members to the counter-terrorism process that Turkey has been carrying out for years and even; their involvement in some relationships that harmed Turkey in this process and/or NATO's passive manner to put the famous fifth article on the agenda during the Mavi Marmara raid and the 2015 Turkey-Russia plane crisis (etc.) provide that the side of the security umbrella in question, which corresponds to Turkey, is a hole. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Turkey needs to establish new foreign policy constants instead of NATO, which is fully engaged in American interests.

Key Words: Turkey-NATO relations, the crisis of Turkish foreign policy, Turkish-American relations

SOSYAL BİLGİLER EĞİTİMİNDE HARİTA KULLANIMI

THE USE OF MAPS IN SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin her bir aşamasında somut verilerin kullanılmasının öğrenmede kalıcılığı artırdığı yapılan çalışmalarca da ortak bir görüş oluşturmuştur. Çünkü görsele dayalı öğrenmelerin yapıldığı derslerin, uygulanabilirliği ve aktarılabilirliği de üst düzeydedir. Sosyal Bilgiler dersini oluşturan öğrenme alanlarının kavranabilmesi için harita becerisi gerekmektedir. Yakından uzağa öğrenme ilkesiyle yürütülen Sosyal Bilgiler dersi ile küçük yaşlardan itibaren yaşadıkları çevreyi tanımaya çalışan çocukların coğrafya dersine ait temeli de alabilmeleri Sosyal Bilgiler ders ile mümkündür. Aynı araştırmada öğrencilere göre de Sosyal Bilgiler dersinde kullanılan en önemli ders araç gerecinin de haritalar olduğu ifade edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı Sosyal Bilgiler eğitiminde harita kullanımının ne derecede olduğunu analiz edip buna göre eylem planları geliştirmektir. Araştırma nicel araştırma yöntemine göre desenlenmiş olup veriler harita okuryazarlığı becerisi başarı testi ile toplanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre derslerde haritaların kullanımı öğrenmede kalıcılığı artırırken bireylerdeki problem çözme becerisini de aynı yönde artırmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harita, Problem Çözme Becerisi, Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

According to the studies conducted, the use of concrete data at each stage of educational and training activities increases the permanence of learning, has also created a common opinion. Because the applicability and transferability of visual-based learning courses are also at a high level. Map skills are required in order to comprehend the learning areas that make up the Social Studies course. With the Social Studies course conducted with the principle of close distance learning, it is possible for children who are trying to get to know the environment they live in from an early age to be able to take the basis of geography lesson with the Social Studies course. In the same research, it was stated that according to the students, the most important lesson tool used in the Social Studies course is maps. The aim of this research is to analyze the degree of map use in Social Studies education and to develop action plans accordingly. The research was patterned according to the quantitative research method and the data were collected with the map literacy skill achievement test. According to the results of the research, the use of maps in the lessons increased the permanence in learning and increased the problem solving skills of the individuals in the same direction.

Keywords: Map, Problem Solving Skills, Social Studies Education.

LİSE COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN KAZANIMLARIN HARİTA BECERİSİNE GÖRE ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY COURSE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO MAP SKILLS

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ÖZET

Eğitim ve öğretim Lise Coğrafya Dersi öğretim programında 8 adet coğrafi beceri yer almaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı bu sekiz beceriden hangilerinin doğrudan harita okuryazarlığı becerisi ile ilişkili olduğunu tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın doğasına uygun olması gerekçesiyle bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak doküman incelemesi yapılırken veri analizi ise doküman analizi ile desenlenmiştir. Lise Coğrafya Dersi öğretim programında yer alan coğrafi beceriler; Coğrafi gözlem, arazide çalışma, coğrafi sorgulama, zamanı algılama, değişim ve sürekliliği algılama, harita becerileri, tablo, grafik ve diyagram hazırlama ve yorumlama, kanıt kullanmadan oluşmaktadır. Bu becerilerden harita becerisi kazanımlar bağlamında incelendiğinde; arazide çalışma, coğrafi sorgulama, tablo, grafik ve diyagram hazırlama ve yorumlama ve coğrafi gözlem becerileriyle doğrudan ilişkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Öğretim programında yer alan bu özellikler dikkate alınarak Coğrafya Ders kitaplarında yer alan haritalar bu bağlamda yeniden revize edilerek bu araştırmanın önerisi olarak ifade edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harita becerisi, Harita, Lise Coğrafya Dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

According to the studies conducted, the use of concrete data at each stage of educational and Education and training There are 8 geographical skills in the High School Geography Course curriculum. The aim of this research is to determine which of these eight skills are directly related to the map literacy skill. Qualitative research methods were used in this study on the grounds that they are appropriate to the nature of the research. While document analysis is performed as a data collection tool, data analysis is patterned with document analysis. Geographical skills included in the High School Geography Course curriculum; Geographical observation consists of working in the field, geographical inquiry, time perception, change and continuity perception, map skills, table, chart and diagram preparation and interpretation, without using evidence. When the map skill of these skills is examined in the context of achievements, it has been found that it is directly related to the skills of working in the field, geographical inquiry, preparing and interpreting tables, graphs and diagrams, and geographical observation. Taking into account these features included in the curriculum, the maps included in Geography Textbooks are revised again in this context and expressed as the proposal of this research.

Keywords: Map skills, Map, High School Geography Studies curriculum.

SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA PROBLEM ÇÖZME BECERİSİ

PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS IN TO THE SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE CURRICULUM

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ÖZET

Eğitimin ana amaçlarından biri de bireyin yaşamın içerisinde karşılaştığı sorunlarla baş edebilmesini sağlamaktır. Böylece birey formal ortamda öğrendiği bilgileri uygulayabilir, yaşama aktarabilir ve böylece öğrenmede kalıcılığı tecrübe ile sabit kılabilir. Bireyin yaşamın içindeki sorunların örnekleriyle tanışabileceği derslerin başında Sosyal Bilgiler dersi gelmektedir. Yaşamın içinden anlatı ve örneklerin bolca olduğu Sosyal Bilgiler dersi bir nevi bireyi yaşama hazırlamaktadır. Bu sebeplerden yola çıkarak bu araştırmanın amacının Sosyal Bilgiler eğitiminde problem çözme becerisine hangi derecede yer verildiğini analiz etmektir. Araştırmanın doğasına uygun olması sebebiyle bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın doğasına uygun olması gerekçesiyle bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak doküman incelemesi yapılırken veri analizi ise doküman analizi ile desenlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına bakıldığında Sosyal Bilgiler dersi öğretim programında tüm sınıf düzeylerinde yer alan problem çözme becerisine ait kazanımlar 4. Sınıf düzeyinde bilim teknoloji ve toplum öğrenme alanında 1, 5. Sınıf düzeyinde üretim, dağıtım ve tüketim öğrenme alanında 1 ve 7. Sınıf düzeyinde ise 1 adet kazanımın yer aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Sosyal bilgiler dersi gibi yaşamın içinde yer alan dersin öğretim programında probleme dayalı öğrenme ve problem çözme becerisine dönük kazanım ve etkinliklerin 21. yüzyıl yeterlilikleri çerçevesinde yeniden değerlendirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Problem çözme becerisi, 21. Yüzyıl becerileri, Sosyal Bilgiler dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

One of the main goals of education is to ensure that an individual can cope with the problems he faces in life. Thus, the individual can apply the information he has learned in a formal environment, transfer it to life and thus make the permanence of learning stable with experience. The Social Studies course is one of the courses where an individual can get acquainted with examples of problems in life. The Social Studies course, where there are plenty of narratives and examples from within life, prepares an individual for life in a way. Based on these reasons, the purpose of this research is to analyze the degree to which problem-solving skills are included in Social Studies education. Qualitative research methods were used in this study due to the conformity with the nature of the research. Qualitative research methods were used in this study on the grounds that they are appropriate to the nature of the research. While document analysis is performed as a data collection tool, data analysis is patterned with document analysis. When looking at the research results, the achievements of problem solving skills at all grade levels in the curriculum of the Social Studies course 4. 1, 5 In the field of science, technology and community learning at the grade level. 1 and 7 in the field of production, distribution and consumption learning at the classroom level. It has been determined that there is 1 acquisition at the grade level. 21 Of the achievements and activities related to problem-based learning and problem-

solving skills in the curriculum of a course that takes place in life, such as a social studies course. it is proposed to be re-evaluated within the framework of the century qualifications.

Keywords: Problem solving skills, 21. Century skills, Social Studies course curriculum.

HAYAT BİLGİSİ DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN COĞRAFİ BECERİLERİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS IN THE CURRICULUM OF LIFE SCIENCE COURSE(1ST CLASS)

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ÖZET

Coğrafi becerilerin erken yaşlardan itibaren bireye kazandırılması bireyin yaşama bakış açısını etkileyip dönüştüreceği için önemlidir. Önceki kazanımların sonraki kazanımları desteklediği ve etkilediği yapılan bilimsel çalışmalarda defalarca kez ifade edilmiştir. Bu sebeple coğrafi gözlem becerisi kazanamayan bir bireye kritik evreyi geçtikten sonra bu beceriyi kazandırmak hiç de kolay değildir. Ya da bireye doğayı koruma ve doğa sevgisi kazanımını kritik öğrenme süreci dışında kazandırmak mümkün değildir. Çünkü öğrenmenin gerçekleşebilmesi; öğrenmenin bilgi düzeyinin ötesine geçip uygulama fırsatı bulması ve yaşama aktarılabilir olmasıyla ilişkilidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı 2018 yılında güncellenen Hayat Bilgisi dersi öğretim programında yer alan 1. Sınıf düzeyindeki coğrafi becerilerin analizini yapmaktır. Araştırmanın doğasına uygun olması gerekçesiyle bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak doküman incelemesi yapılırken veri analizi ise doküman analizi ile desenlenmiştir. Hayat Bilgisi dersi öğretim programına bakıldığında; Okulumuzda hayat ünitesinde 2, evimizde hayat ünitesinde 2, güvenli hayat ünitesinde 1, ülkemizde hayat 4, doğada hayat ünitesinde ise 8 kazanımın tamamının coğrafi becerilerle ilişkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Kazanımlara uygun etkinliklerin üst düzey seviyelerde uygulanabilir olması, öğrenmenin kalıcılığını artırırken coğrafi becerilerin de amacına ulaşmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafi beceriler, Kazanımlar, Hayat bilgisi dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

The achievements of geographical skills to the individual from an early age is important because it will affect and transform the individual's perspective on life. It has been stated many times in scientific studies that previous achievements support and affect subsequent achievements. For this reason, it is not easy to provide this skill to an individual who has not acquired geographical observation skills after passing the critical stage. Or it is not possible to give the individual the acquisition of nature protection and nature love outside of the critical learning process. Because learning can happen; it is related to the fact that learning goes beyond the level of knowledge and has the opportunity to apply it and is transferable to life. The aim of this research is to investigate the 1st part of the Life Science course curriculum updated in 2018. It is to make an analysis of geographical skills at the grade level. Qualitative research methods were used in this study on the grounds that they are appropriate to the nature of the research. While document analysis is performed as a data collection tool, data analysis is patterned with document analysis. When looking at the curriculum of the Life Science course; It has been determined that 2 in the life unit at our school, 2 in the life unit at home, 1 in the safe life unit, 4 in life in our country and 8 in the nature life unit are all related to geographical skills. The fact that

activities suitable for achievements can be applied at senior levels will increase the permanence of learning while ensuring that geographical skills achieve their aims.

Keywords: Geographical skills, Achievements, Life science course curriculum.

ŞEHİR PROTESTO KÜLTÜRÜ VE GRAFİTİ SANATI: ATİNA SOKAK GRAFİTİLERİ

CITY PROTEST CULTURE AND GRAPHITE ART: ATHENS STREET GRAPHITES

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ÖZET

Bir şehirde kamuya açık alanlarda bulunan duvar, pano, kepenk gibi görünür yerlere, sprey boya ve kalın uçlu gazlı kalemler kullanılarak çeşitli stil ve renklerde yazma olarak tanımlanabilen grafiti, bir sokak sanatı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Özellikle 1980'li yıllardan sonra popüler hale gelen grafiti, hip-hop kültürünü benimsemiş olan gençlerin, hem kendini ifade etme hem de bir başkaldırı aracı olarak da yorumlanabilir. Bu bağlamda, grafiti ve protesto kültürü, toplumsal eylemlerin ve ifade özgürlüğünün önemli bir yansıması olarak dünya çapında dikkat çeken bir fenomendir. Bu fenomen, sanatsal ifade, politik mesajlar ve toplumsal eleştiri gibi çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılan bir iletişim aracıdır. Grafiti, toplumsal hareketliliklerin ve protestoların bir parçası olarak ortaya çıkmış ve zamanla kendine özgü bir kültür oluşturmuştur. Bu nedenle grafitiler, son yıllarda tüm dünyada şehir sokaklarında sıklıkla karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Önceleri yasa dışı olarak görülüp yerel yönetimler tarafından engellenmeye çalışılmış olan grafiti, günümüzde artık modern şehirlerin sokaklarını süsleyen, şehir marka değerine ve dolayısıyla turizmüne katkı sağlayan bir sanat dalı olarak görülmekte, grafiti festivalleri düzenlenerek desteklenmektedir. Yunan grafitileri, özellikle politik ve toplumsal olaylarda etkili bir şekilde kullanılan bir tür grafiti sanatıdır. Yunanistan tarih boyunca siyasi değişimler, ekonomik krizler ve sosyal hareketliliklerle sık sık karşılaşmıştır. Bu dönemlerde, grafiti sanatçıları ve aktivistler, duvarlara ve kamu alanlarına mesajlarını iletmek için grafiti sanatını kullanmışlardır. Yunan grafitileri, politikacılara, hükümete ve toplumdaki sosyal adaletsizliklere yönelik eleştirileri içermektedir. Bu grafitilerde semboller, sembolik anlatılar ve politik sloganlar sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, Yunan grafitileri kültürel mirası, ulusal kimliği ve tarihi olayları da yansıtabilmektedir. Yunan grafitileri, hem yerel topluluklar arasında iletişim aracı olarak kullanılmış, hem de ulusal ve uluslararası medyada geniş yankı bulmuştur. Sonuç olarak, grafiti ve protesto kültürü fenomeninin anlaşılması ve Yunan grafitilerinin siyasi ve toplumsal bağlamlardaki rolünün incelenmesine odaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, grafiti ve protesto kültürüne dair derinlemesine bir kavrayış sağlamayı ve Yunanistan'ın başkenti Atina'da bulunan sokak grafitilerinin toplumsal değişimdeki etkisini anlamamıza katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Grafiti, Atina, protesto

ABSTRACT

Graffiti, which can be defined as writing in various styles and colors by using spray paint and thick-tipped gas pens, on visible places such as walls, boards, shutters in public spaces in a city, is considered a street art. Graffiti, which has become popular especially after the 1980s, can also be interpreted as a means of self-expression and rebellion by young people who have adopted the hip-hop culture. In this context, graffiti and protest culture is a phenomenon that draws attention worldwide as an important reflection of social actions and freedom of expression. This phenomenon is a communication tool used for various purposes such as artistic expression, political messages, and

social criticism. Graffiti emerged as a part of social movements and protests, and over time, it has created a unique culture. For this reason, graffiti has been frequently encountered on city streets all over the world in recent years. Graffiti, which was previously seen as illegal and tried to be prevented by local governments, is now seen as an art branch that decorates the streets of modern cities, contributes to the city brand value and therefore tourism, and is supported by organizing graffiti festivals. Greek graffiti is a kind of graffiti art that is used effectively especially in political and social events. Throughout history, Greece has frequently faced political changes, economic crises and social movements. During these times, graffiti artists and activists used the art of graffiti to convey their message to walls and public spaces. Greek graffiti includes criticism of politicians, government and social injustices in society. Symbols, symbolic narratives and political slogans are frequently used in these graffiti. At the same time, Greek graffiti can reflect cultural heritage, national identity and historical events. Greek graffiti has been used both as a means of communication between local communities and has received wide coverage in the national and international media. As a result, it focuses on understanding the phenomenon of graffiti and protest culture and examining the role of Greek graffiti in political and social contexts. This study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of graffiti and protest culture and contribute to our understanding of the impact of street graffiti on social change in Athens, the capital of Greece.

Keywords: graffiti, Athens, protest

ÜSTÜN YETENEKLİ ÇOCUKLARIN EĞİTİMİNDE BİBLİYOTERAPİ KULLANIMI

THE USE OF BIBLIOTHERAPY IN THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Bireyin yaşam sürecindeki terapötik gereksinimlerini karşılamak veya bir anlayış değişikliği oluşturmak amacıyla edebi metinlerin okunması bibliyoterapi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Bibliyoterapinin kökenleri eski Yunan medeniyetine kadar uzansa da 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Avrupa ve Amerika'da akıl hastalarının tedavisinde kitap okuma, sitemli olarak kullanılmaya başlamış, 20. yüzyılda ise psikoloji alanında bir teknik olarak kabul edilmiştir. Günümüzde bu teknik, kütüphaneciler, terapistler, psikolojik danışmanlar ve eğitimciler tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Bibliyoterapi, bireyin uzmanlar tarafından kişiye uygun olarak seçilen kitapta anlatılan içerik sayesinde diğer insanların belli sorunlara yaklaşımını öğrenmelerini ve böylece sorunlarına çözüm bulmalarını sağlayan bir tekniktir. Alan yazında, bibliyoterapinin gelişimsel amaçlı ve klinik amaçlı olmak üzere iki tür kullanım şekli bulunmaktadır. Gelişimsel amaçlı bibliyoterapi, uzmanlar veya eğitimciler tarafından bireye okutulan kitaplar sayesinde, bireyin günlük yaşamına dair sorunları önlemeyi veya bu sorunlarla etkili bir şekilde baş edebilmelerini sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Psikolojik danışmanlar ve psikologlar tarafından uygulanan klinik amaçlı kullanımında ise okunan kitapların terapi sürecinde bireyin içgörü kazanarak yardım sağlaması hedeflenmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar, bibliyoterapinin depresyon, yeme bozukluğu, stres ve çeşitli davranış sorunlarının tedavisinde etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Bibliyoterapinin okumaya istekli bireylerde daha etkili olduğu ise yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Bilişsel özellikleri bakımından akranlarından hızlı gelişim gösteren ve olağanüstü yetenek, yaratıcılık ve motivasyona sahip olan üstün yetenekli öğrenciler, genellikle erken yaşlardan itibaren kitaplarla sıkı bir bağ kurmaktadır. Toplumun genelinde üstün yetenekli çocuklar konusunda birçok önyargı bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan bir de üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitim hayatlarında hiçbir zorlukla karşılaşmadan tamamen kendi çabalarıyla başarıya ulaşabilecekleri inancıdır. Başka bir ifadeyle üstün yetenekli çocukların hayatlarında hiç sorun yaşamayacakları ve bu nedenle bir yardıma ihtiyaç duymayacakları varsayılmaktadır. Oysaki üstün yetenekli çocuklar da tıpkı normal gelişim gösteren çocuklar gibi bazı sorunlarla karşılaşabilir ve desteğe ihtiyaç duyabilirler. Bu bağlamda bibliyoterapi, üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitim sürecinde de kullanılacak bir tekniktir. Bu derleme araştırmanın amacı, bibliyoterapinin kullanımı ve etkililiği konusunda yapılmış olan bilimsel çalışmalardan yola çıkarak, bibliyoterapinin üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitim sürecinde kullanımını değerlendirmektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: bibliyoterapi, üstün yetenek, eğitim

ABSTRACT

Reading literary texts in order to meet the therapeutic needs of the individual in the life process or to create a change in understanding is called bibliotherapy. Although the origins of bibliotherapy go back to the ancient Greek civilization, in the late 18th century, reading books began to be used reproachfully in the treatment of mental patients in Europe and America, and in the 20th century it was

accepted as a technique in the field of psychology. Today, this technique is used by librarians, therapists, counselors, and educators. Bibliotherapy is a technique that enables the individual to learn the approach of other people to certain problems, and thus to find solutions to their problems, thanks to the content described in the book, which is chosen by the experts in accordance with the individual. In the literature, there are two types of use of bibliotherapy: developmental and clinical. Developmental bibliotherapy aims to prevent the problems of daily life of the individual or to enable them to cope with these problems effectively, thanks to the books taught to the individual by experts or educators. In clinical use, which is applied by psychological counselors and psychologists, it is aimed to provide help by gaining insight into the therapy process of the books read. Studies show that bibliotherapy is effective in the treatment of depression, eating disorders, stress and various behavioral problems. It is an undeniable fact that bibliotherapy is more effective in individuals who are willing to read. Gifted students, who develop faster than their peers in terms of their cognitive characteristics and have extraordinary talent, creativity and motivation, generally establish a close bond with books from an early age. There are many prejudices about gifted children in general society. One of them is the belief that gifted children can achieve success with their own efforts without encountering any difficulties in their education life. In other words, it is assumed that gifted children will not have any problems in their lives and therefore will not need any help. However, gifted children may encounter some problems and need support, just like children with normal development. In this context, bibliotherapy is a technique that can be used in the education process of gifted children. The aim of this review is to evaluate the use of bibliotherapy in the education process of gifted children, based on scientific studies on the use and effectiveness of bibliotherapy.

Keywords: bibliotherapy, gifted, education

OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİN KULLANDIKLARI MOTİVASYONEL DİLİN OKULA YANSIMALARI

THE REFLECTIONS OF THE MOTIVATIONAL LANGUAGE USED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN THE SCHOOL

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Özet

Motivasyonel dil, okul yöneticilerinin kullandığı olumlu, destekleyici, yol gösterici, teşvik edici sözcükler, ifadeler ve cümlelerden oluşmaktadır. Bu dil, çalışanların kendilerini değerli hissetmelerini, özgüvenlerini artırmalarını ve daha yüksek performans göstermelerini sağlayabilir. Öğretmenler ve diğer okul çalışanları, yöneticilerinin kullandıkları motivasyonel dil sayesinde daha motive olabilir, işlerine daha olumlu bir şekilde yaklaşabilir ve daha verimli çalışabilirler. Öğretmenler ve diğer okul çalışanları, yöneticilerinin kullandıkları motivasyonel dil sayesinde daha motive olabilir, işlerine daha olumlu bir şekilde yaklaşabilir ve daha verimli çalışabilirler.

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, okul müdürlerinin kullandıkları motivasyonel dil üzerine yapılan araştırmaların bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yaklaşımının kullanıldığı betimsel nitelikte bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın verileri doküman incelemesi tekniği ile elde edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda ilgili konuya ilişkin anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak tez ve makale olarak toplamda 26 yayına ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmalar yayınlandığı yıllar, kullanılan araştırma yöntemleri, örneklem grubu, veri analiz yöntemleri ve sonuçlar bağlamında tablo ile belirtilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle çözümlenmiştir. Bulgulara göre konu kapsamında en çok çalışmanın 2018 yılında olduğu, en fazla makale türünde çalışma gerçekleştirildiği, çalışmaların daha çok nicel yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, en çok öğretmenlerle çalışıldığı, veri toplama aracı olarak en çok Motivasyonel Dil Ölçeğini kullanıldığı, en çok regresyon analiz yönteminin uygulandığı belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, okul yöneticilerinin kullandıkları motivasyonel dilin, okuldaki etkileri büyük önem taşımaktadır. Olumlu, destekleyici ve teşvik edici bir dil kullanmak, çalışanların motivasyonunu artırabilir, iş tatminini yükseltebilir ve okuldaki genel performansı olumlu yönde etkileyebilir. Dolayısıyla okul yöneticilerinin motivasyonel dil stratejilerine önem vermelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Motivasyonel Dil, Okul Yöneticileri, Motivasyon, Okul İklimi

ABSTRACT

Motivational language consists of positive, supportive, guiding, and encouraging words, expressions, and sentences used by school administrators. This language can help employees feel valued, increase their self-confidence, and perform at a higher level. Teachers and other school staff can be more motivated, approach their work in a more positive manner, and work more efficiently through the use of motivational language by their administrators.

The main aim of this research is to examine studies on the motivational language used by school principals in terms of certain variables. The study is a descriptive qualitative research using a

qualitative research approach. The data for the study were obtained through document analysis technique. In this context, a total of 26 publications in the form of theses and articles were reached using relevant keywords. The studies were presented in a table in terms of publication years, research methods used, sample groups, data analysis methods, and results. The obtained data were analyzed using content analysis method. According to the findings, it was determined that the highest number of studies on the subject were conducted in 2018, and most of them were in the form of articles. It was also found that the studies were mostly quantitative in nature. Additionally, it was determined that the studies mainly focused on teachers, the Motivational Language Scale was mostly used as the data collection tool, and regression analysis was the most applied method.

In conclusion, the use of motivational language by school administrators has significant implications for the school. Using a positive, supportive, and encouraging language can increase employee motivation, enhance job satisfaction, and positively impact overall performance in the school. Therefore, school administrators should prioritize motivational language strategies.

Keywords: Motivational Language, School Administrators, Motivation, School Climate

AZERBAIJAN'DA ARAŞTIRMA ESASLI "DOĞA" BİLİMİ ÖĞRETİMİNİN ÖNEMİ VE GÖREVLERİ

THE IMPORTANCE AND DUTIES OF RESEARCH-BASED "NATURE" SUBJECT TEACHING IN AZERBAIJAN

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Öz

Makalenin amacı Doğa biliminin öğretimde önemini ve görevlerini incelemektir. Devlet genel eğitim standartlarının gerekliliklerine göre V sınıfları için hazırlanan "Doğa" ders kitabının içeriği, biyoloji, fizik, kimya ve coğrafya olmak üzere dört konunun bütüncül öğretimini sağlayan yeni nesil bir ders kitabıdır. 2022/2023 eğitim-öğretim yılından itibaren bağımsız cumhuriyetimizde ilk kez işlenen bu konunun içeriğinde bütünleştiriciliğin yanı sıra araştırmaya dayalı öğretim yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

Doğa bilimleri eğitiminin amacı, öğrencilerde bilimsel okuryazarlık becerileri oluşturmak, onlara edinilen bilgileri çeşitli içeriklerdeki durumsal problemlerin çözümüne uygulama becerisini aşılmasıdır. Bu hedefi başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirmek için ülkemizde fen bilimleri öğretiminin iyileştirilmesi ve yenilenmesi sürecine kavramsal bir yaklaşım uygulanmaktadır. Böylece zorunlu ilköğretim düzeyindeki "Hayat Bilgisi", ortaöğretim düzeyindeki doğa bilimleri ve genel eğitim düzeyindeki tam ortaöğretim düzeyindeki müfredat programları yeniden incelenmekte ve değerlendirilmektedir.

İlköğretim okulları için hazırlanan yeni ders programlarına göre "Hayat Bilgisi", V-VI. VII-XI. sınıflar için "Doğa". Böylece "Doğa" konusunun öğretiminin Azerbaycan eğitimine yapabileceği katkılardan biri de öğrencilerimizin doğal konulardaki sonuçlarının uluslararası değerlendirmeye yönelik çalışmalarda yüklenmesini teşvik etmesidir. TIMSS ve PISA gibi öğrenci başarıları. Bu tür uluslararası çalışmalarda Azerbaycanlı öğrencilerin fen bilimleri alanında aldıkları sonuçlar tatmin edici değildir, bunun nedeni öğrencilerin fen bilimlerinin bilimsel anlayışı ve kanunları konusunda yeterli bilgiye sahip olmaması ve gerçek hayattaki durumsal görevleri cevaplamakta güçlük çekmesidir. Doğa bilimlerinin uygulanması bu tür konularda olumlu etki yaratacaktır. Bu tezde Azerbaycanlı öğrencilerde fen okuryazarlığının oluşmasında fen konusunun rolü ve konunun diğer konu programlarının geliştirilmesindeki rolü ve onu önemli kılan hususlar incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Doğa bilimi, Hayat bilgisi, Bilimsel okuryazarlık, TIMSS, PISA

Abstract

The content of the "Nature" textbook, prepared for the V classes based on the requirements of the state standards of general education, is a new generation textbook that provides an integrated education of four subjects—biology, physics, chemistry, and geography. In the content of this subject, which was taught for the first time in our independent republic from the 2022/2023 academic year, research-based teaching methods were used in addition to integrativeness.

The purpose of science education is to form scientific literacy skills in students and to instill in them the ability to apply the acquired knowledge to the solution of situational problems of various kinds. In order to successfully realize this goal, a conceptual approach to the process of improving and renewing the teaching of natural sciences is implemented in our country. Thus, the curricula of "Life Knowledge" at the compulsory primary education level, natural sciences at the secondary and full

secondary education levels, and the general education level are re-analyzed and evaluated. On the basis of the prepared new subject curricula, the concepts of textbook sets for "Life Science" for elementary grades, "Nature" for grades V-VI, and biology, physics, and chemistry for grades VII-XI are developed, textbooks are compiled, and a pilot test is carried out.

Thus, one of the contributions that the teaching of the subject "Nature" can give to the education of Azerbaijan is that it will encourage the uploading of the science results of our students in international studies on the evaluation of student achievements, such as TIMSS and PISA. The results of Azerbaijani students in science in international studies are not satisfactory. The reason for this is that the students do not have enough knowledge of the scientific understanding and laws of natural sciences, and they have difficulties in answering real-life situational tasks.

The application of natural science will have a positive effect on such issues. In this thesis, the role of nature in the formation of scientific literacy in Azerbaijani students and the role of the subject in improving other subject programs and the issues that make it important are investigated.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Science, Life Knowledge, Scientific Literacy, TIMSS, PISA

PREVALENCE OF ECTOPARASITES OF FRY TILAPIA (*COPTODON ZILLII*) FISHES FROM EUPHRATES RIVER, IRAQ

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Abstract

Ectoparasitic infection represent one of the main challenges to fresh water and marine fish among them Tilapia Fishes (*Coptodon zillii*) all areas of the world. This study was conducted to detect of ectoparasite types in Fry Tilapia Fishes (*Coptodon zillii*) in aquatic environment, 250 of tilapia were used for this study. The specimens were purchased from market and selected randomly with source of fish from Euphrates river. Fishes were collected from December 2022 until the end of April 2023. The collected of fish samples was carried out in lab and used macroscopic inspection, gross viscera, microscopic exam - wet mount of fins, skin, gills and eyes. The results were identification of ectoparasite were obtained in fins, skin, and gills and no infection in eyes. The total prevalence was 140(56%) of 250 fish. Significantly of fish type with weight and length are at $P \leq 0.05$ and $P \leq 0.01$ respectively. The mean and standard deviation according to weight was (71.4,14.7), while according to length was (15.6,1.9). Non-significant for genders in both types at $P \geq 0.05$. The host *Coptodon zillii* are infested by 4 types of ectoparasites were included, with prevalence for each one was *Ichthyophthirius sp.*, 80/140(57.1%); *Trichodina sp.*, 30/140(21.4%); *Dactylogyrus sp.*, 20/140(14.3%); *Gyrodactylus sp.* 10/140(7.1%). In conclusions, All parasites namely single-host types. Managment measures should be taken to save the procurement and import from reputable global markets under the supervision of the FAO and World Health Organization.

Keywords: Ectoparasites; Fish; Euphrates river; Iraq.

RUHSAL HASTALIKLARDA DAMGALANMA VE PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELERİNİN ROLLERİ

STIGMA IN MENTAL ILLNESSES AND THE ROLES OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSES

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ÖZET

Bu derleme ruhsal hastalıklarda damgalanma sorununu ve psikiyatri hemşirelerinin bu konudaki rollerini irdelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Farklı şekillerde meydana gelen birçok farklı ruhsal hastalık bulunmaktadır. Bu ruhsal hastalıklar, genellikle anormal düşüncelerin, algıların, duyguların, davranışların ve başkalarıyla ilişkilerin birleşiminden oluşmaktadır. Ruhsal hastalıklarda hastalığın kontrol altına alınmasını zorlaştıran sorunlar bulunmaktadır. Bu sorunlardan biri de ruhsal hastalığı olan bireylerin toplum tarafından damgalanmalarıdır. Damgalanma; ruhsal hastalığa sahip bireylerin hastalıkla ilgili olumsuz düşünce kalıplarının ortaya çıktığı bir statü kaybı ve dışlanmadır. Ruhsal hastalığı olan bireylerin toplum tarafından damgalanmaya maruz kalmaları sonucu yaşadıkları utanç, kendini suçlama ve ayrımcılık korkusu kendilerini damgalamalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu sebeple, ruhsal hastalığı olan bireyler kendilerine atfedilen özellikleri içselleştirmekte ve toplumun alışlagelmiş olumsuz yargılarını kabullenmektedirler. Toplumda ruhsal hastalığı olan bireylerin damgalanmaya maruz kaldıkları bildirilmiştir. Toplum, aile ve sağlık personeli tarafından damgalanan bireyler durumundan utanma, yetersizlik duygusu yaşama ve sosyal ilişkilerden kaçınma gibi nedenlerle kendilerini değersizleştirmekte, reddedilme korkusu yaşamakta, ümitsizliğe kapılmakta, öz güvenlerini yitirmekte, sosyal uyumda bozulma, işsizlik, gelir kaybı ve tedaviye uyumda azalma gibi birçok olumsuz sonuç yaşamaktadırlar. Ruh sağlığı uygulamalarını her alanda (koruyucu, geliştirici ve tedavi edici) olumsuz etkileyen damgalama, toplumun her kesiminde (hemşireler, hekimler, eczacılar vb.) yaygın olarak gözlenmektedir. Halkın ruhsal hastalıklara yönelik olumsuz tutumları ruhsal hastalık belirtilerinin farkına varılması ve bunlar için çare aranmasından, ruhsal hastalığın tanınması ve tedavisinin uygun bir şekilde sürdürülmesine kadar ruh sağlığı hizmetlerini her aşamada olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bütüncül bakımı temel alan hemşirelikte, ruhsal hastalığı olan bireylerin bakımında damgalanmayı azaltmaya yönelik müdahalelerin yapılması verilecek bakımın kalitesini arttırmaya katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruhsal Hastalık, Damgalanma, Hemşirelik, Bakım

ABSTRACT

This review was made to examine the stigma issues in mental illnesses and the role of psychiatric nurses in this regard. There are many different mental illnesses that manifest in various ways. These illnesses are often characterized by a combination of abnormal thoughts, perceptions, feelings, behaviors, and relationships with others. There are certain problems with mental illnesses that make them difficult to control. One of these problems is the stigmatization of individuals with mental illness by society. One of these problems is the stigmatization of individuals with mental illness by society. Stigmatization refers to a loss of status and social exclusion, in which negative thought patterns about individuals with mental illness emerge. The shame, self-blame, and fear of discrimination that individuals with mental illness experience as a result of being stigmatized by society cause them to stigmatize themselves. For this reason, individuals with mental illness internalize the characteristics attributed to them and come to accept the habitual negative judgments of society. It has been reported that individuals with mental illness in society are exposed to stigma. Individuals who are stigmatized by the society, family and health professional devalue themselves for reasons such as shame, feeling of inadequacy and avoiding social relations, experience fear of rejection, despair, lose their self-confidence, deteriorate in social adaptation, unemployment, loss of income and adherence to treatment. They experience many negative consequences such as reduction. Stigma, which negatively affects mental health practices in all areas (protective, improving, and treatment), is widely observed in all segments of society (nurses, physicians, pharmacists etc.). Negative attitudes of the people towards mental illnesses negatively affect mental health services at every stage, from recognizing the symptoms of mental illness and seeking remedies for them, to recognizing the mental illness and maintaining its treatment appropriately. In nursing, which is based on holistic care, interventions to reduce stigma in the care of individuals with mental illness may contribute to increasing the quality of care.

Keywords: Mental Illness, Stigma, Nursing, Care

KOLPOSKOPİ YAPILAN KADINLARDA VIDEO DESTEKLİ EĞİTİMİN KAYGI VE AĞRI DÜZEYİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND PAIN IN WOMEN UNDERGOİNG COLPOSCOPY

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Özet

Serviks kanseri, 35-44 yaş arası kadınlarda meme ve endometrium kanserinden sonra üçüncü en yaygın kanserdir. Türkiye’de ise serviks kanseri en sık görülen dokuzuncu kanserdir. Serviks kanserinin gelişmesinde Human Papilloma Virus’ün (HPV) doğrudan sorumlu olduğu bildirilmektedir. Ancak, HPV ile birlikte serviks kanseri gelişme riskini artıran birçok faktörde (erken yaşta cinsel ilişki, birden fazla cinsel partner vb) bulunmaktadır. Serviks kanseri halen dünya çapında (2020) 604.000 yeni vaka ve 342.000 ölümle ciddi sağlık sorunlarından biri olmaya devam etmektedir. 2020 yılında küresel olarak kadınlar arasında serviks kanseri yeni vakalarının ve ölümlerinin yaklaşık %90’ı düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde gelişmiştir. Ancak, küresel olarak serviks kanserinden kaynaklanan yüksek ölüm oranı PAP-smear ve kolposkopi gibi etkili müdahale yöntemleriyle azaltılabilmektedir. Kolposkopi, servikal, vulvar ve vajina lezyonlarının incelenmesinde kullanılan tanı/tedavi prosedürüdür. Kolposkopi işlemi esnasında biyopsi alınabilmektedir. Kolposkopi işlemiyle birlikte servikal biyopsi taramasının yapılması kanserli lezyonların erken tespitinin sağlanmasında ve serviks kanserden ölüm oranının azaltılmasında etkili olabilmektedir. Kolposkopi gününbirlik cerrahi bir işlemdir. Anestezi kullanılmadan uygulanan basit, hızlı, ekonomik ve kadınlar için güvenli bir yöntemdir. Ancak, birçok kadın kolposkopinin doğrudan anestezi uygulanmadan yapılması, işlem sırasında asetik asitin yakıcı etkisinin olması ve biyopsi alınırken ağrı gelişmesi nedeniyle stresli bir prosedür olarak bildirmektedir. İşlemin hastalarda kaygı, anksiyete ve ağrı, oluşturması bazı hastaların gelecekteki takiplerini de sekteye uğratarak, sağlıklarını olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Ayrıca birçok kadın kolposkopi işlemi öncesi sağlık profesyonellerinden işlem hakkında yeterli bilgi alamadığında kaygıları artabilmektedir. Yüksek kaygı düzeyi, tanı/tedaviye uyumu etkileyerek ağrı toleransını azaltabilmektedir. Kolposkopi işlem sürecince kaygıyı azaltabilecek bir müdahale, kadınların kaygı ve ağrı yönetimini kolaylaştırabilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda kolposkopi öncesi ve sırasında video destekli eğitimin kaygı ve ağrıyı anlamlı düzeyde azalttığı belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre, jinekoloji hemşirelerinin kolposkopi işlemi öncesinde kadınların kolposkopi hakkında bilgi düzeylerini artırmada eğitim/danışmanlık rolleri kapsamında video destekli eğitime odaklanmaları önerilmektedir. Bu derlemede, kolposkopi yapılan kadınlarda video destekli eğitimin kaygı ve ağrı düzeyine etkisine yönelik farkındalık oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolposkopi, Kadın, Video Destekli Eğitim, Anksiyete, Ağrı, Hemşirelik.

Abstract

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women aged 35-44, after breast and endometrial cancer. Cervical cancer is the ninth most common cancer in Turkey. It is reported that Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is directly responsible for the development of cervical cancer. However, there are many factors (sexual intercourse at an early age, multiple sexual partners, etc.) that increase the risk of developing cervical cancer with HPV. Cervical cancer still remains a serious health problem with 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths worldwide (2020). In 2020, approximately 90% of new cases and deaths of cervical cancer among women globally were developed in low- and middle-income countries. However, the high mortality rate from cervical cancer globally can be reduced by effective intervention methods such as PAP-smear and colposcopy. Colposcopy is a diagnostic/treatment procedure used in the examination of cervical, vulvar and vaginal lesions. Biopsy can be taken during the colposcopy. Cervical biopsy screening combined with colposcopy can be effective in early detection of cancerous lesions and in reducing the death rate from cervical cancer. Colposcopy is an outpatient surgical procedure. It is a simple, fast, economical and safe method for women applied without the use of anesthesia. However, many women report colposcopy as a stressful procedure because it is performed without direct anesthesia, the caustic effect of acetic acid during the procedure, and the development of pain during biopsy. The fact that the procedure causes anxiety, anxiety and pain in patients may also affect the health of some patients by disrupting their future follow-up. In addition, when many women do not get enough information about the procedure from health professionals before the colposcopy procedure, their anxiety may increase. High level of anxiety can reduce pain tolerance by affecting compliance with diagnosis/treatment. An intervention that can reduce anxiety during the colposcopy procedure can facilitate the management of anxiety and pain in women. Previous studies have shown that video-assisted education significantly reduces anxiety and pain before and during colposcopy. According to these results, it is recommended that gynecology nurses focus on video-assisted education within the scope of education/counseling roles in order to increase the knowledge level of women about colposcopy before the colposcopy procedure. In this review, it was aimed to raise awareness about the effect of video-assisted education on anxiety and pain levels in women who underwent colposcopy.

Key words: Colposcopy, Women, Video-Assisted Teaching, Anxiety, Pain, Nursing

KADIN SAĞLIĞI ALANINDA YAPAY ZEKA TEKNOLOJİSİNİN KULLANIMI

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN WOMEN'S HEALTH

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Özet

Kadın sağlığı hizmetleri her kadın için temel ihtiyaçlardır ve kadının fiziksel varlığını sürdürebilmesi için en temel basamaklar arasında yer almaktadır. Kadın sağlığı hizmetleri toplumsal, kültürel ve ekonomik açıdan farklı şekillerde sunulabilen entegre bir sağlık hizmetidir. Kadın sağlığı hizmetlerinin kalitesi, maliyeti, ulaşılabilirliği ana-çocuk sağlığı açısından önemli bir göstergedir ve bu alan küresel bir pazar olması nedeniyle dijitalleşmenin en gerekli olduğu hizmetler arasında yer almaktadır. Dolayısıyla kadın sağlığı alanında dijitalleşme büyük önem taşımaktadır. Teknoloji ve beraberinde getirdiği iyileşmelerin bir sonucu olan dijitalleşme, insanoğlunun yaşam kalitesini her zaman olumlu etkilemektedir. Kadın sağlığı alanında yeni teknoloji ve yöntemlerin tedavi süreçlerinde, hasta takiplerinde, sağlıklı/hasta bireyin sağlığın korunmasında kullanılması toplum sağlığının iyileştirilmesinde ve yaşam kalitesinin artmasında olumlu etki sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle, dijital teknolojiler yapay zekâ gibi çeşitli alanlarda kendini göstermektedir. Kadın sağlığı alanında, yapay zeka teknolojilerinin kullanılması ve bu teknolojilerden yararlanılması alandaki tüm süreçlerin dijitalleşmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Kadın sağlığı alanında yapay zeka uygulamaları; hizmetteki potansiyel boşlukları ele almak, klinik hizmetleri optimize etmek, hizmet sunumundaki eşitsizlikleri azaltmak, kadın sağlığındaki bazı uygulamaları standartlaştırmak, klinikte verimliliği ve performansını artırmak için sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır ve olumlu sonuçlar alınmaktadır. Kadın hastaların bilgilendirilmesi, kadın sağlığı verilerinin kodlanması, meme kanserinin erken tanınması, uterus miyomu risklerin belirlenmesi, gebelikte gelişebilecek risklerin (erken doğum tehdidi vb) erken dönemde saptanması, gebelikle ilişkili anne ve fetüste gelişebilecek komplikasyonların önlenmesi/azaltılması, fetal sağlığın değerlendirilmesi, genetik taramanın yapılması, tüp bebek tedavisi gebelik sonucunun tahmini, jinekolojik kanserlerin tanı, sınıflandırma ve tekrarlama olasılığının saptanması ve gebelikte bilinçli ilaç kullanımı kadın sağlığı alanında sıklıkla kullanılan yapay zekâ uygulamaları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu derlemede, kadın sağlığı alanında yapay zeka teknolojisinin kullanımı, önemi ve olumlu etkileri konusuna odaklanılmış ve bu alanda farkındalık oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Sağlığı, Yapay Zeka, Teknoloji, Hemşirelik, Ebelik.

Abstract

Women's health services are among the basic needs for every woman and are among the most basic bottom for the physical existence of women. Women's health services are an integrated health service that can be offered in different ways in terms of social, cultural and economic aspects. The quality, cost and accessibility of women's health services are important indicators in terms of maternal and

child health, and since this area is a global market, it is among the services that digitalization is most necessary. Therefore, digitalization is of great importance in the field of women's health. Digitalization, which is a result of technology and the improvements it brings, always positively affects the quality of life of human beings. The use of new technologies and methods in the field of women's health in the treatment processes, patient follow-ups, and the protection of the health of the healthy/sick individual has a positive effect on improving public health and increasing the quality of life. Therefore, digital technologies show themselves in various fields such as artificial intelligence. In the field of women's health, the use of artificial intelligence technologies and the utilize of these technologies allow the digitalization of all processes in the field. Artificial intelligence applications in the field of women's health; It is frequently used to address potential gaps in service, to optimize clinical services, to reduce inequalities in service delivery, to standardize some practices in women's health, to increase efficiency and performance in clinics, and positive results are obtained. Informing female patients, coding women's health data, early diagnosis of breast cancer, determining the risks of uterine myoma, early detection of risks that may develop in pregnancy (premature birth threat, etc.), prevention/reduction of complications that may develop in pregnancy-related mother and fetus, evaluation of fetal health, genetic screening, predicting the pregnancy outcome of in vitro fertilization, diagnosis, classification and recurrence of gynecological cancers, and conscious drug use during pregnancy are among the artificial intelligence applications that are frequently used in the field of women's health. In this review, the use, importance and positive effects of artificial intelligence technology in the field of women's health are focused on and it is aimed to raise awareness in this field.

Key words: Women's Health, Artificial Intelligence, Technology, Nursing, Midwifery.

ERGENLERDE MAJÖR DEPRESİF BOZUKLUK İLE KAYGI BOZUKLUKLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER
AND ANXIETY DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Özet

Psikolojik bozukluklar yaygınlaşan tanılama sistemleri sayesinde daha hızlı ve daha etkili bir şekilde tanımlanmakta ve bunun sonucu olarak son yıllarda giderek artan sayıda kişiye tanı konulmaktadır. Psikolojik bozukluklar içerisinde depresyon ve kaygı bozuklukları en yaygın bozukluklar olarak sınıflandırılmış ve ergenlik döneminde ortaya çıkan bu bozuklukların yetişkinlikte birçok psikolojik bozukluğun yordayıcısı olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Ancak bu tip bozukluklar genellikle ergenlik döneminin doğal bir sonucu veya süreç sonlandığında biteceğine dair bazen yanlış bir kabul ile yeterince araştırılmamaktadır. Bu dönemde ergenler biyolojik, zihinsel ve sosyal olarak çok hızlı bir gelişim ve değişim süreci ile baş başa kalmaktadırlar. Ergenler bu süreçte çeşitli yaşam olayları, aile ve akran ilişkileri, okul ortamında yaşanan stresli durumlar, kişilik özellikleri vb. birçok faktörden dolayı depresyon ve kaygı bozukluklarına yakalanma riskiyle karşı karşıya kalırlar. Dolayısıyla hangi kaygı bozukluğunun depresyonla daha yüksek ilişki içerisinde olduğunu belirlemek daha etkili müdahalelerin yapılmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu gerekçe ile bu araştırmada ergenlerde kaygı bozuklukları ile majör depresif bozukluk arasındaki ilişkilerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. İlişkisel tarama modeli kullanılan bu çalışmada bir ilde üç ortaöğretim kurumunda öğrenim gören 350 (284 kız, 66 erkek) öğrenciden çalışma grubu oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Gözden Geçirilmiş Çocuk Anksiyete ve Depresyon Ölçeği ile Toplanmıştır. Araştırma sorularına yanıt bulmak için korelasyon analizi ve çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, majör depresif bozukluğun; ayrılık anksiyetesi, sosyal fobi, obsesif kompulsif bozukluk, panik bozukluk ve yaygın anksiyete bozukluğu ile pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişkileri olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca sosyal fobi, obsesif kompulsif bozukluk ve panik bozukluğun majör depresif bozukluğu pozitif yönde anlamlı bir şekilde yordadığı, ayrılık anksiyetesi ve yaygın anksiyetenin ise majör depresif bozukluk üzerinde anlamlı etkilerinin olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar ergenlerde majör depresif bozukluk ile kaygı bozuklukları ilişkisinin önemli olduğunu göstermekte ve ergenlerde bu bozukluklara ilişkin müdahalelerde bu ilişkilerin göz önünde bulundurulması gerektiğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Depresyon, Kaygı Bozuklukları, Majör Depresif Bozukluk, Ergenler

Abstract

Psychological disorders are being identified more rapidly and effectively thanks to widespread diagnostic systems, leading to an increasing number of diagnoses in recent years. Among these disorders, depression and anxiety disorders are classified as the most common, and it is widely accepted that these disorders during adolescence serve as predictors for many psychological disorders in adulthood. However, these disorders are often under-researched due to the mistaken assumption that they are a natural consequence of adolescence or that they will dissipate once the developmental process is complete. Adolescence is characterized by rapid biological, mental, and social development and change, which puts adolescents at risk of developing depression and anxiety disorders due to various factors such as life events, family and peer relationships, stressful situations in the school environment, and personality traits. Therefore, determining which anxiety disorder has a stronger relationship with depression will contribute to more effective interventions. Hence, this study aims to examine the relationship between anxiety disorders and major depressive disorder in adolescents. Using a correlational survey design, the study group consisted of 350 students (284 girls, 66 boys) enrolled in three secondary education institutions in a province. Data were collected using the "Personal Information Form" and the "Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale." Correlation analysis and multiple linear regression analysis were conducted to address the research questions. The findings of the study revealed that major depressive disorder exhibited significant positive correlations with separation anxiety, social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, and generalized anxiety disorder. Additionally, it was found that social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and panic disorder positively and significantly predicted major depressive disorder, while separation anxiety and generalized anxiety did not have significant effects on major depressive disorder. These results underscore the importance of understanding the relationship between major depressive disorder and anxiety disorders in adolescents, emphasizing the need to consider these relationships in interventions targeting these disorders in adolescents.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety Disorders, Major Depressive Disorder, Adolescents

MARAŞ DEPREMİ SONRASI FELAKET KAYDIRMASI (DOOMSCROLLİNG) KAVRAMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE CONCEPT OF DOOMSCROLLING AFTER THE MARAS EARTHQUAKE

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ÖZET

Çalışmada yeni sayılan Doomscrolling (Felaket kaydırması) kavramının Maraş merkezli depremlerin ardından insanların davranışları üzerindeki etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Literatür taraması sonucu, kavramla ilgili sınırlı çalışmalar olduğu ve depremle ilişkilendirilen çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu görülmüştür.

İlgili kavram, ilk olarak 2018’de ortaya atılmış ancak COVID-19 pandemisinin ilk zamanlarında Kanadalı gazeteci Karen K. Ho’nun Twitter’deki paylaşımları sonucu popüler hale gelmiştir. En genel tanımıyla doomscrolling (felaket kaydırması) ‘sosyal medya kullanıcılarının krizler, afetler ve travmatik durumlar hakkındaki haber akışlarında ısrarla olumsuz bilgilere odaklandıkları bir medya alışkanlığı’ şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Literatür taraması sonucu kavramla ilgili sınırlı sayıda çalışma olduğu gözlemlenmiş ve özellikle Covid-19 pandemisi ile başlayan süreçle birlikte yangın, sel, deprem gibi doğal afetler ve politik konularda araştırma konusu olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Maraş merkezli depremlerin ardından anksiyete, stres, depresyon gibi ruh sağlığımızı olumsuz etkileyecek olan semptomlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Çünkü depremler travmatik yaşantılar arasında kabul edilir. Deprem sonucunda birçok insan hayatını kaybeder, enkaz altında kalır, yakını kaybeder ya da bütün bu yaşananlara tanıklık eder. İnsanlar televizyon ve sosyal medya başta olmak üzere depremle ilgili canlı yayınlar, enkaz altından kurtulanlar, yakını kaybedenler röportajlar, yıkılan bina görüntüleri ile depreme dolaylı olarak tanıklık etmiş olur. İnsanlar bu travmatik durumlara ya dolaylı ya da doğrudan olacak şekilde tanık olmuş ve ortaya çıkan olumsuz ruh halini gidermek amacıyla bilgi arayışına girmiş ve bu durum daha çok felaket kaydırmasına neden olmuştur. Felaket kaydırmasının etkisi sonucu depremi tecrübe eden kişilerde ortaya çıkan semptomlara benzer semptomlar toplumun her bireyinde görülebilir. Böylece depremler toplumsal travmalar olarak değerlendirilebilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Felaket kaydırması, Deprem, Travma, Toplumsal Travma

ABSTRACT

The study aims to evaluate the effects of the new concept of Doomscrolling on people's behaviour after the Maraş earthquakes. As a result of the literature review, it was seen that there are limited studies on the concept, and there is a need for studies associated with earthquakes.

The concept was first introduced in 2018 but was popularized in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic because of Canadian journalist Karen K. Ho's posts on Twitter. In its most general definition, doom-scrolling is 'a media habit in which social media users persistently focus on negative information about crises, disasters, and traumatic situations in their news feeds. As a result of the literature review, it was observed that there are a limited number of studies on the concept, and it was

determined that it had been the subject of research on natural disasters such as fire, flood, earthquake, and political issues, especially with the process that started with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following the Maraş-centered earthquakes, symptoms such as anxiety, stress and depression that will negatively affect our mental health have emerged. Earthquakes are considered traumatic experiences. As a result of an earthquake, many people lose their lives, are trapped under the rubble, lost relatives, or witness these events. People witness the earthquake indirectly through live television and social media broadcasts, interviews with survivors, those who have lost relatives, and images of collapsed buildings. People witnessed these traumatic situations directly or indirectly and sought information to alleviate the resulting negative mood, leading to more disaster shifting. As a result of the impact of doomscrolling, symptoms like those that occur in people who experience earthquakes can occur in every member of society. Earthquakes can thus be considered social traumas.

Keywords: Doomscrolling, Earthquake, Trauma, Social Trauma.

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI AŞI TEREDDÜDÜ VE REDDİNDE SOSYAL MEDYANIN OLUMSUZ ETKİSİ VE HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMLARI

THE NEGATIVE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND NURSING APPROACHES IN CHILDHOOD VACCINE HESITATIONS AND REFUSAL

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ÖZET

Aşılar, bulaşıcı hastalıklar nedeniyle gelişebilecek yan etkiler ve ölüm risklerine karşı enfeksiyon etkeniyle karşılaşmadan önce bireyleri dirençli duruma getirerek toplum sağlığının korunmasını sağlamaktadır. Sağlıklı bir toplum oluşturmak amacıyla çocukluk çağında uygulanan aşıların etkisine karşı ebeveynlerde tereddüt ve reddetme tutumu gelişmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı çocukluk çağı aşı tereddüdü ve reddinde sosyal medyanın olumsuz etkisinin ve hemşirelik yaklaşımlarının incelenmesidir. Aşıların hastalığa neden olabileceği algısı, aşılarla ve içeriğine güven duymama, infertiliteye neden olacağı algısı, dini inanışlar gibi durumlar aşı tereddüdü ve reddine neden olmaktadır. Bu algının gelişmesinde sosyal medyanın etkisi olduğu görülmüştür. Ebeveynlerin aşılarla ilgili bilgi kaynakları arasında ilk sıralarda daha kolay ve ulaşılabilir olmasından dolayı sosyal medya gelmektedir. Sosyal medya hesaplarında eksik, yanlış bilgiler olabileceği gibi kasıtlı olarak da dezenformasyon yapılabilmektedir. Sosyal medyada yer alan bilgilerin sağlık davranışlarını etkilediği bilinmektedir. İletişim platformları olan sosyal medya hesaplarında aşılarla ilgili olumsuz bilgilerin paylaşılması ebeveynlerde aşı tereddüdü veya reddi riskini on kattan fazla artırmaktadır. Bu nedenle aşı tereddüdü ve reddi bir halk sağlığı sorunu olarak medya kullanımıyla birlikte ele alınmalıdır. Dünya’da ve Türkiye’de çocukluk çağı aşılarına yönelik bu olumsuz tutum giderek artış göstermektedir. Ülkemizde yaklaşık her on sağlık personelinin sekizinin aşı tereddüdü veya reddi olan ebeveynlerle karşılaştığı görülmektedir. Bireysel bir tutum gibi görünse de toplum sağlığını tehdit eden bu durumun önlenmesinde hemşirelik yaklaşımları oldukça önemlidir. Bu yaklaşımlar aşı tereddüdü ve reddinin önlenmesi amacıyla güvenilir bilgilerin paylaşılmasında hemşirelerin sosyal medya hesaplarındaki varlığı ve sağlık okuryazarlığı farkındalığının geliştirilmesi olarak ele alınabilir. Aşılarla ilgili dezenformasyona karşı doğru bilginin paylaşılmasını sağlamak amacıyla hemşireler sosyal medyada yer alarak bireylerin sağlık bilgilerine güvenilir kaynaklardan erişmelerini destekleyebilir. Sosyal medya hesapları aracılığıyla ebeveynlerin aşılar hakkında bilgilendirildiği çalışmalar aşı tereddüdü ve reddini azalttığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bununla birlikte sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi yüksek olan ebeveynlerin ile aşı tereddüdü ve reddinin azaldığı bilinmektedir. Hemşireler tarafından ebeveynlerin sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi geliştirilerek sosyal medya platformlarında doğru ve güvenilir bilgiye ulaşmaları sağlanabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aşı tereddüdü, aşı reddi, hemşirelik, sosyal medya, sağlık okuryazarlığı

ABSTRACT

Vaccines ensure the protection of public health by making individuals resistant to the risks of side effects and death that may develop due to infectious diseases before they encounter the infectious agent. To create a healthy society, parents are hesitant and rejecting the effect of childhood vaccines. The aim of this review is to examine the negative effects of social media and nursing approaches in childhood vaccine hesitancy and rejection. It has been observed that social media influences the development of this perception. Social media comes first among parents' information sources about vaccines because it is easier and more accessible. Social media accounts may contain incomplete and incorrect information, as well as intentionally disinformation. It is known that information on social media affects health behaviors. Sharing negative information about vaccines on social media accounts, which are communication platforms, increases the risk of vaccine hesitation or rejection in parents more than tenfold. Therefore, vaccine hesitancy and rejection should be addressed together with the use of media as a public health problem. This negative attitude towards childhood vaccines is increasing in the world and in Turkey. In our country, it is seen that eight out of every ten health personnel encounter parents who hesitate or refuse vaccination. Although it seems like an individual attitude, nursing approaches are very important in preventing this situation that threatens public health. These approaches can be considered as the presence of nurses in social media accounts and the development of health literacy awareness in sharing reliable information to prevent vaccine hesitation and rejection. Nurses can support individuals to access health information from reliable sources by taking part in social media to ensure that accurate information is shared against disinformation about vaccines. Studies in which parents are informed about vaccines through social media accounts reveal that they reduce vaccine hesitancy and rejection. However, it is known that the hesitancy and rejection of vaccination decreases with parents with a high level of health literacy. By improving the health literacy level of parents, nurses can provide access to accurate and reliable information on social media platforms.

Keywords: Vaccine Hesitancy, Vaccine Refusal, Nursing, Social Media, Health Literacy

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI OBEZİTESİNDE EBEVEYN SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE OKUL SAĞLIĞI HEMŞİRELİĞİ

PARENT HEALTH LITERACY IN CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING

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Özet

Günümüzde giderek daha fazla görülen çocukluk çağı obezitesi, pek çok faktörden etkilenen önemli bir sağlık sorunudur. Obezite sağlık sorumluluğunun geliştirilmesi ve sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarının kazandırılması yoluyla önlenmektedir. Sağlıklı alışkanlıkların kazanılması ve devam ettirilmesi bakımından sağlık okuryazarlığı önemli bir kaynaktır. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin doğru sağlık kararları vermek için gerekli olan temel sağlık bilgilerine yönelik erişim, anlama, yorumlama ve uygulama kapasitesidir. Bireyler sağlık hakkında doğru kararlar verebilmesi için yeterli sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyine sahip olmalıdır. Yetişkinlerde düşük sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi fazla kilo ve obezite ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Ayrıca sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyinin sağlıklı beslenme, egzersiz yapma ve sebze-meyve tüketimi gibi sağlıklı davranışlarla bağlantılı olduğu bildirilmektedir. Benzer şekilde çocuklarda düşük sağlık okuryazarlığının olumsuz sağlık davranışlarıyla ilişkili olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Düşük sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyine sahip çocukların daha az fiziksel aktivite yaptığı, kötü beslenme alışkanlığına sahip olduğu, fazla kilo ve obezitenin daha sık görüldüğü bildirilmektedir. Çocukları için rol model olan ebeveynlerin sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarını benimsemeleri ve seçimlerinde sağlık okuryazarlığını kullanmaları önem taşımaktadır. Çocukları adına karar verici olan ebeveynlerin düşük sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyine sahip olması hem kendileri hem de çocuklarının sağlığını sürdürmesi bakımından risk oluşturmaktadır. Sağlıklı bir toplumun temelini oluşturan çocukların obeziteden korunması ve sağlığını sürdürebilmesinde ebeveyn, öğretmen ve okul idaresinin katılımıyla yapılandırılmış okul sağlığı hemşireliği uygulamaları hayati önem taşımaktadır. Çocukluk çağı obezitesinin önlenmesinde okul sağlığı hemşireliği uygulamaları arasında; çocuklar ve ebeveynlerine yönelik sağlıklı beslenme, fiziksel aktivite, sağlık okuryazarlığı konularında farkındalık kazandırma, sağlık eğitimi ve danışmanlık faaliyetlerinin yanı sıra çocukların boy, kilo ve beden kitle indeksi ölçümleriyle büyüme izlemlerinin yapılması, “Beslenme Dostu Okul” gibi var olan uygulamaların sürdürülmesi, çocuklara yönelik programlarda ebeveynlerle iş birliği yapılması, çocukların sağlıklı besine erişimini kolaylaştırmak için okul kantinlerinde sağlıklı ürünlerin yer alması konusunda girişimlerde bulunma, çocukların ve ebeveynlerin sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyinin geliştirilebilmesi amacıyla prevalans çalışmalarının yapılması faaliyetleri bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obezite, Çocukluk Çağı, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Ebeveyn, Okul Sağlığı, Hemşirelik

Abstract

Childhood obesity, which is increasingly seen today, is an important health problem affected by many factors. Obesity can be prevented by developing health responsibility and gaining healthy lifestyle behaviors. Health literacy is an important resource in terms of acquiring and maintaining healthy habits. Health literacy is the capacity of individuals to access, understand, interpret, and apply basic health information necessary to make sound health decisions. Individuals should have sufficient health literacy levels to make the right decisions about health. Low levels of health literacy in adults have been associated with overweight and obesity. In addition, it is reported that the level of health literacy is associated with healthy behaviors such as healthy eating, exercising, and consumption of vegetables and fruits. Similarly, it has been demonstrated that low health literacy in children is associated with negative health behaviors. It has been reported that children with low health literacy levels do less physical activity, have bad eating habits, and are more likely to be overweight and obese. It is important that parents, who are role models for their children, adopt healthy lifestyle behaviors and use health literacy in their choices. The low level of health literacy of parents who are decision makers on behalf of their children poses a risk for both themselves and their children's health. School health nursing practices structured with the participation of parents, teachers, and school administrators are vital in protecting children from obesity and maintaining their health, which is the basis of a healthy society. Among the school health nursing practices in the prevention of childhood obesity; Raising awareness for children and their parents on healthy nutrition, physical activity, health literacy, health education, and counseling activities, as well as monitoring the growth of children with height, weight, and body mass index measurements, maintaining existing practices such as "Nutrition Friendly School", and participating in programs for children. There are activities to cooperate with parents, to take initiatives to include healthy products in school canteens to facilitate children's access to healthy food, and to conduct prevalence studies to improve the health literacy level of children and parents.

Keywords: Obesity, Childhood, Health Literacy, Parent, School Health, Nursing

OLAYLARA MÜDAHALE ESNASINDA İTFAİYELERDE KULLANILAN KİŞİSEL KORUYUCU EKİPMANLAR

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED IN FIRE FIGHTS DURING RESPONSE TO EVENTS

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Özet

İtfaiyecilik ülkemizde ve dünyada tehlikeli mesleklerden sayılması nedeniyle olaylara müdahale esnasında da kullanılan kişisel koruyucu ekipmanların bir o kadar önemli olması gerekmektedir. Afetin türüne göre değişen kişisel koruyucu ekipmanlar, müdahale eden personele gelebilecek tüm tehlikelere karşı korumaktadır. Bu korumayı yaparken de etkin müdahaleye izin verecektir. 3 asırlık bir geçmişe sahip itfaiye teşkilatı günümüz olaylarına müdahale için kişisel koruyucu ekipmanlarını da geliştirmesi gerekmektedir. Her türlü olaylara karşı tam korunumlu ekipmanlar ile olaylara müdahale edilmelidir. Çünkü en basit bir yangında dahi karbonmonoksit gazı ortaya çıkmakta olup olası soluma durumunda müdahale personelini tehlikeye atmaktadır. Sadece yangın değil, trafik kazası, su baskını, deprem gibi olaylar da elektrik çarpma durumu, kesik, bulaşıcı hastalık, düşme, parlama-patlama gibi tehlikeler ile de karşılaşmaktadır. İşte bu tür tehlikeler karşısında kişiyi koruyacak tek şey kuşandığı ekipmanlar olacaktır.

Yangına dayanıklı elbiseden yanmaz eldivene, maskeden temiz hava solunum cihazına, kurtarma eldiveninden kasık çizmesine kadar her ekipmanın büyük önemi vardır. Bu önemle birlikte bu ekipmanlarında aynı zamanda ergonomik ve rahat olması gerekmektedir. Kullanım rahatlığı, esnekliği, hafifliği, ısıyı transferi, dayanıklılığı önemli kriterler arasındadır. Kullanılabilirlik, bağlanabilirlik, güvenlik ve bakım kolaylığı gibi temel özellikler kişisel koruyucu ekipmanlarda önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada kişisel koruyucu ekipmanların özellikleri üzerinde durularak, kullanımı esnasında karşılaşılan tehlikelere ne kadar etkili olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda her olayın kendine ait kişisel koruyucu ekipmanının olduğu ve bu ekipmanların kişisel olarak tasarlanması gerektiği üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İtfaiye, Kişisel Koruyucu Ekipmanlar, Temiz Hava Solunum Cihazı

ABSTRACT

Since firefighting is considered one of the dangerous professions in our country and in the world, the personal protective equipment used during the response to the incidents should be just as important. Personal protective equipment, which varies according to the type of disaster, protects the responding personnel against all dangers. While doing this protection, it will allow effective intervention. The fire department, which has a history of 3 centuries, also needs to develop its personal protective equipment to respond to today's events. Incidents should be intervened with fully protected equipment against all kinds of incidents. Because even in the simplest fire, carbon monoxide gas emerges and endanger the response personnel in case of possible inhalation. Not only fire, but also traffic accidents, floods, earthquakes, etc., dangers such as electric shock, cuts, infectious diseases, falling, flashing-explosion are also encountered. The only thing that will protect the person in the face of such dangers will be the equipment he is equipped with.

From fire resistant clothing to fireproof gloves, from masks to fresh air respirators, from rescue gloves to groin boots, every piece of equipment is of great importance. Along with this importance, these equipment should also be ergonomic and comfortable. Ease of use, flexibility, lightness, heat transfer and durability are among the important criteria. Key features such as usability, connectivity, safety and ease of maintenance are important in personal protective equipment.

In this study, the characteristics of personal protective equipment were emphasized and how effective it was against the dangers encountered during its use was evaluated. At the same time, it was emphasized that each event has its own personal protective equipment and that these equipment should be designed individually.

Keywords: Fire Brigade, Personal Protective Equipment, Fresh Air Breathing Device

SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF *TRIDAX PROCUMBENS*.L

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ABSTRACT

In recent science Nanotechnology is a burning field for the researchers. Nanotechnology deals with the Nanoparticles having a size of 1-100 nm in one dimension used significantly concerning medical chemistry, atomic physics, and all other known fields. Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using aqueous extract of *Tridax procumbens* leaves, and silver nitrate. XRD, SEM, FTIR, Optical absorption were measured and analyzed. The synthesized AgNps exhibits lowest energy absorption band at 400 nm. Synthesis of Nanoparticles may involve various routes including physical, chemical and biological approaches. Traditionally these are manufactured by wet chemical methods which require toxic and flammable chemicals. Nanoparticles thus formed are confirmed and characterized by using UV-Visible Spectroscopy, SEM, FTIR, Zeta Analysis, XRD measurements.

Further, these green synthesized Nanoparticles showed bactericidal activity against multidrug-resistant human pathogenic bacteria. The AgNps formed were found to have enhanced antimicrobial properties and showed zone of inhibition against isolated bacteria (*Escherichia coli*) from garden soil sample. In totality, the AgNps prepared are safe to be discharged in the environment and possibly utilized in process of pollution remediation. AgNps may also be efficiently utilized in agricultural research to obtain better health of crop plants as shown by our study.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles; FTIR; SEM; Antimicrobial Activity ; *Tridax procumbens*.

DETERMINATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF *ESCHERICHIA COLI* Δ *YFES* MUTANT TO ZINC (ZN), CADMIUM (CD) AND MERCURY (HG) HEAVY METALS

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Abstract

As a result of the literature review, it is seen that the protein encoded by the *yfeS* gene belongs to the PF05406 protein family (PF05406 family protein YfeS) and the function is unknown. When the *yfeS* gene is knocked out in the *E. coli* genome, it has been shown to cause sensitivity to boric acid in the cell and to show this in its phenotype, but it is not known how it does this. In this study, it was investigated whether the *yfeS* mutant, which is sensitive to boric acid, is sensitive to selected heavy metals. For this, MIC and disk diffusion methods were used. The MIC values were determined by increasing the concentrations of *yfeS* mutant, Zinc (Zn), Cadmium (Cd) and Mercury (Hg) heavy metals. The results obtained were compared with the MIC values of the wild type *Escherichia coli* BW25113 strain to determine whether they were sensitive or not. Thus, information was obtained about whether the *yfeS* mutant has a specific sensitivity to boric acid or whether there is a sensitivity phenotype to different compounds.

Keywords: *yfeS*, *Escherichia coli*, gene, mutant, heavy metals.

DETERMINATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILES OF THE *ESCHERICHIA COLI* Δ YFES MUTANT TO SELECTED ANTIBIOTICS

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Abstract

The *yfeS* gene is one of the genes of unknown activity in the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. As a result of our previous studies, it was seen that the *E. coli* Δ *yfeS* mutant strain that does not contain the *yfeS* gene in its genome is hypersensitive to boric acid and therefore associated with boron tolerance in the *E. coli* bacterial cell. In this study, the sensitivity profiles of the *E. coli* Δ *yfeS* mutant strain that is sensitive to boric acid to the selected antibiotics were studied. Thus, information was obtained about whether the *yfeS* mutant *E. coli* strain carries a general sensitive phenotype or a boric acid-specific phenotype. In this study; Neomycin (30 ug), Colistin (50 ug), Streptomycin (25 ug), Vancomycin (10 ug) Chloramphenicol (30 ug) Fosfomycin (200 ug), Ampicillin (30 ug), Fucidic acid (10 ug), Tetracycline (30 ug), Methicillin (5 ug), Gentamicin (200 ug), Gentamicin (10 ug) Tobramycin (30 ug), Boronic acid (250 ug), Erythromycin (30 ug) discs were used for antibiotic screening. The results obtained were compared with the wild type *E. coli* BW25113 strain and the sensitivity levels of the mutant were determined. Among the antibiotics studied, the sensitivity of the *E. coli* Δ *yfeS* mutant strain to any of them was not found to be higher than that of the wild type.

Keywords: *yfeS*, *Escherichia coli*, gene, mutant, antibiotics.

**THE STUDY OF DNA BINDING PROPERTIES WITH COBALT (II) PHTHALOCYANINE
COMPLEXES CONTAINING 4-TRITYLPHENOXY GROUPS**

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Abstract

Cobalt (II) phthalocyanine compound was previously prepared using 4-(4-tritylphenoxy)phthalonitrile compound. The structure of the Co (II) phthalocyanine compound was characterized using UV/Vis, IR and NMR methods. The DNA binding properties for the compound were investigated in the different CT-DNA concentrations using UV/Vis, fluorescence spectroscopy, gel agarose electrophoresis and thermal melting point technique. In this present study, in addition the binding constant (K_b) was calculated for the complex. UV/Vis and fluorescence spectroscopy methods proved that the Co (II) phthalocyanine complex binds to CT-DNA. In addition on above methods, the thermal melting point and agarose gel electrophoresis studies were performed to determine the interaction of the compound with CT-DNA. the thermal melting point and the electrophoresis methods verified that the compound binds to the DNA via the intercalation binding mode. The results demonstrated that the complex interacts with CT-DNA.

Keywords: Cobalt, DNA Binding, Phthalocyanine compound, CT- DNA

IN VIVO HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF N-HEXANE, CHLOROFORM, ETHYLACETATE, ACETONE AND AQUEOUS FRACTIONS OF *HUNTERIA UMBELLATA* LEAF IN STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS.

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ABSTRACT

Globally, diabetes is a major health problem causing serious issues among the public. In spite the various drugs available, the challenge of controlling diabetes still remains. This study was designed to evaluate the hypoglycemic potentials of various fractions of *Hunteria umbellata* leaf in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Partitioning of the crude methanol extract was performed using solvent-solvent extraction method. Diabetes was induced in experimental rats by a single dose of intra-peritoneal injection (45mg/kg body weight) of streptozotocin dissolved in 0.1 mL fresh cold citrate buffer at pH 4.5. The various fractions were administered in doses 200 and 400 mg/kg body weight. The result of the hypoglycemic effect showed that rats administered Glibenclamide had 65.10 % \pm 2.36 activity while rats administered 400mg/kg body weight of chloroform fraction had the highest percentage glucose reduction of 61.58 % \pm 4.56 followed by ethylacetate fraction (58.83 \pm 2.45), aqueous (53.95 % \pm 2.56), acetone fraction 52.73 % \pm 1.56 and n- hexane (19.32 % \pm 3.56) had the least activity. All fractions of *Hunteria umbellata* caused a significantly ($p < 0.05$) hypoglycemic effect in dose dependent manner when compared with the diabetic untreated rats (-21.83 \pm 2.36). In animals treated with 200mg/kg body weight, the hypoglycemic effect of the Chloroform fraction was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than the remaining fractions. *Hunteria Umbellata* leaf has some hypoglycemic potentials and could be further processed towards the management of diabetes mellitus.

Keyword: *Hunteria umbellata*, Streptozotocin, Intraperitoneal, Glibenclamide, Diabetes

ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL DERIVED NANOPARTICLES: GREEN SYNTHETIC METHODS, ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND SUSTAINABILITY ASPECTS

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Abstract

Waste-derived nanoparticles from manufacturing units of electrical/electronic parts have been generated. Electronic wastes are additionally employed as a workable substitute for environmentally friendly nanoparticle production. Many potential and sustainable methods for creating nanomaterials with distinctive features are the green synthesis of nanoparticles. The study of environmentally friendly inputs for nanoparticle generation as well as the application of environmentally friendly methods for synthesis is driven by the discipline of materials science. Researcher's growing interest in enhancing the ecological viability of the processes involved in the production process. Waste-derived nanoparticles have the ability to offer a sustainable substitute for existing techniques. There are numerous ways to create waste-derived nanoparticles, including chemical, physical, and biological ones. The development of nanomaterials from electrical and electronic waste aims to minimize waste and apply environmentally friendly procedures that lessen the adverse impacts on the environment.

Keywords: Elctrical, electronic, printed circuit board, nanoparticle, green synthesis process, bioremediation, leaching, sustainable environment.

AN ASSESSMENT ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERITY OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND CARDIAC FUNCTION AMONG TYPE – 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Aim: The goal of this study was to evaluate the correlation between left ventricular (LV) shape and function indicators and the severity of diabetic retinopathy (DR) in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods.:** Retrospective analysis done in the past on 380 people who had T2DM and a maintained LV ejection fraction. Stages of retinopathy were categorised as proliferative DR, early nonproliferative DR, moderate to severe nonproliferative DR, and no DR. To evaluate the cardiac conduction function, an ECG was performed. Echocardiography was used to evaluate myocardial structure and function. **Results:** Based on the presence or absence of DR, patients were separated into three groups: those without DR (NDR; n = 165), those with nonproliferative DR (NPDR; n = 170), and those with proliferative DR (PDR; n = 45). With more severe retinopathy, the LV interventricular septal thickness (IVST) rose considerably (NDR: 11:00 ± 1:35; NPDR: 11:45 ± 1:06; and PDR: 10:56 ± 1:49; P < 0.001). The substantial link of IVST between participants without retinopathy and proliferative DR maintained, according to multivariate logistic regression analysis (odds ratio = 1:25, P = 0:029). Electrocardiogram variations between groups with retinopathy were used to measure indicators of cardiac conduction function (all P < 0:001). The increasing severity of retinopathy was strongly linked with heart rate ($\beta = 1:465$, P = 0:021), PR interval ($\beta = 4:762$, P = 0:001), and QTc interval ($\beta = 8:607$, P = 0:005) in multiple-adjusted linear regression models. **Conclusion:** By echocardiography, the proliferative DR was independently linked to worse heart anatomy and function. Additionally, in patients with T2DM, there was a strong correlation between the severity of retinopathy and the electrocardiogram's abnormalities.

Keywords: Severity, Diabetic Retinopathy, Cardiac function, Type – 2 Diabetes Mellitus

SHORT REVIEW ABOUT ACROBIOSYSTEMS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19?

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ABSTRACT

ACROBiosystems, a renowned biotechnology company, has actively participated in the global battle against COVID-19, leveraging its expertise in recombinant protein production and assay development. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, ACROBiosystems has played a vital role in contributing to research, diagnostics, and therapeutic development by providing a diverse range of SARS-CoV-2-related proteins, antibodies, and related reagents. To aid in understanding the SARS-CoV-2 virus, ACROBiosystems has developed an extensive portfolio of proteins, including spike proteins and nucleocapsid proteins. These proteins serve as essential tools for scientific investigations, enabling researchers to study the virus's structure, function, and interaction with the human immune system. By supplying high-quality and reliable protein reagents, ACROBiosystems has facilitated the development of diagnostics and therapeutics targeting COVID-19. In addition to protein production, ACROBiosystems has also focused on generating specific antibodies against SARS-CoV-2. These antibodies are crucial for various applications, including diagnostic assays, serology testing, and potential therapeutic interventions. ACROBiosystems' antibody products have been meticulously developed and validated to ensure their accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, enabling researchers and healthcare professionals to enhance their understanding of COVID-19 and provide effective clinical solutions. By actively engaging in the fight against COVID-19, ACROBiosystems has demonstrated its commitment to global health. Their contributions have significantly advanced the understanding of SARS-CoV-2 and facilitated the development of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines. The provision of high-quality proteins and antibodies has been instrumental in accelerating scientific research and promoting collaborations aimed at mitigating the impact of the pandemic. ACRO Biosystems' involvement in combating COVID-19 exemplifies the critical role played by biotechnology companies in addressing global health challenges.

Keyword: ACROBiosystems, therapeutics targeting COVID-19, antibody, SARS-CoV-2

GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FARM ANIMALS – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Domestication of livestock species and a long history of migrations, selection and adaptation have created an enormous variety of breeds. Conservation of these genetic resources relies on demographic characterization, recording of production environments and effective data management. In addition, molecular genetic studies allow a comparison of genetic diversity within and across breeds and a reconstruction of the history of breeds and ancestral populations. This has been summarized for cattle, yak, water buffalo, sheep, goats, camelids, pigs, horses, and chickens. Further progress is expected to benefit from advances in molecular technology.

Keywords: Databases, domestication, farm animal genetic resources, genetic diversity, Livestock, production environment recording.

IMPACT OF THERMAL RADIATION ON AN UNSTEADY CASSON NANOFLUID FLOW OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE

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Abstract

This article employs the analytical approach to examine the heat and mass transfer characteristics on an unsteady flow of Casson nanofluid past an elongated surface with viscous dissipation and thermal radiation effect. A perturbation technique is adopted to tackle with the flow governing equations. Copper, Silver and Ferrous nanoparticles are submerged in water separately. Roles of nanoparticle volume fraction, thermal radiation, magnetic field, stretching parameter, heat source/sink, a chemical reaction on velocity, thermal and concentration attributes along with wall friction, heat, and mass transfer rates are demonstrated with the aid of graphs and tables. Dual nature is witnessed for Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluid cases. Obtained results demonstrate the volumetric size, shape and conductive property of the nanoparticle play an important role in enriching the effectiveness of convection heat transfer of nanofluids. Also, Casson fluid has a tendency to reduce the velocity of the fluid due to its higher viscidness.

Keywords: Casson fluid, Nanoparticles, Viscous dissipation, Dufour effect, thermal radiation.

ANALYSIS OF COST OPTIMIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION IN AKURE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The transportation problem is a type of linear programming where the goal is to transport homogeneous products from various origins to different destinations while minimizing the total transportation cost. Recently, companies have realized the importance of reducing transportation costs and have turned to operations research techniques to optimize the process. This paper aims to develop an optimization model using linear programming to solve the transportation cost problem of Akure Bus Terminals. The model focuses on the operations of each park: North gate, Road-block, Benin Garage, Peace mass transit, and Ondo garage, and their routes to commercial cities such as Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Abuja, and Kano. Data collection was done through questionnaires to both transporters and passengers to determine the cost of road transportation per trip in Ondo state. The study makes suggestions for reducing transportation costs to and from Akure, Ondo state.

Keywords: Transportation problem, linear programming, optimization model, cost savings , questionnaire, passengers.

INVESTIGATION FOR A NONLINEAR THIRD ORDER BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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Abstract

The study of nonlinear boundary value problems (BVPs) is an important and difficult field of research. Indeed, their importance is due to the fact that boundary value problems model a large number of phenomena, whether in physics, technological sciences, chemistry, biology, engineering, economics, or applied mathematics. In practice, only positive solutions can be useful because they correspond to measurable parameters such as temperature, density ...; parameters that are used in different laws of physics. The resolution of differential equations or even boundary problems associated with differential equations, is a very large field of investigation.

Many authors have studied two-point, three-point and multi-point boundary value problems for differential equations extensively and the references therein. Problems with integral boundary conditions have been used in the description of many phenomena in the applied sciences. For example, heat conduction, chemical engineering, underground water flow, and plasma physics. Moreover, boundary value problems with integral boundary conditions constitute a very interesting and important class of problems. They include two, three, multipoint, and nonlocal boundary value problems as special cases.

In this work, we investigate the existence of positive solutions for a boundary value problems of third-order two-point differential equations with integral boundary conditions. Our main tool is the Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem Value problem, to obtain at least there is a positive solution. Finally, we give an example to show the applicability of our results.

Keywords: Nonlinear boundary value problem; Existence; Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem in a cone; Positive solutions.

NETWORK ANALYSIS ON PHASE 1B BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTRE, FUTA, USING CRITICAL PATH METHOD (CPM) AND PROGRAM EVALUATION REVIEW TECHNIQUE (PERT).

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ABSTRACT

Project planning and scheduling plays a vital role in estimating the time and cost angle of a project. Finalizing a project on time and within the budget is challenging. This study focused on finding the shortest possible time required to complete the phase 1B Building project of the University Health centre, FUTA and also to evaluate the probability of completing the project within the stipulated time. This project work has been able to give a concise view about network analysis in building construction, definitions of some terms commonly used in network analysis was stated also. Also an introduction to CPM and PERT was stated, assumptions of CPM, advantages and disadvantages of CPM were stated, assumptions, advantages and disadvantages of PERT were also stated. Data analysis was carried out and all the possible route of the activities involved in the building project was found, and location of the critical path of the building project was also found, the expected duration for every activity in the building project was determine, the probability of completing the project within the stipulated time was evaluated. The results showed that there is a 50% chance for the project to be completed within the stipulated time. With the information gather on the building project, the project was delayed due to some factors such as low circulation of money, inadequate equipment's, loss of some weeks due to a change in plan, and inadequate manpower, thus; there was two month difference between the initial completion and the now actual completion time.

Keywords: Project, cost angle, network, critical path, manpower

ONE FORMULA FOR NON-PRIME NUMBERS: MOTIVATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

Primes are essential for computer encryption and cryptography, as they are fundamental units of whole numbers and are of the highest importance due to their mathematical qualities. However, identifying a pattern of primes is not easy. Thinking in a different way may get benefits, by considering the opposite side of the problem which means focusing on non-prime numbers. Recently, researchers introduced, the pattern of non-primes in two maximal sets while in this paper, non-primes are presented in one formula. Getting one-way formula for non-primes may pave the way for further applications based on the idea of primes.

Keywords: Prime numbers, Composite numbers, Largest Prime Number.

DISTANCE ENERGY OF NON-COMMUTING GRAPH FOR DIHEDRAL GROUPS

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Abstract

If G is a finite group and $Z(G)$ is the centre of G , then the non-commuting graph for G , denoted by Γ_G , has $G \setminus Z(G)$ as its vertices set with two distinct vertices v_p and v_q are adjacent if $v_p v_q \neq v_q v_p$. The distance between vertices v_p and v_q is denoted by d_{pq} . The distance matrix of Γ_G is a square matrix whose (p, q) -th entry is d_{pq} whenever $v_p \neq v_q$, otherwise, it is zero. This study presents the distance energy of Γ_G for dihedral groups of order $2n$, D_{2n} by using the absolute eigenvalues of the corresponding distance matrix. Here, the comparison of the distance energy and the adjacency energy of Γ_G for D_{2n} is discussed by considering odd and even n cases and analyze the hyperenergetic property. The result shows that the distance energy is always an even integer.

Keywords: non-commuting graph, energy of a graph, dihedral group, distance matrix

**BOUNDARY LAYER ANALYSIS OF MHD NEWTONIAN/NON-NEWTONIAN LIQUID
FLOW DUE TO CURVED STRETCHING SURFACE WITH IRREGULAR HEAT
SOURCE/SINK AND FRICTIONAL HEATING EFFECTS**

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Abstract

Modeling and computational framework are carried out to explore the influence of irregular heat source/sink and viscous dissipation on magnetohydrodynamic flow of Newtonian/non-Newtonian liquid due to a curved stretching sheet. An appropriate similarity conversion is implemented to convert the basic flow equations into dimensionless ODE's and they being solved by means of Runge-Kutta method with shooting scheme. Numerical outcomes of drive, thermal and concentration distributions, also wall friction, thermal and mass transport rates are explored through graphical trends and tabular values. Simultaneous solutions are drawn for Newtonian and non-Newtonian liquids. The major findings of this study are rising the curvature parameter values inflates the momentum boundary layer, ergo develops the velocity distributions. Also, the heat transfer rate under the influence of irregular heat generation/absorption and dissipation effects is remarkably large for non-Newtonian liquid as compared with Newtonian liquid.

Keywords: MHD; Casson fluid; curved stretching surface; irregular heat source/sink; frictional heating; Slip effect.

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF GENE REGULATORY NETWORK USING THE SIGMOIDAL FUNCTION

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Abstract

Gene regulatory networks (GRN in short) are groups of closely interacting genes that work in a coordinated manner that control the phenotypic characteristics of organisms and systems according to information that is encoded in the genome. The concept of "gene networks" was introduced in the middle of the 20th century.

To describe the evolution of GRN, dynamical models, representing by systems of ordinary differential equations are used. We consider systems of two and three differential equations.

The general form of writing the n -dimensional dynamical system is

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mu_1(w_{11}x_1 + \dots + w_{1n}x_n - \theta_1)}} - x_1, \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ x_n' = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mu_n(w_{n1}x_1 + \dots + w_{nn}x_n - \theta_n)}} - x_n, \end{cases}$$

where $\mu_i > 0$ and θ_i are parameters, and w_{ij} are elements of the $n \times n$ regulatory matrix W .

The sigmoid function (the logistic function) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mu(z - \theta)}}$ is considered. The number of critical points depends therefore on properties of f and on two parameters μ and θ . It is possible that the number of critical points is one, two, three and the maximum amount is nine critical points.

Keywords: Dynamical systems, gene regulatory networks, critical points

THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF LOW COST HOUSING CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF LAGOS STATE

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Abstract

Adequate shelter for all people is one of the pressing challenges faced by the developing countries. Nigeria is currently facing a shortage of about 10.6 million houses. The dream of owning a house particularly for low-income and middle-income families is becoming a difficult reality. Hence, it has become a necessity to adopt cost effective, innovative and environment-friendly housing technologies for the construction of houses and buildings for enabling the common people to construct houses at affordable cost. This research compares construction cost for the traditional and low cost housing technologies using Lagos State, Nigeria as a case study for the investigation. Construction methods of foundation, walling, roofing and lintel are compared, strength and durability of the structure, stability, safety and mental satisfaction are factors that assume top priority during cost reduction. It is found that about 26.11% and 22.68% of the construction cost can be saved by using low cost housing technologies in comparison with the traditional construction methods in the case studies for walling and roofing respectively. This proves that using low cost housing technologies is a cost effective construction approach for the building construction industry.

Keywords: Low Cost Housing Technology, Cost Effectiveness, Construction, Durability and Stability.

ESTABLISHING FACTORS INFLUENCING BUILDING MAINTENANCE PRACTICES: NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Timely implementation of repair activities for buildings and structures, particularly of minor and major repairs underlie the safe operation of real estate and guarantee its long-term and effective use. Maintenance management has been employed because of the necessity to decrease overheads cost and unnecessary waste. In building construction environment, developers will have to tie up with providers of such services to ensure longevity and a better selling price for their properties. On the other hand, corporates will continue to avail of the benefits of outsourcing facilities management services for their office spaces to enhance their overall image and brand value. The general ideas of minor and major repairs as integral measures at the stage of operation of buildings and structures facilities maintenance are presented in the paper. All the necessary prescriptions for the maintenance of buildings and structures are formulated quite fully and clearly. However, regularization of the procedural processes of operation, taking into account all the mechanisms that are available for today, is a matter of not only preserving and efficiently using capital construction objects, as well as maintaining their safety, but also information content of such technologically complex units, as buildings or structures under conditions of modern urban environment. The paper in conclusion makes recommendations for consideration of maintenance during the early phase of construction and must be done with the highest quality in term of professionals and materials and components, hence, the need for engaging professionals from design to construction stage at least and create public awareness on the danger of lack of maintenance and the advantages of good maintenance practices.

Keywords: Facility Management, Services, Business Management Model and Maintenance.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM APPLICATIONS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CITY

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Abstract

Solid waste management is one of the main issues in the growing areas of the world and severe ecological trouble that should be considered prior to other environmental problems. A certain quantity of waste dumping without appropriate separation has led to financial and environmental problems. Due to straight discarding of waste in and around growing areas there is a lot of environmental problems that cause inconvenience to people staying in that area. There has to be appropriate planning of transfer and waste management. This scheme would deals with, how Remote sensing and Geographical information system is helpful in finding the latest appropriate areas for waste disposal and roads to convey the waste without causing interruption to the community. The suggestion made by applying RS and GIS someway helps to decrease the troubles of solid waste management and it's carrying to the disposal region. It deals with finding the innovative appropriate region for waste disposal and the roads that doesn't create trouble for the solid Waste carrying. The model will be applied on the Gudivada town's case study region data for the study. The results will recommend a few changes in the present systems that are expected to decrease the troubles of solid waste management and its transportation. We take Gudivada town because it is single of the main towns in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, India which is in CRDA limits.

Keywords: Gudivada, Solid Waste, Environmental work, GIS, Disposal and Systems

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PECULIARITIES ON TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Lagos is situated on a coastal plain with lagoons and the Atlantic Ocean enveloping it, which affects the water table due to its proximity to the ocean and the permeability of the soil. These unique environmental characteristics, including elevated salinity levels, significantly impact the functionality of transportation infrastructure and the mobility of the city's residents. This research paper investigates the environmental peculiarities and performance of transportation infrastructure in the Lagos Metropolis. The study utilizes data from primary and secondary sources and employs qualitative methods suitable for cross-sectional studies. A sample of 1284 respondents, which represents 0.0001% of the study population, is selected using multistage sampling techniques. Descriptive statistics, specifically mean-weighted analysis, are employed for data analysis. The findings indicate that the unique environmental aspects of the Lagos Metropolis, while encouraging the utilization of multiple transportation options, have negative effects on travel costs, commuting time, transportation fares, wear and tear of infrastructure, trip frequency, and infrastructure maintenance and repair costs. The study concludes that the environmental peculiarities, particularly the coastal nature, high salinity and water table, detrimentally impact the performance of transportation infrastructure. To address the negative impact of Lagos' unique environmental characteristics on transportation infrastructure performance, construction of resilient transportation systems which encompass safeguarding against coastal hazards, utilizing durable construction materials, implementing design standards that consider climate change impacts like heavier rainfall, sea level rise, and stronger storms, enhancing multi-modal connectivity, and constructing roads, bridges, and railway lines at suitable elevations to minimize the effects of flooding and rising sea levels are recommended.

Keywords: Environmental peculiarities, transportation infrastructure, salinity, water table and Lagos.

STUDY ON USE OF WASTE PLASTIC BOTTLES IN CONCRETE MIX AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE

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Abstract

Concrete is a globally accepted construction material in all types of civil engineering structures. It is obtained by mixing cementations materials, water, aggregate and sometimes admixtures in required proportions. The Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the main ingredients used to produce concrete and has no alternative in civil construction industry. waste plastic is non degradable, it must be recycled and reused. Among the waste material, plastic is the material that is major concern to the environmental effects. Based on economy and environmental conditions that we are using waste plastic bottles. In this study, a concrete mix of M20 (1:1.5:3) grade is taken as reference concrete used as control, while waste Plastic bottles is used to replace coarse aggregate by weight 0%,5%&10% for cubes. For fresh concrete workability in terms of slump cone and compaction factor are to be determined and compressive strength at 3,7 days and 28 days for hardened concrete are calculated. Results for different percentages are to be compared with control mix.

Keywords: Plastic bottles, Compressive strength, Concrete, OPC, Workability.

AFFORDABLE STRATEGY FOR USING LOCAL MATERIALS IN BUILDING:A CASE STUDY OF HOUSING THE URBAN POOR IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The rate of urbanization in Nigeria has witnessed tremendous increase in the last five decades. Census in the early Fifties showed that there were about 56 cities in the country and about 10.6 percent of the total population lived in these cities. This rose dramatically to 19.1 percent in 1963 and 24.5 percent in 1985 and still rising till today. Today, the national population is estimated to be about 200 million with the urban population constituting about 60 percent. The phenomenal rise in population, number and size of our cities over the past few years have manifested in the acute shortage of dwelling units which resulted in overcrowding, high rents, poor urban living conditions, and low infrastructure services and indeed high crime rates. Various programs have been implemented to address housing problem. Despite all these interventions, Nigeria's housing problems still remain intractable. The paper recognizes that what Nigerians need to survive the wounds of near-homelessness include good governance, increased access to land, credit, affordable housing and environmentally sound and serviced human settlements. The paper examines the national housing need and housing provision, major constrain in delivery of low cost housing in Nigeria and conclude by recommending locally produced building materials and intermediate technology which can reduce construction cost by about 60 percent as an affordable strategy for construction of low cost housing in Nigeria.

Keywords: Housing Need, Housing Provision, Housing Affordability, Population.

ALBRECHT DÜRER'İN ‘MAHŞERİN DÖRT ATLISI’ ADLI ESERİNİN SEMİYOTİK İNCELEMESİ

ALBRECHT DÜRER'S "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" SEMIOTIC EXAMINATION

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Özet

Bu araştırmada, Rönesans Dönemi'nin önemli temsilcilerinden Albrecht Dürer'in zamanın değerlerine ve ruhuna uygun olarak işlemiş olduğu “Mahşerin Dört Atlısı” adlı çalışmasının semiyotik incelemesi yapılmıştır. Çağlar boyunca popülaritesini koruyan bu çalışmanın göstergebilimsel olarak irdelenerek değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma, 39x 28 ebatlarındaki ahşap baskıyla yapılmış bir gravür çalışmasıdır. “Mahşerin dört atlısı” farklı dönemlerde farklı dinlerde, farklı sanatçılar tarafından ve farklı disiplinlerde vücut bulmuş, uzun zamandır güncelliğini ve popülaritesini muhafaza edebilen bir çalışmadır. Kimi düşünceye göre; doğada yer bulan dört elementi (ateş, su, toprak, hava) sembolize ederken kimine göre dört meleği, kimine göre dört yönü, kimine göre ise fetih, savaş, açlık ve ölümü temsil etmektedir. Bu araştırmada metafor olarak; savaş, fetih, açlık ve ölüm irdelenmiştir. Albrecht Dürer'in illüstrasyon şeklinde yapmış olduğu bu çalışma onbeş ahşap baskıdan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma konusu olan çalışma; dördüncü ahşap baskı çalışmasıdır. Bu illüstrasyonun bir parçasının araştırma konusu olmasının en önemli sebebi; Dürer'in ilk büyük illüstrasyon çalışması olmasıdır. Ortaçağ'da başedilemeyen hastalıklar ve büyük tahribatlı savaşlardan kaynaklı olarak, insanlarda “dünyanın sonunun geleceği” düşüncesi oldukça destek gören bir olguydu. Dolayısıyla insanlar bu tür konulara çok ilgi duyduğundan, Dürer'in bu illüstrasyonu çok rağbet görmüş ve ona zamanında iyi bir mebla kazandırmıştır. Birçok sanat disiplinin ilgisini üzerine çeken böylesi bir konunun plastik sanatlarda çeşitli tekniklerde işlenmiş olması, araştırmanın yapılmasını önemli kılmıştır. Araştırmada çalışmanın ana figürlerini oluşturan ve aynı zamanda İncil'de geçen” mahşerin dört atlısı”nın Hristiyanlık dinene göre neyi temsil ettiği, ve alımlamacıda hangi durum, olay ve şekilleri çağrıştırdığı üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu dört atlının her biri farklı metaforları temsil ettikleri görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmanın özellikle Hristiyan toplumunda, sanatın farklı kollarında, yorumlanması ve etkili bir şekilde anlamlandırılmasının, dinin toplumlar üzerinde ne kadar etkili olduğunun kısa bir özeti olarak değerlendirilebilir. Rönesans'ta kilisenin etkisini yitirmesine rağmen, sanatta dini konuların hala önemli bir yere sahip olduğu ve insanları etkilediği rahatlıkla görülebilir. Bu araştırma sanat eseri inceleme basamakları esas alınarak düzenlenmiş olup, birincil kaynak olarak çeşitli dökümanlardan faydalandığı için, araştırmanın yönteminde nitel araştırma tekniği yöntem olarak ta döküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Abstract

In this research, a semiotic analysis of the work of Albrecht Dürer, one of the important representatives of the Renaissance Period, entitled "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse", which was processed in accordance with the values and spirit of the time, was made. It is aimed to evaluate this study, which has maintained its popularity throughout the ages, by examining it semiotically. This work is an engraving work made with wood print in 39x28 dimensions. “The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse” is a work that has been embodied in different religions, different artists and different disciplines in different periods, and has been able to maintain its currency and popularity for a long time. According to some thoughts; While it symbolizes the four elements (fire, water, earth, air) found in nature, according to some, it represents the four angels, according to some, the four directions, and

according to others, it represents conquest, war, hunger and death. As a metaphor in this research; war, conquest, hunger and death are examined. This work, made by Albrecht Dürer in the form of illustration, consists of fifteen woodblock prints. The study that is the subject of research; It is the fourth woodcut work. The most important reason why a part of this illustration is the subject of research; It is Dürer's first major illustration work. In the Middle Ages, the idea of "the end of the world would come" was a highly supported phenomenon in people due to incurable diseases and devastating wars. Therefore, because people are very interested in such subjects, this illustration of Dürer was very popular and earned him a good amount of money in his time. The fact that such a subject, which attracts the attention of many art disciplines, has been processed in various techniques in plastic arts has made it important to conduct research. In the research, it is emphasized what the "four horsemen of the apocalypse", which is the main figure of the study and also mentioned in the Bible, represents according to the Christian religion, and what situations, events and shapes it evokes in the receptionist. Each of these four horsemen appears to represent different metaphors. As a result, this study can be considered as a brief summary of how effective religion is on societies, especially in the Christian society, in the different branches of art, and its interpretation and effective interpretation. Although the church lost its influence in the Renaissance, it can be easily seen that religious subjects still have an important place in art and affect people. This research has been organized on the basis of the steps of the examination of the work of art, and since various documents are used as the primary source, the qualitative research technique is used as the method of the research, and the document analysis method is used as the method.

Keywords: Albert Dürer, The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, Semiotic Study.

KÜLTÜREL KİMLİKLER VE İMKÂNSIZ KARŞILAŞMALAR; RESSAM MİHRİ MÜŞFİK İLE HAMAL ZARO AĞA

CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND IMPOSSIBLE ENCOUNTERS; PAINTER MİHRİ MÜŞFİK AND COOLİE ZARO AGHA

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Özet

Kültürel kimlik, bireylerin kendilerini milliyet, etnisite, ırk, cinsiyet ve inanç gibi farklı kültürel olgulardan oluşan belirli gruplar içinde tanımlamaları ve onlara ait olduklarını hissetmelerini ifade etmektedir. Bu araştırmada biri Türk ve ressam bir kadın olan Mihri Müşfik; diğeri ise Kürt ve hamal olan Zaro Ağa'nın, farklı konumlanmalara sahip bireyler olarak, sanatın temsili noktasında zorunlu bir araya gelmeleri olgusunu kültürel kimlik bağlamında inceleyecektir. Mihri Müşfik, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Tıbbiye Nazırlığı yapan bir babanın kızı olarak İstanbul'da doğmuştur. Müşfik, Osmanlıya yakın bir ailenin çocuğu olarak, daha ilk yıllardan itibaren özel müzik, edebiyat ve resim dersleri almıştır. İlerleyen yıllarda ise saray ressamı olarak çalışan İtalyan Ressam Fausto Zonaro, ona ilk akademik resim derslerini vermiştir. Zaro Ağa, 1774 yılında Bitlis'te doğmuş, Türkiye'nin en uzun yaşayan insanı (157 yıl) olarak ün salmış, yaşamını hamallık ve işçilik yaparak sürdürmüştür. 18. yüzyılda İstanbul'a göç eden Zaro Ağa, burada bir çok anıtsal binanın inşaatında çalışmış, İstanbul Hamal Topluluğu'nun idaresini yürütmüş ve yaşamının son günlerinde kapıcılık yapmıştır. Bu ikilinin yolları, 1914 yılında kurulan İnas Sanay-i Nefise Mektebi'nde (Kadın Güzel Sanatlar Okulu) kesişmiştir. Müşfik, okulun açılması için büyük bir mücadele vermiş ve bir dönem okulun müdürlüğünü yapmıştır. Okuldaki öğrencilerin model çalışması için de kararlı bir mücadele veren Müşfik, ancak yaşlı ve giyinik olması koşuluyla bir erkek için izin alabilmiştir. Bu kişi, o dönem henüz 100 yaşında bulunan Zaro Ağa'dır. Bu araştırma, iki aykırı yaşam ve iki farklı kültüre ait bireyin, sanat dolayımında karşılaşmasını kültürel kimlik ve modernleşme olgusu bağlamında tartışmaya açmakta ve incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mihri Müşfik, Zaro Ağa, Kültürel kimlik, Modernleşme, Sanat, İnas Sanay-i Nefise Mektebi

Abstract

Cultural identity refers to individuals' identification and feeling of belonging within certain groups consisting of different cultural phenomena such as nationality, ethnicity, race, gender and belief. In this research, Mihri Müşfik, one of whom is a Turkish and painter woman; the other will examine the fact that Zaro Agha, a Kurdish and porter, as individuals with different positions, has to come together to represent art in the context of cultural identity. Mihri Müşfik was born in Istanbul as the daughter of a father who was the Minister of Medicine in the Ottoman Empire. As the child of a family close to the Ottoman Empire, Müşfik took private music, literature and painting lessons from the very first years. In the following years, Italian painter Fausto Zonaro, who worked as a palace painter, gave his first academic painting lessons. Zaro Agha was born in Bitlis in 1774, became famous as the longest living person (157 years) in Turkey, and continued his life as a porter and a laborer. Zaro Agha, who immigrated to Istanbul in the 18th century, worked in the construction of many monumental buildings, ran the administration of the Istanbul Porter Community, and worked as a janitor in the last days of his life. The paths of these two crossed in İnas Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi (Women's Fine Arts School), which was founded in 1914. Müşfik, fought hard for the opening of the school and was the principal of

the school for a while. Müşfik, who also fought determinedly for the model work of the students at the school, was able to get permission for a man only on the condition that he was old and dressed. This person is Zaro Agha, who was only 100 years old at that time. This research aims to discuss and examine the encounter of two contradictory lives and individuals from two different cultures through art in the context of cultural identity and modernization.

Keywords: Mihri Müşfik, Zaro Agha, Cultural identity, Modernization, Art, İnas Sanay-i Nefise School

SANAT YAPITININ SOSYOLOJİK YORUMU; ÖMER ADİL'İN “KIZLAR ATÖLYESİ” RESMİ

SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF ARTWORK; ÖMER ADİL'S “GIRLS WORKSHOP” PAINTING

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Özet

Çağdaş Türk resim sanatı tarihinde kadınların bireysel bir imge olarak sanat eserlerine konu edilmesi Cumhuriyetin kuruluşu dönemine rastlamaktadır. Bu durum, aynı zamanda İkinci Meşrutiyet ile başlayan ve Cumhuriyet ile birlikte ilke olarak benimsenen modernleşme olgusu ile yakından ilgilidir. Cumhuriyetin kuruluşu sonrası ilk Türk resim öğretmeni olarak bilinen ressam ve eğitmeni Ömer Adil'in “Kızlar Atölyesi” adlı resim çalışması, kadın sorunu ve modernleşme olgusuna dair çarpıcı bir takım ipuçları sunmaktadır. İkinci Meşrutiyet öncesi, çarşafsız ve peçesiz kadınlar daha çok oturarak ve uzanmış vaziyette resmedilirken, ilk kez bu resimde kız öğrencileri bir sanat atölyesinde çalışırken betimlenmektedir. “Kızlar Atölyesi” resimi bu özelliğiyle, başarılı bir kadın temsili olmanın ötesinde, yeni kurulan Cumhuriyetin sosyolojik uzamı için de bir belge niteliği taşımaktadır. Araştırma, “Kızlar Atölyesi” resim çalışmasını sanat sosyolojisi bilimi alanının yaklaşımıyla ele alacaktır. Sanat Sosyolojisi, modern döneme özgü bir bilim dalı olarak, sanat olgusunu devimsel (dinamik) ve dural (statik) sosyoloji açısından ele alarak çözümlemektedir. Bu amaçla, sanat olgusunun toplumdaki yansımalarını, başlangıçtan günümüze kadar olan tarihçesini açıklamaya çalışmaktadır. Sanat eserinin üretildiği toplumla olan bağlantısı, belge ve bilgilerle araştırılıp ortaya konulmaktadır. “Kızlar Atölyesi” resimi, ülkemizde, kızların sanat eğitimi alması için 1914'de kurulan İnas Sanay-i Nefise Mektebi'nde (Kız Güzel Sanatlar Okulu) öğrenim gören öğrencilerin atölyede çalışmalarını temsil etmektedir. Resimi yapan Ömer Adil, aynı zamanda bu okulun ilk öğretmenlerindendir. Resim, bir yandan “resim yapan kızlar” imgesini kurarken, diğer yandan da kadınların tabulardan ve yasaklardan kurtularak ressam da olabileceği gerçekliğini doğal bir sanat ortamı içinde göstermektedir. Araştırma, hermeneutik (yorumbilgisel) yöntem ile resimi çözümleyerek, sosyolojik yaklaşımla toplumsal yaşam, sanat ve modernleşme olgusu üzerine düşünceler geliştirecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: “Kızlar Atölyesi”, Ömer Adil, Sanat Sosyolojisi, Resim, Sanat, Modernleşme

Abstract

In the history of contemporary Turkish painting, the subject of women as an individual image in works of art coincides with the establishment of the Republic. This situation is also closely related to the phenomenon of modernization, which started with the Second Constitutional Monarchy and adopted as a principle with the Republic. Painter and educator Ömer Adil's “Girls Workshop”, who is known as the first Turkish painting teacher after the foundation of the Republic, offers some striking clues about the women's problem and the phenomenon of modernization. While before the Second Constitutional Monarchy, women without purdah and veils were mostly depicted sitting and lying down, in this painting, female students are depicted working in an art workshop for the first time. With this feature, the painting “Girls Workshop”, beyond being a successful representation of women, is also a document for the sociological space of the newly established Republic. The research will deal with the painting "Girls Workshop" with the approach of the field of sociology of art. Art Sociology, as a branch of science specific to the modern period, analyzes the phenomenon of art by considering it in terms of dynamic and static sociology. For this purpose, it tries to explain the reflections of the

phenomenon of art in society and its history from the beginning to the present. The connection of the work of art with the society in which it is produced is researched and revealed with documents and information. The painting “Girls Workshop” represents the work of the students studying at İnas Sanay-i Nefise Mektebi (Girls Fine Arts School), which was established in 1914 for girls to receive art education in our country. Ömer Adil, who made the painting, is also one of the first teachers of this school. On the one hand, the painting establishes the image of “girls painting”, on the other hand, it shows the reality that women can become painters by getting rid of taboos and prohibitions in a natural art environment. The research will analyze painting with hermeneutic (hermeneutical) method and will develop ideas on social life, art and modernization with a sociological approach.

Keywords: “Girls Workshop”, Ömer Adil, Sociology of Art, Painting, Art, Modernization

CUMHURİYET’İN 100. YILINDA GELENEKSEL SANATLARIMIZDA COĞRAFI İŞARETİN ÖNEMİ ve MANİSA BEZİ ÖZELİNDE DEĞERLENDİRİMESİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SIGN OUR TRADITIONAL ARTS IN THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC AND ITS EVALUATION SPECIALLY OF MANISA CLOTH

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Özet

Küreselleşen dünyada, el emeğine dayalı bölgesel üretimler her geçen gün daha çok ilgi görmekte, buna paralel olarak da yöresel ürünlerin önemi öne çıkmakta ve bu ürünlerin korunması konusunda çalışmalar dikkati çekmektedir. Coğrafi işaret bu yasal düzenlemeler içerisinde etkisi en yüksek olanlardan birisi olmasının yanı sıra ülkemiz açısından da büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Coğrafi işaret ve geleneksel ürün adı tescili tek bir üreticinin haklarını değil, tescil belgesindeki şartlara uygun üretim yapan ve pazarlayanların tamamının haklarını korumaktadır. Çünkü tescil bölgesel ayırt edici özellik taşıdığı için bir kişinin ya da kurumun tekelinde yapılamaz. Bu nedenle aslına uygun hammadde, teknik ya da kullanıma yönelik üretiminin yapılması oldukça önemlidir. Ancak özellikle yaşam koşulları gereği üretilen ürünlerin kullanım alanına yeni öneriler de getirilebilir. Örneğin Manisa bezinde olduğu gibi eskiden Osmanlı döneminde donanma gemilerinde yelken bezi olarak kullanılırken artık günümüzde bu şekilde kullanımı mümkün değildir. Önemli olan temel özelliklerinin korunarak üretiminin farklı kullanıma yönelik (giysilik, ev tekstili v.b.) yapılmasıdır.

Osmanlı döneminde şehzade şehirlerinden biri olan Manisa’da üretilen Manisa bezi, Osmanlı donanmasına için dokunmuş olmasının dışında, şehzadelerin içlik olarak kullanımına yönelik de üretilmiştir. Sonraki yıllarda da üretimi devam etse de, 1960’lı yılların başında “Sümerbank Manisa Pamuklu Mensucat Fabrikası”nın kurulması ile seri üretim dönemi başlamış, bölgede Manisa bezi dokumacılığı ekonomik olarak önemini kaybetmiştir. Manisa Büyükşehir Belediyesi olarak yeniden aslına uygun özellikte Manisa Bezi dokuması üretimi için tescil çalışmalarına başlanmış, Türk Patent ve Marka Kurumuna başvurusu yapılmıştır. Böylece kültürel mirasımıza ışık tutacak dokuma kültürümüzün önemli bir örneği gelecek kuşaklara tanıtılmış olacak ve yaygın kullanımı sağlanacaktır. Bildiride bölgelere özgü üretimleri tescil yoluyla korumayı, yok olmalarını önlemeyi amaçlayan coğrafi işaret ve geleneksel ürün tescilinin önemi Manisa bezi özelinde ele alınacaktır. Bunun ile ilgili çalışmalar değerlendirilecek ve coğrafi işaretin önemi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Manisa bezi, coğrafi işaret, tescil belgesi

Abstract

In the globalized world, regional productions based on manual labor are gaining more attention every day, in parallel, the importance of local products is coming to the fore and studies on the protection of these products are attracting attention. In addition to being of great importance for our country, geographical indication is one of the most effective of these legal regulations.

Geographical indication and traditional product name registration does not protect the rights of a single manufacturer, but the rights of all those who produce and market in accordance with the conditions in the registration document. Because registration has a regional distinctive feature, it cannot be monopolized by a person or institution. For this reason, it is very important to make the production of original raw materials, technical or intended for use. However, new suggestions can also be introduced to the field of use of products produced especially in accordance with living conditions. For example, while it was used as a sailcloth on navy ships during the Ottoman period, as in the Manisa cloth, it is no longer possible to use it in this way today. The important thing is that its production is made for different uses (clothing, home textiles, etc.) while preserving its basic properties.

Manisa cloth, which was produced in Manisa, one of the cities of the princes during the Ottoman period, was produced for the use of princes as underwear, apart from being woven for the Ottoman navy. Although its production continued in the following years, the period of mass production began with the establishment of the “Sümerbank Manisa Cotton Mensucat Factory” in the early 1960s, and Manisa cloth weaving lost its economic importance in the region. As Manisa Metropolitan Municipality, registration studies have been started again for the production of Manisa Cloth weaving in accordance with the original characteristics, an application has been made to the Turkish Patent and Trademark Authority. Thus, an important example of our weaving culture that will shed light on our cultural heritage will be introduced to future generations and its widespread use will be ensured. In the declaration, the importance of geographical indication and traditional product registration, which aims to protect regional-specific productions through registration and prevent their extinction, will be discussed specifically in Manisa cloth. The studies related to this will be evaluated and the importance of the geographical indication will be emphasized.

Keywords: Manisa cloth, geographical indication, registration certificate

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON IMPROVING THE ACOUSTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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Abstract

This research presents a content analysis of postgraduate theses conducted in Turkey on improving the acoustic properties of musical instruments. The quality of musical instruments is generally evaluated based on their acoustic performance and playability levels. In the theses conducted in this field, alternative methods and suggestions are commonly presented to optimize the acoustic characteristics of musical instruments. The aim of this study is to examine the content of postgraduate theses that focus on enhancing the acoustic properties and sound quality of musical instruments and to highlight the significant findings. In accordance with this purpose, postgraduate theses indexed in the National Thesis Center of the Higher Education Council were examined based on specific criteria, and 25 theses that were deemed relevant to the study's objective were identified. This descriptive qualitative research employed content analysis on data obtained through document examination. The theses were analyzed under seven different themes, which can be listed as follows: thesis type, publication year, type of musical instrument studied, research type, research topic, data collection tool, and data analysis method. Frequencies and percentages of the findings obtained through content analysis were calculated and presented in tabular form. At the end of the research, it was observed that 80% of the theses conducted in Turkey on improving the acoustic properties of musical instruments were master's theses, and they have been written since the year 2002. The analyses revealed that there were theses focusing on various types of musical instruments, primarily the "baglama" (a traditional Turkish string instrument), and these theses made significant contributions to the enhancement of the acoustic properties of musical instruments. A notable observation was that a majority of researchers attempted to demonstrate the impact of a new design or the use of different materials on sound in their theses. The research has yielded significant findings indicating that modern techniques, such as the development of mathematical models for musical instruments and the application of acoustic simulations, are gradually emerging. Furthermore, the study discusses the potential and limitations of future research on improving the acoustic properties of musical instruments. Therefore, this research could serve as a guide in determining the direction of future investigations.

Keywords: Musical instruments, musical instrument acoustics, content analysis, postgraduate theses.

VAN/GÜRPINAR/HOŞAP KÜMBETLERİ (SARI SÜLEYMAN VE HASAN BEY) ONARIMI ÜZRİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A SURVEY ON RENOVATION FOR VAN/GÜRPINAR/HOŞAP CUPOLAS (SARI SÜLEYMAN
AND HASAN BEY)

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Özet

Tarihin en eski dönemlerinden beri doğu ile batı arasındaki geçit konumunda olan Hoşap yerleşimi Van ve çevresi ile birlikte Hasan Bey'in yönetiminde Mahmud-i Beyliği olarak Osmanlı Devleti'ne 1548 yılında katılmıştır. II. İran Seferi'nde Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'a tabi olan Hasan Bey'in Osmanlı'nın hizmetinde bulunması üzerine Mahmud-i toprakları kendisine Ocaklık ve Yurtluk olarak verilmiştir. Bu tarihten sonra Mahmud-i Beyler tarafından farklı dönemlerde, dini, askeri ve sivil mimari yapı örnekleri ile Hoşap yerleşimi donatılmıştır. Bu mimari yapılardan günümüze ulaşan başlıca yapılardan köprü, medreseler, kümbetler, mezarlık, kale, şehir surları, han vb. saymak mümkündür. Hoşap'ın girişinde Hasan Bey Medresesi'ne bitişik inşa edilen Hasan Bey Kümbeti ve Hoşap'ın güney yakasında engebeli bir alan üzerinde yer alan Sarı Süleyman Kümbeti inşa edildiği XVII. yüzyıl dönemin dini mimari özelliğindedir. Sarı Süleyman Kümbeti, tek katlı kare kaide üzerinde dıştan sekizgen, içten yuvarlak planlı üzeri ise sekizgen piramidal külahlı olarak planlanmıştır. Kümbetin sekizgen gövdesine kuzeyine kapı; doğu, güney ve batı bölümlerine ise pencereler yerleştirilmiştir. Hasan Bey Kümbeti, Hasan Bey Medresesi'nin güneybatı köşesinde mescit batı duvarına bitişik olarak sonradan inşa edilmiştir. Kare planlı kümbet içten kubbe dıştan sekizgen piramidal külah ile örtülüdür. Tek katlı olarak düzenlenmiş kümbete medrese içerisinde yer alan kapı ile girilmektedir. Kümbetin güney ve batı duvarlarına açılmış birer pencereyle kümbetin içerisi aydınlatılmıştır. Duvarların dış üç köşesinde çift yüzlü köşe pahları yer almaktadır. Kümbet, kare gövdede onikigen kasnağa geçiş üç köşede çift köşe pahları ve bu kuzeydoğu köşede kademelenme sağlanmıştır. Her iki kümbetin inşasında yöresel ince yonu kalker taş ve bağlayıcı malzeme olarak kireç harcı kullanılmıştır. Kümbetlerin iç bölümler sade dış beden yüzeyleri geometrik ve bitkisel süsleme örnekleri mevcuttur. 2009 yılına kadar oldukça tahrip olan kümbetlerin koruma projesi ve onarım çalışmaları 2009-11 yılları arasında Bitlis Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü tarafından yapılmıştır. 2011 yılından günümüze kadar medreseye herhangi bir işlev verilmediğinden yapının örtü sistemi ve beden duvarlarında hasarlar meydana gelmiştir. XVII. yüzyılın dini mimari özelliğinde inşa edilen her iki kümbet, bölge ve Anadolu kümbet mimari yapıları arasında önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Hoşap, Sarı Süleyman Kümbeti, Hasan Bey Kümbeti, Piramidal Külah, Onarım.

Summary

Gürpınar/Hoşap settlement, which has been the gateway between east and west since the earliest periods of history, joined the Ottoman Empire together with Van and its surroundings in 1548 as Mahmudî Beylik under the rule of Hasan Bey. II. Mahmudî lands were given to Hasan Bey, who was a subject to Suleiman the Magnificent in the Persian Campaign as Ocaklık and Yurtluk (freeholdership) upon his service to Ottomans. Hosap site was adorned with examples of religious, military and civil architectural structures in various periods by Mahmudî Beys from then on. It is possible to count bridges, madrassahs, cupolas, cemeteries, castles, city walls, inns, etc. that have survived till today among the architectural structures in Hoşap. The Hasan Bey Cupola, which was built adjacent to the Hasan Bey Madrassah at the gateway of Hoşap and Sarı Süleyman Cupola, which

is located on a rough area on the southern part of Hoşap are the religious architectural features of XVIIInd century, the period they were built. Sarı Süleyman Cupola was planned on a single-storey square base with an octagonal plan on outside and an octagonal conical pyramid on inside. A door was placed to the north of the Cupola's octagonal body and windows were put in the eastern, southern and western parts. Hasan Bey Cupola was built later in the southwest corner of the Hasan Bey Madrasah adjacent to the west wall of the masjid. The square planned cupola is covered with a dome inside and an octagonal pyramidal cone from the outside. The Cupola, which was arranged as a single storey, is entered through the door located in the madrassah. The interior of the Cupola was illuminated by windows opened to the Cupola's southern and western walls, as one each. In the construction of both Cupolas, local fine limestone and lime mortar were used as binding material. Inner sections of the Cupolas are simple and outer wall surfaces are decorated by geometric and floral ornamentation pattern samples. Conservation projects and repair works of the Cupolas, which were quite destroyed until 2009, were conducted by Bitlis Regional Directorate of Foundations between 2009 and 2011. Some damages have occurred on the building's roof system and walls because of any function not being designated to the madrasah since 2011. Both Cupolas which were built in the religious architectural feature of the XVIIInd century, have an important place among the regional and Anatolian Cupola architectural structures.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Hoşap, Sarı Süleyman Cupola, Hasan Bey Cupola, Pyramidal Cone, Renovation.

HAKKÂRİ/ŞEMDİNLİ NEHRİ (BAĞLAR) MEZARLIĞI ÇEVRE DÜZENLEME PROJESİ VE ONARIMI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A SURVEY ON LANDSCAPE PROJECT AND RENOVATION FOR HAKKÂRİ/ŞEMDİNLİ
NEHRİ (BAĞLAR) CEMETERY

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Özet

Hakkâri bölgesi konum ve stratejik yapısından dolayı tarih boyunca birçok uygarlığa ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Bölge Osmanlı Devleti yönetimine 1534'te Kanuni Sultan Süleyman döneminde girmiştir. Anadolu'nun güneydoğu köşesinde yüksek dağlar ve vadilerden oluşan Hakkâri Şemdinli Nehri Bölgesi kırsal ve dağınık yerleşime sahiptir. Bölgedeki fiziki ve zor koşullar mimari yapılaşma düzenli kentleşme olgusunun gerçekleşmesini engellemiştir. Şemdinli Bağlar Köyü'nün güneybatısındaki Nehri yerleşimi oldukça engebeli ormanlık içerisinde yer almaktadır. Nehri yerleşim alanında farklı dönemlerde inşa edilen kültür varlığı bulunmaktadır. Tarihi ve tescilli köy mezarlığı, yerleşim alanının kuzeybatısında oldukça dik ve engebeli bir alanda zemine kurulmuştur. Mezarlık alanının güneydoğusunda Kalet Sarayı kalıntıları ile günümüzde mesire alanı olarak hizmet veren günöbirlik tesisler, doğusunda ise yakın dönemde onarımı yapılan Kayme Sarayı yer almaktadır. Oldukça engebeli ve dik eğimli olan mezarlık alanının çevresi yakın dönemde inşa edilen moloz taş ve briket örgülü iptidai çevre duvarı ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Mezarlık içerisinde güney kuzey istikametinde oluşan yüksek kot farkı sonradan inşa edilen beton basamaklarla önce Seyit Abdullah Şemdinli Türbesi'ne daha sonra ise patika yol ile Hz. Seyit Taha mezarına ulaşılır. Yakın dönemde inşa edilen Seyit Abdullah Şemdinli Türbesi kare planlı moloz taş örgülü beden duvar üzeri kırma çatı ile örtüldür. Mezarlık içerisinde üç adet yakın dönemde mermerden inşa edilen şahideli mezarlar yer alır. Çevrili mezarlık alanın özellikle kuzeyde kesiminde çok sayıda mezar şahide taşları yer almaktadır. Mezarlık alanındaki mezar şahide taşların üzerinde çeşitli süslemeler bulunur. Mermer sandukalı bitişik iki mezardan en batıdaki mezar, Hz. Seyyid Taha'ya aittir. Tarihi mezarlığın çevre düzenleme çalışmaları Hakkâri Valiliği, Doğu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı ve Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Mimarlık Bölümü Restorasyon Anabilim Başkanlığı tarafından Nehri Bölgesi İnanç Turizmi Koridoru Projesi kapsamında 2016-17 yılları arasında tamamlanmıştır. Yapılan onarım çalışmaları genel olarak yeniden taş köprü yapımı, çevre ve mezarlık duvarının yapım ve onarımı, yaya yol yapımı ve tüm alanın peyzaj düzenlenmesi yer almaktadır. Mimarlık ve Sanat Tarihi açısından önem arz eden tescilli Nehri Mezarlığı günümüzde birçok yerli ve yabancı turist tarafından ziyaret edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Şemdinli Nehri (Bağlar) Mezarlığı, Seyit Abdullah Şemdin-i Türbesi, Çevre Düzenlenmesi, Taş Köprü, Onarım.

Abstract

Hakkari region had been home to many civilizations during the history because of its location and strategical nature. The region went under the rule of Ottoman Empire in 1534, by the Suleiman the Magnificent's reign. Hakkâri Şemdinli Nehri area has a rural and dispersed settlement as being formed of high mountains and valleys in the south-east corner of Anatolia. Tough physical circumstances in the area prevented the fact of realization of systematic urbanizing about architectural structure. Nehri settlement which is located at southwest of Şemdinli Bağlar Village is placed quite uneven woodland. There are cultural assets that have been built in various periods in the Nehri's settlement area.

Historical and registered village's graveyard is located at an area on quite sharp and uneven ground. There are Kalet Palace remnants and facilities which served as casual recreation area in the southeast and newly-renovated Kayme Palace in the eastern part of the graveyard area. Corral of the quite uneven and sloped graveyard area is surrounded by a recently-built rubble stone and briquette-mesh simple contour wall. High elevation difference which was formed in the north-south direction in the graveyard reaches Seyit Abdullah Şemdinli shrine first through concrete steps and then out to Hz. Seyit Taha Cemetery through a trail. Recently built Seyit Abdullah Şemdinli Shrine is covered with a hipped roof over a square-planned, rubblestone wall. There are three graves with newly erected headstones in the graveyard. There are many thombstones with headstones especially northern part of the graveyard corral. Headstones over the graves in graveyard ground have various kinds of decorations. Westernmost one of the two adjacent graves that have marble kerbs belong to Hz. Seyyid Taha. Landscape works of the historical graveyard have been completed between the years of 2016 and 2017 by Hakkâri Governorate, East Anatolia Development Agency and Directorate of Restoration Programme at Van Yüzüncü Yıl University's Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture in under the scope of Nehri FaithTourism Corridor Project. Renovation works are consisted of generally rebuilding stone bridge, landscaping and building and renovation of graveyard wall, building pedestrian curb and landscaping for the entire area. Registered Nehri graveyard that has been carrying weight with architecture and art history aspects is visited by many domestic and foreign tourists currently.

Keywords: Şemdinli Nehri (Bağlar) Cemetery, Seyit Abdullah Şemdini Shrine, Landscape, Stone Bridge, Renovation.

COMPARISON OF SEISMIC PARAMETERS IN PROVINCES AFFECTED BY 06 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES

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Abstract

Türkiye is located on a seismically active seismic belt and is a country where earthquakes are frequently experienced. Finally, after the pair of earthquakes centred in Pazarcık (Mw=7.7) - Elbistan (Mw=7.6) (Kahramanmaraş) on 06 February 2023, the excess of loss of life and property has clearly demonstrated the destructive character of the earthquakes. These two earthquakes, which were the disasters of the century for Türkiye and were independent of each other, occurred within a short interval of nine hours. The earthquake couple was felt in a very large region and showed much more effects especially in 11 provinces. Within the scope of this study, seismic parameters were obtained for 11 city centres that were affected much more by the earthquake. Seismic parameters are directly used in the design and evaluation of the earthquake hazard of any settlement and the structures under the influence of earthquakes. While obtaining seismic parameters, 1996-Earthquake Zones Map of Türkiye and 2018-Türkiye Earthquake Hazard Map were taken into consideration. Peak ground acceleration (PGA), peak ground velocity and design spectral acceleration coefficients were obtained separately for 11 different city centres. These obtained values were compared for the last two earthquake hazard maps. The obtained PGA values were also compared with the values measured in earthquakes. The earthquake intensity for all provinces was obtained by using the PGA-intensity relation suggested in the literature for Türkiye, taking into account the measured PGA values in earthquakes. The study tried to reveal the level of seismic parameter variation in 11 different provinces in the earthquake zone.

Keywords: Türkiye, Kahramanmaraş, earthquakes, seismic parameters

THE EFFECTS OF THE 6 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES IN PAZARCİK (KAHRAMANMARAŞ)

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Abstract

More than 50000 lives were lost in Türkiye as a result of two independent earthquakes, the epicentre of which was Kahramanmaraş on 06 February 2023. More deaths occurred after these earthquakes than the 1939 Erzincan earthquake, in which approximately 33,000 people lost their lives in the instrumental period in Türkiye. In addition to the size of both earthquakes and the region they affected, the short earthquake interval caused the loss of life and property to increase. The first earthquake occurred at 04:17 local time in Pazarcık (Kahramanmaraş), and the second earthquake occurred at 13:24 local time in Elbistan (Kahramanmaraş) epicentre. The fact that earthquakes with $M_w=7.7$ and $M_w=7.6$ were close to the surface, and that a large part of the existing building stock was not sufficiently resistant to earthquakes, directly affected the structural damages. The structures that were damaged at different levels as a result of the first earthquake caused a change in the damage levels as a result of the second earthquake. Earthquakes caused significant structural damage in 11 different provinces. The earthquake caused different levels of damage to the structures in different structural systems. Within the scope of this study, the effects of the first earthquake that occurred on 06 February 2023 in Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş province, which is the epicentre, were tried to be revealed. Different types of structural damage have been observed in terms of civil and earthquake engineering. Damages obtained as a result of field observations were examined within the framework of cause and effect. The study clearly reveals that it is a necessity to apply earthquake resistant building design principles with precision both in the design and implementation phases.

Keywords: Türkiye, Kahramanmaraş, earthquakes, Pazarcık

TERK EDİLMİŞ TARİHİ KİLİSE YAPILARININ TİYATRO YAPISI OLARAK YENİDEN KULLANIMINA BİR ÖNERİ: NİĞDE HAMAMLI (KİLİSESİ) TİYATROSU

A SUGGESTION FOR THE REUSE OF ABANDONED HISTORIC CHURCH BUILDINGS AS THEATER STRUCTURE: NIGDE HAMAMLI (CHURCH) THEATER

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Özet

Lozan antlaşması ile alınan karar doğrultusunda Türkiye-Yunanistan arasında gerçekleşen nüfus mübadelesi öncesinde yaşayan müslüman olmayan nüfus Niğde’de de inanç, kültür ve yaşam biçimlerini yansıtan mimari dokuya sahip yerleşimler oluşturmuşlardır. Bu yerleşimlere bir örnek olan Niğde Merkez İlçesindeki Hamamlı Mahallesi’nde kilise ve hamam yapısı başta olmak üzere geleneksel konutların bir kısmı günümüzde atıl durumda kalmıştır. Bu çalışmada korunma durumu, mimari ve teknik özellikleri de dikkate alınarak Hamamlı Kilise’sinin yeniden kullanımı irdelenmektedir. Nüfus mübadelesi ile göç eden kullanıcılarından sonra kilise olarak aktif şekilde kullanılmamıştır ve yapıya günümüzde de farklı bir işlev verilmemiştir. Çalışmada, bu yapının yerleşim ölçeğinden kent ölçeğine sağlayacağı kültürel ve ekonomik getiriler göz önüne alınarak yeniden kullanımına yönelik bir öneri geliştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın yöntemini yapının bulunduğu tarihi yerleşime ve yapıya dair literatür araştırması, alan çalışması (görsel analiz, kullanıcı davranışı gözlem, teknik analiz) temelli veri toplama ve verilerin değerlendirildiği sentez çalışması oluşturmaktadır. Toplanan verilerin değerlendirilmesi sonucunda Hamamlı Kilise’sinin yakın çevresi ile birlikte tiyatro yapısına dönüştürülmesine yönelik bir öneri getirilmiştir. Kilise binasının tiyatro salonu olarak kullanımında işlev uygunluğu ilişkisi, kısıtlılıkları, gereklilikleri değerlendirilmiştir. Önerilen işlevin toplumun her kesimine açık kamusal kullanım alanı olması istenmiştir. Aynı zamanda önerilen işlev, kültür turizmini destekleyebilecek potansiyele sahip yerleşimdeki mimari yapıları ve tiyatroyu aynı amaca hizmet edecek şekilde bir araya getirmektedir. Böylelikle yapının kullanıcı çeşitliliği olan aktif kullanımıyla ve sosyo-ekonomik getirisiyle kent yaşamına uyumu korumanın sürdürülebilir olmasını sağlayabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hamamlı Kilisesi, Niğde, tarihi kilise binası, tiyatro yapısı, yeniden kullanım

Abstract

In line with the decision taken with Treaty of Lausanne, the non-Muslim population living before the population exchange between Turkey and Greece created settlements with architectural texture reflecting their belief, culture and lifestyle in Nigde. In Hamamlı Neighborhood of Nigde Central District, which is an example of these settlements, some of the traditional houses, especially the church and bath structure, have remained idle today. In this study, the reuse of the Hamamlı Church is examined, taking into account its conservation status, architectural and technical features. It was not actively used as a church after its users migrated with the population exchange. In the study, a proposal has been developed for the reuse of this building, taking into account the cultural and economic benefits it will provide from the settlement scale to the city scale. The method of the study consists of literature research on the historical settlement and structure where the building is located,

data collection based on field study (visual analysis, user behavior observation, technical analysis) and a synthesis study in which the data was evaluated. As a result of the evaluation of the collected data, a proposal was made to transform the Hamamlı Church into a theater building together with its immediate surroundings. The relationship between function suitability, limitations and requirements in the use of the church building as a theater hall was evaluated. The proposed function has been requested to be a public use area open to all segments of the society. The proposed function brings together the architectural structures and theater in the settlement, which have the potential to support cultural tourism. Thus, with the active use of the building, which is the diversity of users, and with its socio-economic return, it will be able to ensure that the adaptation to urban life is sustainable.

Keywords: Hamamlı Church, Niğde, historical church binası, theater structure, reuse

ROOF-TERRACE GARDEN IN HIGH BUILDINGS WITH WIRE FUNCTION SUSTAINABLE LIVING AREAS: EXAMPLES OF SINGAPORE

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Abstract

Among the features of the hotel-function high-rise buildings in Singapore with roof-back gardens; It varies according to the location, climate, population of the building in which it is located, and according to the spatial organizations in the building, accommodation, service, ecological and sustainability features. Although the functional feature of high-rise buildings with hotel functions in the 20th century generally continued to function as a holiday or accommodation, with the 21st century, the development of technology, globalization, the geography of the users; It can also contain many other functions in line with the need/demand. It is seen that high-rise buildings with roof-terrace gardens with hotel function are preferred especially in the city centers of Singapore's densely populated big cities. Increasing population density, location, scenery, environment, transportation, green space, creating sustainable living spaces are important factors for users and the city in which they are located.

Apart from the accommodation or holiday functions, the high-rise buildings with hotel functions in Singapore also include living spaces under many sustainable titles such as many eating places, sports / activity areas, recreation areas, walking / resting areas in the roof-terrace gardens with green areas. contains. There are alternative physical, social and psychological opportunities for users in sustainable living spaces implemented within the tropical climate and vegetation. Alternative spaces can be created within the building by creating open, semi-open and closed spaces according to user profiles.

The aim of this study; It is the study of sustainable living spaces of high-rise buildings with roof-terrace gardens with hotel function in Singapore. The study was carried out using descriptive situation analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. Within the scope of the study, high-rise buildings with roof-terrace gardens with hotel function in Singapore were discussed.

Keywords: Hotel, Tall Buildings, Roof-terrace Gardens, Sustainability, Singapore

SUSTAINABILITY IN ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION FOR A MORE VIABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE: ANALYSIS OF THE TAJ MAHAL

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Abstract

Architectural conservation is an important area that concerns the preservation of symbolic buildings considered as cultural heritage in order to ensure cultural sustainability. However, that is not all that needs to be kept, but also the environment in which it was built. Thus, it is important to ensure that the environment in which this heritage is located does not harm it and the continuity of this conservation, which must be sustainable. But this is apparently not the case of the Taj Mahal which, due to the environment in which it was built, gradually undergoes degradation which results in the fact that the white marble changes color tending towards yellow or Green. Indeed, for some time, it is possible to see the degradation of one of the most important world heritages because of its environment which is detrimental to it. This pollution comes first from the Yamuna River which adjoins the Taj Mahal and which is heavily polluted since it dried up and this causes atmospheric pollution as well as corrosion of materials. Then there is the city which becomes very polluted due to the increase in population as well as the ejection into the atmosphere of several pollutants from industries. And thirdly, the lack of care of the building and its preservation. All this pollution damages this cultural heritage, which is nevertheless important for the world. To overcome this problem, conservation and preservation measures should be taken into consideration to repair the Taj Mahal and also protect it from other negative effects to ensure its sustainability.

Key Words: architectural conservation, sustainability, cultural sustainability, cultural heritage, Taj Mahal

SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION ON THE CULTURAL TOURISM IN GOBARAU MINARET

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Abstract

The use of sustainable architectural conservation in the context of cultural tourism is examined in this article, with the Gobarau Minaret as a case study. In order to achieve sustainable conservation, the research emphasizes the necessity of conserving authenticity, adopting adaptive reuse, applying energy-efficient measures, engaging the local community, and encouraging stakeholder engagement. Traditional building processes, repurposing for cultural tourism, and the use of sustainable materials all contribute to the preservation of the historical integrity of the Gobarau Minaret. To reduce the site's ecological effect, energy-efficient technology and environmental sustainability initiatives are employed. Community involvement is essential because it allows the local community to take responsibility of the preservation of the Gobarau Minaret. Involving the community in decision-making processes, knowledge exchange, and training programs instills pride and responsibility in the preservation of their cultural heritage. The socioeconomic benefits of sustainable architectural conservation are also highlighted, such as employment generation and economic growth. Collaboration is essential for successful conservation management among government agencies, historic groups, and the business sector. The article concludes by emphasizing the significance of Gobarau Minaret as a model for sustainable architectural conservation, showcasing how the integration of sustainable practices can preserve cultural heritage, promote tourism, and contribute to local development. This article provides insights and guidance for similar conservation efforts in other cultural heritage sites.

Keywords: sustainable architectural conservation, cultural tourism, Gobarau Minaret, adaptive reuse, community engagement, socio-economic benefits.

EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of Covid-19 on education system in Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was used for the study and 3 research questions were developed for the study as well. The sample for the study comprised of 400 students in Federal Polytechnic Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria, using stratified random sampling to obtain the sample for the study. A well-structured questionnaire was used to obtain the data, which was analyzed with frequency distribution, percentages, bar-charts, relative importance index (RII) and proportional odds logistic model. The result indicates that covid-19 have effect on education system in Nigeria, majority of the respondents agreed that covid-19 will affect the academic calendar of all institution in Nigeria, and that it will also leads to suspension of lectures and examinations. The result also shows that 91% of the respondents agree that there is a negative impact of covid-19 on education in Nigeria. The research also indicates the ways to control the spread of covid-19 in Nigeria. Its concluded that there should be public awareness to contain the spread of covid-19 across every states in Nigeria and also that institutions and government should make provisions for facemask and sanitizer so as to control the spread of covid-19 in Nigeria.

Keywords: Survey, Stratified Sampling, Utilized, Questionnaires, Logistic Model, Proportional Education, Respondent

THE EFFICACY OF VIRTUAL LABORATORIES ON EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF SCIENCES: SCHOOL MANAGER'S VIEW

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Abstract

Modernization and developments in technology are basic reasons for the transformation experience in the pedagogical methods of teaching and learning of sciences in the 21st century. Studies have found science laboratories to be quintessential for the effective teaching of science subjects. According to Adenmosun (2012), electronic laboratory is an effective tool for the teaching and learning of sciences and science oriented practical. Electronic or virtual laboratories (Virtual labs) simulate conventional science laboratories thereby exploiting the potentials offered by modern technology for technical interaction and direct manipulation of objects and related parameters. In other words, virtual labs are computer based and highly interactive. This paper is a descriptive survey on the concept of virtual labs and its importance. The paper also evaluates the application domain of virtual labs and highlighted some of the benefits of using the same spectrum in teaching and learning sciences and science oriented practical. For the purpose of collecting useful information for the paper write-up, questions were drafted and administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses gathered were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were given.

Keywords: Virtual Laboratories, Teaching and Learning Sciences, School Manager.

THE EFFECTIVE USE OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS

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Abstract

” The real miracle of technology may be its ability to eradicate former insuperable barriers challenged by persons with disabilities” (Simon, 1991).

The present study highlights the effect and maintenance of Assistive Technology (AT) in teaching students with special educational needs (SwSEs) in inclusive classroom settings. This paper was inscribed to picture the meaning, benefits, and reply why using assistive technology for SwSEs. AT is defined chiefly and contains any item that increases, preserves or recovers the capabilities of a SwSEs. In inclusive classrooms, AT has the potential to advance the functioning and presentation of SwSEs. AT is any device used to increase, preserve, or recover the functional abilities of SwSEs. By declining students’ dependency on others, AT can increase the likelihood of well-designed independence and increase the opportunity for inclusive education classroom setting. Inclusive education is an academic method that agrees with special educational needs students to enhance mainstream lessons with their peers. Including classroom settings can benefit many special-needs children with support and continuous association with AT. It is suggested that inclusive education is the main structure for SEs in their life, which has societal and educational features. It determined that there was a new perspective for assistive technology to enhance and remove academic difficulties faced by SwSEs. The study recommends that AT and IE offer valuable guidelines to educators who aim to use AT more effectively in IE. AT includes interrelated facilities that develop the functioning of SwSEs. One of the essential requirements for SwSEs to flourish is their access to AT. Here the author recommends some methods to overcome the challenges by improving abilities and means to revise the AT to be more flexible to supply the needs of SwSEs in an inclusive classroom setting.

Keywords: Assistive Technology, SwSEs, Inclusive Classroom, Technology.

CORPOREALITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN EXPRESSIVE AND COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The extensive presence in learning environments of Artificial Intelligence, now all-pervasive, represents one of the most obvious effects of its functionality with respect to the purposes of human beings. The theories of Paul Ekman (1972), doyen of American psychology, underlie the development of machine learning and computer vision algorithms that analyze the micro-expressions of our face by capturing the emotional tracing that determines our own behavior. The profound changes in society call for an innovative educational approach, and in assessing the emotional impact of a teaching practice, there could be deviations from the identification of curricular design goals and competencies reported in the 2012 National Directions (issued by DM 254/2012) regarding the expressive recognition of one's emotions and the empowerment of autonomy with respect to one's own needs. On the other hand, the questions at the level of ethics, privacy, violation of rights, security, bias and discrimination, aim to reconfigure the paradigm of inter-subjective relationship and communication; in future projection, a revolution is expected concerning the level of personalization and "humanization" of digital experiences, ensuring the educational validity of the results. This paper aims to propose a theoretical-practical framework for assessing the emotional dimension, as well as bodily expression during moments of educational interaction, by means of AI technical devices, with the purpose of identifying inclusive strategies of teaching practices in line with the hypothesis that one of the factors of perspective change is precisely the creative expression of emotional states and modes of interactions.

Keywords: Education; Corporeality; Emotion; Language; Artificial Intelligence.

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN THE ELT CURRICULA: A CASE STUDY OF NEPALI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

This "Student Perceptions on the Subject of Translation Studies in the ELT curricula: A Case Study of Nepali University Students" was conducted to locate and analyze the perception of Nepali University students on the importance of learning translation studies as part of their studies in English literature and language. Both primary sources of data as well as the secondary sources are used in this study. The researcher purposively selected 50 students from the English major stream from Mahendra Multiple Campus, Nepalgunj, using a not random judgmental sampling procedure. They were given questionnaires for the collection of primary data. This study revealed that majority of the students found the translation course useful on the assumption that it develops second language skills, specially related to vocabulary and provides them with skills to face the challenges involved in transferring texts from their mother tongue to second language (English) with greater accuracy. Likewise, the majority of the students responded that it was a practical subject in their career development.

Keywords: course, source language, target language, translation

THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: IN SEARCH OF SPECIFIC LOCAL CONTENTS

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Abstract

This literature review explores the importance of specific local content in the teaching of geography. Geography is the study of the physical characteristics of the Earth, human societies, and the relationships between them. While geography education has traditionally focused on global and regional concepts, there is growing recognition of the importance of incorporating local content into the curriculum. The purpose of this overview is to provide an overview of the current state of knowledge on the benefits and effects of integrating local content into geography curricula. Research shows that incorporating local content into geography lessons can foster a deeper understanding of geographic concepts and enhance students' sense of place and identity. Local content also allows for the exploration of different perspectives and traditions, promoting inclusivity and cultural appreciation in the classroom. By understanding local landscapes, ecosystems and socioeconomic dynamics, students are better equipped to address local challenges and contribute to sustainable development. However, integrating local content into geography lessons also presents challenges. Teachers may have difficulty finding appropriate resources and materials that reflect local conditions. Furthermore, balancing local content with broader global concepts requires careful lesson planning to ensure a comprehensive and balanced approach to teaching geography. Finally, this literature review highlights the importance of incorporating specific local content into the teaching of geography. This enables students to develop a deeper understanding of geographic concepts, develop a sense of place and identity, and become active participants in their communities. Efforts should be made to support teachers' access to relevant resources and encourage the integration of local content into the wider curriculum framework. Further research is needed to explore effective strategies for incorporating local content into geography curricula and to assess its long-term effects on students' knowledge and attitudes about geography.

Keywords: BNCC. Teaching of geography. Geographic concepts.

THE FEMININE: BETWEEN THE AESTHETIC MARKET AND IMPOSSIBLE BEAUTY

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Abstract

This literature review explores the interrelated themes of femininity, false beauty standards, the cosmetics market, and women's emotional distress. The study is based on the theoretical foundations of Wolff and Theodor Adorno. The purpose of this study was to critically analyze how social norms and the commercialization of beauty perpetuate women's emotional pain. Reviewing a wide range of scholarly writing and empirical research, this review highlights the ubiquitous influence of media, advertising, and popular culture in shaping unrealistic ideals of beauty. Not only do these constructed ideals objectify women, but they also create a culture of comparison and self-doubt that has major consequences for women's mental health. The research sheds light on how the cosmetics industry exploits these false beauty standards to promote products and processes that promise to improve women's appearance and meet societal expectations. However, these attempts to attain an idealized beauty often result in negative body image, low self-esteem, and psychological distress. This study exposes the mechanisms through which the dominant culture perpetuates these harmful beauty norms. It underscores the role of consumerism, mass media, and the proliferation of digitally altered images in constructing and reinforcing unattainable beauty ideals. The findings of this review emphasize the urgent need for societal and individual awareness to challenge and redefine conventional beauty standards. It calls for a collective effort to promote body positivity, self-acceptance, and inclusivity, aiming to alleviate the emotional burden placed on women by false beauty standards and the commercialization of their appearance.

Keywords: Femininity. False beauty standards. Emotional distress.

ETHICAL-MORAL ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGY IN SAINT AUGUSTINE

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Abstract

This literature review explores the moral foundations of an education based on St. Augustine's principles. Based on a comprehensive analysis of relevant scholarly works, this study explores the main principles of Augustinian philosophy and their implications for educational practice. St. Augustine was a prominent figure in Christian theology, emphasizing the importance of moral development and the pursuit of virtue in education. His teachings emphasize the importance of developing a deep understanding of self, acknowledging the inherently fallen nature of human beings, and seeking divine grace for moral transformation. Through a thorough examination of Augustine's writings, this study identifies core elements of his educational philosophy. It emphasizes the concept of self-knowledge as an important aspect of moral growth and encourages individuals to reflect on their own thoughts, desires and actions in order to develop a sense of personal responsibility and responsibility. In addition, this review sets out Augustine's understanding of the role of teachers and mentors in promoting moral development. It examines the importance he places on teachers as guides, role models, and facilitators of students' moral development, and emphasizes the importance of shaping virtuous behavior and instilling a sense of moral purpose. The findings of this review demonstrate the continuing relevance of Augustine's moral teachings in the contemporary educational context. By incorporating its principles into educational practice, educators can create an environment that encourages introspection, moral reflection, and fosters virtues such as humility, compassion, and self-control. This research advocates for the incorporation of Augustinian moral foundations into curriculum and teaching methods. By adopting these principles, educational institutions can encourage character building, ethical decision-making, and the holistic development of students.

Keywords: moral education, Saint Augustine, virtue ethics, self-knowledge, moral development.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND THE BRAIN: IMPACTS ON MEMORY AND ATTENTIONAL CAPACITIES

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Abstract

With a specific focus on attention and memory, this literature review aims to provide an overview of the current state of knowledge regarding the effects of physical exercise on the brain. Recent research has highlighted the positive impact of physical exercise on cognitive functions, in addition to its well-known benefits for physical health. Through various studies, exercise has been found to improve attentional control, attentional switching, and selective attention. Physical exercise has been discovered to have positive effects on memory function in addition to attention. These improvements can be attributed to the release of neurochemicals like dopamine, norepinephrine, and endorphins. These particular neurochemicals are well-known for their roles in regulating attention. The positive effects that physical exercise has on attention and memory abilities have been linked through research. These findings have important implications for various groups of people, such as those with ADHD, older adults at risk for cognitive decline, and students looking to improve their academic performance. By incorporating regular exercise into daily routines or utilizing exercise interventions, attention and memory can be enhanced. In summary, the current literature strongly supports the idea that physical exercise has a positive impact on attention and memory. The underlying mechanisms involve neurochemical changes, increased neurogenesis, and improved synaptic plasticity. Further research is needed to elucidate the optimal exercise parameters (e.g., duration, intensity, type) for maximizing cognitive benefits. Nonetheless, the evidence presented in this review underscores the potential of physical exercise as a non-pharmacological intervention to enhance cognitive function and improve brain health.

Keywords: Neuroeducation. Memory. Attentional Capacities.

ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL CONTENTS

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on incorporating audiovisual content into university teaching methods to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes. This study explores the concept of student audiovisual self-production to empower students in the creation of educational content for their own learning and for sharing with their peers. The aim of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of student-led audiovisual production in university teaching environments and its impact on student learning experiences.

The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative inquiry. A sample of university students has participated in the research, undertaking audiovisual self-production projects as part of their coursework. The students have been guided through the process of planning, editing, and evaluating their productions. Quantitative measures, such as surveys, will be used to assess changes in student engagement, self-efficacy, and learning outcomes. Additionally, qualitative methods, including interviews and focus groups, have been employed to explore student perceptions, experiences, and challenges encountered during the process.

The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable insights into the benefits and limitations of incorporating student audiovisual self-production into university teaching. It is anticipated that this approach will enhance student motivation, critical thinking skills, collaborative abilities, and creativity. Furthermore, the study will shed light on the potential challenges students may face, such as technological barriers, time management, and the need for guidance and support from instructors. The research outcomes will inform pedagogical practices and provide recommendations for effectively integrating student audiovisual self-production into university curricula.

Keywords: audiovisual content, university teaching, student engagement, learning outcomes, mixed methods.

NEW HORIZONS IN PSORIASIS MANAGEMENT: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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Abstract:

Background A growing body of evidence highlights that intestinal dysbiosis is associated with the development of psoriasis. The gut-skin axis is the novel concept of the interaction between skin diseases and microbiome through inflammatory mediators, metabolites and the intestinal barrier. The gut microbiome affects skin homeostasis through its influence on the signaling pathways that coordinate epidermal differentiation.

The objective of this study was to synthesize current data on the Deniplant natural modulator of the gut microbiome in patients with psoriasis.

Materials and methods All studies confirmed the association of psoriasis and gut microbiota dysbiosis. We describe the recent advances regarding the interplay between gut microbiota and the skin. Thus, the microbiome can be considered an effective therapeutic target for treating this disorder.

Results This presentation provides a detailed and comprehensive systematic study regarding gut microbiome in patients with psoriasis. These results are supported by clinical observations based on a case serie showing improvement in psoriatic skin lesions after Deniplant natural modulator. It is still not clear whether psoriasis is an effect or a cause of the observed disbalance between beneficial and pathogenic microbes. In this context, the study provides very interesting results, showing significantly greater changes in the gut microbiome of patients with psoriasis treated Deniplant natural modulator

Conclusion There is a significant association between alterations in gut microbial composition and psoriasis. Intestinal dysbiosis is a state of imbalanced gut microbiome that eventually has a negative impact on skin function and integrity. Deniplant natural modulator is a potential therapeutic strategy in patients with psoriasis

Keywords: dysbiosis, microbiome, psoriasis, gut-skin axis, gut barrier, Deniplant natural modulator

**A STUDY ON THE HIBERNATION PERIOD OF SUMMER AND WINTER FORM OF
*THAUMETOPOEA PITYOCAMPA***

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Abstract:

In the present work the survival of summer and winter form of pine processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea pityocampa*) during the hibernation period and the influence of its factors are studied. The development of 1224 individuals was followed, of which 708 individuals of the summer form found in the ground (224 hibernating larvae and 484 cocoons) and 516 larvae of the winter form (taken from processions). The investigation was carried out under laboratory conditions at room temperature and natural light. In the winter form, an average higher parasitism rate by Tachinidae was observed-10.5% against 0.6% in the summer one. At the same time, in the summer form the mortality caused by entomopathogenic fungi was much higher-av. 35% against 1% in the winter form. In both phenological forms, the mortality caused by unknown factors (av. 10.7%) was low, as well as the number of unemerged pupae (av. 5.3%).

Keywords: Study, Form, Summer

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL MARKETING TOOLS IN AGRITOURISM

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Abstract

Globalization processes contribute to expanding the capabilities of national economic systems to attract customers from different countries of the world. The development of technologies and the optimization of logistics systems make it possible to create qualitatively new products on the tourist market. Agritourism is an important direction in modern conditions, which creates prerequisites for optimizing the functioning of agricultural enterprises thanks to the provision of specific services to tourists from different countries of the world. Local producers in the conditions of digitalization get opportunities to integrate into the global tourism market and attract users from different regions of the world. To achieve the set goals, it is advisable to use modern digital marketing tools that make it possible to identify the target audience on the Internet and establish close communications in the long term. Agricultural enterprises have the opportunity to create unique products for foreign tourists and stimulate interest in regional products through the distribution of specialized content. Posting video and photo content with regional dishes, sights, cultural and historical traditions on social networks allows for the formation of demand for relevant tourist products. Gastronomic tours, thanks to the implementation of effective marketing strategies, enable local companies to increase not only the volume of products sold, but also to develop regional infrastructure due to the various needs of tourists (hotels, entertainment, car rental, etc.). In today's environment, local companies have the opportunity to influence potential customers in the digital environment thanks to successful positioning and relevant content, using relatively small amounts of money to implement marketing campaigns. To achieve effective results in the process of implementing digital marketing strategies, it is possible to use specialized software products with integrated artificial intelligence, which, based on large arrays of information, identifies hidden relationships and allows developing optimal solutions in the field of agritourism.

Keywords: big data, communications, segmentation, target audience, digital marketing, artificial intelligence.

STUDY ON FLIGHT OF THE SUMMER AND WINTER FORM OF PINE PROCESSIONARY MOTH

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Abstract:

In present work, the flight dynamic of the summer and winter form of *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* was studied. The experiment was conducted under laboratory conditions (room temperature and natural lighting). A bimodal and even a trimodal distribution of flight over time with multiple peaks has been found. Our preliminary results show a lack of dependence of multimodal flight distribution with temperature fluctuations in the study area. The statement, that the flight of the winter form begins around the date of the summer solstice (21.06.2021) is confirmed, and their flight period coincides with the hottest time of the year (June and July). Conversely, the flight of the summer form begins a month earlier (May-June) and precedes the hottest time of the year.

Keywords: Flight, summer, moth

LEGAL REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL CONCESSIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

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Abstract

In a world where agriculture and rural development play a key role for food security and economic development, agricultural concessions have emerged as an important instrument in the organization of agricultural activity. These complex agreements are the means by which state or private institutions grant rights and permission to agricultural entities to use and develop agricultural land for a certain period.

We define the term "agricultural concessions" as a contractual agreement between state or private institutions and agricultural entities, where the first grants the right to manage and use the agricultural land of the second entity for a certain period of time. In these agreements, the first subject can grant permits, authorizations or other rights to use and develop agricultural land, while the second subject is obliged to fulfill the obligations defined in the contract.

This paper aims to deepen the meaning and implications of rights in agricultural concessions, exploring the challenges and issues affecting the rights of owners, workers and farmers in these relationships. At the same time, this paper analyzes the role of contracts and legal relations related to agricultural concessions, building a clear overview of the legal aspects of this field.

Different situations of agricultural concessions will then be explored, including aspects of contracts, legal regulation and interaction between the parties involved. In this way, the paper aims to make a contribution to improving information and awareness on rights in agricultural concessions, serving as an important resource for the development of policies and practices in this field.

Keywords: agricultural concessions, rights, owners, workers, farmers, contracts, relations.

ANIMAL BREEDERS KNOWLEDGE IN TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract

Climate change brings challenges to livestock production, such as the need to adapt to newly climatic changes and pressure to decrease greenhouse emissions. Recently, numerous countries have recognized data platforms regarding the adverse effects of climate changes on livestock productivity. However, animal breeders are often far from the update knowledge about this climate change. Thus, improving the breeders Knowledge towered how the climate change effecting on the animal productivity, and reproductively are critical for sustainability the productivity of livestock. In this paper, we will highlight about the most important effects of climate change on animal, and the breeder can avoid these adverse effects and method to mitigation and adaptation. This program could improve the level of constructive hope and that overall climate change information for animal breeder to avoid the heat wave effects on their animals during the upcoming years.

Keywords: climate change, breeder, Knowledge, mitigation

APPLICATION OF THE NOISE ANALYSIS METHOD TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF CROPS FOR THE ECONOMIC AND CONSUMER COMPONENT

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Abstract

Today the analysis of noise signals of various measuring devices finds the widest application from electronics to biology.

Qualitative analysis of the composition of soil, water and ground using a new approach based on a comparative analysis of fluctuations will solve two classes of problems: economic (increasing the sowing of only high-quality feed and grain will reduce the costs of entrepreneurs, which will increase the supply of goods and consumer (consumers will be more satisfied with the quality of goods, which will increase the demand for goods). Compliance with the balance of supply and demand in the market ensures its stable functioning.

With this approach, there is a problem of choosing a reference sample with which the test sowing will be compared. As this element, it is advisable to take a sample grown under ideal conditions. In addition, it is important to determine which biological parameters are subject to analysis, since the accuracy of their production will also affect the final result.

The uniqueness of the proposed approach lies in the possibility of its application to solve a wide class of problems in various spheres of human activity with a high degree of accuracy.

Key words: noise analysis method, compound feed, agricultural industry, technical condition

ARE ISSR MARKERS EFFICIENT TO INVESTIGATE THE GENETIC DIVERSITY AND THE VARIATION ACCORDING TO THE MOUNTAIN RANGE, MOUNTAIN VERSANT TYPE AND ALTITUDE AMONG NATURAL POPULATIONS OF *EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA* O.BERG IN MOROCCO?

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Abstract

To evaluate the genetic diversity of *Euphorbia resinifera* O. Berg using ISSR markers. 12 natural populations were chosen from its geographical area of and analysed. Using 14 ISSRs primers generated 101 polymorphic bands corresponding to a percentage of polymorphism nearly 80%. This high percentage of polymorphism suggests that there is an important genetic diversity in this melliferous and medicinal species in Morocco. While the mean of I and Ht indicates that there is a high genetic diversity in this species. Thus, the high values of PIC and Rp parameters show that the ISSR primers are very informative and effective to analyse the genetic diversity of *E. resinifera*. The results of the AMOVA showed that the high degree of variability is present within population. The high value of FST suggest that the studied populations are highly differentiated in agreement with very limited gene flow between each population. Additionally, the genetic structuring of populations into two groups obtained from UPGMA and Structure analysis revealed a dependence on the geographical origin of the populations. The data obtained will be useful to define conservation strategies and improvement programs of this melliferous and medicinal species.

Key words: *Euphorbia resinifera*; genetic diversity; medicinal; ISSR; polymorphism; Morocco

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF *Adansonia digitata* LEAF AND STEM AGAINST SOME CLINICAL ISOLATES OF *Escherichia coli* AND *Staphylococcus aureus*.

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Abstract

Adansonia digitata has multi-purpose uses and every part of the plant is reported to be useful. This study was carried out to investigate the antimicrobial activity of (*Adansonia digitata*) Leaf and Stem against clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Result on phytochemical screening showed the presence of alkaloids, tannins, saponin and cardiac glycosides for aqueous extract while using ethanol extract, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenol, tannins, terpenoid, steroids, cardiac glycoside, and anthraquinones were present in the *Adansonia digitata* Leaf and stem extract. Result on susceptibility test indicates that bacteria to the active fractions showed that the leaf and stem of *Adansonia digitata* has antimicrobial activity against the test isolates and the zone of inhibition increased with increase in concentration of the test extracts. The findings also revealed that the two bacteria *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were more susceptible on ethanolic extract than aqueous extract indicating the highest zones of inhibition on ethanolic extraction ranging from 16.6±0.1 to 5.5±0.1 for *E. coli* and 21.2±0.1 to 10.1±0.1 for *S. aureus*. In the aqueous extract, the organism had zones of inhibition of 14.6±0.1 to 5.5±0.1 for *E. coli* and 20.2±0.1 to 11.1±0.1 for *S. aureus* respectively. The MIC and MBC inhibitions were observed between 25mg/ml and 50mg/ml concentrations of the extract for aqueous and ethanolic extracts. In conclusion, the results obtained indicated the presence of phytochemical constituents of the plant could be responsible for the antimicrobial properties of *Adansonia digitata* plant.

Keywords: antibacterial susceptibility, Baobab, phytochemical screening, MBC, MIC.

GROWTH PARAMETERS OF TWO TROPICAL GRASSES AS INFLUENCED BY MANURE TYPE

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Abstract

The experiment was carried out to evaluate the growth parameters of two tropical grasses as influenced by manure type. The experiment was laid out in 3 x 2 factorial arrangement in a split-plot design which consist of three (3) manure types (Poultry dropping, Swine manure and Control (i.e no manure) and two (2) grass types (Panicum maximum (Local) and Andropogon tectorum). The result shows that there was significant difference ($P < 0.05$) on plant height, leaf length and leaf width of two tropical grasses has affected by manure types except plant height at 4weeks. Grasses fertilized with swine manure recorded the highest plant height at 6weeks (96.33cm) and 8weeks (145.83cm) while the unfertilized grasses recorded the least value at 6weeks (81.70cm) and 8weeks (116.87cm). Also there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) on plant height, leaf length and leaf width of grasses as affected by manure type except leaf length recorded highest at 4weeks (33.48cm) in Andropogon tectorum. And leaf width recorded the highest value (3.22cm) at 8weeks in Andropogon tectorum. Panicum maximum fertilized with swine manure recorded the highest leaf number at 4weeks (5.47), 6weeks (6.73) and 8weeks (8.00) while the least was observed in unfertilized Andropogon tectorum at 4, 6 and 8weeks (3.27, 4.60 and 6.13). A. tectorum fertilized with poultry dropping recorded the highest stem girth at 4weeks (2.49mm) and P. maximum fertilized with swine manure at 8weeks (3.02mm) while the least was observed in P. maximum fertilized with swine manure at 4weeks (1.92mm), A. tectorum at 8weeks (2.25mm). P. maximum fertilized with swine manure recorded the highest number of tillers at 8weeks (6.93) and the least was observed in unfertilized P. maximum at 8weeks (3.47).

Keywords: growth, maximum, weeks

DEVELOPING A DIGITAL ENTERPRISE BASED ON A MULTICHANNEL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SOLUTION

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Abstract:

Developing a digital enterprise based on a multichannel business management solution is a trend in optimizing business processes, enabling businesses to accelerate their digital transformation and enhance their competitiveness. With a multichannel business management solution, enterprises can expand their customer reach through multiple sales channels, eliminating the constraints of physical space. This research article examines the business operations of enterprises in the context of digital transformation, encompassing diverse forms such as online stores, brick-and-mortar stores, online marketplaces, social media, and other e-commerce platforms. This helps increase opportunities to reach different customer segments and expand the potential market. Through surveys, analysis, and modeling, the article highlights the benefits of the solution, enabling businesses to provide a seamless and consistent shopping experience across different channels. Customers can choose to purchase products and services through various channels while still receiving a unified and high-quality experience. This helps create customer satisfaction and attract the loyalty of potential customers. The article proposes that a multichannel business management solution optimizes resource management, including inventory management, order management, and logistics. By integrating various processes and management systems into a single platform, businesses can save time and effort, while minimizing errors and unnecessary costs.

Keywords: Digital economy, big data, sharing economy, digital transformation, multichannel business.

JEL Codes: M10, M11, M21

RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTED VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN RECREATING RURAL TOURISM SCENES TO SERVE LOCAL TOURISM ACTIVITIES.

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Abstract:

The global scale impact of the Covid-19 pandemic necessitated significant restrictions on mobility, prohibiting large gatherings, and even enforcing localized lockdowns, thereby preventing individuals, despite their favorable health and financial conditions, from accessing tourism destinations. Despite possessing modern technology and the ability to afford applications (Apps) for "online experiential tourism," people had to adapt by working remotely. Alongside maintaining work continuity through online means, individuals also have other essential needs for entertainment, travel, and interaction with the world around them, including exploring beautiful destinations, particularly those of natural and cultural heritage. Vietnam, a country known for its stunning landscapes, majestic mountains, and rich countryside scenes, offers ample opportunities for diverse tourism activities. This research article focuses on the application of augmented virtual reality technology to recreate rural tourism scenes, catering to local tourism activities. It analyzes the characteristics of rural tourism, one of the emerging forms of tourism in certain Vietnamese villages. Through such tours, visitors can immerse themselves in the rural scenery, experiencing and embodying the local culture to gain insights into the lives of rural communities. The article proposes solutions for developing rural tourism in Vietnam, aiming to provide visitors with a fresh and distinct experience, diverging from the conventional confines of staying in hotels or engaging in bustling entertainment venues. Consequently, small and medium-sized technology enterprises can collaborate with domestic and international tourism businesses to create Apps for adventure tourism, allowing users to embark on virtual tours and experience driving through breathtaking natural landscapes and wild scenery, thus providing new experiences for tourists.

Keywords: 3D technology, augmented virtual reality, rural tourism, digital transformation, business effectiveness.

ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY PARLIAMENT'S ROLE IN KOSOVO'S BUDGET PROCEDURE

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of the Parliament in ensuring accountability and transparency in Kosovo's budget procedure. The budget procedure is a critical element of public governance, and the effective involvement of the Parliament in this procedure is vital for ensuring the responsible use of public funds and promoting democratic principles.

The study's findings highlight the importance of an active and engaged Parliament in budgetary matters. A thorough analysis of Kosovo's budget procedure reveals several key areas where the parliament's involvement can enhance accountability and transparency. These include the formulation of the budget, the scrutiny of budget proposals, the approval procedure, and the monitoring and evaluation of budget implementation.

The research underscores that an accountable and transparent budget procedure can lead to improved public trust, efficient resource allocation, and effective governance. By actively engaging in budgetary matters, the parliament can act as a check on the executive, promote citizen participation, and foster informed decision-making.

The relevance of this study lies in its contribution to the ongoing discussions on good governance and the role of Parliaments in budget procedure. The findings provide valuable insights and recommendations for policymakers, legislators, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders involved in public financial management. Implementing the study's recommendations can help strengthen accountability and transparency in Kosovo's budget procedure, ultimately leading to more effective and responsible use of public funds and enhancing democratic governance in the country.

Keywords: public revenues, public expenditures, democratic governance, financial decision-making, budget control

BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
CASE STUDY WITH BUSINESS IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

Concepts of ethical behavior and corporate social responsibility have come to this point in recent years in both developed and developing countries as a result of a growing sense of corporate wrongdoing. Business ethics is a relatively new discipline but with a great importance. In the history of business development, one of the most important organizational innovations is considered to be the corporation or trading company. As we know, we have many organizational forms of businesses and the corporation differs from other forms based on several features: from the organizational separation between ownership and management and from the legal limitation of the owners' liability to the amount of capital invested in the corporation. With the growth of financial markets, the growth and development of corporations has been encouraged. The topic taken in the study is an important issue researched to understand more deeply the role and the ethical responsibility that corporations have in the business of the contemporary time that is developing now.

This paper superficially deals with the basic issues on the Ethical Responsibility of Corporations in contemporary business as well as the role that ethical principles have in corporations. As a case study, the ethical responsibilities of private businesses in Kosovo have been addressed and more widely researched through an online questionnaire. Corporate ethical responsibility is currently one of the most discussed topics by businesspeople and researchers. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature regarding the role and responsibilities of corporations in contemporary business. The paper aims to analyze the role of corporations and to explain the responsibilities and function that these corporations have in contemporary business.

This issue is considered delicate because no matter how much a business or a corporation has a high level of awareness, it is very important that their activity towards stakeholders is within the norms drawn up by the ethical codes of that corporation. At the end of the paper are the conclusions reached during the research conducted by analyzing the statistical facts and various discussions about the issues of ethical responsibility of corporations and their roles in business.

Key words: business ethics, corporate social responsibility, ethical standards, ethical framework

RETAIL STRATEGY MIX AND PROFITABILITY AMONG MARKET VENDORS IN PANABO CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the retail strategy mix and profitability among market vendors in Panabo City. The retail strategy mix and profitability served as the study's dependent variable. The moderator of this study is the market vendors. Out of 235 vendors in Panabo City, only 170 vendors were the respondents of this research. The researchers used the quantitative descriptive design in determining the retail strategy mix and profitability. The results revealed that the level of retail strategy mix among market vendors was very high and yielded an overall mean of 4.58, it means that retail strategy mix is effective. For the level of profitability among market vendors, it garnered a very high result with an overall mean of 4.23. Furthermore, the statistical treatment employed in the study were mean and Pearson-r. The result of the computation using Person-r is .405*** and associated with the p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05. It implies that the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Therefore, it was found out that there is significant relationship between retail strategy mix and profitability among market vendors.

Keywords: retail strategy mix, profitability, marketing strategy.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE AND ROE ANALYSIS: AN APPLIED STUDY ON KOSOVO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES USING THE PRAT MODEL

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Abstract

The study's goal was to look at how the PRAT model affected the rate of sustainable growth in a Kosovo manufacturing firm from 2011 to 2021. To assess sustainable growth, the PRAT model was employed, which comprises profit margin (P), retention rate (R), asset turnover (A), and leverage (T). To analyze the association between the variables under study, multiple regression analyses were performed using three alternative models: The Ordinary Least Square Model (OLSM), the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and the Random Effect Model (REM). The findings demonstrated that all factors in the PRAT model, including profitability margin, retained earnings, asset turnover, and financial leverage, had a significant impact on sustainable growth. This finding implies that each of these components influences the total rate of sustainable growth in Kosovo manufacturing firms throughout the specified time period. When comparing and determining the validity of the statistical measurement models, the fixed effect model was determined to be valid for measuring the relationship between the variables of the PRAT model. The findings emphasize the importance of numerous components within these models and give significant insights for policymakers and industrial firms operating in Kosovo.

Keywords: PRAT, Manufacturing Companies, Sustainable Growth Rate, Kosovo

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE SERVICES' QUALITY OF THE LOW-COST AIRLINES ON ROMANIAN PASSENGERS IN TIMES OF HEALTH CRISIS

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic raised great challenges to the airline industry, in general, and to the low-cost carriers, in particular. In such critical time, ensuring the survival of the airlines is a big issue and priority task to be considered by both management of airlines and governments. Taking into account that service quality is a crucial factor for gaining competitive advantage in this industry, the purpose of the present paper is to identify the quality perceived by the Romanian travelers of the services offered by the low-cost airlines, since the COVID-19 outbreak. In order to achieve this purpose, we have conducted an online survey on a sample of 389 respondents from Romania, between April and May 2023. Our results suggest that there is a change in passengers' perception regarding the quality of the services offered by the low-cost airlines in the context of COVID-19, most of them considering that it has increased. Moreover, if the service quality was not a major determinant of the behavioral intentions before the current pandemic, when price had leading role, nowadays quality has a significant impact not only on passengers' satisfaction, but also on their loyalty. Therefore, our findings present important information for the management of the low-cost airlines, in order to survive in the highly competitive aviation market.

Keywords: low-cost airlines, service quality, COVID-19 pandemic, Romanian travelers.

THREATS OF THE HEALTH CRISIS ON EMERGING COUNTRIES. CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Among all the past pandemics that led to health crisis, the COVID-19 was considered the most catastrophic historical disease outbreaks. As the COVID-19 pandemic has been spreading out at the global level, the healthcare systems have been deeply challenged, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. The efforts to stop the spread of the virus have contributed to a dramatic slowdown of the global economy. The healthcare expenditures tremendously augmented along with the increase in the intensity of this new virus. In this context, a major concern was related to the fact that low and middle income states would be much harder hit than advanced countries not only from the economic point of view, but also from the healthcare services' perspective. Regarding this last aspect, these countries have a lower capacity of the healthcare system compared to the developed states, as proxied by number of hospital beds, medical equipment and medical personnel. The main economic concern regarding these states was that they are more susceptible to economic contraction after a health crisis. Considering all these aspects, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of Coronavirus pandemic on Romania's healthcare system and underline the socio-economic impact on short and middle terms. According to our findings, Romania was not hit by COVID-19 pandemic as hard as other developed European states. However, despite this, the current health crisis has highlighted the areas of the Romanian healthcare system where improvements are immediately required so that other future similar scenarios could be successfully managed.

Keywords: health crisis, healthcare system, emerging economies, Romania.

**ANALYSIS OF CREDIT RISK IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2022.
CASE STUDY COMMERCIAL BANKS OF KOSOVO**

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Abstract

Credit risk management is part of comprehensive management and also part of the control system, as a very essential element in the bank's activity. Credit risk can be considered as one of the main risks because it is related to any active trade, affecting the financial condition of banks. The risk management strategy is a strategy which must be active at all times and must be carried out by specialized persons, which is achieved through risk management processes, including risk identification, monitoring and measurement. The purpose of credit risk management is to maintain the efficiency of business activities and business continuity.

Credit risk management has a very important role to understand the activity of banks, therefore we will analyze it through the literature and through the study of the banks (commercial banks) of Kosovo for the period 2010-2022. The study proves through hypotheses that return on capital has a positive impact on credit risk, while return on assets has a positive impact on credit risk. It is also seen that credit risk significantly affects the performance of banks.

The study showed that commercial banks in the Republic of Kosovo would clearly benefit from adopting sound strategies to improve control over credit risk.

Keywords: bank, risk, management, credit risk management, control system.

SPATIAL AND TEMPORARY DYNAMICS OF TOXIC METAL POLLUTION IN TRABZON (AKÇAABAT) CURRENT COASTAL SEDIMENTS

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Abstract

In this study, the spatial and temporal dynamics of toxic metals in coastal sediments under the influence of Söğütlü Stream flowing into the sea from the borders of Akçaabat district of Trabzon province were investigated. Sampling was carried out seasonally in 2022 at 6 different stations with depths ranging from 10 to 150 m. Ecman Grap was used to collect sediment samples and CTD probe was used to determine the physicochemical properties of the water column. Metal concentrations were determined using an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). Sediment Enrichment Factor (SEF) index was used to reveal the current toxic metal pollution status and degree. The highest toxic metal mean concentrations for Cu ($85.6 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$), Zn ($131 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) and Ni ($30.3 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) values were measured in autumn. The highest values of Pb ($52.5 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) and Co ($19.1 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) were measured in spring. According to the sediment enrichment factor, Cu, Zn and Co metals were categorized as minor enrichment since they were detected in the range of $1 < \text{SEF} < 3$ for all seasons. Pb metal is classified as moderate enrichment since it is in the range of $3 < \text{SEF} < 5$ in spring and winter seasons, and as minor enrichment since it is detected in the range of $1 < \text{SEF} < 3$ in summer and autumn seasons. Ni metal, on the other hand, was categorized as non-polluted since it was $\text{SEF} < 0$ in all seasons. According to the results, it is noteworthy that Cu, Pb, Zn, and Co metals constitute a pollution risk for the coastal ecosystem of Akcaabat.

Keywords: Coast, Pollution, Toxic metal, Sediment

EXAMINATION OF THE TEMPORARY DYNAMICS OF MACRO MARINE LITTER ON SOUTHEASTERN BLACK SEA BEACHES; A CASE STUDY OF TRABZON (AKÇAKALE-MERSİN) BEACH

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Abstract

Nowadays, recreational areas such as beaches are unfortunately under intense anthropogenic pressure. One of the most important of these pressure elements is the abundance and dynamics of marine litter. For this purpose, the temporal dynamics of the macro marine litter in Akçakale-Mersin beach located within the borders of Trabzon province were investigated in 2021 in our study. The whole of the beach has been examined by dividing it into 25 parts where the physical conditions vary between 50 m² and 200 m². Marine litter was evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively in 9 different categories. The highest number of plastic (443±118.4 pieces) and rubber was determined as the highest observed marine litter component in weight (14.11±3.13 kg). Plastic, varying between 54.07% and 64.58%, was determined as the most detected marine litter derivative among the months. The highest abundance of marine litter in number (1152 items) and weight (84 kg) was detected in August. Depending on the Covid 19 pandemic period, hygienic and sanitary type marine litter derivatives have been observed throughout the monthly period. The difference between the months was caused by plastic, hygienic, and medical litter. The main sources of marine litter were anthropogenic effect (use of beaches) (55%), river discharge (25%), improper disposal (15%), and other effects (5%). In the light of this study, it is concluded that it would be beneficial to carry out awareness activities in a way that includes everyone in the society so that the litter is not thrown into the sea and beaches. In addition, the results of our study form the basis for transport models, local governments and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the manufacture and use of plastic products, especially plastic bottles such as sacks, should be limited in order to reduce marine litter pollution.

Keywords: Beach, Marine litter, Plastic, Pollution

ELEKTROKOAGÜLASYON PROSESİ İLE SIZINTI SUYUNDAN BULANIKLIK GİDERİMİNDE DENEYSSEL PARAMETRELERİN ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS ON TURBIDITY REMOVAL FROM LEACHATE WATER BY ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Sızıntı suyu, karmaşık ve çok değişken içeriğe sahip bir atık su olduğundan, atık suları içerisinde arıtılması en zor olanıdır. Elektrokimyasal prosesler, sızıntı suyu arıtımında en fazla tercih edilen yöntemler arasındadır. Bu prosesler, basit ekipman, kolay kullanım, sağlamlık, çok yönlülük ve otomasyona duyarlılık gösteren süreçlerdir. Elektrokoagülasyon (EK), alüminyum ve demir gibi metalleri çözmek için elektrik enerjisini kullanarak kirleticilerin topaklanmasına neden olan koloidal süspansiyonları kararsız hale getirebilmek için kullanılan bir atık su arıtma prosesidir. Elektrokoagülasyon prosesinde ekonomik, etkili ve kolay çözünebilir olmasından dolayı en fazla tercih edilen elektrot materyalleri alüminyum ve demirdir. Alüminyum elektrot kullanılması durumunda, alüminyum elektrotun elektrolitik çözünmesi sonucunda başlangıçta $Al(OH)_3$ ' e dönüştürülen ve sonradan $Al_n(OH)_{3n}$ ' e dönüştürülen Al^{3+} ve $Al(OH)^{2+}$ türlerini üretir.

Bu çalışmada elektrokoagülasyon prosesi ile sızıntı suyundan bulanıklık gideriminde akım yoğunluğu, başlangıç pH, elektrotlar arası mesafe, karıştırma hızı ve başlangıç sıcaklık değerlerinin bulanıklık giderim verimine olan etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneysel çalışmalar $20\text{cm} \times 8\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$ boyutlarında pleksiglastan yapılmış bir reaktörde kullanılmıştır. Elektrotlar, monopolar paralel bir düzeneğe üç anot ve üç katot olacak şekilde dizilmiştir. 40 dakikalık uygulama zamanında farklı zaman aralıklarında örneklemeler alınmıştır. Deneylerde, akım yoğunluğu $15-25 \text{ mA/cm}^2$, pH 3-9.5 olan, sıcaklık $20-60^\circ\text{C}$, karıştırma hızı 100-300 rpm değerlerinde, elektrotlar arası mesafe 1-2 cm değerlerine göre bulanıklık giderim verimleri belirlenmiştir.

Elde edilen veriler ışığında en yüksek bulanıklık giderim verimi, akım yoğunluğu 20 mA/cm^2 , pH 5, başlangıç sıcaklığı 20°C , elektrotlar arası mesafe 1 cm, karıştırma hızı 300 rpm değerlerinde %62 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu durum alüminyumun elektrodun hidrolize olarak yüzeyindeki koloidal yapıları adsorplama eğiliminde olmasından ileri geldiği söylenebilir. Böylece sızıntı suyundan bulanıklık gideriminde elektrokoagülasyon prosesinin uygun bir proses olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrokoagülasyon, sızıntı suyu, bulanıklık giderimi, Al elektrot.

NOT: Bu çalışmadaki veriler "Farklı Arıtım Yöntemleri Kullanarak Bingöl Katı Atık Depolama Sahası Sızıntı Suyunun Arıtılabilirliğinin Araştırılması ve Kinetik Çalışmalar" adlı doktora tezinden alınmıştır.

ABSTRACT

Since leachate is a complex and highly variable wastewater, it is the most difficult to treat in wastewater. Electrochemical processes are among the most preferred methods in leachate treatment. These processes show simple equipment, ease of use, robustness, versatility and sensitivity to automation. Electrocoagulation (EC) is a wastewater treatment process used to destabilize colloidal suspensions that cause agglomeration of pollutants by using electrical energy to dissolve metals such as aluminum and iron. The most preferred electrode materials are aluminum and iron, as they are economical, effective and easily soluble in the electrocoagulation process. In the case of using aluminum electrodes, it produces Al^{3+} and $\text{Al}(\text{OH})^{2+}$ species, which are initially converted to $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and subsequently converted to $\text{Aln}(\text{OH})_{3n}$ as a result of the electrolytic dissolution of the aluminum electrode.

In this study, the effects of current density, initial pH, distance between electrodes, mixing speed and initial temperature on turbidity removal efficiency were investigated in the removal of turbidity from leachate by electrocoagulation process. Experimental studies were used in a 20cmx8cmx10cm reactor made of plexiglass. The electrodes are arranged in a monopolar parallel arrangement with three anodes and three cathodes. In the experiments, turbidity removal efficiencies were determined according to current density 15-25 mA/cm^2 , pH 3-9.5, temperature 20-60°C, stirring speed 100-300 rpm, distance between electrodes 1-2 cm.

In the light of the data obtained, the highest turbidity removal efficiency was determined as 62% at current density 20 mA/cm^2 , pH 5, initial temperature 20°C, distance between electrodes 1 cm, stirring speed 300 rpm. It can be said that this is due to the tendency of aluminum to hydrolyze and adsorb colloidal structures on the surface of the electrode. Thus, it can be said that the electrocoagulation process is a suitable process for turbidity removal from leachate.

Keywords: Electrocoagulation, leachate, turbidity removal, Al electrode.

ELEKTROKOAGÜLASYON PROSESİ İLE SIZINTI SUYUNDAN AMONYAK (NH₃-N) GİDERİMİNDE DENEYSEL PARAMETRELERİN ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS ON AMMONIA NITROGEN (NH₃-N) REMOVAL FROM LEACHATE WATER BY ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Son yıllardaki hızlı kentleşme ve nüfus artışı, büyük miktarda evsel katı atık oluşumuna neden olmuştur. sızıntı suyu kirleticiler büyük ölçüde dört kategoride sınıflandırılır: (1) çözünmüş

organik maddeler; (2) ksenobiyotik organik bileşikler; (3) inorganik makro bileşenler (amonyak, kalsiyum, sodyum ve klorür gibi) (4) ağır metaller. Bunlardan amonyak, normal hücre fonksiyonlarını bozarak ve doku veya organlara zarar vererek suda yaşayan organizmalar ve insanlar üzerinde zararlı etkilere sahiptir. Uzun zamanlardan beri sızıntı sularının arıtılmasında fiziko-kimyasal metotların kullanılması oldukça rağbet görmektedir. Bunlar içerisinde elektrokimyasal prosesler kalıntı kirleticilerin giderilmesinde yüksek etkinlik gösteren süreçlerdendir. Elektrokimyasal teknolojiler, çevresel uyumluluk yönünden pek çok avantaj sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada elektrokoagülasyon prosesi ile sızıntı suyundan bulanıklık gideriminde akım yoğunluğu, başlangıç pH, elektrotlar arası mesafe, karıştırma hızı ve başlangıç sıcaklık değerlerinin NH₃-N giderim verimine olan etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneysel çalışmalar 20cmx8cmx10cm boyutlarında pleksiglastan yapılmış bir reaktörde kullanılmıştır. Elektrotlar, monopolar paralel bir düzeneğe üç anot ve üç katot olacak şekilde dizilmiştir. 40 dakikalık uygulama zamanında farklı zaman aralıklarında örneklemeler alınmıştır. Deneylerde, akım yoğunluğu 15-25 mA/cm², pH 3-9.5 olan, sıcaklık 20-60°C, karıştırma hızı 100-300 rpm değerlerinde, elektrotlar arası mesafe 1-2 cm değerlerine göre NH₃-N giderim verimleri belirlenmiştir.

Elde edilen veriler ışığında en yüksek NH₃-N giderim verimi, akım yoğunluğu 20 mA/cm², pH 8,35, başlangıç sıcaklığı 60°C, elektrotlar arası mesafe 1 cm, karıştırma hızı 300 rpm değerlerinde %31 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu durum, sızıntı suyunun başlangıç sıcaklığının artması sonucu amonyağın sıcaklıkla çözünürlüğünün azalmasından dolayı ortamdaki NH₃-N giderim verimi artmıştır. Bu sonuçlara göre sızıntı suyundan NH₃-N gideriminde elektrokoagülasyon prosesinin uygun bir proses olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrokoagülasyon, sızıntı suyu, NH₃-N giderimi, Al elektrot

NOT: Bu çalışmadaki veriler "Farklı Arıtım Yöntemleri Kullanarak Bingöl Katı Atık Depolama Sahası Sızıntı Suyunun Arıtılabilirliğinin Araştırılması ve Kinetik Çalışmalar" adlı doktora tezinden alınmıştır.

ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanization and population growth in recent years have resulted in the generation of large amounts of domestic solid waste. Leachate contaminants are broadly classified into four categories: (1) dissolved organic substances; (2) xenobiotic organic compounds; (3) inorganic macro components (such as ammonia, calcium, sodium and chloride) (4) heavy metals. All of these, ammonia has harmful effects on aquatic organisms and humans by disrupting normal cell functions and damaging tissues or organs. The use of physico-chemical methods in the treatment of leachate water has been in demand for a long time. Among these, electrochemical processes are processes that show high efficiency in removing residual pollutants. Electrochemical technologies provide many advantages in terms of environmental compatibility.

In this study, the effects of current density, initial pH, distance between electrodes, mixing speed and initial temperature on $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal efficiency were investigated in the removal of turbidity from leachate by electrocoagulation process. Experimental studies were used in a 20cmx8cmx10cm reactor made of plexiglass. The electrodes are arranged in a monopolar parallel arrangement with three anodes and three cathodes. Samples were taken at different time intervals during the 40-minute application time. In the experiments, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal efficiencies were determined according to the values of current density 15-25 mA/cm^2 , pH 3-9.5, temperature 20-60°C, stirring speed 100-300 rpm, distance between electrodes 1-2 cm.

In the light of the data obtained, the highest $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal efficiency was determined as 31% at the current density 20 mA/cm^2 , pH 8.35, initial temperature 60°C, distance between the electrodes 1 cm, stirring speed 300 rpm. This situation increased the $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal efficiency from the environment due to the decrease in the solubility of ammonia with temperature as a result of the increase in the initial temperature of the leachate. According to these results, it can be said that electrocoagulation process is a suitable process for $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal from leachate.

Keywords: Electrocoagulation, leachate, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ removal, Al electrode

HAVA KİRLİLİĞİN BİYO İZLENMESİ

BIOMONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION

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Özet

Dünyanın termosfer, stratosfer, mezosfer, stratosfer gibi değişik katmanları vardır bu katmanlardan stratosfer gaz değişiminin yaşandığı katmandır. Bu katmanları içeren temiz atmosferde yaklaşık olarak %78 azot, %21 oksijen ve %1 oranında da diğer gazlar, toz, su buharı gibi maddeler bulunmaktadır. Hava da etrafımızı saran bu gaz karışımlarından meydana gelir. Havadaki bu gaz değişimin yapay ve doğal kaynaklarla bozulması hava kirliliğine neden olmaktadır ve bu da canlılar üzerinde olumsuz etkilere neden olur. DSÖ' de hava kirliliğini havadaki yabancı maddelerin normalin üzerinde artması olarak tanımlamıştır ve ayrıca 2012'deki açıklamasına göre dünyada 17 milyon insanın hava kirliliğinden dolayı yaşamlarını yitirdiklerini belirtmiştir. İnsanların yaşamlarını sürdürebilmesi için temiz bir havaya ihtiyaçları var ve bu da hiç şüphesiz havaya karşı insanların bilinçlenmesiyle olacaktır. Yapılan çalışmalarda da hava kirliliğini daha iyi izlemek amaçlı çeşitli yaklaşımlar belirlenmiştir. Bu yaklaşımlardan bir tanesi liken, yosun, ağaç kabukları, iğneler gibi organizmalar üzerinde yapılan gözlemlerdir. Hava kirliliğinin biyo izlenmesi özellikle zaman maliyet açısından diğer yöntemlere göre avantajlı sayıldığından dolayı son zamanlarda üzerinde önemle durulan bir konu haline gelmiştir. Hava kirliliğini izlemek için doğrudan bir yöntemdir ve daha geçerli sonuçlar vermesi açısından önem teşkil eder. Bu amaçla dünya üzerinde hava kirliliğine yönelik biyo izleme yöntemleri incelenmiş olup hava kirliliğini ne derece ortaya koyabildiklerini literatürel bir yaklaşımla ortaya koymak hedeflenmiştir. Literatür taraması ile ulaşılan sonuçlar analiz edilerek belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atmosfer, Biyo izlenme, Hava kirliliği, Organizmalar

Abstract

The earth has different layers such as thermosphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, of these layers, the stratosphere is the layer where gas exchange takes place. In the clean atmosphere containing these layers, there are approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% other gases, such as dust, water vapor. Air is made up of these gas mixtures that surround us. The deterioration of this gas exchange in the air with artificial and natural sources causes air pollution and this causes negative effects on living things. WHO defined air pollution as the increase of foreign substances in the air above normal, and also stated that according to its statement in 2012, 17 million people in the world lost their lives due to air pollution. People need clean air to survive, and this will undoubtedly happen with people's awareness of air. Various approaches have been identified in the studies to better monitor air pollution. One of these approaches is the observations made on organisms such as lichen, moss, tree bark, needles. Bio-monitoring of air pollution has recently become an important issue since it is considered advantageous compared to other methods in terms of time and cost. It is a direct method for monitoring air pollution and is important in terms of giving more valid results. For this purpose, biomonitoring methods for air pollution around the world have been examined and it is aimed to reveal the extent to which they can reveal air pollution with a literature approach. The results obtained by the literature review were analyzed and stated.

Keywords: Atmosphere, Biomonitoring, Air Pollution, Organisms

ERÇEK GÖLÜ KIYILARININ ŞEKİLLENMESİNE JEOMORFOLOJİK BİR YAKLAŞIM

A GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF THE SHORES OF LAKE ERÇEK

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde bulunan sulak alanlar tarih boyunca canlıların yöneldikleri yerler olagelmıştır. Sulak alanların karalarla buluştuğu kısımlar ile sığ alanlar ise karasal ve suda yaşayan canlıların en yoğun yaşadıkları alanları teşkil etmektedir. İnsanlar da tarih boyunca deniz, okyanus, göl ve akarsu kıyılarını tercih etmişlerdir. Deniz ve okyanusların olmadığı yerlerde yerel taban seviyelerinde oluşan göller karaların iç kesimlerinde yaşayan canlılar ve özellikle de insanlar için çekim alanı konumundadır. Günümüzde (muhtemelen gelecekte de) deniz- okyanus kıyıları ile akarsu ve göl kıyıları en fazla tercih edilen mekânlardır. İnsan- mekân etkileşiminin iyi bir zemine oturtulması, sürdürülebilirlik, gelecek nesillere bilimsel altyapısı oturtulmuş kullanışlı bir miras bırakmak adına kıyıların iyi incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Kapalı havza konumundaki Van Gölü Havzası'nın alt havzasında bulunan Erçek Gölü Kapalı Havzası diğer bütün kapalı havzalar gibi hassas bir denge üzerinde bulunmaktadır. İnsanların göl kıyılarına yığıldıkları bu süreçte Erçek Göl kıyılarının çok yönlü irdelenmesi ekolojik denge ile beşeri faaliyetler ilişkisinin doğru bir zemine oturtulması bakımından önemlidir.

Erçek Gölü yaklaşık 100 km²'lik alanı, ortalama 40 m derinliği, tuzlu-sodali su özelliği ile Türkiye'nin sayılı kapalı havza göllerinden biridir. Göl, Van Gölü Kapalı Havzası'nın sınırları içinde Van'ın doğusunda ve 1806 m rakımda bulunmaktadır. Bilindiği gibi kıyı şekillenmesi karmaşık, kolektif ve uzun süreç gerektiren bir oluşumun eseridir. Erçek Gölü Kıyı şekillenmesinde iç etken süreçlerle birlikte dış etken ve süreçler de etkili oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Erçek Gölü kıyılarının jeomorfolojik yapısı ile jeomorfolojik yapının şekillenmesinde etkili olan etken ve süreçler irdelenecektir. Göl kıyılarının şekillenmesinde etkili olan faktörler ve özelliklerinin bilinmesi beşeri faaliyetlere yön verecek ve Emanet aldığımız doğal çevreye karşı hassasiyetimizin artışına sebep olabilecektir. Ayrıca yapılacak arazi çalışması ile jeomorfolojik etken ve süreçlerin etkisi somutlaştırılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erçek Gölü, kıyı şekillenmesi, jeomorfolojik yapı, Ekolojik Denge

ABSTRACT

Wetlands in the world have been places where living things are headed throughout history. The parts where the wetlands meet the land and the shallow areas constitute the areas where terrestrial and aquatic creatures live the most. Throughout history, people have preferred sea, ocean, lake and river shores. Lakes that form at local ground levels where there is no sea or ocean are a location of attraction for the creatures living in the interior of the land, and especially for humans. Today (probably in the future) sea-ocean shores, river and lake shores are the most preferred places. It is necessary to examine the coasts well in order to establish the human-space interaction on a good ground, sustainability, and leave a useful legacy with a scientific infrastructure to future generations. Erçek Lake Closed Basin, located in the lower basin of the Van Lake Basin, which is a closed basin, is on a delicate balance like all other closed basins. In this process, in which people pile up on the shores of the lake, it is important to examine the shores of Erçek Lake in a multi-dimensional way in terms of placing the relationship between ecological balance and human activities on the right ground.

Erçek Lake is one of the few closed basin lakes of Turkey with its approximately 100 km² area, average depth of 40 m and salty-soda water feature. The lake is located within the borders of the Closed Basin of Lake Van, east of Van and at an altitude of 1806 m. As it is known, coastal formation is the result of a complex, collective and long process. In the formation of the shore of Erçek Lake, external factors and processes are also effective along with internal factors. In this study, the geomorphological structure of the Erçek Lake shores and the factors and processes that are effective in shaping the geomorphological structure will be examined. Knowing the factors and features that are effective in shaping the lake shores will guide human activities and may increase our sensitivity to the natural environment that we entrust. In addition, the effect of geomorphological factors and processes will be tried to be embodied with the field work to be done.

Keywords: Lake Erçek, coastal formation, geomorphological structure, Ecological Balance

OLIVE OIL MILL WASTEWATER TREATMENT BY COAGULATION

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Abstract:

Olive oil mills' liquid extraction effluents, are the industry's main harmful waste. Waste products from this industry. Due to their high content of phenolic compounds biodegradable phenolic compounds, they are a real environmental problem. This impact is confirmed by analysis of the physico-chemical parameters of our effluent which are: pH =5.97; conductivity = 13.56 mS/cm; turbidity = 4845 NTU; COD = 7680 mg/L; phenol = 7.006 g/L; 254 = 0.900 nm; color = 0.363 nm. This work highlights one of the treatment techniques for olive oil mill wastewater: coagulation, which is a process whereby particles dissolved in a liquid accumulate to form solid or gelatinous aggregates. This process has enabled us to use coagulant (charge pac TM 2) to reduce turbidity by 40%; COD by 31.35% and polyphenols by 81.63%, compared with 83%; 57.62% ; 65.6%, respectively.

Keywords: Olive oil mill wastewater, treatment, coagulation, pollution, charge pac TM 2.

WATER SECURITY AND SUSTAINABILITY THREATS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA -A CRITICAL REVIEW

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Abstract

This review critically examines water security and sustainability threats in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to more than 900 million people, and the region has suffered from a complex array of water security and sustainability challenges for many decades. These challenges include lack of access to clean water, over-extraction of water resources, and increased water pollution. Furthermore, the impacts of climate change have had a disproportionately large impact on the region, leading to decreased rainfall, higher temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events.

This review research examines the major drivers of water insecurity and sustainability threats in Sub-Saharan Africa which includes population growth, pollution, urbanization, conflict and political instability, and the interconnected nature of these issues, as well as their disproportionate impact on the region. The review also dwells on the progress made in addressing water security and sustainability threats in Sub-Saharan Africa, much more must be done to ensure the region can meet its future water requirements. To this end, it is recommended that the region pursue a holistic approach to addressing these issues, incorporating a range of measures focused on both access to water and water management. Furthermore, it is critical that governments and international organizations continue to support and invest in water-related initiatives in the region to ensure that the necessary resources are available to support long-term water security and sustainability.

Key words: Water Security, Water Sustainability, Sub-Saharan Africa

SOĞUTMA MEVSİMİNDE KLİMA ÇALIŞMA SÜRELERİNİN SAATLİK BAZDA ANTALYA İÇİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF AIR CONDITIONER WORKING TIMES FOR ANTALYA IN THE COOLING SEASON

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Özet

Antalya'da bulunan yıldızlı otellerin soğutma yükleri merkezi klima santralleriyle karşılanmakta, konut, ofis gibikapalı hacimlerin soğutma yükleri ise split klima sistemleriyle karşılanmaktadır. Literatürde Antalya merkezi ve bireysel klima sistemlerinin soğutma dönemindeki her ay için ve sezonluk çalışma süreleri konusunda bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Antalya ili için yılın 12 ayı ayrı ayrı olmak üzere 24 saatlik dış hava kuru termometre sıcaklığı görülme sıklıklarının visual basic tabanlı yazılan bilgisayar programlarıyla oransal ve saatlik bazda araştırması yapılmıştır. Araştırmalarda Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Devlet Meteoroloji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü'nden yıllık 8760 saat olmak üzere 262800 saatlik ham veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bu veriler Visual Basic tabanlı yazılan 3 farklı bilgisayar programına aktarılarak araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Birinci yazılımla Antalya dış hava sıcaklık dağılımları yılın 12 ayı için ve yıllık ortalama 8760 içerisinde görülme sıklığı yüzde olarak ve saat olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Birinci yazılım sonuçları ikinci yazılıma aktarılarak Antalya soğutma mevsimi ayları tespit edilmiştir. Antalya soğutma dönemi Mayıs ayında başlayıp Ekim ayında sona ermektedir. Yalıtım yapılmamış binalarda soğutma sistemleri dış hava sıcaklığı 25°C ve üzerindeki sıcaklıklarda devreye girmektedir. İkinci yazılım sonuçları üçüncü yazılıma transfer edilerek 25°C ve üzeri dış hava sıcaklıkları soğutma dönemindeki her ayın 24 saati için soğutma dönemindeki görülme sıklıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada soğutma dönemindeki 6 ayın her birisi için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere, her ayın 24 saati için 24 analiz, soğutma dönemindeki tüm aylar için de 144 (6x24) analiz yapılmıştır. Analiz çıktısı olarak her ayın 24 saatinde soğutma sistemleri çalışma saatlerinde dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklığı her 1°C farkla ortaya konulmuştur. Bu yaklaşımın klima sistemlerinin sezondaki her ay için 24 saatlik çalışma süreleri ve bu sürelerde dış hava sıcaklığı ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Bu çalışmada, klima sistemleri kullanıcıları bilinçlendirilerek soğutma amaçlı enerji tüketimi konusunda farkındalık oluşturma ve il bazlı klima garanti süresinin akademik olarak gündeme getirilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antalya, klima, dış hava sıcaklık dağılımı, soğutma dönemi, soğutma dönemi ayları, ay bazlı klima çalışma saati, sezonluk bazda klima çalışma saati.

Abstract

The cooling loads of the star hotels in Antalya are met by central air handling units, the cooling loads of closed spaces such as residences and offices are met by split air-conditioning systems. In the literature, there is no study on seasonal working times for each month in the cooling period of central and individual air conditioning systems in Antalya. In this study, the frequency of the 24-hour outdoor dry bulb temperature in Antalya province for 12 months of the year was researched on a proportional and hourly basis with computer programs written based on Visual Basic. In the researches, a 30-year (8760x30) 262800 hour raw data set, 8760 hours per year for Antalya from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs was used. These data were transferred to 3 different computer programs written based on Visual Basic and researches were carried out. With the first software, the outdoor temperature distributions in Antalya for 12 months of the year and the frequency of incidence in the annual average of 8760 are presented as a percentage and in hours. Antalya cooling season months were determined by transferring the results of the first software to the second software. Antalya cooling period starts in May and ends in October. In non-insulated buildings, cooling systems are activated at temperatures of 25°C and above. The results of the second software were transferred to the third software, and the frequency of outdoor temperatures of 25°C and above for 24 hours of each month during the cooling period was researched. In the research, 24 analyzes were made for 24 hours of each month, separately for each of the 6 months in the cooling period, and 144 (6x24) analyzes were made for all months in the cooling period. As the output of the analysis, the frequency of the outdoor air temperatures during the working hours of the cooling systems in 24 hours of each month has been revealed with every 1°C difference. The 24-hour operating times of the air conditioning systems of this approach for each month in the season and the outdoor temperature during these periods are revealed in detail. In this study, it is aimed to raise awareness of energy consumption for cooling purposes by raising the awareness of air conditioning system users and to bring the province-based air conditioner warranty period to the academic agenda.

Key words: Antalya, Air conditioning, outside temperature distribution, cooling period, cooling period months, monthly air conditioner operating hours, air conditioning operating hours on a seasonal basis

SOĞUTMA DÖNEMİNDE MERKEZİ VE BİREYSEL SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİ DEVREYE GİRİŞ SÜRELERİNİN SEZONDAKİ HER AYIN 24 SAATI İÇİN ESKİŞEHİR İLİ İÇİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMISSIONING TIMES OF CENTRAL AND INDIVIDUAL COOLING SYSTEMS IN THE COOLING PERIOD FOR ESKİŞEHİR PROVINCE FOR 24 HOURS OF EACH MONTH IN THE SEASON

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Özet

Literatürde soğutma döneminde merkezi ve bireysel soğutma sistemleri devreye giriş sürelerinin sezondaki her ayın 24 saati için bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada Eskişehir ili yılın 12 ayı için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere her ayın günün 24 saati için dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırma için Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Devlet Meteoroloji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğünden Eskişehir için temin edilen 30 yıllık meteoroloji veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bu set yıllık 8760 saat olmak üzere 262800 (8760x30) saatlik txt dosyası olarak gönderilen ham verilerdir. Bu veriler Visual Basic tabanlı hazırlanan 3 farklı yazılıma aktarılarak analizler yapılmıştır. Birinci yazılımla Eskişehir'in dış hava sıcaklık dağılımları yılın 12 ayı için ve yıllık ortalama 8760 içerisinde görülme sıklığı oransal olarak bulunmuştur. Birinci yazılım sonuçları ikinci yazılıma aktarılarak Eskişehir soğutma mevsimi ayları tespit edilmiştir. Eskişehir soğutma mevsimi mayıs ayında başlayıp ekim ayında sona ermektedir. Yalıtım yapılmamış kapalı hacimlerde soğutma sistemleri dış hava sıcaklığı 25°C ve üstündeki sıcaklıklarda devreye girmektedir. İkinci yazılım sonuçları üçüncü yazılıma transfer edilerek 25°C ve üstündeki dış hava sıcaklıkları soğutma dönemindeki her ayın 24 saati için ve sezonluk görülme sıklıkları analizi her ay ve 24 saatlik olmak üzere (6x24) 144 analiz yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçları değerlendirilerek soğutma dönemindeki her ayın her gününün 24 saati için soğutma sistemlerinin devrede kalma süreleri ve dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklığı her 1°C farkla ortaya konulmuştur. Bu yaklaşımla soğutma sistemlerinin sezondaki her ay için 24 saatlik çalışma süreleri ve bu sürelerde dış hava sıcaklığı dağılımları Eskişehir için ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Bu çalışmada, soğutma sistemleri kullanıcılarının sezondaki her ay için cihazlarının kaç saat çalışacağı konusunda bilinçlendirilmesi, Eskişehir için yapılan bu çalışma diğer iller içinde yapıldığında her il için optimum garanti süreleri yaklaşımının akademik olarak gündeme getirilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eskişehir, kuru termometre sıcaklığı, dış hava sıcaklık dağılımı, soğutma, aylık soğutma saati, sezonluk soğutma saati,

Abstract

In the literature, there is no study for the activation times of central and individual cooling systems during the cooling period for 24 hours of each month in the season. In this study, the frequency of outdoor temperatures for 24 hours of each month, separately for 12 months of the year, was researched. In the researches, a 30-year meteorological data set for Eskişehir from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs was used. This set is the raw data sent as a txt file of 262800 (8760x30) hours, 8760 hours per year. Analyzes were made by transferring these data to 3 different software prepared based on Visual Basic. With the first software, the outdoor temperature distributions of Eskişehir for 12 months of the year and the annual average frequency of 8760 were found proportionally. The first software results were transferred to the second software and Eskişehir cooling season months were determined. Eskişehir cooling season starts in May and ends in October. In non-insulated closed spaces, cooling systems are activated at temperatures of 25°C and above. The results of the second software were transferred to the third software, and a total of 144 analyzes (6x24) were made for the outdoor air temperatures of 25°C and above for 24 hours of each month during the cooling period, and for the seasonal frequency analysis each month and for 24 hours. By evaluating the analysis results, the frequency of the outdoor air temperatures during the working hours of the cooling systems in 24 hours of each month has been revealed with every 1°C difference. With this approach, the 24-hour operating times of the cooling systems for each month in the season and the outdoor temperature distributions during these periods are revealed in detail for Eskişehir. In this study, it is aimed to raise the awareness of cooling system users about how many hours their devices will work for each month in the season, and to bring the optimum warranty period approach to each province academically when this study for Eskişehir is carried out in other provinces.

Key words: Eskişehir, dry bulb temperature, outside temperature distribution, cooling, monthly cooling hours, seasonal cooling hours,

OPTIMIZATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN MDF MILLING PROCESS

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Abstract

Medium density fibreboards (MDF) are extensively used in the furniture industry. MDFs are especially suitable for steel doors, kitchen cabinets, bedroom cabinets, etc. used in products. Some patterns are also processed on the parts of these products on CNC machines. The clean and beautiful surfaces of these patterns increase the visual appeal of the product. Bad surfaced products are not preferred by customers. For this reason, the surface roughness that occurs in the processing of MDF parts in CNC machines should be reduced as much as possible. In this study, MDF parts were processed on a CNC milling machine using different parameters. The number of revolutions, feed rate and chip amount were selected as parameters. The machining process was optimized using the response surface method. It was determined that the most important parameter in this process was cutting depth. Optimum machining parameters: 1000 rpm, 265 mm/min feedrate, 1mm cutting depth. Also, the regression equation was created. Optimum parameter levels were determined.

Keywords: Medium density fibreboards, MDF, Response surface method, Optimization

INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PART MANUFACTURED WITH PLA FILAMENT IN A FDM TYPE PRINTER

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Abstract

Polylactic acids (PLA) are organic biopolymers and thermoplastic materials produced from corn starch and sugar cane in amorphous structure. Therefore, it is not harmful to human health. A 3D printer using Fusion Deposition Modelling (FDM) technology can print with PLA material. Due to its organic structure, it is generally preferred in products that can come into contact with the human body. Toys, kitchen utensils, and food containers are examples of PLA filament usage areas. In this study, the effect of layer thickness, nozzle temperature, and filling ratio on mechanical properties (tensile stress), which are the main parameters affecting additive manufacturing using a filament produced from PLA material, were investigated. First of all, the experimental design was made with the Taguchi method. Mechanical test specimens were produced in accordance with ASTM standards and their mechanical properties were examined. Then, the effect of the parameters on the mechanical properties was examined by performing analysis of variance; Optimum production parameter levels were determined by performing signal/noise analysis. As a result of the experiments, it was discovered that the tensile strength rose as the filling ratio increased.

Keywords: PLA, FDM, Mechanical Property, Taguchi

KLİMA SANTRALİ, KALORİFER KAZANI VE KONBİ ÇALIŞMA SÜRELERİNİN ANKARA İLİ İÇİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

EXAMINATION OF HEATING , COOLING , AND COMBINATION BOILER OPERATION TIMES FOR THE PROVINCE OF ANKARA

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Özet

Ankara'daki merkezi ve bireysel ısıtma sistemlerinin ısıtma sezonundaki her ay ve ısıtma sezonu için çalışma saatleri konusunda bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada 12 ay için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere ve 24 saatlik dış hava kuru termometre sıcaklığı görülme sıklıkları visual basic tabanlı yazılan bilgisayar programlarıyla oransal ve saat olarak araştırılmalar yapılmıştır. Araştırmalarda meteorolojik veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bu set, Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Devlet Meteoroloji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğünden (DMİGM) Ankara için yıllık 8760 saat olmak üzere 30 yıllık (8760x30) 262800 saatlik ham veriden oluşmaktadır. Bu veriler visual basic tabanlı yazılan 2 farklı bilgisayar programına transfer edilerek analizler yapılmıştır. 1 yazılımla Ankara ili dış hava sıcaklık dağılımları yılın 12 ayı için ve yıllık ortalama 8760 içerisinde görülme sıklığı yüzde olarak bulunmuştur. 1 yazılım sonuçları 2 yazılıma aktarılarak Ankara ısıtma mevsimi ayları tespit edilmiştir. Ankara ısıtma mevsimi kasım ayında başlayıp nisan ayında sona ermektedir. Yalıtım yapılmamış ısıtma sistemleri dış hava sıcaklığı 18°C ve altındaki sıcaklıklarda devreye girmektedir. 2 yazılım sonuçları 3 yazılıma aktarılarak dış hava sıcaklıkları 18°C ve altındaki ısıtma sezonundaki her ayın 24 saati için ve sezonluk görülme sıklıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Ankara ısıtma mevsimindeki 6 ayın her birisi için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere, her ayın 24 saati için 24 analiz, ısıtma dönemindeki tüm aylar içinde (6x24) 144 analiz yapılmıştır. Analiz çıktısı olarak her ayın 24 saatinde ısıtma sistemlerinin çalışma saatlerinde dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklığı her 1°C farkla ortaya konulmuştur. Bu yaklaşımla ısıtma sistemlerinin sezondaki her ay için 24 saatlik çalışma süreleri ve bu sürelerde dış hava sıcaklığı ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Çalışmada ısıtma sistemlerinin ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmasıyla ısıtma sistemleri kullanıcılarının bilinçlendirilmesi, ısıtma sistemleri için her il için optimum garanti süreleri konusunun gündeme gelmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış hava sıcaklık dağılımı, ısıtma sezonu, sezonluk ısıtma saati, ısıtma sistemleri aylık çalışma saati,

Abstract

There is no study on the operating hours of central and standalone heating systems in Ankara for each month and heating season. This study used visual basic-based computer programs to analyze the frequency of outside dry bulb temperature over the course of 12 months and 24 hours. The research made use of a set of meteorological data. This dataset consists of 262800 hours of raw data from the General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs (DMİGM) of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, or 8760 hours each year for Ankara. The Ankara warm season months were calculated using the output of two different software programs. The hot season in Ankara lasts from November to April. When the outside air temperature is 18°C or lower, non-insulated heating systems are turned on. The seasonal incidences during the first 24 hours of each month during the heating season at 18°C and lower were examined by transferring the results of two software to three software. The research's findings indicate that 24 analyses were conducted for each month's 24 hours, separately, for each of the six months of the heating season in Ankara, and 144 analyses were conducted for all six months (6x24) of the heating season. As a result of the analysis, the frequency of the outdoor air temperatures throughout the heating systems' operational hours in each month's 24 hours has been identified with a 1°C difference. Using this method, the heating systems' 24-hour running times for each season's month and the outside temperature during those times are reported in detail. The study aims to increase user awareness of heating systems by exposing them in depth and to bring up the question of the best warranty terms for heating systems in each province.

Key words: Seasonal heating hours, monthly heating system working hours, outdoor temperature distribution.

ISITMA SİSTEMLERİNİN ÇALIŞMA SÜRELERİNİN SEZONDAKİ HER AYIN 24 SAATİ AYDIN İLİ İÇİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE OPERATING TIMES OF HEATING SYSTEMS FOR 24 HOURS OF EACH MONTH IN THE SEASON OF AYDIN

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Özet

Literatürde Merkezi ısıtma sistemlerinde (kazan), bireysel ısıtma sistemlerinde (kombi) ısıtma sezonundaki her ay ve ısıtma sezonu için çalışma saatleri konusunda bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada yılın 12 ayının 24 saati için dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırmanın veri girdisi olarak Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Devlet Meteoroloji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğünden (DMİGM) Aydın ili için temin edilen son 30 yıllık meteoroloji veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bu veri seti yıllık 8760 saat olmak üzere (8760x30) 262800 saatlik ham veriden oluşmaktadır. Bu veriler visual basic tabanlı yazılan 2 farklı bilgisayar programına aktarılarak analizler yapılmıştır. 1 yazılımla Aydın ili dış hava sıcaklık dağılımları yılın 12 ayı için ve yıllık ortalama 8760 içerisinde görülme sıklığı oransal olarak bulunmuştur. 1 yazılım sonuçları 2 yazılıma aktarılarak Aydın ısıtma mevsimi ayları tespit edilmiştir. Aydın ısıtma mevsimi kasım ayında başlayıp nisan ayında sona ermektedir. Yalıtım yapılmamış ısıtma sistemleri dış hava sıcaklığı 18°C ve altındaki sıcaklıklarda devreye girmektedir. 2 yazılım sonuçları 3 yazılıma aktarılarak dış hava sıcaklıkları 18°C ve altındaki ısıtma sezonundaki her ayın 24 saati için ve sezonluk görülme sıklıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Aydın ilinin ısıtma dönemindeki her ayın 24 saati için 24 analiz, ısıtma dönemindeki tüm aylar içinde (6x24) 144 analiz yapılmıştır. Analiz çıktısı olarak her ayın 24 saatinde ısıtma sistemlerinin çalışma saatlerinde dış hava sıcaklıkları görülme sıklığı her 1°C farkla ortaya konulmuştur. Bu yaklaşımla ısıtma sistemlerinin sezondaki her ay için 24 saatlik çalışma süreleri ve bu sürelerde dış hava sıcaklığı ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Çalışmada ısıtma sistemlerinin ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmasıyla ısıtma sistemleri kullanıcılarının bilinçlendirilmesi, ısıtma sistemleri için her il için optimum garanti süreleri konusunun gündeme gelmesi hedeflenmektedir. Isıtma dönemi için çalışma süreleri (saat) Ocak ayında 716,27; Şubat ayında 706,18; Mart ayında 653,76; Nisan ayında 497,51; Ekim ayında 304,29; Kasım ayında 602,49; Aralık ayında 707,29 olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış hava sıcaklık dağılımı, ısıtma sezonu, sezonluk ısıtma saati, ısıtma sistemleri aylık çalışma saati

Abstract

There is no study on working hours for each month of the heating season or for the heating season in central heating (boiler), individual heating (combi), or both in the literature. This study looked into how often outdoor temperatures varied over the course of a day over the course of a year. The General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs (DMİGM) of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change provided the research with the meteorology data set over the past 30 years for the province of Aydın. This data set consists of 262800 hours of raw data (8760x30), or 8760 hours every year. These data were sent to two distinct visual basic-based computer applications, where analyses were performed. The outdoor temperature distributions of the province of Aydın were determined proportionally for each month of the year and the yearly average of 8760 using one piece of software. The months of the Aydın heating season were established by converting the output of one software to another. Beginning in November and lasting until April is the Aydın's heating season. When the outside air temperature is 18°C or lower, non-insulated heating systems are turned on. The seasonal incidences during the first 24 hours of each month during the heating season at 18°C and lower were examined by transferring the results of two software to three software. The research's findings indicate that throughout the heating season in the province of Aydın, 24 analyses were performed per month for 24 hours, totaling 144 analyses over all months (6 x 24). As a result of the analysis, the frequency of the outdoor air temperatures throughout the heating systems' operational hours in each month's 24 hours has been identified with a 1°C difference. Using this method, the heating systems' 24-hour running times for each season's month and the outside temperature during those times are reported in detail. The study aims to increase user awareness of heating systems by exposing them in depth and to bring up the question of the best warranty terms for heating systems in each province. Working periods (hours) for the heating season were calculated to be 707.29 in December, 716.27 in January, 706.18 in February, 653.76 in March, 497.51 in April, 304.29 in October, and 602.49.

Key words: Monthly heating system operation hours, heating season, and outdoor temperature distribution

DUAL NOTCH TRIANGULAR SLOTTED WEARABLE ANTENNA FOR BIO MEDICAL APPLICATION

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Abstract

Customers these days like products that are very portable and do not need a lot of effort to carry about. As a result, in order to satisfy the requirements of customers, a broadband flexible antenna that has broadband properties has been created for a variety of wireless applications and low power IoT devices, and it has been implemented on a flexible substrate. The antenna that has been described here is quite small, and it has a wide frequency range, operating from 3.79 to 9.68 GHz. The planned antenna will have a resonant frequency of 4.896 Gigahertz. The highest directivity of the antenna, as calculated by simulation, is 3.086 dBi. The antenna that is being exhibited has a broadband width of 87.45%. Since the planned antenna will have a modest profile, it will be particularly well-suited for use in applications related to the internet of things.

Keywords: Wide Band, Jeans Material, Gain, Directivity

CIRCULAR SLOTTED ANTENNA USING FLEXIBLE MATERIAL FOR WIDE BAND APPLICATION

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Abstract

These days, consumers are looking for goods that are easily transportable and don't need a lot of work to lug about from place to place. As a consequence of this, and in order to fulfill the requirements of customers, a broadband flexible antenna that possesses broadband properties has been developed for a wide range of wireless applications and low power IoT devices, and it has been implemented on a flexible substrate. This has been done so that the antenna can be deployed on a flexible substrate. The antenna has been characterized as being rather tiny, and it operates at frequencies ranging from 3.15 to 8.96 GHz. Its frequency range is extremely extensive. A resonance frequency of 4.14 Gigahertz is intended to be achieved by the designed antenna. According to the results of the simulation, the antenna has a directivity that is greatest at 2.853 dBi. A broadband width of 96.03% can be found in the antenna that is currently being shown. Because of the projected antenna's low profile, it will be especially well-suited for usage in applications that are associated with the internet of things.

Keywords: Broad Band, Jeans Material, Gain, Flexible Antenna, CST

THE EFFECT OF SOLAR RADIATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SOLAR CELLS BASED ON AMORPHOUS SILICON

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Abstract

The performance of amorphous silicon-based solar cells is highly dependent on the amount and intensity of solar radiation they receive. In this work, we study the effect of solar radiation on the performance of solar cells based on amorphous silicon, simulated by 1-D SCAPS software and each time we change the antireflection layer for the purpose of improving the performance. Finally, a good yield is obtained for a solar cell with an antireflection layer of ZnO equal to 11.69 which corresponds to a wavelength of $\lambda=600$ nm.

Keywords: Amorphous silicon, 1-D SCAPS software, photovoltaic cell, ZnO, IT

PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN WATER

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Abstract

One of the main research challenges is the removal of hazardous dyes from wastewater by using treatments that do not present a serious undesired impact on the environment on one hand, and are relatively simple and not too expensive, on the other hand. Various methodologies have been implemented for wastewater treatment to remove hazardous dyes by using different approaches, which can be divided into two groups, i.e. separation methods, which can include physical and physico-chemical means, and degradation methods, in which biological and chemical processes are involved. Photocatalysis is an ecofriendly technique that emerged as a promising alternative for the degradation of many organic pollutants. In other words, photocatalytic degradation is an advanced oxidation process, which can be used to degrade pollutants with high concentration, complexity and low biodegradability. In this context, the application of photocatalysts in treating persistent organic pollutants such as pesticide, pharmaceutical compounds, oil and grease and textile in real wastewater was also discussed.

Keywords: Photocatalytic ; Degradation ; Organic Pollutants ; Water.

DEEP LEARNING FOR CANCER PREDICTION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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Abstract

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses artificial neural networks to learn from data. It has been shown to be very effective in a variety of tasks, including cancer prediction. In cancer prediction, deep learning can be used to analyze data from a variety of sources, including:

1. **Imaging data:** This includes images of tumors, such as those obtained from computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans, and positron emission tomography (PET) scans. Deep learning can be used to identify tumors, classify tumors, and assess tumor aggressiveness.
2. **Gene expression data:** This includes data on the expression levels of genes in tumor cells. Deep learning can be used to identify genes that are associated with cancer, classify tumors based on gene expression patterns, and predict the risk of cancer recurrence.
3. **Clinical data:** This includes data on patient demographics, medical history, and treatment response. Deep learning can be used to identify patients who are at high risk for cancer, predict the response to treatment, and personalize treatment plans.

Deep learning has been shown to be very effective in cancer prediction. In a recent study, deep learning was able to predict the risk of cancer recurrence with an accuracy of 90%. This is significantly better than the accuracy of traditional methods, such as the Cox proportional hazards model. Deep learning is still a relatively new field, but it has the potential to revolutionize cancer prediction. As the technology continues to develop, it is likely that deep learning will become even more accurate and reliable.

Here are some of the challenges and limitations of using deep learning for cancer prediction:

1. **Data availability:** Deep learning requires large amounts of data to train models. This can be a challenge in cancer prediction, as there is often limited data available for rare or newly emerging cancers.
2. **Data quality:** The quality of the data used to train deep learning models is critical. If the data is noisy or incomplete, it can lead to inaccurate predictions.

3. Interpretability: Deep learning models are often difficult to interpret. This can make it difficult to understand why a model made a particular prediction.

Despite these challenges, deep learning has the potential to make a significant impact on cancer prediction. As the technology continues to develop, it is likely that deep learning will become more widely used in cancer care.

Here are some of the future directions of deep learning for cancer prediction:

1. Development of new deep learning models: Researchers are developing new deep learning models that are specifically designed for cancer prediction. These models are often able to achieve higher accuracy than traditional models.
2. Improved data availability: As more and more cancer data becomes available, deep learning models will be able to train on larger and more diverse datasets. This will lead to improved accuracy and reliability of predictions.
3. Increased interpretability of deep learning models: Researchers are developing new methods for interpreting deep learning models. This will make it easier to understand why a model made a particular prediction.

Overall, deep learning is a promising new technology for cancer prediction. As the technology continues to develop, it is likely to make a significant impact on cancer care.

Keywords: data, deep learning, likely

OPTIMIZATION OF THE CATHODIC SPUTTERING PROCESS FOR FABRICATING THIN FILM MATERIALS USED IN MODERN PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

This study aims to optimize cathodic sputtering techniques to produce high-quality thin films for modern photovoltaic (PV) applications. Sputtering is a widely utilized deposition method known for its ability to generate superior thin films, thus potentially improving the performance of PV devices. This research focuses on investigating materials such as cadmium sulfide (CdS), copper-indium-gallium-selenium (CIGS), and perovskites (CH₃NH₃PbI₃), which possess optical, electrical, and structural properties suitable for PV applications. The primary aim of this study is to enhance our understanding of cathodic sputtering by examining key parameters that influence thin film deposition. Various factors, including vacuum chamber energy, incidence angles, and gas composition, were analysed to determine their effects. Our findings demonstrate that the sputtering yield is superior when employing Argon gas compared to Nitrogen and Xenon. Additionally, increasing the incidence angle and bombardment energy produces a proportional boost in the sputtering yield until an optimum value is reached. These parameters significantly contribute to the quality of the obtained thin films. Furthermore, our results are consistent with previous research, thus providing validation for our calculations.

Keywords: Thin films deposition; sputtering process, Photovoltaic materials; CdS, CIGS, perovskites.

**INVESTIGATING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TRANSPORT AND MAGNETISM IN
LAYERED PEROVSKITE MANGANITE $\text{LaCaBiMn}_2\text{O}_7$**

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Abstract

This study provides a look at the magnetoresistance (MR) and transport characteristics of the $\text{LaCaBiMn}_2\text{O}_7$ material. At a magnetic field of 5 T, our compound has a significant MR impact of 55% around T_{MI} and the highest TCR value of 0.89 K^{-1} . The unusual behavior of the resistivity in the $2 \text{ K} < T < 25 \text{ K}$ temperature range can be explained by a combination of the effects of weak localization, electron-electron scattering, and electron-phonon scattering. As the magnetic field is increased, these combined effects become less visible. We have used the percolation theory based on ferromagnetic-metallic and paramagnetic-insulator phase segregation. To examine the electrical resistivity at all temperatures, with a focus on the region around the T_{MI} peak temperature. The correlation between those two properties, $-\Delta S_{\text{M}}$ as a magnetic parameter and ρ as an electrical parameter has also been investigated. The magnetic entropy change $-\Delta S_{\text{M}}$ was estimated using the resistivity curves observed over the complete temperature range of 2 K-400 K for a variety of applied magnetic fields $\rho(H, T)$, and the findings were equivalent to those predicted using the resistivity curves $M(H, T)$, around T_{C} .

Keywords: Percolation theory; 2 D perovskite; Transport properties; Magnetoresistance.

A REVIEW ON APPLICABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ALGORITHMS FOR BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE

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Abstract

In our human body, the brain performs many tasks and solves complex problems, the same as in the Electric vehicle Battery Management System, also performs many tasks to keep the battery healthy and provide efficient performance. As the Government of India has taken many initiatives to boost the EV market and try to reduce the dependency on oil and other fossil fuels due to which the environment gets polluted. Nowadays there is so much research going on EV batteries, EV Charging stations, the V2G concept, Improving BLDC motor quality, and Improving EV battery quality. The battery management system is the brain of the EV which does the complex and difficult task based on data and programming. Hardware and Software are included in the BMS for smooth operation. The battery is mainly used in all EVs and has several advantages, but the estimation of states like State of Charge (SoC), State of Health (SoH), and Remaining Useful Life (RUL) is very difficult. Recently, digitalization and reliable source data AI and ML concepts are also applicable in BMS for EVs to do these difficult tasks. This paper on the applicability of AI concepts is reviewed and algorithms have to be studied based on AI, which is useful for BMS of EVs.

Keywords: Li- Battery, Artificial Intelligence, Electric vehicle, EV battery parameters like SoC, SoH, etc

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PD AND NMPC REGULATORS DESIGN FOR QUADROTOR CONTROL

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Abstract

This work presents a comparative study of two controllers: an optimal Proportional- Derivative (PD) controller and a Nonlinear Model Predictive Controller (NMPC), specifically designed for quadrotor trajectory tracking. The PD parameters are fine-tuned using the Genetic Algorithm (GA). On the other hand, the NMPC problem is formulated then discretized using the multiple shooting technique, it is implemented within the CasADi framework, a powerful tool for enhancing the computational efficiency of NMPC. The feedback signal for both controllers is provided by the Ex-tended Kalman Filter (EKF), based on partial noisy sensor measurements.

Extensive simulations are conducted in MATLAB to thoroughly evaluate the performance of both controllers and assess their ability to achieve precise control and accurately track desired trajectories. By comparing the results, a comprehensive analysis is provided, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each controller, and evaluating their performance in terms of tracking accuracy, response time, input effort, computational requirements, and implementation complexity. This comparative study serves as a valuable resource for the selection of appropriate control strategies for different quadrotor applications.

Keywords: Quadrotor, Proportional-Derivative, Nonlinear Model Predictive Control, Multiple Shooting, Extended Kalman Filter, casadi

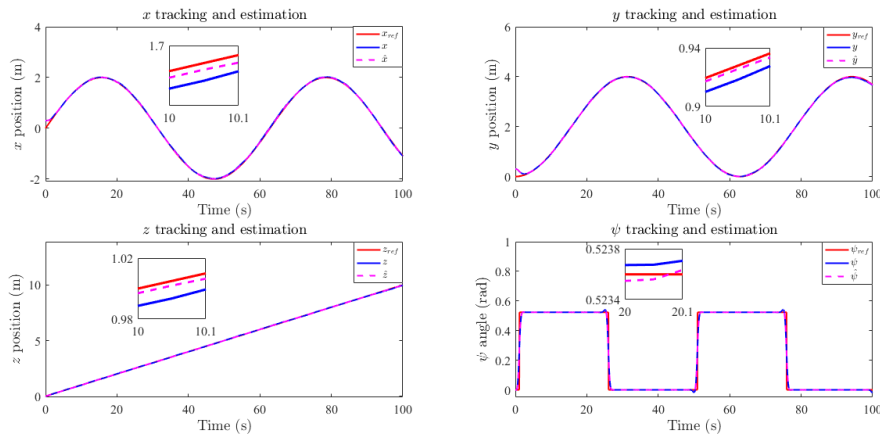


Figure 1: EKF-based NMPC trajectory tracking

**PRIVATE, BOURGEOIS ASSOCIATIONS AS THOSE WHO INCREASED THE
ORTHODOX BOOK CULTURE IN THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH IN
THE 16/17TH CENTURIES**

16/17. YÜZYILLARDA POLONYA-LİTVANYA TOPLULUĞU'NDA ORTODOKS KİTAP
KÜLTÜRÜNÜ ARTTIRANLAR OLARAK ÖZEL, BURJUVA DERNEKLER

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ÖZET

Hz. Muhammed (Sav) her zaman Ticaretin ahlaki bir değer olarak önemini vurgulamıştır. Herhangi bir inananın en büyük görevi, mülkünün artmasıdır, çalışkanlık çalışması ile; Kur'an-ı Kerim'de de vurgulanmıştır. Doğu Avrupa'da bazı vatandaş dernekleri ortaya çıktı, their name was “brotherhoods”, onların adı "kardeşlikler" idi, erken Modern Çağ döneminde. Bu toplumlar Ortodoks Hıristiyanlığı Roma Katolik Kilisesi'nin baskısından korudu, ve loncaları Katolik Kilisesi tarafından talep edilen vergilerden ve diğer finanslardan korudu, ve çok gelişmiş sanayi ve ticaret. Loncalar, Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'nda “kardeşlikler” olarak değiştirildi. Sonra, bu kardeşlikler çok esnek organizasyonlardı, pazara yönelikti. Okullar ve matbaalar kurdular, Ortodoks dini ve kültürel mirasını korumak ve savunmak amacıyla. Bu Matbaalar pazara yönelikti, bu nedenle yeni kültürel yenilikleri kabul ettiler çünkü müşteriler için çalıştılar. Aksine, Muscovy'de sadece büyük tipografi vardı, komşu eyalette, bu Moskova'daki “Matbaa Mahkemesi” idi. Bu muazzam devasa kurum, Rus Çarının emirlerine göre çalıştı. Böylece Muscovy'de kitap kültürü general tarafından bir ordu olarak yönetildi. — Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu (ayrıca PLT) bir ikiz devlet of Litvanya Büyük Dükalığı (ayrıca LBD) ve Polonya Krallığı. PLT'nin Doğu yarısında yaşayanların önemli bir kısmı (hem LBD hem de Polonya Tacında da), Bizans Hıristiyanlık ayinine, dolayısıyla Ortodoks İtirafına aitti. (Földvári, 2023) Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'ndaki tipografiler, Ukrayna ve Belarus kardeşlikleri, yani kardeşlikler tarafından yönetiliyordu. (Isaievych, 1993; Isaievych, 1994; Isaievych, 2006.) Bu fenomene "itirafçılık" denir, 16. yüzyıl Avrupa tarihinde, böylece kilise ve kültür kurumları, onunla ilgilenen sivil kişiler tarafından yönetildi. İtirafçılık Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'nda gerçekleşti, Muscovy'de de olsa gerçekleşmedi. (Földvári, 2021.) Bu Ukrayna tipografileri, Habsburg İmparatorluğu'nda yaşayan Sırları ve diğer Slav halklarını da kitaplarla destekledi. Bu nedenle Ukrayna kardeşlikleri, Sırların ve diğer Slav halklarının ulusal kimliğini şekillendirmede önemli bir rol oynadı, kitap aracılığıyla-göç. Dikkate değer, Rus çarı “Balkanlar'daki tüm Ortodoksluk halklarının hamisi” oldu, sadece 1774'teki Küçük-Kaynarji Antlaşması'ndan beri. Daha önce Rus çarının Balkanlar üzerinde herhangi bir gücü veya üstünlüğü olmamasına rağmen. (Druzhinina, 1774) Bu nedenle, Kiev topraklarıyla olan kültürel temaslar çok daha erken ortaya çıktı ve Moskova topraklarıyla olan temaslardan çok daha güçlüydü. Yeni, Avrupalı yenilikler Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'ndaki kitap kültürüne geldi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kitap_tarih, İtirafçılık, Polonya-Litvanya_Topluluğu, Kardeşlikler, Ortodoksluk, Erken_Modern_Yaş.

Abstract

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) always highlighted the importance of Trade as a moral value. The great duty of any faithful believer is to increase his property, by diligence work; it is

highlighted in the Noble Quran, as well. In East Europe, in the time of the Early Modern Age, some associations of burghers appeared the “brotherhoods”. These societies defended Orthodox Christianity from the pressure of the Roman Catholic Church and defended the guilds from those taxes and other financial which were demanded by the Catholic Church, and they developed industry and trade. The guilds were changed to “brotherhoods” in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Then, these brotherhoods were very flexible organizations, they were oriented to the market. They established schools and printing houses, with the purpose to preserve and defend their Orthodox religious and cultural heritage. These Printing Houses were oriented to the market, hence they accepted new cultural innovations because they worked for the customers. On the contrary, in the neighboring state, Muscovy, there was only huge typography, the “Printing Court” in Moscow. That enormous huge institution worked according to the orders of the Russian Tsar. Thus in Muscovy, the book culture was managed as an army by the general. In the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the book culture was managed by the market and diligent burghers worked for the customers. The new, European innovations came in the book culture in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (furthermore PLC) was a twin state of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (furthermore GDL) and the Polish Kingdom. Juridically, it existed since the Lublin union of the GDL and Polish Crown in 1569 until the third partition of Poland in 1795 when the largest part (which is significant for the sociolinguistic problems) was fallen under the rule of the Tsarist Empire, and a smaller part (within the framework of that the literary languages could be evolved) was fallen under the rule of the Habsburg Empire, and the Western part became a province of the Prussian Kingdom resulted in a strong Germanization. Historically, already a personal union of the GDL and Poland existed before the Lublin Union (1386—1569). A significant part of inhabitants in the Eastern half of the PLC (in both GDL and Polish Crown as well) belonged to the Byzantine rite of Christianity, thus the Orthodox Confession. Those were East Slavic people who spoke those local vernaculars and were ancestors of the recent Ukrainian and Belarusian. In the 16th century, the great innovation of the time, the book-printing came to this territory, and it caused a special development. (Földvári, 2023)

The typographies in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth were managed by the Ukrainian and Belarusian brotherhoods, i.e. confraternities. (Isaievych, 1993; Isaievych, 1994; Isaievych, 2006.) This phenomenon, when the institutions of the church and culture were managed by persons who were concerned in, but already not on the patriarchal, centralized way of feudalism, is accepted to be called for “confessionalization” in the literature of the field. The confessionalization took place in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, albeit in Muscovy it did not occur (Földvári, 2021.). These Ukrainian brotherhoods played a significant role in shaping the national identity of the Serbs and of other Slavic peoples who inhabited the Habsburg Empire, via the book-migration. Hence, the people following the Byzantine confession, obtained their service books not only by purchase but also for donation, too, which proved that the Ukrainian brotherhoods played an important role in providing the confessional identity of the peoples who originated from the Balkan peninsula. Noteworthy, the Russian tsar became the “patron of all peoples of Orthodoxy on the Balkans” as a consequence of the Treaty of Kučuk-Kaynarji in 1774 albeit earlier he did not have any power or supremacy (Druzhinina, 1774); hence the book-donation by the tsar -although began earlier- increased in the last quarter of the 18th century and if books printed earlier put to the Serbs, those were perhaps donated much later than being printed. On the contrary, the donation activity of Kyiv was already strong earlier. The Serbs immigrated into Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17 c. with the purpose to learn (thus the intelligentsia as schoolmasters and priests brought many books as well), then in the middle 18th century as soldiers with family to inhabit there, founding “Nova Serbia” (Kostić, [1923]2001.), hence the cultural contacts with Kyivan/Kievan territories appeared much earlier and were much stronger than the contacts with the Muscovian territories.

Keywords: Book_history, Confessionalization, Polish_Lithuanian_Commonwealth, Confraternities, Orthodoxy, Early_Modern_Age.

MEASURING HOMOGENEITY OF COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BASED ON SIMILARITY ANALYSES

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Abstract:

Present status: Increasing integrity plays for the European Union a significant role since it was established back in 1950. Also, it is to be found in the Single European Act where the article 130.a defines Community shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic and social cohesion (c.f. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:11986U/TXT>). To foster each country on cohesion/integrity, the leadership of the EU decides on millions of euros to be allocated and used for integration purposes. Normally, these goals are also agreed on beforehand and it aligns with the future strategy of the European Union.

To ensure that financial aid contributed accordingly across countries, there are numerous ways to calculate the degree of integration, which were developed by well-known economists. These methods are heavily relying on the GDP and the produced volume of buying and selling in a country rather than focusing on the characteristics of the raw dataset in comparison to other countries.

Goals/Tasks: The aim of this study is to demonstrate a lot of alternative ways how the homogeneity of European countries can be measured in a holistic and automated way, moving away from GDP- and volume-based measuring, but taking the characteristics of time-series statistical data into consideration in an objective way. The research needs to answer one main question among others: Can different countries/regions of the EU have the same homogeneity index but in other way? Another important goal is to validate and eliminate potential fake-news in online or written newspapers concerning especially Hungary and Germany.

Solution: To assess raw data characteristics, five time-series data layers has been “randomly” extracted from the OECD (The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) database and used between 1995-2021 and includes 22 countries for the EU. These five layers are average yearly wages, average yearly working hours, GDP, average life expectancy and unemployment rate. Additional calculations e.g. averages, standard deviations, relative distances from averages has been calculated for every year in order to build an OAM (Object-Attribute-Matrix) as the input database for COCO Y0 (c.f. <https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/index.php3?x=e091>).

Conclusions: During the naive analysis approach (where no artificial intelligence is included for optimizing the objectivity) it is close to impossible to deliver a ranking between countries due to the high number of considerable effects (over 550 graphs) of raw data characteristics. With using our artificial intelligence solution for antidiscrimination models, it is possible to form rankings between countries and regions objectively and with that our algorithm can function as decision making programme for the EU.

In terms of countries which joined the EU in 2004, we identified that Hungary homogenised the least, meanwhile Slovenia made the most efforts based on the characteristics of their statistical data. Together with all examined 22 EU countries Hungary is on the 17th place meanwhile Slovenia is the number one of the ranking. Based on this, it can be said that those countries which joined the EU back in 2004, has made extremely different pathways objectively.

Regarding homogeneity, the essay thus presents coexisting, possible interpretations, where individual interpretation is always riskier than the application of a collective hermeneutic interpretation which aims for consistency.

Also, there is no official definition of homogeneity as per nowadays as there is no clear (mathematical/algorithmic) definition of homogeneity. Nowhere is there a “fever curve” showing the dynamics of homogeneity for different country and the EU as such, i.e. the EU has not yet reached the level of cybernetics that works with dashboards like a 'spaceship'.

Keywords: homogeneity, similarity, modelling, OAM, data science, EU, artificial intelligence

**THE IMPACTS OF BLACK AMERICANS' BLEACHING IN GEORGE SCHUYLER'S
*BLACK NO MORE***

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MASSALA Hubert Franck Lylian

MBON Armel

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Abstract:

In analyzing George Schuyler's *Black No More*, we have discovered that Blacks' bleaching for their integration and consideration by their white counterparts as full American citizens capable of enjoying the full fruition of the American democracy in the United States, has resulted not only in the disappearance of the black skin color and the economic crisis in the South of this great nation, but also in racial confusion among Americans. For, it has become difficult for them to distinguish pure-white Americans from whitened ones because of the latter's new physical appearance. This racial confusion which has brought about the giving of birth to black and mulatto babies by white American women has finally urged pure-white Americans to burn Dr. Crookman's bleaching sanitariums as a way to fight for the existence and the integrity of both races in the white man's world. Consequently, Blacks' hope for integration through the bleaching process has been a nightmare, for none of them is given credit or value by Whites after the bleaching process.

Keywords: Blacks, Bleaching, Integration, Races, Disappearance, Confusion, Fight

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION (TURKEY AND SYRIA AS A MODEL)

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Abstract

Disaster risk management and reduction entails integration of multiple dimensions, the success of which depend upon the strength of institutions coordinating such interventions. This entry focuses on Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16) in relation to disaster risk management, SDG 16 is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015, while discussing the literature investigating the influence of regulatory capabilities on disaster risk reduction. Review of literature underscores the importance of access to greater resources in disaster mitigation. Four primary pathways through which governance influences disaster risk management include to Early Warning System Preparedness, Response, and Rehabilitation. A key element of any effective disaster risk reduction strategy, early warning systems can build preparedness and strengthen, enhance public awareness and response capacities as well as improve understanding of roles and responsibilities in the event of a disaster. In the early hours of Monday 6 February 2023, the devastating 7.8-magnitude earthquake near the Türkiye-Syria border and this was followed by another one nearly as strong. The earthquakes that struck Türkiye and Syria caused one of the biggest disasters to impact the region in recent times. Tens of thousands of people have been killed and many more have been injured. Thousands of buildings have collapsed, leaving countless people exposed to unforgiving winter conditions. Schools and hospitals have been destroyed. The earthquakes struck as the humanitarian crisis in northwest Syria was already at the highest level since the conflict began, with 4.1 million people relying on humanitarian assistance to subsist.

Keywords: risk, systems, earthquake

ECONOMICS OF OIL PRICES AND DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER UNCERTAINTY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

The role of crude oil in economic development of a country need not be overemphasized. The interrelationship of crude oil price with exchange rate and stock market under uncertainty is highlighted. Most of the literature concerning uncertainty and oil price, Oil price and exchange rates, and oil price and stock markets have been reviewed. An attempt shall be made to predict the dynamic relationship between these three variables through this paper.

Key Words: Crude oil, Exchange Rates, Stock Markets, Uncertainty, Oil price

HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) APPLIATIONS CAN AFFECT TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS: A STUDY FOCUSING ON THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

The introduction of ready to use AI applications (AIPs) like chatGPT have resulted in numerous convenience in human lives and make painstakingly difficult tasks easier and quick, however, it can also have visible effects on the teaching learning process (TLP) among the pupil, as there is no short cut in TLP. To investigate how the use of AIPs can affect the TLP process among the University students, this study uses original data, of a random sample of around 900 students, enrolled in different programs at different levels in various Universities. The study uses a tailor made survey questionnaire for data collection, covering demographic, psycho-social, and grades and achievements aspects of TLP. The empirical results show that students spent less time than usual, in searching, reading, solving, and comprehending their routine assignments and homework. Most of the time, they stretch their submissions to eleventh hour, at the edge of or even after the deadlines. A number of students also use AIPs for preparations of term examinations, and even final year projects, which is quite alarming. There is an emerging need for counseling of the student vis-a-vis rational use AIPs.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence Applications (AIPs), Teaching Learning Process (TLP), Affects, University Students

**AWARENESS ON NIGERIA- INITIATIVE FOR CLIMATE ACTION JUST GENDER
INCLUSIVE TRANSITION (ICAT JGIT) PROJECT AMONG NATIONAL
STAKEHOLDERS, ABUJA**

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Abstract

Climate change has increasingly become a global concern. The upsurge of fossil fuel burning and inappropriate land use continues to emit greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere. In Nigeria, persistent drought, desertification, and land degradation has been the order in recent times, which may likely persist. There has been declining in agricultural productivity which has led to rising in food insecurity, job losses, crimes, and chaos. Climate change is not gender neutral. It affects men and women differently due to differences in their traditional roles, societal expectations, and livelihoods. In spite of the fact that women produce 60% to 80% of the food in Sub-Saharan African (SSA), collect water and fire wood, and cater for their family members, women are vulnerable to climate change because they mostly have lower income, less access to productive resources and face discrimination in decision making. They are vulnerable to under-nutrition and have limited access to medical services than men. Climate change projects can significantly impact people when Just Transition and Gender inclusiveness is ensured. Unfortunately, there is very low advocacy for the Just Gender Inclusiveness on Climate Change matter. As part of efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change, the Federal Government of Nigeria in collaboration with Initiative for Climate Action (ICAT) is promoting awareness on Just and Gender Inclusive Transition in the Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC's). The ultimate objective of this initiative is to achieve Net Zero Emission in Nigeria, Social Justice, Poverty Eradication, and Environmental sustainability.

Keywords: agriculture, climate change, greenhouse gases, gender, fossil fuel, vulnerability, Sub-Saharan African

PREDICTION MODEL FOR FINANCIAL DISTRESS: USING PROPOSED DATA MINING

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Abstract

The issue with financial distress in current research is that banks don't understand the risks of financial failure and how it will affect the continuation of their operations in the future. This is because traditional methods used to predict financial failure through financial analysis based on financial ratios produce inaccurate results and cannot be trusted to determine whether banks' operations will continue. Which calls for the development of cutting-edge methods that can detect failure and a loss of continuity in advance. The study attempts to use data mining technology to forecast bank financial failure and examine how it can offer data that can be used to assess how long banks will continue to function. This attempt recommended creating a predictor system using an artificial neural network with established back propagation. The proposed module was tested using banks from the Free Iraq Stock Exchange dataset. The investigative results show a useful way to identify failing banks with a high rate of discovery and a low rate of false alarms.

Keywords: Financial, Manufacturing, Iraq Stock Exchange

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND LEGACY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

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Özet

Silahlı mücadele, savaş alanının belirsiz olduğu ve düşmanın çevrede gizlendiği asimetrik savaşı ifade eder. Bu mantık, 1945'teki konvansiyonel çatışmalardan sonra uygulamaya kondu. Bu, bu iç tehditle yüzleşmesi gereken hükümetler için gerçek bir meydan okuma oluşturur. Gerillalar, artık kendisini geleneksel siyasi araçlarla ifade edemeyen nüfusun bir kısmının hoşnutsuzluğunu paylaşıyor gibi görünür. Öte yandan, 1959 Küba Devrimi'nin yankısı ve 1960'ların ve 1970'lerin siyasi köpürmesi, bu tür hareketler için elverişli bir ortam oluşturdu.

Gerillaların ortaya koyduğu meydan okumaya yanıt olarak, kontr-isyan, onları orijinal yaratıcılarına karşı devrimci eylem modalitelerini benimsiyor. Böylece ölüm mangaları ve diğer gizli silahlı paramiliter örgütler – Arjantin'de görüldüğü gibi – devrim karşıtı çevrelerin asimetrik savaş mantığını benimsediğini gösteriyor.

Castro veya Guévarist model, 1956 ile 1959 yılları arasında Fulgencio Batista rejimine karşı savaşan Kübalı gerillalarla bağlantılıdır. 1959'dan sonra yeni Küba yetkilileri, devrimi destekleyerek uluslararası ilişkilere müdahale ettiler. Bu, gerillalara (MIR, FALN, Montoneros, MPL) lojistik destek - Şili ve Brezilya - diplomatik ve lojistik destek şeklini aldı ve aynı zamanda önemli bir teorik etki ortaya koydu. Bu araştırma, Küba gerillasının ve Küba Devrimi'nin başarısına, önemine ve mirasına ışık tutmaya teşebbüs etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler :Küba Devrimi, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Sosyalizm

Abstract

Armed struggle refers to asymmetric warfare in which the combat zone is indefinite, and the enemy is concealed in the environment. This logic was put in place after the conventional conflicts of 1945. It constitutes a real challenge for the governments, which must thus face this internal threat. The guerrillas appear to share the discontent of part of the population, which no longer manages to express itself through traditional political instruments. On the other hand, the echo of the Cuban Revolution of 1959 and the political effervescence of the 1960s and 1970s constitute a favourable environment for this type of movement.

In response to the challenge posed by the guerrillas, the counter-insurgency takes up the modalities of revolutionary action in opposing them to the original creators. Thus, the death squads and other clandestine armed paramilitary organisations – as witnessed in Argentina - illustrate anti-revolutionary circles' appropriation of the logic of asymmetric warfare.

The Castro or Guévarist model is linked to the Cuban guerrillas who fought between 1956 and 1959 against the regime of Fulgencio Batista. After 1959, the new Cuban authorities intervened in international affairs by supporting the revolution. It took the form of diplomatic exchanges – Chile and Brazil - logistical support to the guerrillas (MIR, FALN, Montoneros, MPL), as well as asserting an important theoretical influence. This research sheds light on the success, significance and legacy of the Cuban guerrilla and the Cuban Revolution.

Keywords: Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Socialism

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PREMALIGNANT AND MALIGNANT UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL LESIONS AMONG PATIENTS PRESENTING FROM A RURAL COMMUNITY IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Background: Understanding the epidemiology of upper gastrointestinal cancers in Pakistan may help in identifying important demographic risk factors for upper gastrointestinal malignancies in a particular rural population group. This will benefit in implementing tailored prevention approaches as well as effective management of health services.

Methods: A Secondary data analysis of 1193 patients was conducted who went through diagnostic Upper GI endoscopy between December 2016 to May 2019. The endoscopies were performed at Fatima Hospital which is the main health resource for the specifically targeted rural community. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 21.

Result: The median age of patients included in the sample was 35 years (IQR=20 years). One third of all endoscopic findings were concluded as normal. The frequency of malignant upper gastrointestinal lesions was relatively higher among male and patients with age 65 years or more. The study didn't find any significant differences in the distribution of malignancies on the basis of ethnicity. Adenocarcinoma of esophagus was the most common malignant lesion.

Conclusion: The average age of patients undergoing upper gastrointestinal endoscopy among rural community of Karachi was relatively low. The burden of upper GI malignancies was significantly higher among elderly. Male patients had significantly higher burden of premalignant and malignant lesions as compared to females. No differences in the distribution of diagnostic outcomes were observed on the basis of ethnicity.

Keywords: Upper GI Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal cancers, Rural Community, Epidemiology.

NECESSARY CONDITION ANALYSIS FOR DIGITAL LEAN IN HEALTHCARE TAKING COVID-19 INTO ACCOUNT

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Abstract

Healthcare Systems across the globe are facing a value crisis. Only improving outcomes through increasing spending to address this is not a sustainable strategy. Lean healthcare is one of the solutions that have been proposed by researchers. Lean in healthcare is the use of lean ideas to minimize waste and maximize value for patients in healthcare facilities. It involves creating a culture of continuous improvement, aligning the workforce around a consistent management system, and eliminating processes that do not add value to the patient's experience, quality, safety, satisfaction, and morale. But it is easy said than done in the clinical setting where unreasonable cost-cutting can become fatal for the patients. Increased digitalization during COVID-19 reduced some of the waste mentioned in the Toyota Production System (TPS) it enhances certain waste such as overuse of sanitation and medical protective equipment. Moreover, these practices result in medical waste which further becomes a public health hazard. This study uses healthcare providers' perspectives to analyze the performance of case organizations pre during and post-COVID-19 and the role of digital health in the attainment of that. The study uses tools such as High-level Process Flow Map and Value Stream Mapping to understand the points where value is locked and investigate the use of digital health technologies in unlocking that. The study further provides a framework for the achievement of digital lean in healthcare and illustrates it using a case of a multi-specialty hospital. Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA) is a statistical technique used to identify necessary conditions for the achievement of digital lean in healthcare. The result of the study is useful for healthcare providers and health policymakers.

Keywords: Health System, Digital Lean, Toyota Production System, Necessary Condition Analysis, COVID-19

EMERGING UPDATES ON TRACKING NEW LANDSCAPES IN NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND OVARIAN CANCER THERAPY

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Abstract

The sixth most common recurrent malignancy worldwide is ovarian cancer in women and instigates more women to die compared to any other issue impacting the female reproductive system. Ovarian cancer has several histological subgroups, and each one differs from the others in terms of clinical traits, risk factors, cell sources, molecular makeups, and treatment possibilities. There is no effective screening procedure, and it is typically discovered at a late stage. Newly found cancer is currently treated with platinum-based chemotherapy and cytoreductive surgery. Due to its recurrence and late diagnosis ovarian cancer has the highest fatality rates in contrast to all gynecological cancers. The discipline of medical nanotechnology has made great strides in recent years in resolving issues and enhancing the detection and treatment of various illnesses, including cancer. But the vast majority of the study and recent reviews on nanotechnology are devoted to how it might be utilized to treat other tumors or disorders. This review's main objective was the precise diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer using nanoscale drug delivery systems. Various nanocarrier systems, such as dendrimers, nanoparticles, liposomes, nanocapsules, and nano micelles, have been discussed. Additionally, we explore how the potency of the combination of immunotherapy and nanotechnology may help to overcome the current therapeutic constraints connected with each application and reveal a novel paradigm in cancer therapy. The unique nanotherapeutic approaches that have demonstrated promising outcomes in preclinical in vivo research are highlighted, along with new nanoformulations that are actively advancing into clinical trials. Additionally, the possible use of nanomaterials in diagnostic imaging methods and the capacity to use nanotechnology for ovarian cancer early detection are also highlighted.

Keywords: Nanoparticles, Nanotherapeutic approaches, Nanotechnology, Ovarian cancer, Cytoreductive surgery.

STUDY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, PROGNOSTIC AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCER

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Abstract

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and the second cause of death worldwide and in Algeria. We can distinguish different histological and molecular entities in breast cancer. The objective of this work is to report the preliminary results of a molecular and histological characterization of breast cancer in CLCC Batna center during the period from 2018 to 2023.

Clinical and pathological characteristics of 573 breast cancer cases were collected from the archives of the pathology department of CLCC Batna. To analyze their characteristics, age, histological type, SBR grade, hormone receptor status, HER2 status were taken in account, and molecular phenotypes were compared.

The results revealed that the mean age of the selected population is 50 years with a predominance of the age group 50 to 59 years. The proportions of luminal A, luminal B, TNBC and HER2 breast cancer subtypes were 23.4%, 48.9%, 17.3% and 10.5%, respectively. The invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) was the most common histological type (85.5%) followed by the invasive lobular carcinoma (9.4%).

The SBR grade II was the most common in the population. We noticed a higher frequency of IDC in the young [40 - 49 y] and middle aged groups [50 -59 y], while all the IDC were of Luminal B molecular type-

Although our results are preliminary, some of them are concordant with other Algerian studies. A more extended molecular and immunohistological characterization is ongoing.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Histological type, sub-molecular type, Aures region, immunohistochemistry

ANTEROLATERAL TIBIAL PLATING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TIBIAL PILON FRACTURES

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Abstract

Background: A Pilon fracture is a distal tibial metaphyseal fracture that involves the ankle joint. The present study was conducted to assess clinical and functional outcome of anterolateral tibial plating in the management of tibial Pilon fractures.

Materials & Methods: 20 cases of tibial Pilon fracture treated with anterolateral distal tibia locking compression plate were studied. Fibular fixation approach (posterolateral/lateral) and type of implant used was intramedullary/extramedullary.

Results: Out of 20 patients, males were 14 and females were 6. 5 patients (25%) had fall as the mode of injury and the remaining 15 patients (75%) had road side accident as the mode of injury. Severity of injury was trivial in 2, mild velocity in 8 and high velocity in 10 patients. Right side was involved in 11 and left in 9 patients. 16 patients had no and 4 had long bones involvement. In 4 patients, head injury was present. only 4 patients (20%) had bone grafting along with anterolateral tibial locking compression plating and no bone graft was placed in 16 patients (80%). The difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). The mean interval between injury and definitive surgery was 12.4 days, duration of surgery was 83.2 minutes and the mean overall Kaikkonen ankle score was 74.50. 13 patients (65%) were categorized as type 1 fracture according to Gustillo Anderson grading. On the basis of Tscherene classification 4 patients (20%) were type 1 and 3 patients (15%) were type 2.

Conclusion: The use of 3.5 mm anterolateral plate in the management of distal tibia fractures has been found to be a safe and effective implant with good clinical and functional outcome especially in cases where the medial skin is specifically bruised.

Key words: Pilon fracture, tibia, Gustillo Anderson grading

**A RESEARCH STUDY ON THE ESSENTIALITY OF MEDICAL AWARENESS
CAMPAIGNS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS AT PUBLIC SECTOR KARACHI, PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

This research study is conducted on the essentiality of medical awareness campaigns in public colleges, as it is seen that there is a dire need of providing students with many medical and health related information as it has been given no importance so far and students are even unaware of many little and basic knowledge. This research is purposed to enlighten this issue and to make colleges to pay attention here and take the initiatives of conducting medical awareness campaigns. These campaigns provide basic life skills, therapeutic skills, first aids training, health and hygiene information, and health check-ups. Furthermore, these campaigns arrange training sessions, workshops, and seminars where students are trained and taught about basic facts and about all the new inventions and researches made in the medical field. Besides, knowledge about new emerging issues, problems, and solutions is also provided by such awareness campaigns. It is a cross-sectional, quantitative research based on survey method. Data is collected from 60 respondents; 40 female students and 20 teachers, from 6 colleges of 2 towns of Karachi through Likert Scale comprised of close-ended 43 structured items, and the analysis is done by percentage. The data is also apprehended by taking the SPSS mean. It is a small effort done to aid the conduction of medical awareness campaigns as to aware students regarding health and medical information.

Keywords: essentiality, students, Pakistan

HLA DQ/DR IN ADULT MOROCCAN PATIENTS WITH CELIAC DISEASE.

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Abstract

Celiac disease (CD) is an inflammatory disease of the digestive tract, characterized by a syndrome of intestinal malabsorption. CD has a prevalence of 0.5% to 1% in the Caucasian populations of Europe and North America; this prevalence is increasing in developing countries, particularly in North Africa.

Our study reports the analysis of HLA class II antigen polymorphism using the microlymphocytotoxicity technique (one lambda kits) in 58 Moroccan patients with celiac disease compared with a control population (108 cases). The results showed a high frequency of HLA DQ2 (65.5%) in Moroccan patients compared with the control population (30.6%), and a high frequency of HLA DQ8 (34.5%) compared with controls. For the two antigens HLA DQ2 or HLA DQ8, they showed a frequency of 93.1% compared with controls (30.6%). The results also showed a frequency of 41.3%, 34.5% and 31% respectively for the HLA DR3, DR7 and DR5 loci compared with controls (17.1%, 13.9% and 10.2%).

To estimate the additional effect of HLA DQ-DR haplotypes, we calculated their frequency in relation to the control population. The highest frequency was observed for the DQ2-DR3 haplotype (41.37% vs. 9.03% in controls), while the DQ2-DR7 haplotype was observed with a significant frequency (34.5%). In Southern Europe, the same three HLA DQ-DR haplotypes, which were observed in our study, carry the risk of CD but in different proportions reflecting HLA distributions in the general population.

Keywords: Celiac disease, HLA DQ2, HLA DQ8, Moroccan population

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE: A GROWING SERIOUS THREAT FOR GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

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Abstract

Antibiotics are among the most important discoveries of the 20th century, having saved millions of lives from infectious diseases. Microbes have developed acquired antimicrobial resistance (AMR) to many drugs due to high selection pressure from increasing use and misuse of antibiotics over the years. The transmission and acquisition of AMR occur primarily via a human–human interface both within and outside of healthcare facilities. A huge number of interdependent factors related to healthcare and agriculture govern the development of AMR through various drug-resistance mechanisms. The emergence and spread of AMR from the unrestricted use of antimicrobials in livestock feed has been a major contributing factor. The prevalence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria has attained an incongruous level worldwide and threatens global public health as a silent pandemic, necessitating urgent intervention. Therapeutic options of infections caused by antimicrobial-resistant bacteria are limited, resulting in significant morbidity and mortality with high financial impact. The paucity in discovery and supply of new novel antimicrobials to treat life-threatening infections by resistant pathogens stands in sharp contrast to demand. Immediate interventions to contain AMR include surveillance and monitoring, minimizing over-the-counter antibiotics and antibiotics in food animals, access to quality and affordable medicines, vaccines and diagnostics, and enforcement of legislation. An orchestrated collaborative action within and between multiple national and international organizations is required urgently, otherwise, a post antibiotic era can be a more real possibility than an apocalyptic fantasy for the 21st century. This narrative review highlights on this basis, mechanisms and factors in microbial resistance, and key strategies to combat antimicrobial resistance.

Keywords: Antibiotics; Antimicrobial resistance; Mechanisms of resistance; Drivers of resistance; Measures to combat resistance.

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ BİREYSEL BAŞARI AMAÇ YÖNELİMLERİ İLE HAYATLARININ ANLAM VE AMAÇLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATIONS AND MEANING AND PURPOSE OF LIFE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı Hakkâri Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenimlerine devam eden öğretmen adaylarının cinsiyet, bölüm ve sınıf düzeylerine göre hayatlarının anlam ve amaçları ile başarı amaç yönelimlerinin incelenmesidir. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubu Hakkâri Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarıdır. Bu kapsamda Almanca, İngilizce, İlköğretim Matematik, Türkçe, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık (PDR) ile Beden Eğitimi Öğretmenliği programlarında eğitimlerine devam eden öğretmen adaylarına veri toplama araçları uygulanmıştır. Pandemi koşulları nedeniyle veri toplama araçları çevrimiçi ortamda öğrencilere gönderilmiştir. Bu koşullar altında örneklem toplam 308 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada Midgley ve arkadaşlarının (2000) geliştirdiği "Başarı Amaç Yönelimi Ölçeği (BBAY)" ile için Aydın ve arkadaşlarının (2015) geliştirdiği "Hayatın Anlam ve Amacı Ölçeği (HAA)" nden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde bağımsız örneklem t-testi ve tek yönlü ANOVA testi uygulanmıştır. Levene testine göre varyansların homojen dağılmadığı durumda ANOVA'nın F değerine göre değil, Welsh testinin sonuçlarına bakılarak karar verilmiştir. Ayrıca elde edilen farkların kaynaklarının belirlenmesi için Levene testine göre varyansların homojen dağıldığı durumda Tukey HSD testi, dağılmadığı durumda Dunnett C testinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar öğretmen adaylarının, hayatın anlam ve amacı ile bireysel başarı amaç yönelimleri ölçeklerinden elde edilen puanlara göre cinsiyet değişkeni açısından anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının bireysel başarı amaç yönelimi ölçeği puanlarının öğrenim gördükleri bölüm değişkenine göre istatistiksel olarak farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının HAA ölçeği puanlarında ise bölüm değişkeni açısından anlamlı bir farklılık belirlenmiştir. BBAY ölçeğinin BÖAY alt ölçeğinde de bölüm değişkeni açısından anlamlı bir farklılık belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının öğrenim gördükleri sınıf düzeyi değişkenine göre BBAY ölçeği ve alt boyutlarından elde ettikleri puanlar incelendiğinde anlamlı bir farklılık görülmemiştir. HAA puanlarının BBAY puanlarıyla ters yönde ve zayıf düzeyde ilişkili olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başarı, Hayatın Anlam ve Amacı, Öğretmen Adayları

Abstract

This research examines the meaning and purpose of life and achievement-goal orientations of prospective teachers who continue their education at Hakkâri University Education Faculty, according to gender, department, and grade levels. The study group of this research is teacher candidates studying at Hakkâri University Faculty of Education. In this context, data collection tools were applied to teacher candidates who continue their education in German, English, Elementary Mathematics, Turkish, Guidance and Psychological Counseling and Physical Education Teaching programs. Due to

the pandemic, data collection tools were sent to students online. Under these conditions, the sample consists of a total of 308 students. In the study, the "Achievement Goal Orientation Scale" developed by Midgley et al. (2000) and the "Scale of Meaning and Purpose of Life" developed by Aydın et al. (2015) were used. Independent sample t-test and one-way ANOVA test were used to analyze the data. In case the variances were not homogeneously distributed according to the Levene test, the decision was made not according to the F value of the ANOVA, but by looking at the results of the Welsh test. In addition, to determine the sources of the differences obtained, Tukey HSD test was used when the variances were homogeneously distributed according to the Levene test, and Dunnett C test was used when they were not. The results from the study showed no significant difference in gender variable according to the scores obtained from the pre-service teachers' meaning and purpose of life and individual achievement-goal orientation scales. It was determined that the individual achievement goal orientation scale scores of the teacher candidates differed statistically according to the variable of the department they studied. A significant difference was determined in the Meaning and Purpose of Life scale scores of the teacher candidates in terms of the department variable. A significant difference was also determined in the Individual learning goal orientation subscale of the Individual Achievement Goal Orientations scale regarding the department variable. When the scores obtained by the teacher candidates from the Individual Achievement Goal Orientations scale and its sub-dimensions were examined according to the variable of grade level, no significant difference was observed. It was determined that Meaning and Purpose of Life scores were negatively and weakly correlated with Individual Achievement Goal Orientations scores.

Keywords: Success, Meaning and Purpose of Life, Pre-service Teachers

İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK DERSİ (5-8) MATEMATİK DERS KİTAPLARINDA GEOMETRİ KAVRAMLARININ SUNULUŞUNUN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENTATION OF GEOMETRY CONCEPTS IN ELEMENTARY
MATHEMATICS COURSE (5-8) MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOKS

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Özet

Geometri gelişiminin sağlanmasında, geometrik düşünme düzeyleri arasındaki hiyerarşik yapıdan dolayı düzey 0'ın tamamlanması oldukça önemlidir. En temel öğrenme kaynaklarından birisi olan ders kitaplarındaki geometrik cisim ve şekillerle ilgili kavramların düzey 0'a ve özelliklerine dikkat edilerek sunulması bu açıdan büyük önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ortaokul matematik ders kitaplarındaki geometri kavramlarının sunuluşunun konum, boyut, araç-gereç ve model çerçevesinde incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma paradigması benimsenmiştir ve doküman incelenmesi modelinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmanın verilerini her sınıf düzeyinden birer tane olmak üzere amaçlı örneklem ile belirlenmiş ders kitapları ve içerikleri oluşturmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucunda konumun sunuluşunun incelenen tüm sınıf düzeylerinde farklılık gösterdiği, boyut sunuluşuna büyüklük/küçüklük açısından daha çok yer verilmekle birlikte boyutlar arası (iki boyut-üç boyut) geçişin sağlandığı içeriklerin de olduğu görülmüştür. Ders kitaplarında yer alan geometrik kavramlar araç-gereçlerin sunuluşu açısından incelendiğinde ise 5, 6 ve 7.sınıf düzeylerinde zengin bir içeriğe sahipken 8.sınıf düzeyinde yetersiz kaldığı görülmüştür. Model açısından sunuluş incelendiğinde 6, 7 ve 8.sınıf düzeylerinde oldukça zengin bir özelliğe sahip olduğu ve özellikle bazı konularda daha fazla model kullanımının tercih edildiği görülürken 5.sınıf ders kitabının farklı model sunuluşu açısından yetersiz kaldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları doğrultusunda kitap yazarlarına ve araştırmacılara çeşitli önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ders kitapları, konum, boyut, araç-gereç, model, sunuluş.

Abstract:

Due to the hierarchical structure between the levels of geometric thinking, it is very important to complete level 0 in the development of geometry. In this respect, it is of great importance that the concepts related to geometric objects and shapes in textbooks, which are one of the most basic learning resources, are presented by paying attention to level 0 and its features. In this study, it was aimed to examine the presentation of geometry concepts in middle school mathematics textbooks within the framework of location, size, tools and models. Qualitative research paradigm was adopted in the study and document analysis model was utilized. The data of the study consisted of textbooks and their contents, one from each grade level, determined by purposive sampling. The data obtained

were analyzed by document analysis method. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that the presentation of position differed in all grade levels examined, and although dimension presentation was more common in terms of size/smallness, there were also contents in which transitions between dimensions (two dimensions-three dimensions) were provided. When the geometric concepts in the textbooks were analyzed in terms of the presentation of tools and materials, it was seen that while the content was rich at the 5th, 6th and 7th grade levels, it was insufficient at the 8th grade level. When the presentation in terms of models was examined, it was seen that the 6th, 7th and 8th grade levels had a very rich feature and more models were preferred especially in some subjects, while the 5th grade textbook was found to be insufficient in terms of presenting different models. In line with the results of the research, various suggestions were given to textbook authors and researchers.

Keywords: textbooks, location, size, equipment, model, presentation.

ÖĞRENCİ ALGILARINA GÖRE OKUL İKLİMİ

SCHOOL CLIMATE FROM THE VIEWS OF STUDENTS

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Öz

Toplumun en temel ihtiyaçlarından olan eğitim gereğini yerine getirmek amacıyla kurulan örgüte okul denir. Bu yapıyı incelerken sadece eğitimin temel doğası, amaçları veya idealleri unsurlarını göz önünde bulundurmalıyız. Çünkü sanayi, din kurumları, askeriye gibi kurumlarında da eğitim hizmetleri bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenden dolayı okulun nitelikleri kurumsallaşmış bir boyuttaysa o atmosferde incelemeye alınmalıdır. Toplumun ve tarihin gelişim süreci çerçevesinde meydana gelen her türlü değerlerin kullanımı, bu değerlerin gelecek nesillere aktarımı, geleneksel olan her türlü yaşayışı, her türden düşünceyi ve sanatsal tüm varlıkların aktarım aşamasında okul kurumu örgütü vazgeçilemez bir köprü konumundadır. Amaç ve süreçlerin yeniliği eskimiş olsa bile, hizmet alacak insanların sürekli var olduğu kurumdur. Okul iklim kavramı, okul kurumundaki çocukların hepsinin gündelik faaliyetlerini sergiledikleri ortamlarına yönelik ifade ettikleri ortak bir anlayıştır. Okul ikliminin belirlenmiş olması akademik başarı, okulun performans düzeyi, öğrenci memnuniyeti, motivasyon ve okula olan bağlılık gibi kavramlar üzerinde artırıcı etkisi vardır. Öte yandan okul ortamında yaşanılmasından kaçınılan şiddet, devamsızlık, çevreye zarar verici yönde davranışlar üzerinde de azaltıcı ve ortadan kaldıracı etkisi vardır. Okul ikliminin belirlenmiş olması okul ortamında meydana gelmiş veya gelebilecek herhangi bir soruna karşı tedbirlerin alınmasına ve bu sorunları ortadan kaldırmak için çözümlerin bulunmasına önemli katkı sağlayacaktır. Böylelikle okul ikliminin olumlu ve sağlıklı bir zeminde hissedilmesi sağlanmış olacaktır. Bu çalışma öğrenci algılarına göre okul ikliminin değerlendirmeyi ve etkili okulları oluşturma noktasında eğitime katkı sunmayı amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla Zonguldak ili Ereğli ilçesindeki Kışla Mahmut Likoğlu Ortaokulundaki 216 öğrencinin görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Verilerin toplanma aracı olarak Çalık ve Kurt (2010) tarafından geliştirilmiş “Okul İklimi Ölçeği” ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analiz edilebilmesi için t-testi ve ANOVA analizleri kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda öğretmen algılarına göre okul iklimi ile alt boyutları arasında cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim düzeyi ve mesleki deneyim değişkenlerine göre anlamlı bir fark olmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul İklimi, Örgüt İklimi, Eğitim Yönetimi, Okul Yönetimi.

Abstract

An organization established to fulfill one of the most basic needs of society - education - is called a school. When examining this structure, we should consider not only the basic nature, aims or ideals of education. Because there are also educational services in institutions such as industry, religious institutions and the military. For this reason, if the qualities of the school are in an institutionalized dimension, they should be examined in that atmosphere. The school institution organization is an indispensable bridge in the use of all kinds of values that occur within the framework of the

development process of society and history, the transfer of these values to future generations, all kinds of traditional life, all kinds of thoughts and all artistic assets. Even if the novelty of the aims and processes are outdated, it is the institution where the people who will receive service are constantly present. Determining the school climate has an increasing effect on concepts such as academic achievement, school performance level, student satisfaction, motivation and commitment to school. On the other hand, it has a decreasing and eliminating effect on the behaviors such as violence, absenteeism and environmental damage that are avoided in the school environment. Determining the school climate will contribute significantly to taking measures against any problems that have occurred or may occur in the school environment and finding solutions to eliminate these problems. Thus, it will be ensured that the school climate is felt on a positive and healthy ground. In this study, it is aimed to contribute to education by investigating the relationship between teachers approaches to classroom management and effective school. For this purpose, the opinions of 20 teachers working in state-schools in Ereğli district of Zonguldak province were consulted. "School Climate Survey" by Çalık and Kurt (2010) scale were used as data collection tools. T-test and ANOVA analyses were used to analyze the data. As a result of the analyzes, according to the teachers perceptions it was seen that there was no significant difference between school climate with their sub-dimensions according to gender according to age, education level and professional experience.

Keywords: School Climate, Organizational Climate, Educational Administration, School Administration.

VELİ ALGILARINA GÖRE OKUL İKLİMİ

SCHOOL CLIMATE FROM THE VIEWS OF PARENTS

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Öz

Geride bıraktığımız yüzyılda yaşanan hızlı değişimler insanlarla birlikte buldukları örgütleri de etkilemiştir. Bu değişimlerin bir sonucu olarak örgütlerin yapılarında ve işleyiş tarzlarında mecburi olarak değişiklikler meydana gelmiştir. Çevresel faktörlerin yanında içsel dediğimiz örgütün hayatını sürdürmesi ve hedeflerine ulaşmasını sağlayan tutum ve davranışlar etkili olmaktadır. Tarihte insanlar yaşadıkları dönemin en iyi eğitimini almaya çalışmışlardır. Eğitim meselesi her zaman gündemlerinde olmuş, örgütlü eğitim sisteminin henüz kurulmadığı ilk çağlarda insanlar bireysel olarak eğitim almayı sürdürmüştür. Eğitimin içinde olan insanların sayısı arttıkça örgütlenmeyle birlikte okullaşma da başlamıştır. Okullar toplumların gelişmesi ve değişime ayak uydurması açısından önemli görevler üstlenmektedir. Bunları gerçekleştirecek olan bireylerin yetiştirilmesi ve topluma kazandırılması eğitim örgütleriyle sağlanmaktadır. İnsanın dünyaya gelişiyle birlikte başlayan ve hayatı boyunca devam eden öğrenme becerilerinin gelişim göstermesi sürecini eğitim olarak adlandırabiliriz. İnsan çevresinin de etkisiyle sahip olduğu özellikleri geliştirerek içinde bulunduğu topluluğa katkı sunmaktadır. Yönetici ve öğretmenleriyle birlikte eğitim hizmeti veren okullar öğrencilere beceriler kazandırırken aynı zamanda onları hayata hazırlar. Yapılan araştırmalar göstermiştir ki genel olarak okul ikliminin etkili okulu belirlediği, özelde ise öğrencilerin okula bağlılığını etkilediğini göstermiştir. Bu durum örgüt ikliminin önemini ortaya koymuştur. Diğer bir ifadeyle olumlu bir okul iklimi okulda görev yapan öğretmen ve personellerin verimini artırmakta ve okulun etkili olmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile okul ikliminin veliler üzerindeki etkisinin incelenerek velilerin okul iklimine yönelik algılarını arttırmaya yönelik önerilerin geliştirilmesiyle eğitime katkı sunması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla Zonguldak ili Ereğli ilçesindeki Atatürk Ortaokulu'nda öğrencisi olan 203 velinin görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Verilerin toplanma aracı olarak "Velilerin Okul İklimi Algısı Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analiz edilebilmesi için tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucuna göre veliler okul iklimi konusunda olumlu düşünmektedir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda velilerin okul iklimine ilişkin algılarında cinsiyet ve tahsil seviyesi değişkenlerine göre anlamlı bir farklılık görülmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul İklimi, Veli, Örgüt İklimi.

Abstract

The rapid changes in the century we left behind have affected people and the organizations they live in. As a result of these changes, changes have necessarily occurred in the structures and functioning styles of organizations. In addition to environmental factors, attitudes and behaviors that enable the organization, which we call internal, to survive and achieve its goals are effective. In history, people have tried to get the best education of the period they lived in. The issue of education has always been

on their agenda, and in the early ages when the organized education system was not yet established, people continued to receive education individually. As the number of people involved in education increased, schooling started along with organization. Schools undertake important tasks in terms of the development of societies and keeping up with change. The individuals who will realize these tasks are trained and brought into society through educational organizations. We can call the process of development of learning skills that starts with the birth of human beings and continues throughout their lives as education. Human beings contribute to the society in which they live by developing their characteristics with the influence of their environment. Schools, which provide education services with their administrators and teachers, prepare students for life while providing them with skills. Research has shown that school climate determines effective school in general and affects students' commitment to school in particular. This situation has revealed the importance of organizational climate. In other words, a positive school climate increases the efficiency of teachers and staff working in the school and makes the school effective. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to education by examining the effect of school climate on parents and developing suggestions to increase parents' perceptions of school climate. For this purpose, the opinions of 203 parents who were students at Atatürk Secondary School in Ereğli district of Zonguldak province were consulted. "Parents' Perception of School Climate Scale" was used as a data collection tool. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyse the data. According to the results of the research, parents think positively about the school climate. As a result of the analyses, no significant difference was observed in the perceptions of the parents regarding the school climate according to the variables of gender and education level.

Keywords: School Climate, Parent, Organizational Climate

ALTINCI SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN CEBİRSEL İFADELER KONUSUNDA PROBLEM ÇÖZME VE PROBLEM KURMA ÇALIŞMALARININ İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING SIXTH-GRADE STUDENTS' PROBLEM-SOLVING AND PROBLEM-POSING ACTIVITIES IN ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS

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Özet

Problem çözme ve problem kurma, matematik dersinin önemli iki bileşeni ve hedefi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Problem kurma becerisi problem çözme ile ilişkili olan ve onu tamamlayan önemli bir beceridir. Matematiğin önemli öğrenme alanlarından biri de cebirdir. Cebirsel ifadeler konusu öğrencilerin karşısına ilk olarak altıncı sınıfta çıkmakta ve daha sonra yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf müfredatında önemli bir yer almaktadır. Cebire giriş seviyesinde öğrencilerin problem çözme ve problem kurma düzeylerinin belirlenmesi sonraki yıllardaki cebir öğrenimi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada altıncı sınıf öğrencilerinin cebirsel ifade problemlerini çözme süreçleri ve cebirsel ifadeler konusunda kurdukları problemlerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Katılımcıların belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın katılımcılarını araştırmacılardan birinin görev yaptığı okuldaki altıncı sınıflardan 18 kişilik bir şube oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında veri toplamak amacıyla araştırmacılar tarafından uzman görüşü alınarak hazırlanmış dört adet cebirsel ifadeler problemi öğrencilere bir ders saatinde yöneltilmiştir. Ardından aynı hafta içerisinde bir ders saati süre verilerek öğrencilerden cebirsel ifadeler ile ilgili iki problem kurmaları istenmiştir. Öğrencilerin cebire girişte problem çözme ile problem kurma durumları ortaya çıkarılmak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel çalışmanın doğasını yansıtan durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin problem çözme aşamalarının her biri hazırlanan rubrik yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Öğrencilerin kurdukları problemler sınıflandırılmış ve matematiksel özellikleri bakımından analiz edilmiştir. Cebirsel ifade problemlerine verilen cevaplar incelendiğinde öğrencilerin tamamının yöneltilen problemlerden en az bir tanesini doğru cevapladıkları görülmüştür. Bütün problemlerin çözümünü doğru yapan sadece bir öğrenci olmuştur. Öğrencilerin kurdukları problemler ise öncelikle matematiksel problemler, matematiksel olmayan problemler ve ifadeler şeklinde sınıflandırılmış, ardından matematiksel problemler kendi içerisinde yeniden analize tabi tutulmuştur. Elde edilen verilere göre öğrencilerin oluşturdukları ifadelerin yaklaşık %56'sı matematiksel problem özelliği taşıırken %31'i problem değildir. Yazılan matematiksel problemlerin %60'ı matematiksel verilerin durumuna uygun ve yeterli iken %40'ı matematiksel verilen durumuna uygun değildir. Uygun olan problemlerin de genellikle düşük matematiksel nitelikte olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca cebirsel ifade problemlerini çözebilen öğrencilerin birçoğunun problem kurmada da başarılı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Problem çözme, Problem kurma, cebirsel ifadeler

Abstract

Problem solving and problem posing are considered as important components and goals of mathematics education. Problem posing is a significant skill that complements problem solving. Algebra is one of the important learning domains in mathematics. The topic of algebraic expressions

first appears to students in the sixth grade and then holds a significant place in the seventh and eighth-grade curriculum. Assessing students' problem-solving and problem-posing levels at the entry level of algebra is crucial for their algebra learning in subsequent years. This study aims to examine the processes of solving algebraic expression problems and the problems they pose about algebraic expressions by sixth grade students. Purposive sampling method was used to determine the participants. The participants of the study are a class from the sixth grade in the school where one of the researchers works. In order to collect data within the scope of the study, four algebraic expressions problems, which were prepared by the researchers by taking expert opinion, were asked to the students in one class hour. Then, in the same week, students were asked to pose two problems related to algebraic expressions, given one class hour. It is aimed to reveal students' problem solving and problem posing situations in the introduction to algebra. A case study reflecting the nature of qualitative study was used in the research. Each of the students' problem solving stages was examined with the help of the prepared rubric. The problems posed by the students were classified and analyzed in terms of their mathematical properties. When the responses to algebraic expression problems were examined, it was observed that all students answered at least one of the given problems correctly. Only one student correctly solved all the problems. The problems posed by the students were classified as mathematical problems, non-mathematical problems, and expressions. Then, the mathematical problems were further analyzed internally. According to the obtained data, approximately 56% of the expressions created by the students have mathematical problem characteristics, while 31% of them are not problems. Among the written mathematical problems, 60% are appropriate and sufficient for the given mathematical data, while 40% are not suitable for the given mathematical data. It was determined that the suitable problems generally have low mathematical quality. Additionally, it was observed that most of the students who could solve algebraic expression problems were also successful in problem posing.

Keywords: Problem solving, Problem posing, algebraic expressions

ORTAOKUL DERS KİTABI İÇERİKLERİNİN AFET BİLİNCİ KAZANDIRMA AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEXTBOOK CONTENTS IN TERMS OF GAINING
DISASTER AWARENESS

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Özet

Ülkemizde çok sayıda afet yaşanmakta, bu afetler can ve mal kaybına neden olmaktadır. Toplumun afet bilinci artırılması sağlanarak, meydana gelen afetlerin yıkıcı etkileri azaltılabilir. Afet bilinçli bir toplum oluşturmada çocuklara verilen eğitimin etkisi büyüktür. Geleceğin yetişkin bireyleri olan çocuklarda oluşturulan afet bilinci toplumun her seviyesine kademeli olarak yayılabilir. Ders kitaplarında afet bilinci oluşturacak içeriklerin yer alması bu anlamda önemlidir. Bu araştırmada, MEB'e bağlı okullarda okutulan ortaokul ders kitabı içeriklerinin afet bilinci kazandırma açısından farklı disiplinler arasında nasıl ele alındığını incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında ortaokul sınıf seviyelerinde kullanılmakta olan MEB ve Adım yayınevine ait ders kitapları kullanılmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma modelinde tasarlanmıştır. Veri toplama kısmında doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi tekniği benimsenmiştir. Ortaokul ders kitapları derslere, sınıf düzeylerine, programın öğelerine ve afet türlerine göre incelenmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucunda afet bilinci oluşturmaya yönelik içeriklerin dersler bazında farklılık gösterdiği; bu içeriklerin en fazla sosyal bilgiler ve fen bilgisi ders kitaplarında yer aldığı, matematik ders kitaplarında ise yok denecek kadar az olduğu görülmüştür. Matematik ve İngilizce ders kitaplarında afet konularına yer verilmeyen kitapların olduğu görülmüştür. Sınıf düzeylerine bakıldığında ise afet bilinci kazandırmaya dönük içeriklerin en fazla 5.sınıf, en az 6.sınıf düzeyinde; en çok programın içerik ögesindeki metin ve görsellerde yer alırken, hedef ögesinde afet bilinci kazandırmaya yönelik içerik bulunmadığı görülmüştür. Afet türleri farklı kitaplarda farklı şekillerde ele alınmıştır, bu açıdan yetersiz kalan kitaplar da vardır. Doğal afetlere, insan kaynaklı afetlerden daha fazla yer verildiği; kitaplar genelinde en çok yer edinen afet türünün çevre (toprak/hava/su) kirliliği olduğu, dolu ve salgına ise çok az sayıda yer verildiği görülmüştür. Araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda ders kitaplarında yer alan içeriklerin afet bilinci kazandırma açısından etkililiğinin nasıl artırılacağına yönelik önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: afet bilinci, doğal afetler, ders kitapları.

Abstract

There are many disasters in our country and these disasters cause loss of life and property. By increasing the disaster awareness of the society, the destructive effects of disasters can be reduced. Education given to children has a great effect on creating a disaster conscious society. Disaster awareness created in children, who are the adult individuals of the future, can gradually spread to every level of the society. In this sense, it is important to include content that will create disaster awareness in textbooks. In this study, it is aimed to examine how the contents of middle school textbooks taught in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education are handled among different disciplines in terms of raising disaster awareness. The textbooks of MoNE and Adım publishing house, which are used in middle school grade levels in the 2022-2023 academic year, were used in the study. The research was designed in qualitative research model. Document analysis method was used in data collection. Content analysis technique was adopted to analyze the data. Secondary school textbooks were analyzed according to courses, grade levels, elements of the program and types of disasters. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that the contents for creating disaster awareness differed on the basis of courses; these contents were mostly included in social studies and science textbooks, while they were almost absent in mathematics textbooks. It was observed that there were no disaster topics in mathematics and English textbooks. When the grade levels were examined, it was seen that the content for raising disaster awareness was mostly included in the 5th grade and least in the 6th grade; it was mostly included in the texts and visuals in the content element of the program, while there was no content for raising disaster awareness in the target element. Types of disasters are handled in different ways in different books, and there are also books that are insufficient in this respect. It was observed that natural disasters were covered more than human-induced disasters; environmental (soil/air/water) pollution was the most common type of disaster in the textbooks, while hail and epidemic were covered very rarely. In line with the results of the research, suggestions on how to increase the effectiveness of the content in the textbooks in terms of raising disaster awareness were given.

Keywords: disaster awareness, natural disasters, textbooks.

SOSYAL BİLGİLER 5. SINIF DERS KİTABINDA DOĞAL AFET İÇERİĞİNİN İŞLENİŞİ

PROCESSING THE CONTENT OF NATURAL DISASTER IN THE SOCIAL STUDIES 5TH
GRADE COURSEBOOK

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Özet

Sosyal bilgiler eğitimi, bireylere kendilerini ve çevrelerini anlama, doğa ile ilişkilerini ve dünyadaki diğer insanlarla olan bağını daha iyi anlama fırsatları sunmaktadır. Sosyal bilgiler eğitimindeki en seçkin amaçlardan biri de çevresine duyarlı, sorunları görebilen, çözüm bulabilen ve elde edilen sonuçlara göre çözüm önerileri geliştiren bireyler yetiştirmektir. Doğal afetler hazırlıklı olma ve sonrasında yaşanan süreçlerle başa çıkabilme noktasında değerlendirildiğinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının müfredatında sosyal bilgiler müfredatında yer alan bir konu olarak ele alınmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ortaokul 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında doğal afet içeriğine ilişkin kazanımlara yer verilmesi ve bunun ders kitaplarına uygun bir şekilde yansıtılması önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı ortaokul 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında doğal afet içeriğinin nasıl işlendiğini belirlemektir. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemine uygun olarak tasarlanmıştır. Ortaokul 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabının doküman incelemesi yoluyla betimsel analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz yapılırken kontrol listesinden yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular; kazanımlarla tutarlılık, aynı sınıfta okutulan diğer derslerle ilişkilendirme ve içeriğin oluşturulmasında öğrenme-öğretme ilkelerine uygunluk yönünden incelenerek yorumlanmıştır. Ders kitabının betimsel analizi sonucunda; doğal afete ilişkin ders kitabı içeriğinin 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programındaki kazanımları büyük oranda yansıttığı belirlenmiştir. Öğretim programındaki doğal afet konusuna ilişkin kazanımların “Afetler ve Çevre Sorunları” konu başlığı 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında Türkiye’de sıklıkla görülen afetlere ve bu afetlerin sonuçlarına dikkat çekildiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersi “İnsanlar, Yerler ve Çevreler” ünitesinin ise doğrudan ilişkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ders kitabının; somuttan Soyuta, bilinenden bilinmeyene ve yakından uzağa ilkesine dikkat edilerek hazırlandığı dolayısıyla öğrenme ve öğretme ilkelerine uygunluk yönünden de büyük oranda uygun olduğu, ancak ders kitaplarının aynı sınıf düzeyinde okutulan diğer derslerle ilişkisinin çok az olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Bilgiler, Doğal Afet, Ders Kitabı

Abstract

Social studies education provides individuals with opportunities to understand themselves and their environment, to better understand their relationship with nature and their bond with other people in the world. One of the most outstanding goals in social studies education is to raise individuals who are sensitive to their environment, who can see problems, find solutions and develop solutions according to the results obtained. When natural disasters are evaluated in terms of being prepared and coping with the processes experienced after, they are considered as a subject in the social studies curriculum in the curriculum of the Ministry of National Education. In this context, it is important to include the acquisitions related to natural disaster content in the secondary school 5th grade social studies textbook and to reflect this in the textbooks appropriately. The purpose of this research is to determine how the content of natural disasters is processed in the secondary school 5th grade social studies textbook. The research was designed in accordance with the qualitative research method. A descriptive

analysis of the secondary school 5th grade social studies textbook was made through document analysis. The checklist was used during the analysis. Obtained findings; Consistency with the achievements, associating with other lessons taught in the same class, and compliance with the learning-teaching principles in the creation of the content were analyzed and interpreted. As a result of the descriptive analysis of the textbook; It has been determined that the content of the textbook on natural disasters largely reflects the achievements in the 5th grade social studies curriculum. It has been observed that the achievements related to the natural disaster subject in the curriculum are drawn attention to the disasters frequently seen in Turkey and the consequences of these disasters in the 5th grade social studies textbook titled "Disasters and Environmental Problems". In addition, it has been determined that the unit of "People, Places and Environments" in the 5th grade social studies lesson is directly related. The textbook; It has been concluded that it is prepared by paying attention to the principle from concrete to abstract, from known to unknown and from near to far, so it is largely suitable in terms of compliance with learning and teaching principles, but the relationship between the textbooks and other courses taught at the same grade level is very low.

Keywords: Social Studies, Natural Disaster, Textbook.

TURİST REHBERLİĞİ MESLEĞİNDE KOKART İLE BAĞLANTILI EĞİTİM DÜZEYİ SORUNU

THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL PROBLEM RELATED TO COCARD IN THE TOURIST GUIDANCE PROFESSION

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Özet

Turist rehberleri destinasyonlara gelen turistlerle çok fazla ilgilenen turizm paydaşları arasındadır. Bu durumun sonucuna göre turistler destinasyondan olumlu veya olumsuz duygularla ayrılabilir. Destinasyon imajının zedelenmemesi için tüm turizm paydaşları turistlerin olumlu duygularla bölgeden ayrılmasını istemektedir. Bu sebeple turist rehberinin performansı bu açıdan önem arz etmektedir. Performansı ve niteliği iyi olan rehberlerin endüstriye kazanılması için daha seçici davranmak endüstri açısından önemli olabilir. Çalışma kapsamında bu seçiciliği dikkate alarak, turist rehberliği mesleğinin geleceğine dair kritik önerilerin ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma içerisinde Türkiye'deki tezsiz yüksek lisans, lisans ve ön lisans programlarının kontenjanları incelenmiş, gelecekteki turist rehberi sayısının ve düşük niteliğin ortaya sorunlar çıkarabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca eğitim düzeylerinin kokart (çalışma kartı) alımında bir farklılığa sebebiyet vermediğinden dolayı, daha detaylı eğitim alan lisans programlarındaki rehber adaylarının motivasyonlarının zedelenmesine sebebiyet vermektedir. Türkiye genelindeki eğitim düzeylerinin 2022 yılı kontenjanları incelenmiştir. Vakıf ve devlet üniversiteleri beraber değerlendirildiğinde toplam ön lisans kontenjanının 1899, lisans kontenjanının 2260, tezsiz yüksek lisans kontenjanının ise yaklaşık 305 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda değerlendirildiğinde her yıl ortalama 1899 ön lisans mezunu öğrencinin yalnızca iki yıl eğitim ile kokart alma şartının birini sağladığı görülmektedir. Bu durum hem lisans düzeyinde dört yıl eğitim alan öğrenciler ile bir farklılık oluşturmadığı gibi hem de turist rehberi sayısında kontrolsüz artışa sebebiyet vermektedir. Tezsiz yüksek lisans da ise durumun daha kötü olduğu söylenebilir. Birçok üniversitenin turist rehberliği tezsiz yüksek lisans şartının yalnızca “lisans mezunu olmak yeterli” şartının olması, turist rehberliği mesleğinin geleceğini tehlikeye attığı vurgulanabilir. Tüm bu durumlar değerlendirildiğinde hem arz ve talep dengesizliği oluşmaması hem de haksız rekabetin önlenmesi için ön lisans, lisans ve tezsiz yüksek lisans programlarına düzenlemeler getirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sorunların çözülebilmesi için ön lisans veya tezsiz yüksek lisans üzerinden kokart alacak adayların ülkesel kokart alabilmesinin önüne geçilmesi ve talep araştırması sonucunda yalnızca bir bölgeyle birlikte bölgesel kokartla çalışması sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turist Rehberi, Kokart, Eğitim

Abstract

Tourist guides are among the tourism stakeholders who are very interested in tourists coming to destinations. According to the result of this situation, tourists can leave the destination with positive or negative feelings. In order not to damage the destination image, all tourism stakeholders want tourists to leave the region with positive feelings. For this reason, the performance of the tourist guide is important in this respect. It may be important for the industry to be more selective in order to gain guides with good performance and quality to the industry. Taking this selectivity into account within the scope of the study, it is aimed to reveal critical suggestions for the future of the tourist guiding profession. In the study, the quotas of non-thesis master's, associate degree and bachelor's degree programs in Turkey were examined, and it was determined that the number of future tourist guides and low quality could cause problems. In addition, since the level of education does not cause a difference in having a cockade (work card), it causes damage to the motivation of the guide candidates in the undergraduate programs where more detailed education is given. The quotas of education levels in Türkiye in 2022 were examined. When the foundation and state universities are evaluated together, it has been determined that the total quota for associate degree is 1899, the quota for bachelor's degree is 2260, and the quota for non-thesis master's is approximately 305. When evaluated in this context, it is seen that an average of 1899 associate degree graduates each year meet one of the conditions for only two years of education and obtaining a license. This situation not only does not make a difference with the students who study for four years at the bachelor's degree, but also causes an uncontrolled increase in the number of tourist guides. It can be said that the situation is worse in the non-thesis master's degree. It can be emphasized that the requirement for a non-thesis master's degree in tourist guiding in many universities is that only "being a bachelor's degree is sufficient" jeopardizes the future of the tourist guiding profession. When all these situations are evaluated, it is necessary to bring regulations to associate degree, bachelor's degree and non-thesis master's programs in order to prevent both supply and demand imbalance and prevent unfair competition. In order to solve these problems, it is possible to prevent the candidates who will get a license from an associate or non-thesis master's degree from getting a national license and work with only one region with a regional license as a result of the demand research.

Keywords: Tour Guide, License, Education

INNOVATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Disaster management is the planning, organization, coordination and implementation activities carried out to reduce the possible effects of disasters, to be prepared for disasters and to accelerate the post-disaster recovery process. Disaster management is a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder process. In this process, state institutions, local governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academic institutions and citizens should work in cooperation. Innovation in disaster management is the development and application of new ideas, technologies and methods to make the disaster management process more effective, efficient and sustainable. Thanks to innovation, better results can be achieved in areas such as data collection, analysis, communication, decision making and implementation in disaster management. In this study, innovative studies in disaster management were examined and it was observed that technological and social innovations are important in disaster management. By using the method used in the study, the content analysis method was used to examine the studies on the subject and tried to emphasize the importance of the subject.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, Innovation in Disaster Management.

BARTIN AMASRA CRUISE TOURISM POTENTIAL

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Abstract

Cruise tourism, with its growth and development over the years, has become one of the most popular holiday options, as well as an important income item for the country's economy. As the demand for the cruise industry increased, companies in the industry began to add new features to cruise ships. Another important factor affecting the choice in the cruise industry is destinations and cruise ports. Countries have started to make new port projects for the development of this industry, which has a clear contribution to the economy with both foreign exchange inflow and employment opportunities. With the new arrangement, Bartın Amasra Cruise Port has been arranged in a way to allow cruise ship arrivals and departures.

This study reveals the potential of Amasra, which is the most important touristic center of Bartın province, in terms of cruise tourism. The anchorage of cruise ships in Amasra Port may allow tourists to make a short visit. In addition, with the promotion of Amasra's historical and cultural riches and the improvement of its tourism infrastructure, the cruise can be made more attractive in terms of tourism.

It is important to evaluate other touristic regions in the province of Bartın in terms of cruise tourism. Especially the touristic potential and natural beauties of regions such as Inkumu Beach, Kurucaşile Beach and Cide can be the focus of attention for cruise tourists. With the development of ports and infrastructure in these regions, cruise tourism mobility can be increased.

Collaboration of local administrations, tourism sector stakeholders and relevant institutions is important for the evaluation of Bartın province in terms of cruise tourism. Steps such as the modernization of port facilities, the promotion of tourism destinations, the diversification of touristic activities and the development of tourism infrastructure that will meet the needs of tourists such as accommodation and food and beverage should be taken.

As a result, the evaluation of Bartın province in terms of cruise tourism will be possible by activating the potential of the region based on its natural and historical beauties and developing the tourism infrastructure. It is possible for Bartın province to reach a more important point in cruise tourism with the studies carried out by local governments and tourism stakeholders.

Keywords: Cruise Tourism, Amasra, Bartın.

RURAL TOURISM - ONE OF THE SUPPORTS OF SERBIA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Rural tourism in the last decade, especially after the experience with the COVID-19 pandemic, has seen growth, both in Serbia and throughout Europe. Due to the changes caused by travel restrictions abroad, people often opt for closer and more accessible destinations, shorter vacations and trips. Tourists are looking for new experiences, returning to nature, nurturing and affirming local traditions and cultural-historical heritage. The importance of agritourism for rural development is manifold. reflected in the preservation and protection of the environment and culture of rural areas, as well as the improvement of the socio-economic picture of a certain rural area. It is influenced by the beauty of the landscape, heritage, customs, culture, rural activities, that is, the overall life of the local population. In Serbia, gastronomy and special interests (picking medicinal plants, hiking, trekking, wine tours, education, etc.) stand out as facilities that attract tourists to rural areas. Agritourism implies a stay in the countryside with active participation in all agricultural works or for the purpose of education (eg cultivation of medicinal herbs, production of fruits and vegetables, etc.). The development of rural tourism requires the development of legislation and normative regulations. The adoption of strategic development documents that regulate sustainable rural development and rural tourism is of particular importance, and even more important is their consistent and continuous implementation and application in practice.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Tourism, Rural development, Agritourism, Strategic

İŞGÜZAR ÜNSİYYƏT PROSESİNDƏ RƏHBƏRİN ÜNSİYYƏTƏ GİRMƏK BACARIĞI

COMMUNICATION OF THE LEADER IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION PROCESS
ABILITY TO ENTER

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Xülasə

Ünsiyyət prosesində insanlar arasında fikir, bilik, rəy, təcrübə və hisslər mübadiləsi gedir, onlar bir-birinin inam və əqidəsinə təsiri olan müxtəlif tipli məlumatları əsasən başqaları ilə ünsiyyət prosesində əldə edir, öz bilik və təsəvvürlərini başqalarına aşılayırlar. Məqalənin əsas məqsədi ünsiyyət prosesində insanların mühit haqqında məlumat əldə etməsi, eyni zamanda müxtəlif adət və vərdişlərə yiyələnməsi və bunların əsasında real varlığın dərk edilməsinə xüsusi istiqamət verməsindən ibarətdir.

İnsanlar birgə fəaliyyət prosesində müxtəlif formalarda əlaqə və münasibətlərə girir, əməkdaşlıq edirlər. Tədqiqatın metodologiyası qarşılıqlı təsir edəndən, təsirə məruz qalandan, təsiri təmin edən vasitələrdən, təsirin insan davranışında əmələ gətirdiyi dəyişiklikdən, daha doğrusu təsirin nəticəsindən ibarətdir. Bu baxımdan istər nəzəri, istərsə də praktik məqsədlər üçün onların əsas tiplərinin müəyyən edilməsi xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

İşgüzar ünsiyyət rəhbərin işçilərlə iş prosesində həyata keçirdiyi əlaqə formasıdır. Bu cür ünsiyyət hərtərəfli inkişaf etmiş şəxsiyyətin formalaşması üçün şərait yaradılmasına yönəlmiş olur, kollektivdəki sosial-psixoloji prosesləri idarə etməyə və səmərəli psixoloji iqlim yaratmağa imkan verir. Tədqiqatın tətbiqi əhəmiyyəti hər bir rəhbər və işçi arasında ünsiyyətin mahiyyətini bilmək, onun sosial-psixoloji mexanizmləri ilə dərinlən tanış olmaq və işçilərlə birgə fəaliyyəti zamanı onlardan lazımi şəkildə istifadə etməsi zərurətidir.

Ünsiyyət prosesində insanlar nəinki mühit haqqında məlumat əldə edir, eyni zamanda müxtəlif adət və ənənələrə yiyələnir ki, bunlar da real varlığın dərk edilməsinə xüsusi istiqamət verir. İnsanlar birgə fəaliyyət prosesində müxtəlif formalarda əlaqə və münasibətlərə girir, əməkdaşlıq edirlər. Bu baxımdan istər nəzəri, istərsə də praktik məqsədlər üçün onların əsas tiplərinin müəyyən edilməsi xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Ünsiyyət insanların bir-birini qavramasından başlayır. Qavrayışın bu növü psixologiyada sosial persepsiya adlanır. Bu sahədə tədqiqatlar əsasən iki istiqamətdə aparılır: 1) sosial persepsiyanın məzmununun öyrənilməsi; 2) şəxsiyyətlərarası qavrayışın mexanizmləri, onu müşayiət edən vasitələrin və s.-nin öyrənilməsi. Şəxsiyyətlərarası qavrayışda insanın fiziki siması, ifadəli hərəkətləri və geyim xüsusiyyətləri əks olunur. Sosial persepsiyanın məzmunu həm qavrayış obyektinin həm də qavrayış subyektinin xüsusiyyətlərindən asılıdır. Məqalədə idarəetmə prosesində rəhbərlə tabeçilikdə olanların qarşılıqlı münasibətlərinin etik-psixoloji xüsusiyyətlərinin müəyyən olunması və elmi cəhətdən əsaslandırılması nəzərdə tutulub.

Açar sözlər: ünsiyyət, ünsiyyət mədəniyyəti, kommunikativ fəaliyyət, təşkilati ünsiyyət, ünsiyyət üslubları, idarəçilik üslubu, peşəkar ünsiyyət.

Abstract

In the process of communication, ideas, knowledge, opinions, experience and feelings are exchanged between people, they obtain various types of information that influence each other's beliefs and convictions mainly in the process of communicating with others, and instill their knowledge and ideas into others. The main goal of the article is for people to acquire information about the environment in the process of communication, at the same time to acquire various customs and habits, and to give a special direction to the understanding of real existence based on them.

People enter into various forms of communication and relationships in the process of joint activity and cooperate. The methodology of the research consists of the interaction effector, the effected person, the means that provide the effect, the change caused by the effect in human behavior, or rather, the result of the effect. In this regard, it is of particular importance to determine their main types for both theoretical and practical purposes.

Business communication is a form of communication between the manager and the employees in the work process. Such communication is aimed at creating conditions for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality, allows to manage social-psychological processes in the team and create an effective psychological climate. The applied importance of the research is the need to know the nature of communication between each manager and employee, to get to know his socio-psychological mechanisms in depth, and to use them appropriately during his joint activities with employees.

In the process of communication, people not only get information about the environment, but also acquire various customs and traditions, which give a special direction to the understanding of real existence. People enter into various forms of communication and relationships in the process of joint activity and cooperate. In this regard, it is of particular importance to determine their main types for both theoretical and practical purposes.

Communication starts with people understanding each other. This type of perception is called social perception in psychology. Researches in this area are mainly carried out in two directions: 1) study of the content of social perception: 2) study of the mechanisms of interpersonal perception, accompanying tools, etc. Interpersonal perception reflects a person's physical appearance, expressive movements, and clothing features. The content of social perception depends on the characteristics of both the object of perception and the subject of perception. Management in the article in the process, the ethical-psychological characteristics of the mutual relations between the leader and the subordinates are determined and scientifically substantiated.

Key words: communication, communication culture, communicative activity, organizational communication, communication styles, management style, professional communication.

MÜASİR İQTİSADİYYATDA STRATEJİ İDARƏETMƏ NƏZƏRİYYƏLƏRİ

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT THEORIES IN MODERN ECONOMY

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Xülasə

Strategiya qarşıya qoyulan məqsədə nail olmaq üçün həyata keçiriləcək uzunmüddətli hərəkətlərin ümumiləşdirilmiş modelidir. Strategiya qərar qəbul edilməsi zamanı təşkilat rəhbərlərinin öz əllərində cəmləşdirdiyi qaydalar məcmusunu əks etdirir. Strategiyaya təşkilatın missiyasına və qarşıya qoyduğu məqsədlərə nail olunmasını təmin edən, təşkilatın zəif və güclü tərəflərini araşdıran, imkanları və gözlənilən təhlükələri müəyyənləşdirən ümumi kompleks plan kimi də baxılır. Strategiya xarici mühitdə dəyişkənliyə reaksiya verməsinin vasitəsidir. Strategiya uzun müddətli məqsədlərə mərhələlər üzrə nail olmağın yollarını özündə birləşdirir. Strategiya təşkilatın məqsədini və ona nail olmağın yollarını müəyyən edərək vahid hərəkət istiqamətinin seçilməsində mühüm rol oynayır.

Daxili problemlərin diaqnostikası üçün tətbiq edilən metod idarəetmə müayinəsi adlandırılır. Strateji planlaşdırma məqsədləri üçün 5 funksional zonanın – marketinq, maliyyə (mühasibat uçotu), istehsal, insan resursları, təşkilatın mədəniyyət və imicinin müayinəsi məqsədəuyğundur.

Marketinq funksional zonasının təhlili zamanı 7 vacib elementə diqqət yetirilməlidir: 1)Bazar payı və rəqabətliyi; 2)Çəşidin müxtəlifliyi və keyfiyyəti; 3)Bazar demoqrafiyası; 4)Bazar tədqiqatları; 5)Alıcılara satışdan qabaq və satışdan sonrakı xidmət; 6)Satış, reklam və malların yeridilməsi; 7)Mənfəət.

Maliyyə (mühasibat uçotu) funksional zonasının təhlili təşkilatın rəhbərliyini gələcəkdə hansı strategiyanı seçəcəyini müəyyənləşdirir. Maliyyə vəziyyətinin detallı təhlili artıq mövcud olan və potensial zəiflikləri aşkarlamağa kömək edir. Maliyyə vəziyyətinin təhlili maliyyə təftişi metodları ilə aparılır. İstehsal funksional zonasının təhlili təşkilatın daxili strukturunun xarici mühitdəki dəyişikliklərə vaxtında adaptasiyası və rəqabət mühitində onun sağ qalması üçün vacib əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

İstehsal funksional zonasının zəif və güclü tərəflərinin təhlili zamanı təşkilatın öz məhsul və xidmətlərini rəqiblərlə müqayisədə daha az xərclərlə reallaşdırmaq imkanları, təşkilatın yeni materiallar əldə etmək imkanları, təşkilatın avadanlığının vəziyyəti və avadanlığa xidmət səviyyəsi, təşkilatın onun rəqiblərinin xidmət göstərə bilmədiyi bazarlara xidmət göstərə bilmə imkanları, təşkilatda məhsul keyfiyyətinə nəzarət edə biləcək effektiv nəzarət sisteminin mövcudluğu, istehsal prosesinin təşkil olunma və planlaşdırılma səviyyəsi kimi məsələlər təhlil olunur.

Açar sözlər: strategiya, strateji planlaşdırma, bazar amilləri, siyasi amillər

Abstract

A strategy is a generalized model of long-term actions to be taken to achieve a set goal. The strategy reflects the set of rules that the leaders of the organization concentrate in their hands during decision-making. Strategy is also viewed as a general comprehensive plan that ensures the achievement of the organization's mission and goals, examines the organization's weaknesses and strengths, and identifies opportunities and expected threats. Strategy is a means of responding to changes in the external environment. A strategy includes ways to achieve long-term goals in stages. Strategy plays an

important role in choosing a single course of action by determining the organization's goal and ways to achieve it.

The method used to diagnose internal problems is called a management examination. For strategic planning purposes, it is appropriate to examine 5 functional zones - marketing, finance (accounting), production, human resources, and the culture and image of the organization.

During the analysis of the marketing functional area, attention should be paid to 7 important elements: 1) Market share and competitiveness; 2) Variety and quality of variety; 3) Market demography; 4) Market research; 5) Pre-sale and post-sale service to buyers; 6) Sales, advertising and introduction of goods; 7) Profit.

Analysis of the financial (accounting) functional area determines which strategy the organization's management will choose in the future. A detailed analysis of the financial situation helps to identify existing and potential weaknesses. Analysis of the financial situation is carried out by financial audit methods. The analysis of the functional zone of production is important for the timely adaptation of the internal structure of the organization to changes in the external environment and its survival in the competitive environment.

During the analysis of the weaknesses and strengths of the production functional area, the organization's ability to realize its products and services at lower costs compared to competitors, the organization's ability to acquire new materials, the condition of the organization's equipment and the level of service to the equipment, the organization's ability to serve markets that its competitors cannot serve, in the organization issues such as the existence of an effective control system that can control product quality, the level of organization and planning of the production process are analyzed.

Key words: strategy, strategic planning, market factors, political factors

YÖNETİM MUHASEBESİ İLE YÖNETİM BİLİŞİM SİSTEMLERİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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Özet

Ticari ilişkilerde yaşanan rekabetin, kar ve maliyet ilişkisinin önemi işletme yönetimi anlayışında hızlı değişimlere yol açmıştır. Teknoloji çağında bilgiye ulaşmak, gereksiz bilgileri çıkarmak gerekli bilgileri karar alma sürecinde kullanmak daha kolaylaşmıştır. İşletmelerde karar alma sürecinde yönetim bilişim sistemlerinin etkisi görülmüştür. Onlarca toplanan verinin işlenerek bilgi haline dönüştürülmesi gereklidir. İşletmelerde bir seri verinin bilgisayar teknolojileriyle işlenerek karar alma sürecinde kullanılması yönetim bilişim sistemlerinin tesisi ile mümkündür. İşletmelerde Yönetim Bilişim ve Kurumsal Kaynak Planlama (ERP) sistemi kullanılmaktadır. Bu genel sistem, işletme fonksiyonlarına dayalı birçok alt sistemden oluşmaktadır. Bu alt sistemlerden birtanesi de Muhasebe Bilgi Sistemidir. Muhasebe Bilgi Sistemi, muhasebeden üretilen finansal bilgileri karar alma sürecine sunar.

Muhasebe sistemleri genel olarak finansal, maliyet ve yönetim muhasebesi olarak üçe ayrılır. Finansal muhasebe dışı dönük, maliyet ve yönetim muhasebesi ise içe dönük muhasebedir. Muhasebe verileri finansal ve maliyet muhasebesi ile üretilmekte ve yönetim muhasebesinin kullanımına sunulmaktadır. Yönetim muhasebesi işletmenin karar alma sürecinde kullanılmak üzere ihtiyaç duyulan bilgi ve raporları düzenleyerek yorumlayan, faaliyet ve bütçe denetimi sağlayan bir muhasebedir. Yönetim muhasebesi, karar alma sürecine sayısal ve istatistiksel veriler sunması nedeniyle karar muhasebesi olarak ifade edilmektedir. Yönetim muhasebesi alınacak kararlarda gereksiz bilgilerin elenmesi ve isabetli kararlar alınması için bir çok yeni teknik ve yöntem geliştirmiştir. Yeni işletme yaklaşımlarına göre yönetim muhasebesinin yeni teknik ve yöntemler sunabilmesi bilgisayar teknolojisi yardımıyla mümkün olmuştur. Ancak tek başına bilgisayar teknolojilerinin yönetim muhasebesindeki bu gelişmelere destek vermesi yeterli görülmemiştir. Bilgisayar teknolojisine dayalı yönetim bilişim sistemlerinin varlığı yönetim muhasebesinin tarihsel gelişimine devam etmesini sağlamıştır. Faaliyet tabanlı maliyetleme, hedef maliyetleme, ürün yaşam süresince maliyetleme, yalın maliyetleme gibi yeni maliyet yöntemlerinin ortaya çıkması fiyatlandırma, üret yada satın al, yeni mamul üretimi, yeni makine alımı konularındaki gibi kararların alınmasına imkan sağlamıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı, yönetim muhasebesi ile yönetim bilişim sistemleri arasındaki ilişkiye tespit etmektir. Çalışmanın yöntemi literatürün incelemesi nitel araştırma kapsamında doküman analizidir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, yönetim muhasebesinin tarihsel gelişiminde yönetim bilişim sistemleriyle ve diğer yönetim bilimleriyle ilişki içinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim Muhasebesi, Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri, Bilgisayar Teknolojisi, Muhasebe.

Abstract

The importance of competition, profit and cost relationship in commercial relations has led to rapid changes in the understanding of business management. In the age of technology, it has become easier to access information, to remove unnecessary information and to use the necessary information in the decision-making process. The effect of management information systems in the decision-making

process in enterprises has been observed. Dozens of collected data need to be processed and transformed into information. It is possible to use a series of data in the decision-making process by processing a series of data in enterprises with the establishment of management information systems. Management Information and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is used in enterprises. This overall system consists of many subsystems based on business functions. One of these subsystems is the Accounting Information System. The Accounting Information System presents the financial information generated from accounting to the decision-making process.

Accounting systems are generally divided into three as financial, cost and management accounting. Financial accounting is external accounting, cost and management accounting is internal accounting. Accounting data is produced by financial and cost accounting and presented to the use of management accounting. Management accounting is an accounting that organizes and interprets the information and reports needed to be used in the decision-making process of the enterprise, and provides activity and budget control. Management accounting is also referred to as decision accounting because it provides numerical and statistical data to the decision-making process. Management accounting has developed many new techniques and methods in order to eliminate unnecessary information and take correct decisions in decisions to be taken. According to new business approaches, it has been possible for management accounting to offer new techniques and methods with the help of computer technology. However, it was not enough for computer technology to support these developments in management accounting alone. The existence of management information systems based on computer technology has enabled management accounting to continue its historical development. The emergence of new costing methods such as activity-based costing, target costing, product life cycle costing, and lean costing has enabled decisions to be made such as pricing, produce or buy, new product production, new machinery purchase.

The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between management accounting and management information systems. The method of the study is the literature review and document analysis within the scope of qualitative research. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the historical development of management accounting is in relation with management information systems and other management sciences.

Keywords: Management Accounting, Management Information Systems, Computer Technology, Accounting.

SAĞLIKLI YAŞLANMA

HEALTHY AGING

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Özet:

İnsanoğlunda ölümsüzlük, yaşlanmamak düşüncesi tarihler boyunca hep var olmuştur. Dünyada insanlar daha uzun yaşamakta, doğum sıklığı azalmakta ve yaşlı nüfus artmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü yaşlılığı 65 yaş ve üzeri olarak kabul etmekte ve toplum yaşlanmasının önemli göstergesi olan doğuştan beklenen yaşam süresinin ortalama değerinin dünya genelinde geçen yüzyıla göre arttığını bildirmektedir.

Dünya nüfusu son 100 yıl içinde 4 kat artarken, yaşlı nüfusun 10 kat artacak olması önemlidir. Dünya nüfusunun 2018 yılında %9,1'ini yaşlı nüfus oluşturmuştur. Ülkemizde, yaşlı nüfusun toplam nüfus içindeki payı 2022 yılında %9,9'a yükselmiştir. Nüfus projeksiyonlarına göre yaşlı nüfus oranının 2030 yılında %12,9, 2040 yılında %16,3, 2060 yılında %22,6 ve 2080 yılında %25,6 olacağı öngörülmektedir..

Nüfusun hızla yaşlanması, bazı kronik hastalıkların görülme riskini arttırmakta, bunun sonucu olarak da halk sağlığı için yeni ve ciddi sorunlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ülkemizde 65 yaş ve üzeri grubun %90'ında 1, %35'inde 2, %23'ünde 3, %15'inde 4 ve daha fazla kronik sağlık sorunu olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.

Yaşlanmanın bireye ve topluma getireceği yükün hafifletilebilmesi için aktif, sağlıklı, üretken, başarılı birey ve topluma ulaşmak hedefi, 1960'lı yıllardan itibaren öne sürülmüştür. DSÖ tarafından 1990'lı yıllarda dünyanın gündemine getirilmiş bir kavram olan aktif yaşlanma; “kişiler yaşlandıkça yaşam kalitelerinin zenginleşmesi için sağlık, topluma katılım ve güvenlik fırsatlarının en iyi düzeyde sağlanması süreci” olarak tanımlamakta ve tüm bireylere bu fırsatların sağlanmasını savunulmaktadır. Yaşamın ileri dönemlerinde beklenmeyen ve erken ölümlerin önlenmesi, bireylerin engellilik durumu yaşamamaları, ileri yaşlarında da yaşamdan zevk alabilmeleri, yaşlı bireylerin toplumun sosyal, politik, ekonomik aktivitelerine katılabilmeleri ve sağlık harcamalarının daha az maliyetli olmasını sağlamak için sağlıklı yaşlanma öncelenmelidir.

Toplumun sağlıklı yaşlanabilmesi için, erken dönemde sağlığın iyileştirilmesi, korunması ve hastalıkların önlenmesi için birinci basamak sağlık çalışanlarına önemli görevler düşmektedir. Bireylerin tarama ve izlemlerinin yapılması, sağlık bilgi düzeyleri ve sağlık okuryazarlıklarının artırılması birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerinde oldukça önemlidir. Bu hizmetleri yaygınlaştırarak nitelikli hizmet verilmesinin sağlanmasıyla dünya ülkeleri arasında rekabet konusunda avantaj sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlıklı yaşlanma, yaşlı, birinci basamak sağlık hizmetleri

Abstract

The idea of immortality and not getting old has always existed in human beings throughout history. People are living longer in the world, the birth frequency is decreasing and the elderly population is increasing. The World Health Organization accepts old age as 65 years and over and reports that the average value of life expectancy at birth, which is an important indicator of population aging, has increased worldwide compared to the last century.

While the world population has increased 4 times in the last 100 years, it is important that the elderly population will increase 10 times. The elderly population made up 9.1% of the world population in 2018. In our country, the share of the elderly population in the total population has increased to 9.9% in 2022. According to population projections, it is predicted that the proportion of the elderly population will be 12.9% in 2030, 16.3% in 2040, 22.6% in 2060 and 25.6% in 2080.

The rapid aging of the population increases the risk of some chronic diseases, resulting in new and serious problems for public health. In our country, it is estimated that 90% of the 65 and older group have 1 chronic health problem, 35% have 2, 23% have 3, 15% have 4 or more chronic health problems.

In order to alleviate the burden of aging on the individual and society, the goal of reaching active, healthy, productive, successful individuals and society has been put forward since the 1960s. Active aging, a concept brought to the world's agenda by WHO in the 1990s; It defines it as “the process of providing health, social participation and security opportunities at the best level for the enrichment of their quality of life as people age” and it is advocated that these opportunities should be provided to all individuals. Healthy aging should be prioritized in order to prevent unexpected and premature deaths in later life, to prevent individuals from experiencing disability, to enjoy life in their advanced ages, to enable elderly individuals to participate in social, political and economic activities of the society, and to ensure that health expenditures are less costly.

In order for the society to age well, to improve and protect health in the early period and to prevent diseases, primary health care workers have important duties. Screening and monitoring of individuals, increasing their health knowledge level and health literacy are very important in primary health care services. By expanding these services and providing qualified service, an advantage will be gained in terms of competition among the countries of the world.

Keywords: Healthyaging, elderly, primary health care services

HİPERTANSİYON VE SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI

HYPERTENSION AND HEALTH LITERACY

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Özet:

Kronik hastalıklar içinde önemli yere sahip olan hipertansiyon dünyada hızla artmakta, sağlık hizmetlerini zorlamakta, sağlığa ayrılan bütçenin büyük bölümünü kapsamakta ve ekonomiyi olumsuz etkilemektedir. Hipertansiyon özellikle düşük ve orta gelirli toplumlarda diğer bütün nedenlerin tamamından daha fazla ölüme neden olan en önemli küresel ölüm nedenidir. Hipertansiyon prevalansını değerlendiren çalışmaların sonuçlarının birleştirildiği 200 ülkeyi ve 19.1 milyon kişiyi içeren bir çalışmada, 1975 yılında dünya genelinde 594 milyon hipertansiyon hastası bulunmaktayken hipertansif kişi sayısının %90 artarak 2015 yılında 1.13 milyar kişiye ulaştığı gösterilmiştir. 2008 yılında Türk Nefroloji Derneği tarafından yapılan Türkiye Kronik Böbrek Hastalığı Prevalans Araştırması'nda ülkemiz genelinde hipertansiyon prevalansı %32,7 olarak bulunmuştur. Toplumumuzda her üç kişiden biri hipertansiyon hastası iken hastaların neredeyse yarısı hastalıklarının farkındadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu 2018 yılı ölüm nedeni istatistiklerine göre ölüme sebep olan ilk üç hastalık grubunda ilk sırada %38,5 ile dolaşım sistemi hastalıkları yer almaktadır. Oysa risk faktörleri ile mücadele, erken tanı ve zamanında tedaviyle bu hastalıkların önemli ölçüde azaltılması mümkündür. Dengeli beslenme, düzenli aktivite, sağlıklı tuz kullanımı gibi yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri ve ilaç tedavi stratejileri ile kan basıncı azaltılabilir. Bu azalmanın morbidite ve mortaliteyi ciddi ölçüde azaltabildiğini gösteren birçok kanıt bulunmaktadır. Ancak kan basıncı kontrol oranları dünya çapında oldukça zayıftır. Bu durumun tatmin edici düzeye gelebilmesi için sağlık okuryazarlığı oranlarının artırılması önemlidir.

DSÖ sağlık okuryazarlığını bireylerin iyi sağlık halinin sürdürülmesi ve geliştirilmesi amacıyla sağlıkla ilgili bilgiye ulaşması; bu bilgiyi anlaması ve kullanması için gerekli olan bilişsel ve sosyal beceri kapasitesi olarak tanımlar. Sağlık okuryazarlığı hayatın her alanında olduğu gibi hipertansiyonun önlenmesi, hastalık yükünün azaltılması ve sürdürülebilir tedavide de büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Türkiye'de sağlık okuryazarlığı %68,9 yetersiz/sınırlı düzeydedir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi bireylerin hastalanma riski yüksek, tedavi yöntemlerini anlama düzeyi düşük, hastanede yatış oranı fazladır.

Sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyinin artırılmasında bilginin doğru kaynaktan alınması, infodeminin önlenmesi için birinci basamak sağlık çalışanlarına önemli görevler düşmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Sağlık Çalışanı

Abstract

Hypertension, which has an important place among chronic diseases, is increasing rapidly in the world, challenging health services, covering a large part of the budget allocated to health and negatively affecting the economy. Hypertension is the leading global cause of death, causing more deaths than any other cause, especially in low- and middle-income populations. In a study that included 200 countries and 19.1 million people, combining the results of studies evaluating the prevalence of hypertension, it was shown that while there were 594 million hypertension patients worldwide in 1975, the number of hypertensive people increased by 90% and reached 1.13 billion

people in 2015. In the Turkish Chronic Kidney Disease Prevalence Survey conducted by the Turkish Society of Nephrology in 2008, the prevalence of hypertension was found to be 32.7% throughout our country. While one out of every three people in our society has hypertension, almost half of the patients are aware of their disease. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's 2018 cause of death statistics, the first three diseases that cause death are circulatory system diseases with 38.5%. However, it is possible to reduce these diseases significantly with the fight against risk factors, early diagnosis and timely treatment. Blood pressure can be reduced with lifestyle changes such as a balanced diet, regular activity, healthy salt use, and drug treatment strategies. There is ample evidence to suggest that this reduction can significantly reduce morbidity and mortality. However, blood pressure control rates are quite poor worldwide. In order for this situation to reach a satisfactory level, it is important to increase health literacy rates.

Access WHO health literacy to health-related information for the purpose of maintaining and improving individuals' good health; defines it as the capacity for cognitive and social skills necessary to understand and use this information. Health literacy is of great importance in the prevention of hypertension, reducing the burden of disease and sustainable treatment, as it is in all areas of life.

Health literacy in Turkey is at an insufficient/limited level of 68.9%. Individuals with a level of health literacy have a high risk of getting sick, a low understanding of treatment methods, and a high hospitalization rate.

Primary health care workers have important duties to increase the level of health literacy, to obtain information from the right source and to prevent infodemic.

Keywords: Hypertension, Health Literacy, Health Professional

AFET DURUMU VE YAŞLILIK

DISASTER STATUS AND OLD AGE

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ÖZET

Türkiye coğrafi konumu nedeniyle afetlerin sıklıkla yaşandığı ülkelerden biridir.(DikmenliveYakar,2019).Afetler can ve mal kayıplarına yol açmakta, toplumların günlük yaşamını aksatmakta ,savunmasız durumdaki insanlar kendi kaynaklarıyla baş edemez hale gelmektedir. Yerel yönetimler yetersiz kalmakta, devlet kurum ve kuruluşları ile sivil toplum kuruluşları(STK'lar) görevlerini eş zamanlı ve ardışık olarak yürütmektedir.Sosyal,ekonomikvefizikselkayıplarannedenolanbeşeriveyadoğa olaylarının sonucudur (ErkalveDeğerliyurt,2009). İnsanlık tarihine kadar uzanan bir felaket: insanlar ve tüm canlılar için; Bunlar, normal yaşamı durduran ve insan faaliyetlerini aksatan ,toplumda ekonomik, fiziksel, sosyal vekültürelkayıplarannedenolanveetkilenentoplumtarafındanyönetilemeyendoğal veya insan yapımı olaylardır.

Afetler toplumları ekonomik, sosyal ve fiziksel, insan hayatını da psikolojik ve fiziksel olarak etkilemektedir. İmkanların yetmediği, toplumsal olarak onları durduran, insan kaynaklı ve doğadan kaynaklanan olağan üstü olaylardır. Afetler yaşlıları ,kronik hastaları ve engellileri diğer insanlardan daha fazla etkiler.

Afetlerle ilgili araştırmalar, yaşlı insanların afetler sonucunda ölmeğe hastalanma Riskinin daha yüksek olduğunu gözlemlemiştir. Kronikhastalığıolanyaşlılabireyleregöredahafazlariskaltındadır,afet

Durumlarında ve salgın hastalıklarda sıcak ve soğuk hava koşullarından etkilenebilmektedir. Afet öncesi yetersiz hazırlıklar barınma, yetersiz beslenme, yerinden edilme ve ekonomik zorluklar gibi sorunlara neden olur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afet, afet durumu, yaşlılık, planlama

SUMMARY

Turkey is one of the countries where disasters are experienced frequently due to its geographical location. (DikmenliveYakar,2019). Local governments are insufficient, and state institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) carry out their duties simultaneously and consecutively. It is the result of human or natural events that cause social, economic and physical losses (ErkalveDegerliyurt,2009). A disaster dating back to human history: for humans and all living things; These are natural or man-made events that interrupt normal life and disrupt human activities, cause economic, physical, social and cultural losses in society, and cannot be managed by the affected society.

Disasters affect societies economically, socially and physically, and human life psychologically and physically. They are extraordinary events originating from nature and man-made, which are not

enough, that stop them socially. Disasters affect the elderly, the chronically ill, and the disabled more than any other person.

Research on disasters has observed that older people are at a higher Risk of dying or getting sick as a result of disasters. Elderly people with chronic illness are more at risk than individuals, disaster

It can be affected by hot and cold weather conditions in cases and epidemics. Inadequate pre-disaster preparations cause problems such as shelter, malnutrition, displacement and economic difficulties.

Keywords: Disaster, disaster situation, old age, planning.

**ALZHEİMER HASTALIĞI VE DEMANS ÜZERİNE ETKİLİ BİR YAKLAŞIM:
ANIMSAMA TERAPİSİ UYGULAMASI**

AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DEMENTATION:
MEMORY THERAPY APPLICATION

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ÖZET

Çağımızın hastalığı olan Alzheimer; Merkezi sinir sisteminin çeşitli kısımlarında sinaps ve nöron kayıplarıyla ortaya çıkan; bilişsel işlevlerde azalma, öz bakım yetersizlikleri, çeşitli nöropsikiyatrik ve davranışsal bozukluklar ile karakterize ilerleyici nörodejeneratif bir hastalıktır. Alzheimer hastalığı, 65 yaşın üzerindeki kişilerde yüzde 3-11, 85 yaşın üzerinde ise yüzde 20-47 oranında görülmektedir. 65 ile 85 yaşları arasında hastalığın görülme sıklığı her beş yılda bir iki katına çıkmaktadır.

Yaşlanmanın normal bir süreci olmayan demans; yaşlıları etkileyen başlıca etkindir. Demans genellikle kronik ve ilerleyici bir sendromdur. Bireyin günlük yaşam performans yeteneğini, davranış, düşünme ve hafıza gücüne etki eden çeşitli beyin hastalıkları yoluyla ortaya çıkan bir hastalıktır. Demans hastaları için oryantasyonun bozulması ise en önemli problemlerden birisidir. Durumun ileri aşamalarında kişi, zaman oryantasyonunda problem yaşar (hangi gün, ay, yıl olduğunu bilemez); yer oryantasyonu ile sıkıntılar yaşar (nerede olduğunu hatırlayamaz) ve kişi oryantasyonunu kaybeder (çocuklarını, eşini bile unutabilir). Demansın en yaygın nedeni olan Alzheimer hastalığı (AH), vakaların %60-70'ine katkıda bulunmakta olup birey ve toplum için önemli etkileri olan, giderek artan öneme sahip küresel bir sağlık sorunudur. Alzheimer hastalığı, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından küresel bir halk sağlığı önceliği olarak kabul edilmektedir. Dünya çapında yaklaşık 50 milyon kişi demansla mücadele ederken bunların yaklaşık %60'ı düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde yaşamaktadır. 60 yaş ve üstü nüfusta demans prevalansının %5-8 arasında olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Alzheimer hastalığı ve diğer demans türleri, Dünya Sağlık Örgütünün açıkladığı 2019 yılı küresel ölüm nedenleri raporunda yedinci sırada yer almaktadır.

Anımsama terapisi yaşlı bireyler için geliştirilmiş ilk psikoterapilerden biridir. Terapiyi uygulayan birey ve katılımcılar arasında ve katılımcıların kendi içindeki etkileşimini güçlendirir, duygusal, duygusal ve sosyal uyum, eski becerilerin hatırlanmasını ve yeni becerilerin öğrenilmesini sağlar, yaşamsal bütünlüğünü güçlendirir. Terapinin haftada bir ya da birkaç kez olmak üzere, 20 ila 30 dakikalık seanslar halinde, toplamda 6-12 kez yapılması tavsiye edilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Alzheimer hastalığı, demans ,anımsama terapisi.

SUMMARY

Alzheimer's disease, which is the disease of our age; Caused by loss of synapses and neurons in various parts of the central nervous system; Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized by decrease in cognitive functions, self-care deficiencies, and various

neuropsychiatric and behavioral disorders. Alzheimer's disease is seen in 3-11 percent of people over 65 years of age and 20-47 percent of those over 85 years of age. Between the ages of 65 and 85, the incidence of the disease doubles every five years.

dementia, which is not a normal process of aging; is the main factor affecting the elderly. Dementia is usually a chronic and progressive syndrome. It is a disease that occurs through various brain diseases that affect an individual's daily life performance ability, behavior, thinking and memory power. Disorientation is one of the most important problems for dementia patients. In the later stages of the condition, the person has problems with time orientation (not knowing what day, month, year it is); has trouble with place orientation (can't remember where he is) and the person loses orientation (may forget his children, even spouse). Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common cause of dementia, contributes 60-70% of cases and is an increasingly important global health problem with significant implications for the individual and society. Alzheimer's disease is recognized as a global public health priority by the World Health Organization. About 50 million people worldwide struggle with dementia, and about 60% of them live in low- and middle-income countries. The prevalence of dementia in the population aged 60 and over is estimated to be between 5-8%. Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia are in the seventh place in the 2019 global causes of death report announced by the World Health Organization.

Reminiscence therapy was one of the first psychotherapies developed for the elderly. It strengthens the interaction between the person applying the therapy and the participants and within the participants themselves, provides sensory, emotional and social stimulation, remembers old skills and learns new ones, and strengthens vital integrity. It is recommended that the therapy be done once or several times a week, in sessions of 20 to 30 minutes, 6-12 times in total.

Key Words: Alzheimer's disease, dementia, reminiscence therapy.

İŞ'TE MUTLULUK ALGISINDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR LİDERLİĞİN ROLÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP ON PERCEPTION OF HAPPINESS AT WORK

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Özet

Sürdürülebilir liderlik, çalışanlarını dikkatle dinleyen, iletişime açık, tüm kararları ekibiyle paylaşan, üyelerinin kültürel farklılık ve değerlerine önem veren, iyi bir kavrayışa sahip olan yöneticilerdir. Ayrıca, örgütsel hedefler konusunda ekibiyle ortaklaşa çalışan, sektördeki bilgileri yorumlama ve kullanma becerisine sahip, güvenilir, sözüne sadık olan ve vizyon sahibi yöneticilerdir. İş'te mutluluk, çalışanların işinden keyif ve ilham alması, kurum için iyi şeyler yapmak istemesi, karar alma sürecinin adil olduğunu ve yöneticilerin bir vizyona sahip olduğunu algılaması gibi kavramları ifade etmektedir. Bununla beraber işte stres hissetmemeleri, yöneticilerine karşı rahat olabilmeleri, işten ayrılma niyetlerinin olmaması, ekip çalışması ve düzenleyici kuralların varlığı, sosyalleşmenin desteklenmesi ve kurumun yapılan katkıları takdir etmesi de işte mutluluk algısının paydaşlarıdır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, çalışanların buldukları kurumda yaptıkları iş ile ilgili mutluluk hissetmelerinde, bağlı buldukları yöneticilerinin sürdürülebilir liderlik özellikleri göstermelerinin etkisinin varlığını incelemektir. Araştırmanın bağımsız değişkeni sürdürülebilir liderlik ve bağımlı değişkeni ise iş'te mutluluk algısıdır. Araştırma kapsamında belirlenen soru formları, Edirne ilinde görev yapan 171 sağlık çalışanına 2023 yılı haziran ayı içerisinde uygulanmış ve elde edilen veriler SPSS istatistik programı ve LISREL yapısal eşitlik programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre sürdürülebilir liderlik ölçeği 0,933 ve iş'te mutluluk ölçeği 0,923 düzeyinde güvenilirliğe sahiptir. Yapısal eşitlik modeli sonucunda Ki-kare değeri 131.85, serbestlik derecesi 70, P-değeri 0.00001 ve RMSEA değeri 0.072 olarak görülmektedir. Sürdürülebilir liderlik değişkeni ile iş'te mutluluk değişkeni arasındaki yol katsayısı 0.76, R² değeri 0.57 ve t-değeri 9.08 olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuca göre sürdürülebilir liderlik değişkeni ile iş'te mutluluk değişkeni arasında pozitif yönde ve anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Bu araştırmaya göre sürdürülebilir liderlik değişkenindeki bir puanlık artış, iş'te mutluluk değişkeninde 0.76 puanlık bir artış sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak araştırmaya katılan sağlık çalışanlarının, buldukları kurumdaki yöneticilerinin sürdürülebilir liderlik özelliklerine sahip olmalarının, iş'te mutluluk düzeylerini olumlu yönde arttırdığı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Liderlik, İş'te Mutluluk, Sağlık Çalışanları.

Abstract

Sustainable leadership is managers who listen carefully to employees, open to communication, share all decisions with the team, attach importance to the cultural differences and values of the members, and have a good understanding. In addition, they are managers who work in partnership with the team on organizational goals, have the ability to interpret and use the information in the sector, are reliable, loyal to their word and have vision. Happiness at work refers to concepts such as employees' enjoyment and inspiration from their work, desire to do good for the organization, perception that the decision-making process is fair and that managers have a vision. In addition, not feeling stress at work, being comfortable with their managers, not having an intention to leave the job, existence of teamwork and regulatory rules, supporting socialization and appreciating the contributions made by the institution are also the stakeholders of the perception of happiness at work. The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of the managers' showing sustainable leadership characteristics on the

employees' feeling of happiness about the work they do in the institution. The independent variable of the research is sustainable leadership and the dependent variable is the perception of happiness at work. The questionnaires determined within the scope of the research were applied to 171 health workers in Edirne in June 2023 and the data obtained were analyzed with the SPSS statistical program and LISREL structural equation program. According to the findings, the sustainable leadership scale has 0.933 and the happiness at work scale has a reliability of 0.923. As a result of the structural equation model, Chi-square value is 131.85, the degree of freedom is 70, P-value is 0.00001, and RMSEA value is 0.072. The path coefficient between the variables of sustainable leadership and happiness at work was found to be 0.76, R² value was 0.57 and t-value was 9.08. According to the result, a positive and significant relationship was determined between the variables of sustainable leadership and happiness at work. According to this research, a one-point increase in the sustainable leadership variable provides a 0.76 point increase on the happiness at work. As a result, it can be said that the health workers participating in this research and the managers in their institution have sustainable leadership characteristics, increasing their happiness levels at work in a positive way.

Keywords: Sustainable Leadership, Happiness at Work, Health Workers.

A RESEARCH TO INVESTIGATE WORK OVERLOAD, COMPASSION FATIGUE, JOB SATISFACTION AND INTENTION TO QUIT

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to examine the relationships between work overload, compassion fatigue, job satisfaction and intention to quit. In addition, it is also aimed to reveal whether compassion fatigue has a mediating role in the effect of work overload perception on job satisfaction and intention to quit. The population of the study consists of employees working in family health centers in Kilis. No sample was selected in the study, and questionnaires were carried out to the personnel who agreed to participate in the study. Descriptive analysis, reliability analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis were performed in the analysis of the data. As a result of the analyzes performed in the study, it was determined that the participants had a moderate perception of work overload, compassion fatigue, job satisfaction and intention to quit. As a result of the regression analysis, it was determined that work overload explained 41% of the change in intention to quit, compassion fatigue explained 26% of the change in intention to quit, and job satisfaction explained 55% of the change in intention to quit. In addition, it was found that work overload explained 31% of the change in job satisfaction and compassion fatigue explained 39% of the change in job satisfaction. Also, it was found in the study that work overload had a statistically significant effect on intention to quit and job satisfaction through compassion fatigue. In line with these results, it is recommended to implement managerial practices that reduce the perceptions employees' work overload, compassion fatigue and intention to quit, and increase their job satisfaction perceptions.

Keywords: Work overload, compassion fatigue, job satisfaction, intention to quit, family health center.

*A research to investigate work overload, compassion fatigue, job satisfaction and intention to quit

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HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL TÜKENMİŞLİK DÜZEYLERİ

DIGITAL BURNOUT LEVELS OF NURSING STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Çağımızda hızla artan teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte akıllı telefonlar, sosyal medya araçları, eğlence ve oyun sitelerinin kullanımında da artış olmuştur. Bunun sonucunda aşırı ekran maruziyeti yoluyla bireylerde beyin gelişimi olumsuz etkilenmekte, bilişsel, duyuşsal, davranışsal bozukluklar ve tükenmişlik durumunda artış olmaktadır. Bu durum hemşirelik öğrencilerinin bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor aktivitelerini ve dolayısıyla akademik ve sosyal başarılarını olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma; hemşirelik öğrencilerinin dijital tükenmişlik düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla planlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı tipte tasarlanmış araştırmanın evrenini Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Bölümü öğrencileri oluşturmuştur. Öğrencilerin tümü araştırma kapsamına alınmış ve araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 246 öğrenci örnekleme oluşturmuştur. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan online anket formu aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Bu form; “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Dijital Tükenmişlik Ölçeği (DTÖ)”nden oluşmaktadır.

Bulgular: Öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması 20.70 olup, %76.8’i kadın, %54.5’inin gelir durumu gidere eşit, %94’ü birinci sınıfta okuyor, %50.8’inin annesi, %48.4’ünün babası ilkokul mezunu, %86.2’si aile ya da akrabasıyla yaşıyor, %65.4’ü günlük 3-5 saat dijital araçlarla vakit geçirmekte ve %99.2’si akıllı telefon kullanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin DTÖ Toplam puan ortalaması 67.55 olup Dijital Yaşlanma Alt boyut puanı 34.20, Dijital Yoksunluk Alt Boyut puanı 16.72, Dijital Tükenme Alt Boyut puanı 16.62’dir. Dijital araçlarla 6 saat ve üzeri vakit geçirenlerin 3-5 saat vakit geçirenlere göre Dijital Tükenme Alt Boyut puanı anlamlı düzeyde yüksektir. Yine 6 saat ve üzeri vakit geçirenlerin DTÖ Toplam puanı 6 saatten az vakit geçirenlere göre anlamlı düzeyde yüksektir ($p<0.05$).

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Yapılan çalışma sonucunda öğrencilerin dijital tükenmişliklerinin ortalamanın altında olduğu saptanmıştır. Ayrıca öğrencilerin günlük dijital araç kullanım süresi arttıkça dijital tükenmişlik düzeylerinin de arttığı belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda öğrencilere dijital tükenmişlik ve dijital araç kullanım sıklığının azaltılması konusunda gerekli bilgilendirmeler yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital tükenmişlik, Hemşirelik öğrencileri, Tükenmişlik

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: With the rapidly increasing technological developments in our age, there has been an increase in the use of smartphones, social media tools, entertainment and gaming sites. As a result, brain development in individuals is negatively affected by excessive screen exposure, cognitive, affective, behavioral disorders and burnout increase. This situation may negatively affect nursing students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor activities and thus their academic success. Therefore, this study was planned to determine the digital burnout levels of nursing students.

Materials and Methods: The population of the descriptive study consisted of the students of Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University, Department of Nursing. All students were included in the study and 246 students who agreed to participate in the study constituted the sample. Data were collected through an online questionnaire form created by the researchers. This form consists of "Personal Information Form" and "Digital Burnout Scale (DBS)".

Results: The mean age of the students was 20.70, 76.8% were female, 54.5% had income equal to expenses, 94% were studying in the first grade, 50.8% had a mother and 48.4% had a father who graduated from primary school, 86.2% lived with family or relatives, 65.4% spent 3-5 hours a day with digital tools and 99.2% used smartphones. The mean total score of the students was 67.55, the Digital Aging subscale score was 34.20, the Digital Deprivation subscale score was 16.72, and the Digital Exhaustion subscale score was 16.62. The Digital Exhaustion Subdimension score of those who spend 6 hours or more with digital tools is significantly higher than those who spend 3-5 hours. Again, those who spent 6 hours or more with digital tools had a significantly higher DTÖ Total score than those who spent less than 6 hours ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion and Suggestions: As a result of the study, it was determined that students' digital burnout levels were below average. In addition, it was determined that as the daily digital tool usage time of the students increased, their digital burnout levels also increased. In this context, students should be informed about digital burnout and reducing the frequency of digital tool use.

Keywords: Digital burnout, Nursing students, Burnout

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EĞİTMEN BAKIMINA İLİŞKİN ALGILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS REGARDING INSTRUCTOR CARE

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Klinik uygulama, fiziksel ortam, eğitmenler, klinik hemşireleri ve diğer çalışanlar gibi birçok faktörden etkilenir. Hemşirelik eğitiminde en fazla etki ve sorumluluğa sahip olan öğretim elemanlarıdır (Niederriter vd., 2017). Bu araştırma hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eğitmen bakımına ilişkin algılarını ve etkileyen faktörleri belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Materyal ve Method: Araştırmanın evrenini 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim döneminde bir üniversitenin hemşirelik bölümünde öğrenim gören 293 lisans öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Evrenden 219 (%74.74) öğrenci çalışmaya katılım göstermiştir. Araştırma verileri; Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Hemşirelik Öğrencilerinin Hemşirelik Bakımına İlişkin Algıları Ölçeği (HÖEBİAÖ) ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi SPSS 26.00 paket programında yüzdelik, ortalama, standart sapma, bağımsız gruplarda t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi yapılmıştır.

Bulgular: Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin yaş ortalamasının 20.70 ± 1.212 olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin %77.6'sı kadın olup, %37'si 3.sınıfta eğitim görmektedir. Öğrencilerin %40.2'sinin teorik, %42.9'unun beceri ve %45.7'sinin klinik uygulamalarda eğitmenler tarafından verilen eğitimin kısmen yeterli olduğunu bildirmiştir. Hemşirelik bakımı verirken %55.7'sinin eğitmenleri tarafından desteklendiği, %45.2'sinin eğitmenlerine duygularını rahat ifade ettiği ve %86.3'ünün klinik uygulamalarda eğitmenlerinin hemşirelik bakımının önemini vurguladığını ifade etmiştir. Öğrencilerden mesleğini kendisine uygun gören, hemşirelik mesleğini seçerken meslek hakkında bilgi sahibi olan ve mesleğini sevenlerin HÖEBİAÖ ile arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p < 0.05$). Ayrıca eğitmenleri tarafından verilen teorik, beceri ve klinik uygulama eğitimini yeterli gören, hemşirelik bakımında eğitmenleri tarafından desteklenen, duygularını rahat ifade edebilen ve eğitmenlerinin hemşirelik bakımının önemini vurguladığını düşünen öğrencilerin HÖEBİAÖ ile arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmuştur ($p < 0.05$).

Sonuç: Araştırma sonucuna göre hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eğitmen bakımına ilişkin algılarının ortalamasının üstünde (3.94 ± 0.58) olumlu algı gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hemşirelik bakımı; sağlık eğitimcileri; hemşirelik öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Clinical practice is influenced by many factors, such as the physical environment, trainers, clinical nurses, and other staff. It is the instructors who have the most influence and responsibility in nursing education (Niederriter et al., 2017). This research was conducted to determine the perceptions of nursing students about instructor care and the factors affecting it.

Material and Method: The population of the research consisted of 293 undergraduate students studying in the nursing department of a university in the 2022-2023 academic year. 219 (74.74%)

students from the population participated in the study. Research data; It was collected with Personal Information Form and Nursing Students' Perceptions of Nursing Care Scale (NSPIC). Analysis of the data Percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test for independent groups and one-way analysis of variance were performed in SPSS 26.00 package program.

Results: It was determined that the mean age of the students participating in the study was 20.70 ± 1.212 . 77.6% of the students are women and 37% of them are studying in the 3rd grade. It was reported that 40.2% of the students were theoretical, 42.9% skills and 45.7% of them were partially sufficient in clinical practice. While giving nursing care, 55.7% stated that they were supported by their trainers, 45.2% expressed their feelings to their trainers comfortably, and 86.3% stated that their trainers emphasized the importance of nursing care in clinical practice. It has been determined that there is a statistically significant difference between the NSPIC among the students who consider their profession appropriate for themselves, have knowledge about the profession while choosing the nursing profession, and love their profession ($p < 0.05$). In addition, a statistically significant difference was found between the NSPIC of the students who consider the theoretical, skill and clinical practice training given by their trainers sufficient, who are supported by their trainers in nursing care, who can express their feelings easily, and who think that their trainers emphasize the importance of nursing care ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results of the research, it was determined that the perceptions of the nursing students regarding the care of the instructors were above the average (3.94 ± 0.58).

Keywords: nursing care; health educators; nursing students

LINGUISTIC ABUNDANCE AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE HISTORIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The richness of language vocabulary is directly related to the personal culture of reading and educational background of the person belonging to a specific ethnic community, altogether with the tradition, customs and folklore, as factors of its historic cultural development.

The historical development of an ethnicity plays a decisive role in the richness of words and the abundance of vocabulary for specific types and fields of cultures, such as the musical culture, the culture of fine arts, legal and institutional culture, culture of housing buildings, culture of healthy living, etc.

The national conscience is related to the common language speaking and the cultivation of tradition, folklore and clothing by the people living in a common geographic territory. Their fights for survival and freedom, as well as the wars for defense of the territory has produced an abundant vocabulary up to details and stylistic varieties and a detailed description of the fighting tools and processes, such as struggle, fight, wars, call for freedom, on the other hand, but also is a lack of words and poorness of vocabulary related to the technical description of the manufactured products and merchandises coming from abroad.

Depending on the cultural development of the institutions, the law enforcement and written rules regulating the rights and the responsibility for obeying the legal restrictions and prohibitions has produced a better legal and institutional culture in one country, rather than in an old fashioned organization of social life in countries of a specific stage of national development, where the legal institutions were perceived as strange and hostile originating by an occupying country or nation.

These institutions were only accepted as temporary and people obeyed them only by coercion, unwillingly and due to the threat of use of force, in case of lack of obedience.

The culture of reading newspapers and watching TV has influenced the richness of vocabulary by meeting new words of the literary, official and the international language, except for the vocabulary of the dialects in their native language.

Kew words: vocabulary, abundance, legal and institutional culture, national conscience, historic developments, tradition, customs, folklore, war, fight, tools, occupation, liberations, etc.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF URDU SENTENCES WRITTEN IN ROMAN ENGLISH

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Abstract

Sentiment analysis, often known as opinion mining, has received a lot of interest in natural language processing. The majority of existing sentiment analysis research, however, focuses on English or other commonly spoken languages, creating a vacuum in interpreting feelings conveyed in languages such as Urdu. Urdu, as one of the most widely spoken languages in South Asia, is frequently written in Roman English script, making it more accessible to a larger audience. The purpose of this study is to investigate sentiment analysis of Urdu phrases written in Roman English. Machine learning techniques are used in the study to analyze and categorize the feelings represented in Urdu texts. For training and assessment purposes, a dataset of Romanized Urdu phrases with matching sentiment labels has been constructed.

To overcome language-specific problems and transform Romanized Urdu texts into a suitable format for sentiment analysis, various pre-processing approaches are used. To extract relevant language patterns and contextual information from sentences, feature extraction approaches are used. To determine the best successful strategy for sentiment categorization, several machine learning algorithms, are trained and evaluated. The sentiment analysis model's performance is evaluated using common evaluation criteria such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The findings show that the suggested method is successful at reliably recognizing sentiment orientations in Urdu phrases written in Roman English.

This study's findings contribute to a better understanding of sentiment analysis in non-English languages, with an emphasis on Urdu. The methodology created may be used to a variety of fields, including social media analysis, customer evaluations, and opinion mining in Urdu-speaking communities. The findings pave the way for future research in sentiment analysis of languages with comparable traits and obstacles.

Keywords: sentiment analysis, study, languages

CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT BY USING NATURAL SURFACTANTS WITH BETTER SURFACTANT PROPERTIES THAN SYNTHETIC ONES.

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Abstract

The plant extract was found to be rich with surfactant properties. The comparative study between synthetic and natural surfactant was carried out using spectrophotometry, and conductometric measurement. The natural surfactant plant gave CMC values $4.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{M}$. It is the point where their monomer aggregates to form micelles, which are far below the CMC point of most of the synthetic surfactants. The role of temperature was also monitored in comparison to the synthetic surfactants. The pH was used to find the nature of surfactants and number of replaceable protons in the system. The surfactant interaction properties were monitored against a variety of dyes cationic (CTAB), and anionic (methylene blue and neutral red). The interactions were monitored from pre- to post micellar concentrations of both natural and synthetic surfactants. The change in concentration of the surfactant led to the change in interaction behaviour. Wide range of temperatures were selected to monitor the behaviour and interactions of the natural and synthetic surfactants as these interactions are temperature dependent and found to be favourable at lower temperatures.

The self-degradation was observed at ambient temperature and in the dark both in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Based on its behavior and degradation properties, the proposed natural surfactant is a cheap and good alternative to the synthetic surfactants. These natural surfactants were found to have surfactant properties and even efficient from synthetic counterparts and biodegradable thus environmentally friendly.

Moreover, the natural surfactant helps to degrade many environmentally toxin dyes which are even non degradable in fenton presence.

Keywords: study, environment, surfactants

**STUDENT'S SELF-PERCEIVED LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE ON SCIENCE
ACHIEVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT IN EARLY GRADES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF
LITERATURE AND ITS PROSPECTS**

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Abstract

This systematic review examined the relationship between self-perceived linguistic competence and science achievement in early grades. Language plays a crucial role in science learning, and students' confidence in their language abilities can influence their engagement and performance in science subjects. The aim of this review is to synthesize the existing literature on the topic and provide insights into the potential impact of self-perceived linguistic competence on science achievement in the early grades. A comprehensive search was conducted, and relevant studies were selected based on predetermined inclusion criteria. The selected studies were critically analyzed, and findings were synthesized to identify common themes and patterns. The review highlights the importance of fostering students' self-perceived linguistic competence as it positively correlates with science achievement. Additionally, factors influencing the development of self-perceived linguistic competence and potential implications for educational practice are discussed. Further research is needed to explore the causal relationships between self-perceived linguistic competence and science achievement and to investigate effective instructional strategies that promote both language development and science learning in early grades.

Key Words: Self Perception, perceived Linguistic Competence, Science achievement

EXPLORING THE USE OF APPROPRIATE MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIVE CAPACITY OF LEARNERS IN BENIN

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Abstract

Learning English (especially English for specific purposes) in French-speaking country like Benin, is a challenge for teachers. This study deals with the use of appropriate materials to improve learners' communicative capacity in agricultural field. It aims at examining and promoting the use of materials to improve learners' communicative capacity. Using quantitative and qualitative research methods, questionnaires and interviews have been addressed to both teachers and learners, and classroom observations have been carried out. The analysis of data has revealed that appropriate teaching materials are very useful in teaching/learning/evaluation process and they can help in making learning more effective and interesting. It has also been found that they are the best way to draw learners' attention and improve their communicative skill in the real life situations. Basing on the finding, teachers should mentally prepare themselves to the use of appropriate and authentic materials in agricultural field to facilitate their teaching effectively.

Keywords: Appropriate materials, agriculture, communicative capacity, EFL learners

EXAMINATION OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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Abstract

This research article deals with the use of AI in Intellectual Property Rights. Artificial Intelligence is not a well defined term as everyone has their own idea or perception of what AI is. Most notably, it is the power of non human entity like computer to think and make decisions like a human. AI is a technological marvel. At one point it appeared to be a far-off fantasy, has now emerged from science fiction films into our reality, gained speed over the past several years, and has sparked numerous innovations across virtually every sector. It has also spread its roots in the field of Intellectual Property Rights.

AI encompasses a range of technologies and objectives, including natural language processing, knowledge representation, automated reasoning, machine learning, computer vision, and robotics. The adaptability of AI allows for a wide array of uses and influences, creating both beneficial and conflictual relationships with intellectual property (IP).

The relation between AI and Intellectual Property Rights could be seen both in Direct Proportion and Inverse Proportion in Certain ways. AI can help in the administration of intellectual property rights. It can very well donate in IP administration, such as automated translation and image recognition tools. Secondly, intellectual property serves as a legal framework to protect AI. Due to the substantial role that AI plays in the development, production, and distribution of commercial and cultural goods and services, IP laws can offer protection for associated inventions, with copyright and patent laws being of special importance. As we discuss on the inversely proportional art of both AI and IP Laws it might prove to be a threat to the creativity and innovation at the core of intellectual property rights.

The Paper discusses in detail about how the AI can be increasingly used in IP Laws or its administration it also focuses on IP Rights and Transparency of AI Systems.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property Rights, Transparency, Administration, Technology, Machine Learning

PARTICIPATORY VIDEO FOR SAFER HEALTH: THE PAIKON KORE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION PROJECT IN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The twosome of communication technologies and theatre can serve as veritable tools of development in all aspects of life if properly harnessed. Therefore, this research that is anchored on the Transformative learning theory looks closely at Participatory Video (PV) and its significant roles in development communication. This research is qualitative; thus, it used Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach which is a Communication-Based Assessment tool that enables the researcher to select and use appropriate communication research methods and techniques, as well as how to engage people in grass root in the investigation of their realities. Being descriptive research, it explores how Participatory Video provides opportunity for community orientation, contextual interactions and provide possibilities for shift in control of the people themselves. Using Paikon Kore community as a microcosm, it also examined how PV can transform people in the grass root from passive participants to active participants in their own health development. It revealed that PV can succeed where the popular media such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio and the internet fail mainly due to its ability to communicate “in a multi-varied way and hence can maneuver the influence of the powerful few who control public opinion. Ultimately, the hallmark of PV is geared towards a conscientization process where the voices of the beneficiaries are heard, and their views respected through the bottom-up communication approach. Therefore, this research posits that even though there is no fixed way of conducting PV, which means that method varies according to the practitioner and the community response, practitioners must always accentuate the need for democratization of communication between outsiders and the community and amplification of the voices of marginalized community members. It concludes that communication revolution has opened new opportunities for participatory communication towards actualizing the social change potentials which is the destination of every development intervention. Hence, Development practitioners must jettison any form of top-down approach to development and relinquish intervention autonomy or ownership to targeted project beneficiaries.

Key Words: Participatory Video, Health, Paikon Kore, Development Communication and Project.

**SOME LEGAL ISSUES ABOUT COMMON PROPERTY OBLIGATIONS OF HUSBAND
AND WIFE AND WIFE AND SEPARATE PROPERTY OBLIGATIONS OF
HUSBAND AND WIFE UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW**

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Abstract

During the marriage period between husband and wife, there will exist common property obligations and separate property obligations of husband and wife. It is not uncommon in practice to have legal disputes related to the obligations arising in the marriage period, whether common or separate obligations of husband and wife. A number of grounds arise for joint property obligations of husband and wife under Vietnamese law, such as obligations arising from transactions established by husband and wife by mutual agreement, obligation to compensate for damage as prescribed by law, husband and wife are jointly responsible, obligations performed by husband or wife to meet the essential needs of the family, obligations arising from the possession, use and disposition of common property... Obligations Separate property of husband and wife can be obligations of each spouse before marriage, obligations arising from transactions established and performed by one party not for the needs of the family, obligations to develop arising from illegal acts of husband and wife... The article presents and analyzes the provisions of Vietnamese law on a number of issues related to common property obligations and separate property obligations of husband and wife. On the basis of analysis, the article will present inadequacies and recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on obligations on common property and obligations on separate property of husband and wife.

Keywords: Property obligations; Separate property obligations; Common property obligations.

**MARRIAGE TERMINATED AS DECLARED TO BE DEAD BY COURT
UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW**

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Abstract

One of the grounds for terminating a marriage is the fact that the husband and wife are declared dead by the court. When a marriage is terminated because a husband or wife is declared dead by the court, there will be many legal consequences on personal relationships, property relations, etc. In which, there are cases where the husband and wife are Returning declared dead, it is necessary to consider the personal and property relations of the wife and husband who are declared dead with their husband or wife. This article presents and analyzes a number of provisions of Vietnamese law on the case where a marriage is terminated because a husband or wife is declared dead by the court. On the basis of the above analysis, the article will present a number of points and recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on the issue of marriage terminated by a court declared dead by the court.

Keywords: Marriage; declared to be dead by court; Marriage terminated.

ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF HEAVE COMPENSATION IN OFFSHORE FLOATING CRANES

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Abstract

These papers considered the performance evaluation of an offshore crane that is floating with dynamic heave compensation in offshore deep-water. A sequence of prototypical investigations with a hoist system, and a manifold were conducted using simulated model in Qua Iboe field of the Exxon Mobil. These operations were tested under both steady and unsteady weather conditions. To appraise the pitcher signal and cable stiffness reactions during deep-water lifting process, steady surge test was first carried out. To validate the experimental outcome, the anchorage time field coupler exploration, the surge, pitch, sway and roll response of the platform were determined, and the performance was appraised with similar control algorithm for steady and unsteady surge conditions. The results revealed that hydrodynamic coefficients of the load could be transformed from frequency-amplitude dependent into velocity-acceleration displacement dependent under ($Acc = -0.008 \theta^2 - 0.176 \theta + 79.31$), ($velocity = -3E-05\theta^2 + 0.005\theta - 0.004$) and ($displacement = -9E-08\theta^2 - 2E-06\theta + 0.000$). Also it was observed that the vessel's crane acceleration motion decelerated at 80 m/s^2 traversed at 90° , while the velocity motion accelerate from a reference point traversed at 90° . The displacement time plot showed similar patterns. The findings therefore indicated that heave compensation technique allows for increasing weather window through combined effects of high compensation speed with high pay load as well as low power requirement which offers minimal operational cost.

Keywords: Floating crane, Offshore, Active heave compensation, Performance analysis.

GEAR AND BEARING FAULT DETECTION THROUGH VIBRATORY ANALYSIS: SIGNAL, SPECTRUM, ENVELOPE, EMD, AND VMD

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Abstract

The detection of gear and bearing defects is crucial for ensuring the reliability and safety of industrial machinery. In this study, we propose a comprehensive approach based on vibratory analysis, integrating multiple techniques such as time domain analysis, frequency domain analysis, envelope analysis, empirical mode decomposition (EMD), and variational mode decomposition (VMD). By incorporating these different vibratory analysis techniques, our approach offers a comprehensive method for gear and bearing defect detection. The synergies between time domain analysis, frequency domain analysis, envelope analysis, EMD, and VMD enable precise identification and differentiation of various defect types and severities. To evaluate the effectiveness of our approach, real-world data from industrial machinery are used. The performance of the proposed method is evaluated through rigorous experiments, considering various defect scenarios and operational conditions. The results of this research contribute to the advancement of gear and bearing defect detection by proposing an integrated approach that utilizes different vibratory analysis techniques. This methodology has practical implications for industrial applications, enabling the implementation of proactive maintenance strategies and improving the reliability, productivity, and safety of rotating machinery systems.

Keywords: Vibratory Analysis, Envelope, VMD, EMD, Gear and bearings defects .

SHELL STRUCTURES INTERACTING WITH LIQUID AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN BIOMECHANICS

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Abstract

Sloshing phenomenon and fluid-structure interaction problems are very important in transport, aerospace chemical, and automobile industries, and their study is accomplished in research papers [1-4], etc. A lot of research has been devoted to analyzing damp equipment that allow to reduce the sloshing vibration amplitudes. There are passive energy absorbers [5], floating covers [6], vertical and horizontal baffles [7-9].

Recently, there have been appeared some works devoted to the innovative materials application to improve the strength characteristics of liquid storage tanks [10-12].

Another application of shell-like structures interacting with liquids is connected with biomechanics and medicine. Vibrations of eardrum and fluid filled cochlea were considered in [13,14].

The effective numerical method is proposed to analyse different fluid-structure interaction problems. The approach based on the mode superposition method, allow us to consider variety of problems concern with vibrations of elastic structure interacting with liquids. Both boundary and finite element methods as well as their combination have been implemented in numerical simulations. The benchmark tests verify the convergence, accuracy, and reliability of the developed approach. One of the most interesting applications of this method is the possibility of studying the phenomena that occur with the tympanic membrane as a result of the impact load.

The free and forced vibrations of the tympanic membrane the tympanic membrane are investigated. The influence of liquid filling is estimated which is especially important for otitis media patients to prevent the dangerous effects of sound waves. The pressure distribution over the tympanic membrane under impact loads is analyzed. The considered load with a maximum value of 100 kPa, will cause barotrauma, but not entail serious consequences.

But in the case of vulnerable children's membranes, the stresses are very close to the maximum. this can cause not only severe pain, contusions, but also possibly more serious consequences, as bleeding and developmental pathologies in the future. Due to the large scatter in the data on the physical and geometric characteristics of the middle ear, in the future it is supposed to use the developed method with the involvement of the concepts of fuzzy logic [15].

Keywords: free and forced vibrations, sloshing, tympanic membrane, biomechanics.

SIMULATION OF INTERNET OF THINGS: CORRELATION, CONTRAST AND EXPLORATION

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Abstract:

In recent years, the Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a quickly expanding and significant field that has the potential to fundamentally alter how we live and work. IoT systems are made up of a sizable network of interconnected devices that may be utilized to automate and optimize a variety of operations as well as collect and share data. IoT system design, testing, and deployment, however, can be a difficult process that necessitates a thorough comprehension of the underlying technologies and protocols.

To overcome these challenges, IoT simulators have emerged as a powerful tool for IoT engineers and developers. An IoT simulator is a software tool that can replicate the behavior of an IoT system in a virtual environment, allowing developers to test and validate their IoT devices, networks, and applications before deploying them in the real world. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of IoT simulators, including their purpose, functionality, and potential applications.

The first section of the article discusses the value of IoT simulators for creating and deploying IoT systems. It highlights the difficulties faced by IoT designers and developers while creating and testing IoT systems, such as the requirement to represent intricate devices, protocols, and network topologies. The paper then explains how IoT simulators, which offer a realistic and adaptable testing environment that can model a wide range of IoT scenarios, can assist in addressing these difficulties.

The major characteristics of an IoT simulator are then covered in detail, including its capacity to represent various IoT devices and protocols, simulate various network scenarios, and produce accurate data for testing and analysis. It also discusses the many kinds of IoT simulators that are accessible, such as open-source, paid, and cloud-based simulators. The report contrasts and analyzes these various simulator types, outlining each simulator's advantages and disadvantages.

The aim, functionality, and prospective applications of IoT simulators are highlighted in this paper's comprehensive and educational review. It claims that IoT simulators are a vital tool for guaranteeing the dependability, scalability, and security of IoT systems and underlines their

significance in the development and deployment of IoT systems. Anyone interested in the topic of IoT development and implementation will find this article to be a useful resource. It offers a helpful overview of the fundamental ideas and technologies involved.

Keywords: Internet of Things, security, simulators, scalability, network, system simulation

INVERSE GAS DYNAMICS TABLES FOR THE ISENTROPIC EXPANSION OF A GAS DUE TO AREA CHANGE AND FLOW DEFLECTION

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Abstract

The available direct gas dynamic tables provide the area ratio and the Prandtl-Meyer(P-M) angle of isentropic expansion of a gas as functions of the Mach number. But finding the value of Mach number in terms of area ratio or P-M angle requires an inverse function. Currently the Mach number is determined by either interpolation from the direct gas dynamics tables, or application of non-linear equation solvers using numerical methods. Both the methods are approximate. In this paper inverse functions for Mach number in the form of Taylor's series expansions are reported to develop the so-called inverse tables. The advantage of this approach is that Mach number with a greater accuracy, referred to as nearly exact can be obtained by reading from the inverse table. In the presentation, the necessary equations and new tables that can be used by the scientific community will be disseminated. The data and computer programs are made available in GitHub through <https://github.com/anillals/Inverse-gas-dynamic-tables-and-codes>. A paper describing the complete mathematical steps in the derivation of the equations can be found in <https://rdcu.be/dgrlf>

Keywords: Inverse gas dynamics tables; Taylor's series, Leibnitz theorem; Prandtl-Meyer angle; Isentropic expansion.

TRIBOELECTRIC CHARGING BASED ELECTRICITY GENERATION FOR SELF-POWERED BATTERY-LESS DEVICES

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Abstract

There are many medical based health monitoring devices and other small wearable sensors which require small input electric energy signals which are provided by batteries. There is need of electricity nanogenerators which can generate electricity from human motion and thus eliminates the need of batteries. By using the concept of 12th grade Physics subject we have designed and fabricate a very simple electric energy generation device utilizing finger tapping as input mechanical energy. This device is capable to power-up medical devices such as pacemakers. The basic concept used in this device is triboelectric charging of objects by rubbing or friction. Meaning of ‘*tribo*’ is rubbing. The input energy required in the electronic devices and sensors is in the form of direct current instead of alternating current. We have used the concept of rectifier (studied in 12th grade Physics subject) to convert the alternating current (generated by our device) to direct current required to power-up the sensors. A capacitor is also used to store the generated electrical energy signal.

Keywords: Medical Devices, Electricity, Self-Powered, Triboelectricity, Sensors

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF A DOUBLE GEAR FAULT AND CALCULATION OF SCALAR INDICATORS

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Abstract

In this communication also aims to compare the vibratory response of gears with and without noise to understand the impact of noise on the sensitivity of scalar indicators. We use a MATLAB program to model and simulate vibratory signals in the presence of single and/or double faults, and then add white noise to these signals. We analyze the vibratory response of gears using scalar indicators such as RMS, FC, VC, E, K, P, and Wentropy before and after adding noise. Analyzing the vibratory response of gears in the presence of faults with and without noise can help assess the effectiveness of fault analysis and diagnostic methods.

Next, we will examine the influence of different simulation parameters on the vibratory response of gears in the presence of faults, such as meshing frequencies, rotation frequencies, and amplitudes. Finally, we will compare the vibratory response of gears in the presence of faults with and without noise to understand the impact of noise on the sensitivity of indicators.

Keywords: Classical indicator, meshing frequencies, spectral analysis, rotation frequencies, amplitudes, simulated signals.

RÂBITAYI TAHKİM AMACIYLA ZEMAŞERÎ'YE DAYANDIRILAN YANILTMACA BİR İSNADIN TASHİHİ

CONFIRMATION OF A FALSE CLAIM BASED ON ZEMAŞHARI FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARBITRATION OF RABITAYI

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Özet

Zemaşerî'nin (ö.538/1144) el-Mu'tezilî şeklinde takdim edilmesini istemesi ve "hâtemu'l-Mu'tezile" diye anılması bu mezhebin ilkelerine bağlılığındaki keyfiyetini göstermektedir. Mu'tezilî ilkelerin ise aklî muhakeme ve analitik değerlendirmelerden oluşan bir paradigma olduğu malumdur. Onun yazdığı el-Keşşâf; özellikle Kur'an'ın nahiv, i'câz ve belâgat yönlerini ortaya koyması cihetiyle yazıldığı dönemden itibaren çok beğenilmiş ve hemen bütün ekollere mensup alimlerce dikkate alınmıştır. Bu alimlerden biri de Nakşibendî-Hâlidî fırkasının kurucusu Hâlid el-Bağdâdî'dir. Bağdâdî, tesis ettiği fırkasının temel ritüellerinden râbîta uygulamasını tahkim ederken kendince aklî, dinî ve fikrî nitelikte çeşitli deliller serdetmiştir. Bunlardan biri de Yûsuf 12/24. âyet bağlamında, şöhret ve itibarını bildiği el-Keşşâf'tan naklettiği yorumdur. Bu aktarıma göre Zemaşerî bahsedilen âyette geçen "burhân" ifadesini, babasının/şeyhin, müridini/Yûsuf'u kadına meyletmekten sakındırması şeklinde râbîta uygulamasına delil mesabesinde sunmuştur. Ancak Keşşâf'a bakıldığında Zemaşerî'nin bu ve benzeri birçok görüşü aktardıktan sonra böylesi iddiaların tamamının hurafeci zorbarların tutundukları şeyler olduğunu belirttiği görülmektedir. Özetle Bağdâdî'nin burada kurmaca bir isnatta bulunduğu ve takipçilerini yanılttığı anlaşılmaktadır. Maalesef takipçileri de onun bu aktarımına itibar ederek ilgili sözlü ve yazılı anlatımlarında kaynağın aslına bakmadan sıkça kullanmışlardır. Tasavvufun gelişim sürecinde geç dönemlerde başlatılan râbîta ibadetini sistematize eden Bağdâdî'nin bu tutumu ilim ahlâkına mugayir gözükmekte; dolayısıyla düzeltilmesi gerektiği anlaşılmaktadır. Râbitanın herkesçe muteber deliller bağlamında doğru veya yanlışlığı bir yana yanıltıcı temellere dayandırılması beraberinde birçok ilmî ve ahlâkî problemi de gösterse gerektir. Bildirimizde ehl-i râbîta tarafından genel kabul görmüş bu yanıltmaca isnadın ilgili kaynaklardaki yaygınlığını ve tashihini planlamaktayız.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zemaşerî, Hâlid el-Bağdâdî, Yûsuf 12/24. âyeti, Râbîta, Yanıltmaca İsnad.

Abstract

The fact that Zamakhshari wanted to be presented as al-Mu'tazila and that he was called "hâtemu'l-Mu'tazila" shows his devotion to the principles of this sect. It is known that Mu'tazila principles are a paradigm consisting of rational reasoning and analytical evaluations. Al-Kashshaf, written by him; Especially since the Qur'an reveals its syntax, i'jaz and rhetoric aspects, it has been admired since the time it was written and has been taken into account by scholars from almost all schools. One of these scholars is Khalid al-Baghdadi, the founder of the Naqshbandi-Khalidi sect. While fortifying the practice of râbîta, one of the basic rituals of his sect, Baghdadi presented various evidences of mental, religious and intellectual nature in his own way. One of them is the interpretation he narrated from al-Kashshaf, whose reputation he knows, in the context of the 12/24 verse of Surah Yusuf. According to this transmission, Zamakhshari presented the expression "burhan" in the aforementioned verse as evidence for the practice of nexus in the form of his father/sheikh's warning/Yusuf to avoid inclining towards women. However, when we look at Keşşâf, it is seen that Zemakhshari, after conveying this

and many similar views, states that all such claims are the things that superstitious tyrants cling to. In summary, it is understood that Baghdadi made a fictional allegation here and misled his followers. Unfortunately, his followers also respected this transmission and used it frequently in their oral and written expressions without looking at the original source. This attitude of Baghdadi, who systematized the worship of rabita, which was started late in the development process of Sufism, seems to be contrary to the ethics of science, so it is understood that it needs to be corrected. The fact that râbita is based on misleading foundations, let alone being true or false, in the context of evidences that are valid for everyone, must also show many scientific and moral problems. In our statement, we are planning the prevalence and correction of this misleading accusation, which is generally accepted by the people of râbita, in the relevant sources.

Key words: Zamakhshari, Khalid al-Baghdadi, Yusuf 12/24 Verse, Rabita, Misleading Isnad.

SALİH B. MEHDÎ el-MAKBİLÎ (ö.1108/1696) VE DÜŞÜNCE DÜNYASI

SALEH B. MAHDI al-MAQBILI (d.1108/1696) AND THE WORLD OF THOUGHT

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Özet

Yemen’de doğan Salih b. Mehdî el-Makbilî, çeşitli dinî ilimlerde yetişerek adını duyurdu. Edindiği birikimle herhangi bir mezhebe taklidi terk eden Makbilî, akaid ve fıkıh konularında kendi anlayış ve ictihâdına tâbi oldu. Taklid taraftarlarını eleştirmesi yüzünden Yemen ulemasıyla arasındaki tartışmalar nedeniyle Mekke’ye göç etti. Taklid konusundaki tavrı ve Mekke ulemasından bazılarını eleştirmesi sebebiyle burada da sıkıntılar yaşadı. Buradaki ulemanın kendisini zındıklıkla suçlayarak Osmanlı sultanına şikâyeti sebebiyle yapılan teftiş sonucunda ithamın yersiz olduğu anlaşıldı.

Islahatçı kimliğiyle tanınan Makbilî; İslâm dininden başka mezhebi bulunmadığını, İslâm’dan ve Hz. Peygamber’e intisaptan başka bir şeye razı olamayacağını ifade etmiştir. Belli bir mezhebi merkeze alıp böylelikle Kitap ve Sünnet’i ikinci derecede görmeyi şiddetle eleştiren Makbilî, ictihâd kapısının kapandığını söyleyenleri, Kitap ve Sünnet’i anlama yolunu kapatarak bunları delil olmaktan çıkarmakla itham etmiştir. Müteahhirin devri uleması içinde kendisi gibi düşünen ve belli bir mezhebe bağlılığı reddeden bir kimseyi görmediğini söyleyen Makbilî, ilmî mevkilerini de kabul ettiği Ebû Hanîfe, Buhârî, Ahmed b. Hanbel, Gazzâlî, Fahreddin er-Râzî ve İbn Teymiye gibi birçok âlime tenkitler yöneltmiştir. Muhyiddin İbnu’l-Arabî’yi “sapık ve saptıran” diye niteleyerek tenkit eden Makbilî, vahdet-i vücûd felsefesine de son derece karşı olmuştur.

Makalemizde, XIX ve XX. yüzyıllarda İslâm dünyasında görülen ıslahçı söylemin önemli habercilerinden biri olarak dikkat çeken Makbilî’yi, yetiştiği dinî ve siyasî ortamı, düşünce dünyasını ve eserlerini; kendi eserleri ve hakkında yazılmış çalışmalardan hareketle tanıtmayı düşünüyoruz. Bu şahsiyet hakkında Türkçede -bazı yazılarda satır aralarında veya atıflar dışında- müstakil bir çalışmanın bulunmaması, makalemize ayrı bir değer kazandırmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelâm, Makbilî, Mezhep, Taklid, Eleştiri.

Abstract

Born in Yemen, Salih b. Mahdi al-Makbili became famous by being educated in various religious sciences. Makbilî, who abandoned imitation of any sect with the knowledge he gained, followed his own understanding and ijtiħad on the issues of creed and fiħh. He immigrated to Mecca due to quarrels with the Yemeni ulama because of his criticism of the followers of taqlid(imitation). He also had problems here because of his attitude towards taqlid and his criticism of some of the Meccan ulama. As a result of the inspection made due to the complaint of the ulama here to the Ottoman sultan by accusing him of being heretical, it was understood that the accusation was unfounded.

Makbili, known for his reformist identity, said that he has not have any sect other than the religion of Islam. He stated that he could not consent to anything other than involvement with the Prophet. Makbilî, who strongly criticizes the centralization of a certain sect and thus seeing the Book (Quran) and Sunnah as secondary sources, accuses those who say that the door of ijtiħad is closed, by blocking the way of understanding the Book and Sunnah and removing them as evidence. Saying that he did not see anyone among the scholars of the Muteahhir's era who has thought like himself and refused to adhere to a particular sect, Makbili criticized many scholars such as Abu Hanife, Bukhari, Ahmed b

Hanbal, Gazzali, Fahreddin er-Razi and Ibn Taymiyya, whom he also accepted serious scientific positions. Criticizing Muhyiddin Ibnu'l-Arabi "as heretic and as a director to heretical ideas", Makbili was also extremely opposed to the philosophy of unity of existence.

Drawing attention as one of the important forerunners of the reformist discourse has seen in the Islamic world in the XIX and XX. centuries, Makbili in this paper, we intend to introduce Makbilî, who is not well known in our country, his world of thought and the aforementioned work, based on his own works and studies written about him.

Keywords: Kalam, Makbili, Sect, Taqlid (Imitation), Criticism.

ÖMER FEVZİ MARDİN'İN *KUR'ÂN-I KERİM'İN MEVZULARA GÖRE TASNİFLİ – ŞERHLİ TÜRKÇESİ* ADLI ÇALIŞMASI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF OMAR FAVZI MARDİN'S WORK ANNOTATED AND CLASSIFIED TURKISH TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN ACCORDING TO THEMES

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Özet

Müslümanlar tarih boyunca daha ilk asırlardan itibaren Kur'an-ı Kerim'in anlaşılması için büyük gayretler sarf etmişlerdir. Bu gayretler neticesinde Kur'an'ın çeşitli dillere tercümesi yapılmıştır. Zamanın ve toplumun ihtiyacına göre şekillenen bu tercümelerin, satır arası ve sadece kelime kelime tercümesi şeklinde olanları olduğu gibi; geniş açıklamalı tefsir-meal tarzında olanları da bulunmaktadır. Bunların yanı sıra konulu tefsirin bir ihtiyaç olarak kendini hissettirdiği modern zamanda konularına göre âyetlerin tasnif edilerek yapılan tercüme de olmuştur. Ömer Fevzi Mardin'in *Kur'ân-ı Kerim'in Mevzulara Göre Tasnifli – Şerhli Türkçesi* adlı çalışması Türkçe'de konularına göre yapılmış ilk meâl olarak kabul edilir. Mütercimim kendisinin ifade ettiği gibi Kur'an-ı Kerim'in bütün muhteviyatını kapsamayan bu çalışmada kıssalar ile ilgili âyetler tasnif dışı bırakılmıştır. Ömer Fevzi Mardin 1878 yılında doğup 1953 yılında vefat etmiştir. Askeri okullarda okuyup asker olmuş, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ve Enver Paşa ile birlikte Trablusgarp savaşına katılmıştır. Ailesinin Kâdirî ve Rıfâî tarikatına mensup olmasından dolayı tasavvufa ilgi duyan Ömer Fevzi Mardin, Trablusgarp savaşı esnasında Arûsi Selâmi tarikatıyla tanışmış ve bu tarikatın ikinci Pîr'i konumuna yükselmiştir. Trablusgarp savaşından sonra emekli olup İstanbul'da kendini tamamen tarikat faaliyetlerine adanmıştır. Pek çok eser telif eden Ömer Fevzi Mardin, Kur'an-ı Kerim'i mevzularına göre tasnif edip tercüme etmiş ve gerekli yerlerde de geniş izahlar yapmıştır. Yazdıkları ve yaptıkları şeylerden dolayı misyoner olarak da itham edilen Ömer Fevzi Mardin'in yaptığı bu tasnifli ve şerhli meal pek çok açıdan ele alınıp incelenecektir. Örneğin tasnifli ve şerhli bir çalışmaya onu sevkeden saikler nelerdir? Asker olması ve bir tarikatın Pîr'i konumunda olmasının meale yansımaları olmuş mudur? Yaşadığı dönemde revaçta olduğu için bilimsel açıklamalara yer vermiş midir? Âyetler ile ilgili açıklamalarda çeşitli hükümlere yer verdiği anlaşılan Ömer Fevzi Mardin'in dayandığı kaynaklar nelerdir? Bu ve benzeri soruların cevabının aranacağı bu çalışmamızda yukarıda adı anılan çalışmanın yanı sıra, mütercimim diğer eserlerine de başvurulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an-ı Kerim Meâli, Konulu Meâl, Ömer Fevzi Mardin, Arûsi Selâmi Tarikatı.

Abstract

Throughout history, Muslims have made great efforts to understand the Qur'an from the first centuries. As a result of these efforts, the Qur'an has been translated into various languages. These translations, which are shaped according to the needs of the time and society, are interlinear and only in the form of word-for-word translations; There are also ones in the style of tafsir-meal with extensive explanations. In addition to these, there have been translations made by classifying the verses according to their subjects in the modern era, where thematic tafsir makes itself felt as a necessity. Omar Favzi Mardin's *Turkish Translation of the Qur'an with Classification According to Subjects - Annotated* is accepted as the first translation in Turkish according to its subjects. As the translator himself stated, in this study, which does not cover the entire content of the Qur'an, the verses related to the prophet stories are left out of the classification. Omar Favzi Mardin was born in 1878 and died in 1953. He studied at military schools and became a soldier, and participated in the Tripoli War with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Enver Pasha. Omer Favzi Mardin, who was interested in Sufism because

his family was a member of the Qadiri and Rifai sect, met the Arusi Selami sect during the Tripoli War and became the second Pir of this sect. He retired after the war in Tripoli and devoted himself entirely to cult activities in Istanbul. Omar Favzi Mardin, who wrote many works, classified and translated the Qur'an according to its subjects and made extensive explanations where necessary. This classified and annotated translation made by Omar Favzi Mardin, who is also accused of being a missionary for what he wrote and did, will be discussed and analyzed from many perspectives. For example, what are the motives that lead him to a classified and annotated study? Has his being a soldier and being in the position of the Pir of a sect have a reflection on the meaning? Did he include scientific explanations because it was popular during his lifetime? What are the sources of Omar Favzi Mardin, who seems to have included various provisions in the explanations about the verses? In this study, in which the answers to these and similar questions will be sought, besides the above-mentioned work, other works of Omar Favzi Mardin will also be consulted.

Keywords: Translation of the Qur'an, Thematic Translation, Omar Favzi Mardin, Arusi Selami Sect.

**MANİSA YAZMA ESER KÜTÜPHANESİ 45 HK 4663/7 NUMARADA KAYITLI EL
YAZMASI AYET TEFSİRİ VE TEFSİR İLMİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

MANISA WRITTEN WORKS LIBRARY REGISTERED AT 45 HK 4663/7 MANUSCRIPT VERSE
EXPLANATION AND ITS EVALUATION IN TERMS OF EXEGESIS (TEFSİR) SCIENCE

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Özet

El yazması eserler vahyin başlangıcından günümüze İslam tarihinde önemli bir rol oynamış, bulunduğu dönemin islami kültürünü yansıtmıştır. Geçmişten bugüne köprü olan bu eserler arasında el yazması sure ve ayet tefsirleri de yerini almıştır. Bu tefsirler insanlığa hidayet kaynağı olarak gönderilen Kur'an-ı Kerim'in manasını açıklaması, islami bilgiler vermesi ve döneminin islami kültürünü aktarması açısından önemlidir.

Her alanda olduğu gibi ilim ve irfan alanında da zirveye ulaşan Osmanlı devleti döneminde de el yazması sure ve ayet tefsirleri yazılmıştır. Büyük çoğunluğu Arapça olan bu eserler müderrislik, kadılık, mukarrirlik, muhataplık ve vaizlik gibi makamlara tayin için yapılan imtihan sorularına cevap olarak veya bir görevden yeni ve daha üst göreve talip olma durumunda yazılmıştır.

Yazma olarak kütüphanemizde bulunan sure ve ayet tefsirlerinin kendine ait birtakım özellikleri vardır. İsimlendirilirken bir kısmı ayetin lafzı itibarıyla bir kısmı ise müstakil olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra son dönemde kataloglama faaliyetiyle beraber içerik olarak isimlendirilmelere de rastlanmaktadır. Tefsir metodu olarak klasik tefsir usulü metodu uygulanmış, ayette yer alan bazı kavramlar filolojik olarak tahlil edilmiştir. Modern dönemdeki kaynak verme metodunun kullanımına az olarak rastlanmakla birlikte kaynak olarak kullanılan eserlerin ismi ya da müellif isminin zikredildiği görülmektedir. Tefsir esnasında konuyla ilgili olan ayetlere atıf yapılmış bunun yanı sıra hadislerden de yararlanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada da Saçaklızâde Muhammed b. Ebî Bekr el-Mar'âşî'nin (1145/1732) Manisa Halk Kütüphanesinde bulunan "Tefsîru Kavlihi Teâla İnnellahe Leyse bizallâmin lil-Abid" adlı eserinin şekil ve içerik incelenmesi tapılarak tefsir ilmi açısından değerlendirilmesi ile tefsir tarihi alanına katkı sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: el-Mar'âşî, Tefsir, Kur'an, Ayet, El Yazması.

Abstract

Manuscripts have played an important role in the history of Islam from the beginning of the revelation to the present, reflecting the Islamic culture of the period. Among these works, which have been a bridge from the past to the present, handwritten surah and verse commentaries have also taken their place. These commentaries are important in terms of explaining the meaning of the Qur'an, which was sent as a source of guidance to humanity, giving Islamic information and conveying the Islamic culture of the period.

As in every field, manuscripts of surah and verse commentaries were written in the period of the Ottoman Empire, which reached its peak in the field of science and wisdom. These works, the majority of which are in Arabic, were written in response to exam questions for appointment to positions such as professorship, kadi, mukarrir, interlocutor and preacher, or in case of aspiring to a new or higher task from a position.

The surah and verse commentaries in our library as manuscripts have some peculiarities of their own. While naming, some of them are named as detached in terms of the wording of the verse. In addition to this, it has been encountered recently that it is named as content together with the cataloging activity. The classical tafsir method was applied as the tafsir method, and some of the concepts in the verse were analyzed philologically. Although the use of the reference method in the modern period is rare, it is seen that the name of the works used as a source or the name of the author are mentioned. During the tafsir, references were made to the verses related to the subject, as well as the hadiths. In this study, Saçaklızâde Muhammed b. Ebî Bekr al-Mar'âshî's (1145/1732) work named "Tefsîru Kavlihi Teâla İnnellahe Leyse bizallâmin lil-Abid" in Manisa Public Library will be contributed to the field of tafsir history by examining its form and content and evaluating it in terms of tafsir science.

Keywords: al-Mar'âshî, Tafsir, Qur'an, Verse, Manuscript.

ÇİN'İN TÜRK DÜNYASI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ: TÜRKİSTAN ÖRNEĞİ

CHINA'S EFFECTS ON THE TURKIC WORLD: THE EXAMPLE OF TURKESTAN

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Özet

Türkistan coğrafyası tarih boyunca kültürlerin ve ticaretin kesişim noktası olmuştur. Uzun yıllar boyunca bu bölgenin tarihi İpek Yolu üzerinde yer alması ve stratejik konuma sahip olması; büyük güçlerin dikkatini çekmiştir. Türkistan coğrafyası son yıllarda Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin girişimiyle artan bir Çin etkisi altına alınmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bölge ülkeleri bu tehlikenin farkında olsalar da karşılıklı ulusal çıkarlar nedeniyle dikkatli davranmaktadırlar. Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin Türkistan'a yönelik ekonomik, politik ve stratejik ilgisi, bölgede derin etkiler yaratmış ve dikkatleri üzerine çekmekle birlikte bölgenin yeniden canlanmasını ve küresel ölçekte bir etki yaratma potansiyelini ön plana çıkarmaktadır.

Bu Çalışma: Türkistan politikalarının ana unsurlarını, hedeflerini ve bölgedeki etkisini amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Çin, Türkistan, Küresel ve Bölgesel İlişkiler.

Jel Kodları: F0, R5, Z0.

Abstract

The geography of Turkestan has been the intersection point of cultures and trade throughout history. For many years, this region has been located on the historical Silk Road and has a strategic location; attracted the attention of the great powers. In recent years, the geography of Turkestan has been tried to be brought under the influence of an increasing Chinese with the initiative of the People's Republic of China. Although the countries of the region are aware of this danger, they act carefully due to mutual national interests. The economic, political and strategic interest of the People's Republic of China towards Turkestan has had profound effects in the region and draws attention, while highlighting the revival of the region and its potential to create a global impact.

This Study aims at the main elements, objectives and impact of Turkistan policies in the region.

Key Words: China, Turkestan, Global and Regional Relations.

Jel Codes: F0, R5, Z0.

DİASPORA OLUŞUMUNA İLİŞKİLER AĞI KURAMIYLA BAKMAK: ALMANYA'DAKİ TÜRK DİASPORASI ÖRNEĞİ

LOOKING AT THE FORMATION OF THE DIASPORA WITH THE NETWORK THEORY: THE EXAMPLE OF THE TURKISH DIASPORA IN GERMANY

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Özet

İnsanın eylem pratiklerinden biri olarak göçün her süreci ayrı dinamiklere sahiptir. Göçü başlatan nedenler, göç sürecinin kendisi ve göç ettikten sonra ortaya çıkan koşulların her biri hem bütün olarak hem de kendi içinde yeni durumlar ve koşullar yaratmaktadır. Diaspora da göç etme eyleminin sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan dinamiklerden biri olarak belli yapısal unsurlara sahiptir. Bu makalede diaspora oluşum süreci göçü açıklayan kuramlardan biri olan ilişkiler ağı kuramıyla incelenecektir. İlişkiler ağı, göçün devamlılığını göçmenler tarafından oluşturulan ve bazı noktalarda kurumsallaşan ağlara bağlamaktadır. Bu noktada Türkiye'den Almanya'ya altmışlarda işçi göçü olarak başlayan ve devamlılığı günümüze kadar uzanan göç süreci ve Almanya'da oluşan Türk diasporasının varlığı ilişkiler ağı kuramıyla açıklanacak, Almanya'da oluşturulan ağlara, kurumlara, ve diasporaya bütün olarak bakılarak Türkiye ile kurulan ilişki dinamikleri ve bu dinamikleri oluşturan ağlar ve kurumlar incelenecektir. Böylelikle bu makale Almanya'daki Türk diasporasının oluşumunu ilişkiler ağı kuramıyla açıklamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diaspora, İlişkiler Ağı Kuramı, Almanya, Türk Diasporası.

Summary

As one of the human action practices, each process of migration has separate dynamics. The reasons that initiate migration, the migration process itself, and each of the conditions that arise after migration create new situations and conditions both as a whole and in itself. Diaspora also has certain structural elements as one of the dynamics that emerged as a result of the act of migration. In this article, the diaspora formation process will be examined with the network theory, which is one of the theories explaining migration. The network of relations connects the continuity of migration to networks created by immigrants and institutionalized at some points. At this point, the migration process that started as a worker migration from Turkey to Germany in the sixties and has continued until today, and the existence of the Turkish diaspora formed in Germany will be explained with the network theory, dynamics and the networks and institutions that make up these dynamics will be examined. Thus, this article aims to explain the formation of the Turkish diaspora in Germany with the theory of relations network.

Keywords: Diaspora, Network Theory, Germany, Turkish Diaspora.

KÜRESELLEŞMENİN EKONOMİK ETKİLERİ: ÇİN EKONOMİSİ VE ALİBABA ŞİRKETİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION: AN EVALUATION ON THE CHINA ECONOMY AND ALİBABA COMPANY

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Özet

Küreselleşme (globalleşme), fikirlerin, ürünlerin, kültürlerin ve dünya görüşlerinin alış-verişinden kaynaklanan uluslararası bütünleşme süreci olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu süreçte daha önce fiziksel ve teknolojik mesafelerle izole olan ülkeler daha da birbirine bağlı hale gelmektedir. 2002'den bu yana, küresel ticaret serbestleşmesinin hızlanması ve endüstriyel ekonomik görünümdeki büyük değişiklikler ile DTÖ'nün resmi üyeliği sayesinde, Çin'in uluslararası ticareti hızlı bir şekilde gelişmektedir. Alibaba Group Holding Limited (Alibaba.com), e-ticaret, perakende, internet ve teknoloji alanlarında faaliyet gösteren çokuluslu bir Çin teknoloji şirkettir. Bu şirket 28 Haziran 1999 yılında Çin'in Zhejiang eyaletinin Hangzhou şehrinde kurulmuştur. Alibaba şirketi dünyada tanınan ve bir alışveriş simgesi olarak gösterilen çok az şirketlerden biridir. Küresel boyutta tanınan ve sürekli gelişmekte olan bu alışveriş şirketi önemli bir ekonomik öneme sahiptir. Küreselleşme ve Çin'deki ekonomik gelişmeler bu şirketin büyümesinde ve ilerlemesinde önemli faktörler olarak kabul edilir. Alibaba Şirketi 2020 yılına gelindiğinde dünyanın en yüksek altıncı marka değerlemesine sahiptir. Bu çalışmada Alibaba Grup'un küçük bir çevrimiçi pazardan küresel bir holdinge yolculuğu ele alınacak ve onun amansız inovasyon ve müşteri odaklılık arayışı irdelenecektir. Şirketin e-ticaret hakimiyeti, teknolojik ilerlemeleri, çeşitlendirme çabaları ve sosyal sorumluluk taahhüdü, onu dijital ekonomiyi şekillendirmede motive eden bir güç olarak konumlandırılmaktadır. Alibaba'nın devam eden büyümesi ve küresel ticaretteki etkisi, e-ticaretin geleceğini şekillendirecek, teknoloji ve iş dünyasının sınırlarını yeniden tanımlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Çin Ekonomi, Alibaba Grubu

Abstract

Globalization can be defined as the process of international integration resulting from the exchange of ideas, products, cultures and worldviews. In this process, countries that were previously isolated by physical and technological distances are becoming more interconnected. Since 2002, China's international trade has been developing rapidly, thanks to the acceleration of global trade liberalization and major changes in the industrial economic landscape, and its official membership in the WTO. Alibaba Group Holding Limited (Alibaba.com) is a Chinese multinational technology company operating in e-commerce, retail, internet and technology. This company was established on June 28, 1999 in Hangzhou city of Zhejiang province of China. Alibaba company is one of the very few companies recognized in the world and shown as a shopping icon. This globally recognized and constantly developing shopping company is of significant economic importance. Globalization and economic developments in China are considered important factors in the growth and progress of this company. Alibaba Company has the sixth highest brand valuation in the world by 2020. In this study, Alibaba Group's journey from a small online market to a global conglomerate will be discussed and its relentless pursuit of innovation and customer focus will be examined. The company's e-commerce dominance, technological advancements, diversification efforts and commitment to social

responsibility position it as a motivating force in shaping the digital economy. Alibaba's continued growth and impact on global commerce will shape the future of e-commerce and redefine the frontiers of technology and business.

Keywords: Globalization, Chinese Economy, Alibaba Group.

DEPREM KAYNAKLI GÖÇLERİN KADINLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ VE KADINLARIN GÖÇ SÜRECİNİN ZORLUKLARIYLA BAŞ ETME STRATEJİLERİ: 6 ŞUBAT DEPREMLERİ ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED MIGRATION ON WOMEN AND THE STRATEGIES OF WOMEN TO COPE WITH THE CHALLENGES OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS: THE CASE OF THE 6 FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKES.

Müjgan Güneş

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Özet

6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde yaşanmış olan Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler büyük bir felaketle sonuçlanmıştır. Arka arkaya yaşanan yıkıcı depremler nedeniyle birçok insan yaşadığı yerden zorunlu olarak göç etmek durumunda kalmıştır. Deprem kaynaklı göçler, toplumun her kesimini etkilemektedir. Fakat kadınlar bu süreçten en çok etkilenen grupların başında gelmektedir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmanın amacı, deprem nedeniyle göç etmek zorunda kalmış kadınların göç sürecinden nasıl etkilendiklerini, bu süreçte ne tür zorluklarla karşılaştıklarını ve bu zorluklarla baş etmek için ne tür stratejiler geliştirdiklerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu araştırma, bir nitel araştırma örneği olup bir durum çalışması olarak tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Kahramanmaraş depremlerini yaşayıp sonrasında görece daha güvenli bulunan Gaziantep merkeze göç etmiş yedi kadın oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada kadınların deprem kaynaklı göçler sonucu ekonomik şartlar, kalabalık yaşam, mahremiyet, kişisel bakım, ev içi iş yükü, yalnızlık ve yabancılaşma hissi, kadın hastalıkları ve annelik gibi bir dizi konuda zorluklarla karşılaştıkları görülmüştür. Kadınların bu zorlukları aşmak için örgü örnek, dikiş dikmek, temizlik yapmak, kamusal alanda çalışmak gibi birtakım stratejiler geliştirdikleri de tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, deprem kaynaklı zorunlu göç süreci kadınların hayatlarını çok yönlü etkilerken kadınlar yaşadıkları zorluklarla baş etmek için bir dizi strateji geliştirerek hayata tutunmaya çalışmaktadırlar. Söz konusu süreçte yaşanan zorlukların ve baş etme stratejilerinin toplumsal cinsiyet yapılanmasında kırılmalar yarattığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, deprem, kadın, toplumsal cinsiyet.

Abstract

The earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş, which took place on February 6, 2023, resulted in a major disaster. Due to the devastating earthquakes that took place one after another, many people had to migrate from their places of residence. Earthquake-induced migrations affect every segment of society. However, women are among the groups most affected by this process. In this context, the aim of this study is to reveal how women who had to migrate due to the earthquake were affected by the migration process, what kinds of difficulties they encountered in this process, and what kinds of strategies they developed to cope with these difficulties. This research is a qualitative research sample and was designed as a case study. The sample of the study consists of seven women who experienced

the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes and migrated to the city center of Gaziantep, which was found to be relatively safe afterward. The semi-structured interview technique was used as a data collection tool. In the study, it was seen that women faced difficulties in a number of issues such as economic conditions, crowded lives, privacy, personal care, domestic workload, feelings of loneliness and alienation, gynecological diseases, and motherhood as a result of earthquake-induced migration. It has also been determined that women have developed some strategies to overcome these difficulties, such as knitting, sewing, cleaning, and working in the public sphere. As a result, while the earthquake-induced forced migration process affects women's lives in many ways, women try to hold on to life by developing a series of strategies to cope with the difficulties they experience. It has been observed that the difficulties and coping strategies experienced in the process in question have created ruptures in gender structuring.

Keywords: Migration, earthquake, woman, gender.

TÜRKİYE’NİN KORONAVİRÜS SÜRECİNDE YÜRÜTTÜĞÜ SAĞLIK DİPLOMASİSİ FAALİYETLERİNİN YUMUŞAK GÜCÜNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF TURKIYE’S HEALTH DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC TO COUNTRY’S SOFT POWER

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ÖZET

Türkiye’nin kamu diplomasisi alanındaki çalışmalar 19. yüzyılda başlamış olsa da uluslararası alanda yumuşak güç olma kapasitesini II. Dünya Savaşı sonrası, 20.yy da arttırmış, 21. yüzyılda uyguladığı girişimci ve insani politikalar, küresel ölçekte Türkiye’nin yumuşak gücünü arttırmıştır. Yeni bir politika alanı olarak ortaya çıkan sağlık diplomasisi, yabancı halklar nazarında bir ülkenin imajının ve ülke markasının oluşturulmasına katkı sunabilecek yumuşak güç kaynaklarındandır. Araştırmada koronavirüs pandemisinin potansiyel bir yumuşak güç alanı olarak sağlık sektörünü ön plana çıkarmasından ve Türkiye’nin son yirmi yılda sağlık alanında işbirliği ve insani yardım projeleri konusunda kazandığı ivmeden hareketle COVID-19 salgını döneminde yürüttüğü sağlık diplomasisinin bir kamu diplomasisi faaliyeti uygulama alanı olarak ülkenin yumuşak gücüne olası etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada ilk üç dalga (10.03.2020 - 07.06.2021) döneminde uluslararası basına yansıyan haberler söylem analizi çerçevesinde incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın evrenini dünya genelinde farklı kaynaklardan derlenen kapsamlı güncel haberleri sunan Google News (Google Haberler) veri tabanı ve örnekleme de “Turkey”, “Erdoğan” ve “Coronavirus” anahtar kelimeleri ile arama yapılarak bulunan başlıklarında “Turkey”, “Turkish” ve “Erdoğan” geçen yabancı yazılı basın haberleri oluşturmuştur. Araştırma verilerinin çözümlenmesinde Teun A. van Dijk’in eleştirel söylem çözümlemesi modeli kullanılmış, medya yansımaları analiz edilerek Türkiye’nin koronavirüs pandemi sürecinde sağlık alanında yürüttüğü çalışmaların, ülkenin yumuşak gücüne hangi ölçüde katkı sağladığı araştırılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgularla Türkiye’nin sağlık diplomasisinin bir dış politika aracı olarak ülkenin yumuşak gücüne nasıl bir katkı sağlamış olabileceği analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu diplomasisi, sağlık diplomasisi, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Turkey's capacity building efforts in the field of public diplomacy started in the 19th century, strengthened during the Second World War, 20th century and flourished during the 21st century with its public diplomacy efforts and humanitarian policies which have increased Turkey's soft power on a global scale. Health diplomacy emerged as a new policy area and considered one of the soft power resources that can contribute to the creation of a country's image and country brand in the eyes of foreign publics. The coronavirus pandemic has brought the health sector to the forefront as a potential soft power source and Turkey's humanitarian aid projects, cooperation with other nations in the last two decades, in addition to its successful health diplomacy carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic can be considered a potential contribution to its soft power. In the study, discourse analysis method is used to examine international news about Turkey's coronavirus performance during the first three waves (10.03.2020- 07.06.2021). The universe of the research is composed of Google News database, which provides comprehensive current news compiled from different sources around the world, and the sample is generated by searching with the keywords: "Turkey", "Erdogan" and "Coronavirus" and including news of which the title includes "Turkey", "Turkish" or "Erdogan". In the analysis of the research data, Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model was used to examine the media reflections to assess its contribution to Turkey's soft power in the field of health

during the coronavirus pandemic With the findings obtained, it has been analyzed how Turkey's health diplomacy may have contributed to the country's soft power as a foreign policy tool.

Keywords: Public diplomacy, health diplomacy, COVID-19

1 MART 2003 TEZKERESİNİN TÜRKİYE İLE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ İLİŞKİLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF THE 1 MARCH 2003 MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES

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Özet

11 Eylül 2001 tarihinde El Kaide terör örgütü tarafından, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ne (ABD) yönelik gerçekleştirilen terör saldırıları sonucunda, yaklaşık üç bin kişi hayatını yitirmiştir. Bu saldırılar neticesinde ABD, ulusal güvenlik konseptinde radikal değişikliklere gitmiştir. Hazırlanan “*Terörle Mücadele Yasası*” ve “*Önleyici Savaş Doktrini*” çerçevesinde terörün, yerinde yok edileceğini ifade eden ABD Başkanı G. Bush, Irak'ın teröristlere hamilik yaptığını ileri sürmüştür. Bu nedenle Irak'a yönelik askeri hareket başlatılacağını ilan eden G. Bush, bölgenin en önemli askeri güçlerinden birine sahip olan Türkiye'den destek talep etmiştir. Türkiye ile ABD heyetleri arasında uzun süren diplomatik müzakerelerin ardından, Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri'nin yabancı ülkelere gönderilmesi ve yabancı silahlı kuvvetlerin Türkiye'de bulunması için hükümete yetki verilmesine ilişkin Başbakanlık tezkeresi, oylanmak üzere Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi'ne (TBMM) gönderilmiştir. 1 Mart 2003 tarihinde yapılan tezkerе oylamasında; 264 kabul, 250 ret ve 19 çekimser oy kullanılmıştır. Anayasa'nın 96. maddesi uyarınca, oylamaya katılanların salt çoğunluğuna ulaşamadığı gerekçesiyle tezkerе kabul edilmemiştir. Tezkerenin kabul edilmemesi sonucu, Türkiye'nin sağlayacağı kuzey cephesi desteğinden mahrum kalan ABD açısından, savaşın maliyeti beklenenden çok daha ağır olmuştur. Bu durumun birincil sorumlusu olarak gördüğü Türkiye'ye yönelik yaptırımlarda bulunmaya başlayan ABD yönetimi, tezkerenin kabul edilmemesinin bedelini Türkiye'ye çeşitli yollarla ödetmek istemiştir. Bu çalışmada, 1 Mart 2003 tezkeresinin kabul edilmemesinin, Türkiye ile ABD arasındaki ilişkileri nasıl etkilediği araştırılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Irak Savaş, Terör, El Kaide.

Abstract

Approximately three thousand people lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks carried out by the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda against the United States (USA) on September 11, 2001. These attacks led to significant changes in the national security concept of the USA. The President of the United States, George W. Bush, stated that terrorism would be eradicated through the enacted “*USA Patriot Act*” and “*Preventive War Doctrine*.” He further alleged that Iraq harbored terrorists. As a result, G. Bush, who announced the initiation of a military operation against Iraq, requested support from Turkey, which possesses one of the region's most significant military forces. After prolonged diplomatic negotiations between Turkey and the United States, a Prime Ministry memorandum authorizing the deployment of the Turkish Armed Forces to foreign countries and the presence of foreign armed forces in Turkey has been sent to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TGNA) to be voted on. In the parliamentary vote held on March 1, 2003, there were 264 in favor, 250 against, and 19 abstentions. According to Article 96 of the Constitution, the memorandum was not accepted due to the reason that the absolute majority of those participating in the vote could not be reached. As a result of the memorandum not being accepted, the United States, deprived of the northern front

support that Turkey would provide, has incurred a much heavier cost than expected in the war. The U.S. administration, seeing Turkey as the primary responsible party for this situation, has begun imposing sanctions on Turkey and sought to make Turkey pay the price for the non-acceptance of the memorandum through various means. This study examines how the non-acceptance of the March 1, 2003 memorandum has affected the relationship between Turkey and the United States.

Keywords: Turkey, United States, Iraq, War, Terrorism, Al-Qaeda.

RUSYA – UKRAYNA SAVAŞI EKSENİNDE ALMANYA’NIN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

TRANSFORMATION OF GERMANY ON THE AXIS OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

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Öz

1922 de kurulan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nin 1991'de yıkılmasıyla halefi Rusya Federasyonu kurulmuştur. Yeni kurulan devlet çevre komşuları üzerinde aktif politika izlemiştir. Sovyetlerden ayrılarak 1991'de bağımsızlığını kazanan devletlerden biri olan Ukrayna, bağımsızlığından bu yana Rusya ile gerilimli ilişkiler sürdürmüştür. Rusya ve Ukrayna arasında devam eden gerilim, 2022 yılında sıcak bir çatışmaya dönüşmüştür. Aktörlerden birinin Doğu Avrupa'da bulunması ve bu konumun Avrupa coğrafyasında ikinci dünya savaşı sonrası yaşanan ilk sıcak çatışma olması sebebiyle bölgede yaşayan diğer ülkelerin göstereceği reaksiyon bütün bir dünya için önemini korumaktadır. Batı Almanya ve Doğu Almanya'nın 1990'da birleşmesi, 1991'de Sovyet tehdidinin ortadan kalkması, Almanya'nın 50 yıldır sınırlandırılmış dış politika izlemesi gibi sebeplerden dolayı Almanya savunma sanayi için önemli yatırımlarda bulunulmamıştır. I ve II. Dünya Savaşı'nı ağır yenilgiyle atlatan Alman halkıda, ülke dışı askeri operasyonlara karşı çıkmaktadır. 2010 yılında Almanya cumhurbaşkanı Horst Köhler, Almanya'nın ticari çıkarlarını korumak için Afganistan'a askeri sevkiyat yapılmasının gerekli olduğunu söylemesi üzerine yoğun eleştiri almış ve istifasını sunmak zorunda kalmıştır. 11 yıl aradan sonra 2021'de Rusya-Ukrayna savaşının başlamasının ardından Almanya başbakanı Olaf Scholz yaptığı açıklamada Almanya'nın dış politikasında değişikliğe gideceğini savunma bütçesini 100 milyar Euro olarak karar verdiklerini, duyurmuştur. Alman halkının da açıklamaya olan desteklediği göz önüne alındığında Almanya'da yeni bir dönüşümün ilk ışığı yanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: savaş, çatışma, dış politika, savunma, güvenlik

Abstract

Founded in 1922, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics collapsed in 1991 and its successor, the Russian Federation, was established. The newly established state pursued an active policy on its neighbors. Ukraine, one of the states that gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, has maintained tense relations with Russia since its independence. The ongoing tension between Russia and Ukraine turned into a hot conflict in 2022. Since one of the actors is located in Eastern Europe and this is the first hot conflict in Europe after the Second World War, the reaction of other countries in the region remains important for the whole world. Due to the unification of West Germany and East Germany in 1990, the disappearance of the Soviet threat in 1991, and Germany's limited foreign policy for 50 years, Germany has not made significant investments in the defense industry. Having survived World War I and World War II with heavy defeats, the German people are opposed to military operations abroad. In 2010, German President Horst Köhler was heavily criticized after he said that military deployment to Afghanistan was necessary to protect Germany's commercial interests and had to resign. After 11 years, following the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2021, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced in a statement that Germany would change its foreign policy and decided to increase its defense budget to 100 billion Euros. Given the support of the German public for the announcement, the first light of a new transformation has been lit in Germany.

Keywords: war, conflict, foreign policy, defense, security

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF “VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION” AS A TYPE OF PERMANENT SOLUTION TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS

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Abstract

UNHCR considers voluntary repatriation, social cohesion, and resettlement as three permanent solutions to the refugee crisis. Among them, voluntary repatriation is regarded as the most appropriate and preferred option in international legal documents like the UNHCR 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 Protocol. The process of voluntary repatriation relies on fulfilling principles of volunteerism, security, and sustainability. Both the destination countries during migration and the countries of origin should provide suitable conditions, with international actors offering support and acting as intermediaries. However, successful repatriation is hindered in cases of ongoing conflict, violence, absence of secure areas, and inadequate measures in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. This study aims to provide a theoretical evaluation of voluntary repatriation, its nature, conditions for its possibilities, and the process's implications for refugees and the involved parties. The study primarily focuses on conducting a theoretical analysis of voluntary repatriation as a form of permanent solution, drawing upon relevant literature reviews for reference. In the first part of the study, some concepts and theories related to the issue of migration in general are evaluated, while in the second part, which constitutes the main theme and body of the study, a detailed analysis of the voluntary repatriation issue is presented. This section discusses many aspects of voluntary repatriation, from its historical background to its principles and legal, social and economic dimensions. In the third part, to embody the issue of voluntary repatriation discussed in the second part, the voluntary repatriation programs that operated in two migration processes, one of the Kurdish immigrations in Iraq in the early 1990s and the other of the Afghan immigration that started in the 1980s, are examined. These two examples are important to ensure that the theoretical discussion on the issue of voluntary repatriation does not remain abstract.

Keywords: Voluntary repatriation, refugee, UNHCR, durable solution, security, sustainability

EFFECTS OF SLYMARIN ON METHOTREXATE-INDUCED TESTICULAR DAMAGE

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Abstract

In this study, the effects of slymarin (SLY) on rats treated with methotrexate (MTX) were investigated. 35 adult male Sprague Dawley rats weighing 220–250g were used in the study. Rats were divided into 5 groups as control, SLY, MTX, MTX+SLY25 and MTX+SLY50 groups. The control group received physiological serum by IP single dose. SLY group was given SLY (50 mg/kg orally) for 7 days. A single dose of MTX (20 mg/kg/bw IP) was given to the MTX group. The MTX+SLY25 group was given a single dose of MTX (20 mg/kg/bw) IP, followed by oral SLY (25 mg/kg/bw) for 7 days. The MTX+SLY50 group was given a single dose of MTX (20 mg/kg/bw) IP, followed by oral SLY (50 mg/kg/bw) for 7 days. After 24 hours, the rats were sacrificed under sevoflurane anesthesia and testicular tissues were removed. The removed testicular tissues were washed with physiological saline and separated from the epididymis. Testicular tissues were weighed and used to measure oxidative stress. Epididymis tissue was used for spermatological analysis. According to the study findings, the MDA level was highest in the MTX group. In the SLY treatment group, MDA content decreased in a dose-dependent manner ($p<0.05$). While CAT, GPx, SOD levels and GSH levels decreased significantly in the MTX group, these parameters improved in the SLY treatment groups ($p<0.05$). There was no difference between the groups in terms of testicular weight. However, there was a significant increase in the ratio of dead and abnormal spermatozoa in the MTX group ($p<0.05$). It was observed that SLY treatment improved these parameters numerically. As a result, MTX given as 20 mg/kg IP in rats caused oxidative damage in testicles and decreased sperm quality. However, SLY administered orally for 7 days inhibited oxidative damage and caused an increase in sperm quality.

Keywords: Methotrexate, oxidative stress, rat, testis, slymarin

KEDİ VE KÖPEKLERİN GASTROİNTESTİNAL HASTALIKLARINDA SIVI TEDAVİSİ

FLUID THERAPY IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES OF CAT AND DOGS

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Özet

Sıvı tedavisi, veteriner hastalarında birçok tıbbi durum için önemlidir. Hasta öyküsünün, ana şikayetin, fizik muayene bulgularının ve belirtilen ek testlerin değerlendirilmesi sıvı tedavisi ihtiyacını belirleyecektir. Sıvı seçimi, hacim, hız, gerekli sıvı bileşimi ve sıvının gerekli olduğu yer (ör. interstisyel ve intravasküler) dahil olmak üzere hastanın ihtiyaçlarına göre belirlenir. Sıvı terapisi bireyselleştirilmeli, her hastaya göre uyarlanmalı ve hastanın statüsündeki değişikliklere göre sürekli olarak yeniden değerlendirilmeli ve yeniden formüle edilmelidir. Kedi ve köpeklerde gastrointestinal acillerde uygulanacak sıvı içeriği ve miktarı vakanın akut veya kronik durumlarına, hastalığın patolojisine (örn. asit-baz, onkotik, elektrolit anormallikleri) ve eşlik eden rahatsızlıklara göre değişebilir. Bu çalışmada kedi ve köpeklerin gastrointestinal hastalıklarından kaynaklanan sıvı açığını gidermek için uygulanacak sıvının içeriği ve miktarı, verilme yolu ve uygulanan sıvı çeşidi hakkında detaylı bilgi verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastrointestinal, Hastalık, Kedi, Köpek, Sıvı, Tedavi

Abstract

Fluid therapy is important for many medical conditions in veterinary patients. Evaluation of patient history, main complaint, physical examination findings, and additional tests indicated will determine the need for fluid therapy. Fluid selection is determined by the patient's needs, including volume, velocity, required fluid composition, and where fluid is required (eg, interstitial and intravascular). Fluid therapy must be individualized, tailored to each patient, and continually reassessed and reformulated according to changes in status. The fluid content and amount to be applied in gastrointestinal emergencies in cats and dogs may vary according to the acute or chronic conditions of the case, the pathology of the disease (eg acid-base, oncotic, electrolyte abnormalities) and accompanying disorders. In this study, detailed information was given about the content and amount of the fluid to be applied, the route of administration and the type of liquid applied to eliminate the fluid deficit caused by the gastrointestinal diseases of cats and dogs.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal, Disease, Cat, Dog, Fluid, Treatment

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS FOR FISH HEALTH

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Abstract

The aim in aquaculture is to bring the produced species to the market as soon as possible and at the lowest cost. For this purpose, antibiotics, which are used both in the treatment of diseases and for growth, reduce the effect of toxins and enable the use of nutrients and energy in the synthesis of animal products. As a result of the frequent use of these substances from the past to the present, resistance to these products in the fish over time, a significant accumulation of toxic substances in the fish body, serious side effects of the drugs, deterioration of the ecological balance and the damage to the environment of unconsciously used chemical drugs against fish diseases in aquaculture facilities and the effects of consuming it. It is very important because it has negative effects on humans. As a result of the studies, instead of synthetic drugs and chemical substances used to ensure the sustainability of living stocks and the least effect on the environment, herbal preparations, which have come to the fore again and on which much research has been done, are discussed. With this study, the importance of some plant species in terms of fish health has been discussed, and it will shed light on the studies to be carried out in our country to ensure the production conditions of fisheries with ecosystem approach.

Keywords: Fish, health, toxic, plant species

LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS AND CONDITION FACTORS OF FARMED RAINBOW TROUT, BROOK TROUT, AND BROWN TROUT

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Abstract

In this study, the length-weight relationships (LWR) and condition factors (C_F) of three farmed fish species, viz., rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), were examined and then compared with existing literature data on their wild counterparts in order to gain understanding of aquaculture effects on the growth patterns of these fish species. A simple power function expressed as $W = \alpha L_T^\beta$, where W represents fish weight and L_T represents fish total length, was used to determine the LWR. The estimated β values in the parameterized simple power function indicated positive allometric growth for rainbow trout and brook trout, whereas brown trout exhibited an isometric growth pattern. The estimated minimum and maximum C_F for rainbow trout, brook trout, and brown trout were 0.992–1.442, 0.665–1.731, and 0.841–1.321, respectively, with significant differences observed among them (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.05$). Comparisons with literature data of their wild counterparts demonstrated substantial variations in growth patterns, elucidating the contrasting body shapes, particularly in rainbow trout and brook trout, between farmed and wild fish.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Freshwater, length-weight relationship, wild- caught fish, Salmonidae

LAMB WELFARE in the NEONATAL PERIOD

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Abstract

Neonatal period covers the first 28 days following birth and it is the most vulnerable period in a lamb's life. The risk of death for an animal in this period is higher than it is seen in any other period of its life. Nearly half of the deaths occurring until the weaning period take place in this period. Dying of newborn lambs within the first a few days of life is the biggest cause of production loss especially at sheep farming with a big capacity. The death rate taking place in this period is the clearest indication of bad welfare and, at the same time, it is an important cost for production. In fact, the future and the success criterion of sheep farming are directly proportional to the survival of lambs. Hence, besides the high lamb yield, their survival is also important in terms of the sustainability of sheep farming. Lambs cannot cope with the transition to independent life and die as a result of hypoxia or trauma during birth or being late in giving colostrum or insufficient taking of it after birth, lack of udder milk, clogged udders and being unable to exhibit the abilities of adaptation to life due to the lack of such behavioral competencies as protecting body temperature, finding the udder and sucking due to ewe's rejecting the lamb. In this context, among the causes of deaths observed during the neonatal period are included the problems resulting from insufficient feeding of the ewe prior to and during pregnancy, difficult birth, low birth weight, hunger, thirst, hypothermia, injury, infectious diseases, anxiety, fear, non-formation of ewe-lamb bond, lack of social behaviors and bad care-management. Many of these problems lower a lamb's welfare directly or indirectly and increase the lamb death rate. In general, thanks to the implementation of correct care-management conditions by starting to provide the pregnant ewe with sufficient feeding and continuing to create appropriate environment at birth, the lambs well-grown in prenatal period, being born healthily, being active after birth, standing up swiftly and udder-feeding and establishing a strong ewe-lamb bond experience less welfare problems and cope with difficulties which they encounter more easily. In this study, it was aimed to prevent lamb losses generally taking place during the first days following the birth via minimizing the negative effects of environmental factors, alleviate likely unfavorable conditions caused by low level of welfare in lambs and propose some procedures to implement with the purpose of helping lambs cope with welfare problems better.

Keywords: Sheep, lamb, care-management, colostrum, newborn, survival

MAKRO VE MIKRO ALGLERİN GIDA OLARAK KULLANIMI

FOOD USE OF MACRO AND MICRO ALGAE

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Özet

Fotosentez yapabilmek için ışığın olduğu her ortamda yaşayabilen algler, yeryüzünün neredeyse her yerinde dağılım gösterirler. Denizlerde ve tatlı sularda % 70'lik yayılım alanına sahipken karasal ortamlarda da yaşayabilirler. Karasal alanların nemli kısımlarında toprak, ağaç ve kaya gibi substratlara tutunarak gelişim gösterirler. Mikroskopik boyutta olanlarına fitoplankton denilirken epifitik, epizoik, episammik, epilitik olanları bitki dokularında kısmen parazit yada bazı hayvan ve bitkilerde simbiyotik yaşam gösterirler . Algler, gerçek kök, gövde ve yaprakları olmayan, genellikle sucul ekosistemlerde yayılış gösteren tallus oluşturan veya tek hücreli canlılardır. Denizel ve tatlı su ekosistemlerinin birincil üretim kaynağını oluştururlar . Bilinen alg türleri sayısının 30.000 ile 1 milyon arasında olduğu tahmin edilirken Guiry (2012)'ye göre tanımlanan tür sayısının 350 milyon olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. AlgaeBase (<http://www.algaebase.org>) internet veri tabanına göre 150.000'den fazla tür tanımlanmıştır .Stresli yaşam tarzının neden olduğu hastalıkların görülme sıklığının artması ve beslenmenin insan yaşamındaki öneminden dolayı doğal ve faydalı beslenme ürünlerine olan ihtiyaç ortaya çıkmıştır. Gıdanın değeri, yalnızca temel besinlerin varlığına değil, aynı zamanda sağlığı etkileyen diğer biyoaktif bileşiklerin varlığına da dayanır. Algler, biyolojik olarak aktif bileşiklerin büyük bir kaynağıdır ve fonksiyonel gıdaların geliştirilmesi için kullanılabilir. Zengin bir doğal antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal kaynağıdır. Doğal özlerinin eklenmesi ile yalnızca gıda ürünlerinin kalitesini iyileştirmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda kimyasal koruyucuların kullanımını sınırlar ve sağlık açısından yararı sayısızdır . Artan nüfusla birlikte karşılaşılabilecek gıda yetersizliği ve dengesiz beslenme gibi sorunlar insanoğlunu alternatif kaynaklar bulmaya itmiştir. Bu bağlamda, algler sürdürülebilir gıda arzını sağlayabilmenin yanı sıra, yüksek besin içerikleri ve sağlık açısından faydalı yönleriyle dikkat çekmekte ve bu özellikleriyle aynı zamanda fonksiyonel gıda olmaya aday ürünler olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu derlemede alglerin genel özellikleri, önemli bileşim öğeleri, doğrudan gıda olarak ya da gıdalarda kullanımlarına yönelik ve sağlığa faydalarıyla ilgili bilgiler özetlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algler, fonksiyonel gıda, sürdürülebilir gıda, yenilebilir algler

Abstract

Algae, which can live in any environment where there is light in order to perform photosynthesis, show distribution in almost every part of the earth. While they have a distribution area of 70% in seas and fresh waters, they can also live in terrestrial environments. They develop by clinging to substrates such as soil, trees and rocks in moist parts of terrestrial areas. The microscopic ones are called phytoplankton, while the epiphytic, epizoic, episammic and epilithic ones show a partially parasitic life in plant tissues or symbiotic life in some animals and plants. Algae are thallus-forming or single-celled organisms that do not have true roots, stems and leaves, and generally spread in aquatic

ecosystems. They form the primary production source of marine and freshwater ecosystems. While the number of known algae species is estimated to be between 30,000 and 1 million, the number of identified species is estimated to be 350 million according to Guiry (2012). More than 150,000 species have been identified according to the AlgaeBase (<http://www.algaebase.org>) internet database. Due to the increase in the incidence of diseases caused by a stressful lifestyle and the importance of nutrition in human life, the need for natural and beneficial nutritional products has emerged. The value of food is based not only on the presence of essential nutrients, but also on the presence of other bioactive compounds that affect health. Algae are a great source of biologically active compounds and can be used to develop functional foods. They are a rich source of natural antioxidants and antimicrobials. The addition of natural extracts not only improves the quality of food products, but also limits the use of chemical preservatives and the health benefits are innumerable. Problems such as food insufficiency and unbalanced nutrition that may be encountered with the increasing population have pushed human beings to find alternative sources. In this context, in addition to providing a sustainable food supply, algae draws attention with their high nutritional content and beneficial aspects for health, and with these features, they are also considered as candidate products to be functional foods. In this review, the general properties of algae, important compositional elements, information about their use as food or in foods and their health benefits are summarized.

Keywords: Algae, functional food, sustainable food, edible algae.

KİLİS İLİNDE BAĞCILIĞIN ÖNEMİ

IMPORTANCE OF VITICULTURE IN KİLİS PROVINCE

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Özet

Bağcılığın ilk olarak Anadolu coğrafyasında başlayıp Dünya'ya yayılmasının en önemli sebeplerinden biri, en uygun iklim kuşağı üzerinde bulunmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde yer alan Kilis ili de bu yüzden ülkemiz bağcılığında önemli bir yere sahiptir. İlimiz geçmiş dönemlerde, tarımsal üretimde adını bağcılık ile duyurmuş olup, yöresel adıyla Kilis Karası üzüm çeşidinde, özellikle kuru üzüm üretiminde iç ve dış piyasada önemli bir yere sahiptir. İlimiz bağlarında genel itibarıyla Goble ve Kemalpaşa benzeri alçak gövdeli ve desteksiz terbiye şekilleri görülmektedir. Horoz Karası, Rumi, Hönüsü, Yediveren, Hatun Parmağı, Dökülgen, Dımışkı ve Kabarcık günümüze kadar ulaşan çeşitler olup özellikle Horoz Karası ve Rumi yöreyle özdeşleşmiş çeşitlerdir. Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgesinin 4. üzüm üreticisi olan Kilis, şaraplık üzüm üretiminde Türkiye'de 3. il, kurutmalık üzümde ise 2. il konumundadır. Üzüm Kilis ilinde genellikle kuru veya yaş olarak tüketildiği gibi pekmez, şire, sucuk, pestil olarak da değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, dünyada, ülkemizde ve Kilis ilinde genel bağcılık hakkında bilgilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bağcılık, Kilis, Tarım, Üretim, Üzüm.

Abstract

One of the most important reasons why viticulture first started in Anatolia and spread to the world is that it is located on the most suitable climate zone. For this reason, Kilis province, located in the Southeastern Anatolia Region, has an important place in the viticulture of our country. In the past, our province has made a name for itself in agricultural production with viticulture and has an important place in the domestic and foreign markets, especially in the production of raisins, especially in the Kilis Karası grape variety with its local name. In this vineyards of our province, low-bodied and unsupported cultivations similar to Goble and Kemalpaşa are generally observed. Horoz Karası, Rumi, Hönüsü, Yediveren, Hatun Parmağı, Dökülgen, Dımışkı and Kabarcık are important varieties that have survived until today and especially Horoz Karası and Rumi are varieties identified with this region. Kilis, which is the 4th grape producer in the Southeastern Anatolia region, is the 3rd province in Turkey in wine grape production and the 2nd province in dried grapes. In Kilis province, grapes are generally consumed as dried or fresh grapes as well as molasses, syrup, sausage and pestil. In this study, general information about viticulture in the world, our country and Kilis province is given.

Keywords: Agriculture, Grape, Kilis, Production, Viticulture.

THE EFFECT OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER BASED ON GOAT URINE, MORINGA LEAF, AND BANANA STEM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUSTARD GREENS (*Brassica rapa* L.) AND PAKCOY (*Brassica rapa* L.)

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Abstract

The use of fertilizer for mustard greens and pakcoy cultivation still uses fertilizer inorganic materials which if used continuously will reduce soil fertility. Fertilizer Organic is the solution to overcome these problems. This research intended to determine the effect of applying liquid organic fertilizer based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems on the growth and yield of mustard greens and pakcoy plants and to determine the effectiveness of liquid organic fertilizer based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems as a substitute for NPK fertilizer in mustard greens cultivation. This research was conducted at the Integrated Field Laboratory, Faculty Agriculture, University of Lampung from February to March 2023. Treatment arranged in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 4 treatments and 10 test. Each experimental unit was planted 2 plants/polybag so that the total population pakcoy is 80 plants. Homogeneity of variance was tested using the Bartlett test. If assumptions are met, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and separation of mean values is performed using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at the 5% level. This research is done using three kinds of treatment namely control, 100% NPK, POC made from basic goat urine, Moringa leaves, and banana stems 100%, and 50% NPK + POC made from goat urine, moringa leaves, and 50% banana stems. Administration of POC urine goats, moringa leaves and banana stems had a significant effect on almost all variables plant. POC urine treatment Goat, Moringa leaves and banana stems 100% showed the highest yields on fresh weight of leaves, stalk fresh weight, plant height, leaf width, leaf length, stem diameter, green level leaves, and dry weight of leaves on pakcoy. while for the mustard greens, POC urine treatment Goat, Moringa leaves and banana stems 100% showed the highest yields on fresh weight of leaves, plant height, leaf width, leaf length, stem diameter, green level leaves, and dry weight of root. Use of organic fertilizers liquid based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems can be used as a substitute for inorganic NPK fertilizer in mustard greens and pakcoy cultivation.

Keywords: liquid organic fertilizer, goat urine, moringa leaves, banana stems, NPK, mustard greens, pakcoy

SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPY, XRD AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF HOMO- AND HETEROBIMETALLIC COMPLEXES WITH POTASSIUM-1-DITHIOCARBOXYLATOPIPERIDINE-4-CARBOXYLATE

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Abstract

Six homobimetallic (Sn, Sn) organotin(IV) carboxylates dithiocarboxylates, a trinucleartin(IV) derivative, three heterobimetallic (Sn, Pd) and a palladium complex were synthesized from potassium 1-dithiocarboxylatopiperidine-4-carboxylate in situ. The structures of the complexes were verified by spectroscopic techniques (FT-IR, UV–Visible, ¹H & ¹³C NMR, EI-MS/ESI) and TGA. FT-IR spectroscopy have shown a bidentate binding mode of the carboxylate/dithiocarbamate group, with tetra and penta-coordinated arrangements around Pd(II) and Sn(IV) centers in solid state. In solution state, a trigonal bipyramidal environment around Sn(IV) and a square planar geometry of Pd(II) was justified by NMR (¹H and ¹³C) and UV–Vis spectroscopies. In heteronuclear products, the ligand develops linkage through oxygen and sulfur donor sites to Sn(IV) and Pd(II), respectively. The mass fragmentation and thermal degradation patterns were excellently agreed with the molecular composition of products. Single crystal XRD analysis of the complex 6 demonstrated that the geometry of sulfur bonded tin(IV) lies between tetrahedral and trigonal bipyramidal, while a distorted trigonal bipyramidal arrangement was verified for oxygen bonded Sn(IV). The synthesized complexes exhibited antimicrobial activities against various strains of bacteria and fungi by disc diffusion method and their minimal inhibitory concentrations were also found. The nature of the coordinated metal played a major role in biological actions of such complexes. While Pd(II) incorporation chiefly induces SS-DNA binding capacity and ALPs inhibition in complexes, the coordination with Sn(IV) stimulates the antibacterial and antifungal potentials. The complexes exhibited sufficiently lower hemolytic activities as compared to triton X-100 (positive control, 100% lysis) and higher than PBS (negative control, 0% lysis).

Keywords: XRD, UV–Vis, potassium

KINETIC ANALYSIS AND PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION OF THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF PLASTIC WASTE

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Abstract

A tremendous increase in municipal plastic waste is observed due to high consumption of polymers. With the passage of time the available landfills for discarding of waste plastics decrease whereas, appropriate recycling methods for waste plastics gaining more and more importance. In the present study thermo-catalytic pyrolysis of polystyrene waste was found to be very efficient method for conversion of waste plastics into valuable products. Cobalt doped copper oxide demonstrated good catalytic performance for degradation of polystyrene waste. E_a values determined employing CR, OFW, KAS and Freidman were found in the range of 85.30-139.17, 76.02-124.23, 74.24-121.30 and 79.98-130.69 kJmol^{-1} respectively. Moreover, E_a value was noted to decrease with fraction conversion showing complex mechanism of the reaction. Thermodynamic parameters were also observed to increase with fraction conversion. Reaction time of 40 min at optimum temperature of 380 °C provided maximum oil yield of 97.15%. Fuel properties of the oil obtained when compared with standard properties of commercial fuel showed good resemblance with diesel and therefore, have prospective application as energy source.

Keywords: kinetic analysis, thermal decomposition, methods

DISCOVERY OF NOVEL BENZENESULFONAMIDES INCORPORATING 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE SCAFFOLD

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Abstract

Sulphonamides constitute a significant class of sulfa drugs [1] and have become significant species of pharmacophores thanks to their unique properties such as less toxicity, oral absorption, costeffectiveness, and increased reactivity. Due to the numerous biological activities, including antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, and anti-diabetic activity, thousands of sulfonamide derivatives were synthesized and widely used to treat various diseases. Furthermore, in recent years, Triazole compounds and Oxime ethers have gained special attention based on their solid pharmacological activity, low toxicity, high bioavailability and stability, suitable pharmacokinetics property, broad spectrum, and better curative effect. They have become increasingly popular in pharmaceutical synthesis due to their biological properties, such as antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, and antitumor activity. In this study, 14 novel oxime ether-linked 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazole sulfonamides (6a-n) have been synthesized starting from benzenesulfonamide by 1,3 dipolar cycloadditions of 4-(4-hydroxyimino) ethyl-5-methyl-2H-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)benzenesulfonamide (5) and alkyl or aryl halides. The synthesized compounds were characterized using FT-IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and mass spectrometry and their spectra of the compounds (6a-n). A novel series of 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ethers (6a-n) were synthesized using the tail method, when the oxime derivative reacted with a stoichiometric amount of different alkyl, aryl, and benzyl halides in the presence of NaOH as a base, DMSO as a solvent, and TBAB as a phase transfer catalyst to give corresponding substituted oxime ether compounds with 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide (6, (E)-4-{4-[1-(hydroxyimino) ethyl]-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl}benzenesulfonamide).

Keywords: Oxime ethers, Sulfonamides, Triazoles, Dipolar Cycloaddition

THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY WAS EVALUATED IN THE TOTAL ESTERIFICATION OF FATTY ACIDS, CHOSEN AS MODEL MOLECULES OF VOCs.

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Abstract

The family of volatile organic compounds includes several thousand compounds (hydrocarbons, solvents, etc.) with highly variable characteristics. They have a direct impact on health (some are toxic or carcinogenic). These are gases and vapors that contain carbon, such as gasoline vapors and solvents. They are involved in the process of ozone formation in the lower atmosphere and therefore contribute to global warming. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are used in the composition of fuels but also many common products: paints, inks, glues, stain removers, cosmetics, solvents...for household, professional or industrial uses (for these reasons, their presence in indoor air can also be important). They are emitted during the combustion of fuels (in particular in the exhaust gases), or by evaporation during their manufacture, their storage or their use. (1)

Catalytic oxidation of VOCs is a chemical process

Which hydrocarbons are combined with hydrogen at specific temperatures to produce alkene. Silver was until recently considered one of the least catalytically useful metals due to its chemical inertness.

The mesoporous materials containing silver support on SBA15 were synthesized by the method of post-synthesis and direct synthesis

We tested our synthesized materials as catalysts in esterification reactions of fatty acids which is a natural molecule.

Biodiesel is one of the examples of biofuels intended to combine or replace conventional fuels and reduce the pollution produced by those of petroleum origin.

Key words : Ag/SBA15 ; COV ; matériaux mésoporeux

POLYANILINE COATED QUARTZ SAND (QS@PANI) AS AN ADSORBENT COMPOSITE FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

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Abstract

In this study, a composite adsorbent QS@PANI was synthesized as an efficient, low cost, environmentally friendly adsorbent for Orange G dye removal from aqueous solution. The surface properties of materials were characterized using X-Ray diffraction analysis (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) - Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis (EDX), and the point of zero charge analysis. The influences of adsorbent dose, pH, adsorption kinetics, isotherm, and thermodynamics on OG removal were studied. The kinetic and isotherm studies indicate that OG adsorption on QS@CP was well fitted by the pseudo-second-order, and Langmuir models. The adsorbent exhibit a high monolayer adsorption capacity of 85.49 mg/g for Orange G dye at 298K and pH 6. Thermodynamic investigations confirmed that OG adsorption was spontaneous and endothermic. Furthermore, the QS@CP can be regenerated and used more than six times, which demonstrate that QS@CP is qualified for practical applications.

Keywords: Quartz sand (QS), Polyaniline, Composite, Orange G, Adsorption.

NANOPARTICLES IN ORGANIC CONDENSATIONS REACTIONS: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Nanoparticles have attracted important attention in numerous fields due to their intrinsic specific properties. Nanoparticle provides an effective, profitable, and rapid method for catalyzing condensation reaction. This review paper presents a detailed review of the application of nanoparticles in the field of organic condensation reactions. The catalytic effectiveness of nanoparticles was far superior with high yields and short reaction times compared to other catalysts. The use of Nano catalysts makes also synthetic protocol ideal and fascinating from an environmental point of view.

Keywords: Nanoparticles, environmental, review

PSALMS 16:4 AND INTERNET FRAUDSTERS IN CHRISTIAN DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This article examines the increasing spate of internet fraud in Nigeria and the Old Testament's intervention in it. Youth in Nigeria see internet fraud as the simplest and fastest route to making quick wealth. There is hardly a month that goes by without the news of one internet fraud or another flooding the internet. Internet fraudsters seem to be increasing in number, and sometimes they are not ashamed of showing off their ill gotten wealth on social media. Internet fraudsters, also known as Yahoo boys, frequently use yahoo free e-mail accounts to commit crimes. The fraudulent business became prevalent in Nigeria in 2000 with the accessibility of the Internet. Youths who engaged in the fraud scam became rich overnight, with or without their parents' knowledge. They owned expensive cars, houses, jewelry, and more. They are highly respected and often initiate their peers into the scam. These internet fraudsters used to target Nigerians who had bank accounts, but today they net victims all over the world, consequently dragging Nigeria's already soiled reputation through even more dirt. Psalms 16:4 maintains that anyone who indulges in evil, will end in sorrow. In this verse, David insists that he will have nothing to do with evildoers, which in this case are the internet fraudsters. Findings reveal that greed, peer pressure, sex debuts, and family pressure are some of the factors that have led to increased internet fraud in Nigeria. This study adopted literary analysis. Recommendations were discussed.

Keywords: fraud, internet, Yahoo Yahoo, Christians Psalm 16:4, crime, cyber crime.

PHILISOPHY OF THE BHAGAVAD GITA AND THE QURAN

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Abstract

The aim of sacred book is to guide mankind for a happy and peaceful life. The study try to find out the similar philosophical aspects of holy Quran and the sacred book of India Bhagavadgita. Sacred books help to sustain human values. So long as the world exist the relevance of human values will exist. The documetal method aims to find out the oneness of God and the philosophical aspects of both books.

Keywords: God, oneness, aim, peace happiness.

DIGITAL NOMADISM ALBANIA'S STEPS

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Abstract

Digital nomads, can be defined in forms such as: ... *employees* who focus on internet – enabled connectivity ... (Bozzi, 2020), ... *professionals* who travel constantly and do business digitally on the internet ... (Schlagwein, 2018)... "*flexible*" in travel and relocations ... (Konstantinos, 2022).

This paper is based on systematic review of the literature, using online and physical libraries, mainly, but not limited to before - during - after the COVID – 19 pandemic studies. The main research questions refer to "*what are the characteristics of digital nomadism?*" ", "*how is digital nomadism combined with mobility studies?*", "*what are the conceptual perspectives of digital nomadism?*", "*how is digital nomadism presented in Albania?*"

Referring to the case of Albania, the existing documents were consulted, mainly reflected in the connections with the European agendas of digitalization, monitoring and improvement within the defined objectives, as well as the Strategies and Action Plans in the respective time frames. The First Festival of Digital Nomads (2022), presented the first nomads in this new phenomenological reality for society, which indicated changes in law no. 25/2022, "On the support and development of startups". Important documents, in the framework of the aforementioned policies, are considered the Business and Investment Development Strategy (2021 - 2027) and the National Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation (2017 - 2022). The changes in the legal framework refer to the exemption from resident taxation for one year and the respective permit for digital nomads. The Summit of Digital Nomads (June, 2023) creates another opportunity to explore the network of digital nomads and the reasons for choosing Albania for temporary living and digital work.

Keywords: digital nomadism, mobilities, Albania

BEYOND BIOLOGY: THE CRUCIAL DIALOGUE ON POSTHUMOUS SPERM RETRIEVAL IN SOCIETY AND LAW

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Abstract

Posthumous sperm retrieval (PSR) is a medical procedure that allows for the retrieval of sperm from a deceased individual within 30 hours of death. This technology presents a unique socio-legal challenge, particularly when it comes to the rights and well-being of the child born through PSR. While organ donation has been widely accepted, the use of posthumously retrieved sperm raises moral and legal questions.

This abstract highlights the need for socio-legal discussions surrounding PSR, focusing on the desire of individuals, especially widows, to conceive a child using the sperm of their deceased spouse. It explores the ethical implications, considering the importance of consent from both the deceased husband and the wife. The absence of legislation and guidelines in many countries, including India, creates obstacles to the use of this technology.

Various perspectives are examined, including critics who argue against bringing a child into the world without a father and proponents who advocate for the reproductive choices of widows. The abstract emphasizes the necessity of establishing comprehensive regulations and guidelines to address the psychological, societal, and legal aspects of PSR.

The abstract concludes by emphasizing the importance of creating awareness and facilitating wider access to PSR, while ensuring the well-being of the child. It underscores the need to balance individual reproductive rights with the best interests of the child, taking into account the evolving medical advancements and societal attitudes towards assisted reproductive technologies.

Keywords: Posthumous, Sperm, reproductive right, IVF

INFLUENCE OF INTERNET LIBRARY ON STUDENTS (A CASE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY, MINNA, NIGER STATE NIGERIA).

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Abstract

Source of academic information is very relevant to undergraduate students. Basically, academic libraries provide much relevant research materials in both printed and electronic formats to support undergraduate studies. Higher institutions such as the Federal University of Technology Minna have therefore invested resources in acquiring library infrastructure to facilitate research work. This study sought to analyze undergraduate students' use of conventional and internet library resources for academic activities. Primary data were collected using a questionnaire from 90 undergraduate students who were selected using a simple random sampling procedure. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test analysis. The results indicate that students use both library and internet resources for their academic work. However, the use of internet library is more than that of the University's Library Resources. Availability of up to date information were identified as determinants for the use of conventional library and internet library resources. It was also discovered that challenges such as lack of searching skills with mean of 2.63, lack of ICT skills to operate, ICT gadget with the mean of 2.60, too much irrelevant information with the mean of 2.62, technophobia with the mean of 2.55, power outage with the mean of 2.77 and the respondents all agree to have faced one or two challenges while trying to access the internet library. It was recommended that undergraduate students are advised to resort to the use of the university library resources because they do not only contain printed resources but electronic resources as well.

Key words: Internet library, Internet, Library

SAFEGUARDING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH PATENT LAWS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Traditional knowledge represents the collective wisdom and practices passed down through generations within indigenous communities. In India, a country rich in diverse traditional knowledge systems, protecting traditional knowledge within the framework of patent laws has gained increasing recognition. This paper explores the measures taken by India to protect traditional knowledge under its patent laws and the challenges that persist in this endeavours.

This article explores India's efforts to protect traditional knowledge under its patent laws and the challenges involved. Traditional knowledge, representing the collective wisdom of indigenous communities, is rich in India's diverse cultural heritage. The commercial exploitation of traditional knowledge without proper recognition poses a significant threat to these communities. The article discusses key international legal instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to which India is a signatory. India's legal framework, including provisions in the Indian Patent Act, is examined, highlighting sections that address patentability criteria and the disclosure of traditional knowledge. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC), collaborative partnerships, awareness campaigns, and capacity building initiatives are discussed as India's initiatives for protecting traditional knowledge. The paper concludes by recommending enhanced documentation, strengthened legal provisions, public awareness, collaboration with indigenous communities, monitoring, and enforcement to further strengthen the protection of traditional knowledge under India's patent laws. In this template, the congress formatting requirements are described.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Misappropriation, Prior-art, Traditional knowledge

PAKISTANI INSTITUTES CAN MANAGE THE INTERNET WORK IN DARK FIBER: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL

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Abstract

Dark fiber, also known as unlit fiber, refers to unused or underutilized fiber-optic cables that have been laid but are not yet active or connected to any network equipment. For Pakistan's internet users, utilizing dark fiber can provide several benefits. **Enhanced Internet Speed:** Dark fiber allows internet service providers (ISPs) to control and manage the entire network infrastructure, ensuring optimal performance. By using dark fiber, ISPs can deploy their own equipment and implement advanced technologies, resulting in higher speeds and reduced latency for internet users. **Improved Reliability:** ISPs can establish redundant routes and diverse paths by utilizing dark fiber, which enhances network reliability. In the event of an outage or damage to one route, traffic can be rerouted through alternate paths, minimizing downtime and ensuring uninterrupted internet connectivity. **Scalability and Future-Proofing:** Dark fiber offers scalability and flexibility to accommodate growing bandwidth demands. ISPs can easily upgrade their network capacity by simply lighting up additional fibers, without the need for extensive infrastructure deployment. This scalability helps meet the increasing data requirements of users and ensures future-proofing of the network. **Enhanced Security:** Dark fiber networks provide a higher level of security compared to shared or leased networks. ISPs have complete control over the network infrastructure, reducing the risk of unauthorized access or data breaches. This is particularly important for sensitive industries and organizations that require robust data protection measures. **Cost Efficiency:** In the long term, dark fiber can offer cost savings for ISPs. By utilizing their own infrastructure, ISPs eliminate recurring fees associated with leasing network capacity from third-party providers. This allows them to have better control over their operational costs and potentially offer more competitive pricing to end-users. **Customized Service Offerings:** Dark fiber enables ISPs to offer tailored services and solutions to their customers. They can design and implement specialized services such as dedicated connections, high-capacity links, or low-latency networks based on specific user requirements. This flexibility in service offerings can attract businesses and organizations with unique networking needs. It's important to note that the benefits of dark fiber depend on the ISP's ability to effectively utilize and manage the infrastructure. Proper planning, maintenance, and technical expertise are crucial to maximize the advantages of dark fiber for internet users in Pakistan. The cost of dark fiber in Pakistan can vary depending on several factors such as the location, availability, and the specific terms of the agreement between the ISP and the dark fiber provider. It's important to note that dark fiber infrastructure requires significant upfront investment in laying and maintaining the fiber-optic cables. In general, the initial investment for dark fiber infrastructure can be substantial. However, over the long term, dark fiber can offer cost savings for ISPs as they eliminate recurring fees associated with leasing network capacity from third-party providers. The cost of dark fiber in Pakistan may also be influenced by market competition and the extent of existing dark fiber infrastructure in the country. If there are multiple dark fiber providers and a competitive market, it may lead to more favorable pricing for ISPs. It's advisable for ISPs to conduct a thorough cost-benefit analysis, considering factors such as construction, maintenance, operational costs, and potential revenue streams, to determine the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of deploying dark fiber infrastructure in Pakistan.

Keywords: underutilized, latency, downtime, Scalability, cost-effectiveness.

EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP ON SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISE'S PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The major objective was to determine effect of leadership styles on performance in small scale enterprises. Charismatic leadership, Transformational leadership, Visionary leadership, Culture-based leadership styles were considered in this study. On the other hand SME performance was measured by financial performance, business performance and organizational effectiveness. This study has provided deep insights about the leadership styles; the transformational, charismatic, visionary and culture-based leaderships have a positive impact on the organizational effectiveness, financial and business performance, however, the culture-based leaderships, charismatic and transactional leaderships doesn't impact on the business performance, as it does not provide opportunities and freedom to employees. Culturally based leadership, transformation leadership and transactional leadership doesn't have any significant influence in organizational effectiveness and financial performance. Both primary and secondary research have been used in this investigation. Those who conducted the research found a link between poor organizational performance and charismatic, transactional leadership styles. The efficiency of an organization was positively correlated with culturally based approaches, on the other hand. An organization's leadership style should focus on enhancing the competencies and capacities of its employees. Analysis of diverse leadership styles and organizational performance has been developed using such human resource management strategies as development, motivation, enforcement, and transfer. To begin comparative research, this information might be useful. A new strategy to human resource management may be developed based on the results of this research on different leadership styles.

Keywords: Enterprises, Leadership, Visionary, Competencies, Significance, Effectiveness.

ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADING ON SME'S PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

In the present complicated and turbulent corporate climate, several researchers have proposed that the expanding ineffectiveness of more conventional methods to strategy needs a more entrepreneurial approach. The goal of this study is to learn more about the impact of entrepreneurial leadership (EL) on Malaysian small businesses. We looked at the performance of SMEs in Malaysia to investigate whether the characteristics of entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial orientation, and technical innovation competency influenced the results. Entrepreneurial orientation, team creativity, dynamic skills, and competitive advantage all play a role in the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and SMEs' success in this study. Based on consistent PLS-SEM analysis, data from 210 Malaysian small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) was collected and validated. Entrepreneurial leadership has a substantial influence on entrepreneurial attitude and team creativity, as well as dynamic capabilities and competitive advantages. Thus, we can provide practical recommendations for promoting and managing entrepreneurial innovation. Researchers developed a theoretical model that combines entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial attitude, and SME success (SMEs). Research shows that entrepreneurial leadership has a positive influence on the entrepreneurial attitude of employees. Entrepreneurial leadership that promotes a more entrepreneurial attitude boosts a company's motivation for innovation, risk-taking, and reactivity (Engelen *et al.*, 2015). Technological Innovation Capabilities seem to have little direct influence on the success of small businesses, but they have a positive effect on entrepreneurial motivation. From these findings, Malaysian small and medium-sized enterprises may derive various practical applications. Entrepreneurial leadership is critical to a company's capacity to increase efficiency and profitability.

Keyword: Performance, Entrepreneurial leadership, Orientation, Dynamic, Creativity, Competition.

**INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD EFFECTS
AT HAKKARI UNIVERSITY ZEYNEL BEY CAMPUS**

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Abstract

Technological advancements in recent times have increased the interest in technological devices. The growing demand for electricity by societies, especially in the latter years of the twentieth century, has led to the emergence of electromagnetics as a significant environmental issue. In order to address this problem, restrictions have been imposed by national and international organizations. Devices operating with electrical energy generate electric and magnetic fields. The electromagnetic field (EMF) occurs during the operation of electrical devices and systems, exerting varying degrees of influence on humans depending on the frequency. It can result in various conditions ranging from discomfort to nerve stimulation and even internal burns. However, living organisms exposed to electromagnetic effects may continue their lives without being aware of the negative impact it has on them, only to face health problems in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the electromagnetic fields to which employees are exposed, based on the principles of occupational health and safety laws and regulations.

In this study, the measurement of electromagnetic field effects in the indoor and outdoor areas of buildings located at Hakkari University Zeynel Bey Campus was conducted, and the results were

analyzed. Especially, electromagnetic field measurements were taken using EMF measurement devices at various points within the buildings, where electrical devices operating at a frequency of 50 Hz are present, and the results were evaluated.

Keywords: Electromagnetic field, electromagnetic pollution, magnetic measurement, Hakkari University.

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SOLAR RADIATION PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH BASED ON VARIOUS METEOROLOGICAL VARIABLES

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Abstract

Due to the increasing global climate crisis and environmental issues, electricity production using renewable energy sources has been steadily rising. Solar energy systems, considered a clean energy source, have rapidly developed in recent years and become a significant renewable energy option. Solar radiation, an essential parameter in almost all scientific disciplines, varies depending on different climatic conditions and is negatively affected by adverse weather conditions resulting from various meteorological factors. The efficiency of solar energy plants depends on the accuracy of solar radiation prediction. Accurate radiation prediction enhances the efficiency of photovoltaic (PV) plants and enables their proper, stable, and effective integration with the power grid. In this study, simultaneous solar radiation values were predicted using a machine learning approach, based on fundamental meteorological parameters such as wind speed, ambient temperature, atmospheric pressure, and relative humidity. The data were obtained from a meteorological measurement station in Hakkari province between 2019 and 2020. The relationships among the input parameters were evaluated using Extreme Learning Machine (ELM), a machine learning model commonly used in prediction studies. The solar radiation values were estimated with an accuracy rate of approximately 92% using the Mean Squared Error (MSE) statistical validation method. The ELM algorithm exhibited high accuracy with minimal errors. Therefore, using the data obtained from the study area and the ELM algorithm, solar radiation values, which are the most crucial parameter for the design and planning of PV plants, can be accurately determined without requiring direct measurement.

Keywords: Extreme learning machine, solar energy, solar radiation, meteorological variables.

ELEKTROLİZ VE MÜHENDİSLİKTE KULLANIMI

ELECTROLYSIS AND USAGE IN ENGINEERING

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Özet

Elektroliz, elektrik akımının kullanıldığı bir kimyasal reaksiyon sürecidir. Elektroliz işlemi, bir elektrik kaynağı, iki elektrot ve bir elektrolit içeren bir hücre kullanılarak gerçekleştirilir. Bu süreçte, elektrolit adı verilen iletken bir madde içindeki iyonlar elektrik akımı ile ayrışır ve kimyasal değişimler meydana gelmektedir. Elektroliz, birçok endüstriyel ve mühendislik uygulamasında metal üretimi, metal kaplama, su arıtma, yakıt hücreleri, elektrokimyasal sentez, elektrokaplama, ve elektrolitik rafinasyon gibi önemli işlemlerde rol almaktadır. Elektroliz, metal üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Örneğin, alüminyum üretimi için Hall-Héroult prosesi, elektroliz

prinsiplerine dayanır. Bu süreçte, alüminyum oksit erimiş tuz halinde elektrolite eklenir ve elektrik akımı kullanılarak alüminyumun çökmesi sağlanır. Metal kaplama işlemlerinde de kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlemde, bir metalin yüzeyine başka bir metal tabakası oluşturulması amaçlanır. Örneğin, otomotiv endüstrisinde kullanılan krom kaplama ve altın kaplama işlemleri elektroliz yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilir. Elektroliz işlemi su arıtma sistemlerinde de önemli bir rol oynar. Özellikle tuzlu suyun arıtılması için ters osmoz ve elektroliz kombinasyonu kullanılır. Suyun tuzunu ayırıştırır ve içme suyu elde etmek için kullanılır. Yakıt hücreleri, elektrokimyasal reaksiyonlar kullanarak elektrik enerjisini üreten cihazlardır. Elektroliz prensiplerine dayalı olarak, yakıt hücreleri hidrojen ve oksijen arasındaki reaksiyonları kullanarak elektrik enerjisi üretir. Bu çalışmanın amacı elektrolizin mühendislikte kullanımının ayrıntılı açıklanması çeşitli uygulamalar ve endüstriler için avantaj ve dezavantajlarını, kullanım yöntemlerini açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektroliz, Kimyasal Reaksiyon, Mühendislik Uygulamaları, Endüstriyel Kullanım,

Abstract

Electrolysis is a chemical reaction process using electric current. The electrolysis process is carried out using a cell containing an electric source, two electrodes and an electrolyte. In this process, ions in a conductive substance called an electrolyte are dissociated by electric current and chemical changes occur. Electrolysis is involved in many industrial and engineering applications in important processes such as metal production, metal plating, water treatment, fuel cells, electrochemical synthesis, electroplating, and electrolytic refining. Electrolysis is a widely used method of metal production. For example, the Hall-Héroult process for aluminum production is based on the principles of electrolysis. In this process, aluminum oxide is added to the electrolyte as a molten salt and an electric current is used to precipitate the aluminum. It is also used in metal plating processes. This process aims to create a layer of another metal on the surface of a metal. For example, chrome plating and gold plating processes used in the automotive industry are carried out by electrolysis. Electrolysis also plays an important role in water treatment systems. Especially for the treatment of brine, a combination of reverse osmosis and electrolysis is used. It desalts water and is used to produce drinking water. Fuel cells are devices that generate electrical energy using electrochemical reactions. Based on the principles of electrolysis, fuel cells generate electrical energy using reactions between hydrogen and oxygen. The aim of this study is to explain in detail the use of electrolysis in engineering, its advantages and disadvantages for various applications and industries, and its methods of use.

Keywords: Electrolysis, Chemical Reaction, Engineering Applications, Industrial Usage,

TEK KART BILGISAYAR KULLANARAK YAKLAŞIM TAPASI TASARIMI

DESIGN OF PROXIMITY FUZE USING SINGLE CARD COMPUTER

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Özet

Bu çalışmada yaklaşım tapaları üzerine inceleme ve tek kart bilgisayar kullanılarak güvenilir, ekonomik ve etkili bir uygulama hedeflenmiştir. Yaklaşım tapalarının özellikleri bileşenleri hedef algılama yöntemleri ve hedefe belirli mesafede paralanma işlevi incelenmiş ve buna bağlı olarak benzer bir fiziksel davranışın tek kart bilgisayarlarla sağlanıp sağlanamayacağı incelenmiştir.

Model olarak tasarlanan ve prototip olarak üç boyutlu roket gövdesi için baskı hizmeti alındı, elektronik sistemi tek kart bilgisayar üzerine uyarlandı ve çalışması için gerekli olan gerilim, pil güç kaynağı tarafından sağlanıp, TF Mini Lidar Lazer mesafe sensörü vasıtasıyla hedef ile roket prototipi arasındaki mesafe değeri ölçülmüştür. Sensörden alınan mesafe bilgisi ESP32 mikroişlemcisi tarafından işlenmiş ve mesafe bilgisi ESP32 mikroişlemcisine kodlanmış bluetooth bağlantısı ile telefona yüklenen Bluetooth Serial uygulaması üzerinden uzaktan mesafe takibi yapılmıştır. Tasarlanan tek kart bilgisayar sisteminde, yaklaşım tapasının çalışma prensibi olan hedefe belirli mesafeye gelindiğinde bir tetikleyici sinyal aracılığıyla patlayıcının paralanma fonksiyonunu gerçekleştirilmesi işlemi burada buzzer ve led şeride gönderilen sinyal ile test edilmiştir. Çalışmalarda işlemci kartına önceden mesafe değeri bilgisi girilmiş ve üç boyutlu roket prototipinin uç kısmında yer alan lazer sensörünün önceden belirlenen mesafeye geldiğinde hem buzzerin aktif hale gelerek ses çıkarması hem de led şeridin arzu edilen mesafede elektrik sinyali ürettiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Burada yapılan çalışmalar imkanlar doğrultusunda ve belirli zaman aralığında gerçekleşmiş olup yaklaşım tapalarının çalışma prensibine uygun sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen ürün gerek prototip roketlerde gerekse düşük adetten kaynaklanan fayda/maliyet hesapları göz önüne alınarak güvenilir bir alternatif olarak değerlendirilebileceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tapa çeşitleri, elektronik tapa, yaklaşım tapası, yaklaşım tapa bileşenleri, patlayıcılar.

Abstract:

In this study, a reliable, economical and effective application is aimed by examining the approach plugs and using a single board computer. The features, components, target detection methods and splitting function of the approach fuzes at a certain distance from the target were examined and accordingly, it was examined whether a similar physical behavior could be achieved with single board computers.

Printing service was provided for the three-dimensional rocket body, which was designed as a model and as a prototype, its electronic system was adapted on a single board computer, and the voltage required for its operation was provided by the battery power supply, and the distance value between the target and the rocket prototype was measured by means of the TF Mini Lidar Laser distance

sensor. . The distance information received from the sensor was processed by the ESP32 microprocessor and the distance information was coded into the ESP32 microprocessor, and remote distance tracking was carried out via the Bluetooth Serial application downloaded to the phone via bluetooth connection. In the designed single-board computer system, the operation principle of the proximity plug, the explosion function of the explosive through a trigger signal when a certain distance to the target is reached, has been tested with the signal sent to the buzzer and the led strip. In the studies, the distance value information was entered into the processor board in advance and it was observed that when the laser sensor located at the tip of the three-dimensional rocket prototype came to the predetermined distance, both the buzzer would activate and sound and the led strip would generate an electrical signal at the desired distance.

The studies carried out here were carried out in line with the possibilities and within a certain time period, and results were obtained in accordance with the working principle of the approach plugs. It has been seen that the obtained product can be evaluated as a reliable alternative both in prototype rockets and considering the benefit/cost calculations arising from the low number.

Keywords: Fuze types, electronic fuse, proximity fuse, proximity fuse components, explosives.

COMBI BOILER CONTROL USING FUZZY LOGIC TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

Nowadays, the number of smart homes is increasing with the technological development. The energy consumption in smart houses is quite high, which is very costly for the users. One of these energy consumptions is natural gas consumption, especially in winter months. To reduce consumption, there are many studies based on traditional methods. Effective solutions can be offered with machine learning methods. New effective methods such as artificial neural networks and fuzzy logic are some of the effective technological methods that reduce consumption in smart homes. In this study, an effective solution is sought using fuzzy logic. Fuzzy logic completely changes the way a controller works by focusing on the operation of the system instead of trying to understand its operation and modeling large mathematical problems. It leads to faster and cheaper solutions. Initially, a microprocessor was used to control the room temperature in the smart home. The system was continuously controlled by regularly storing the obtained data in the database. The data is controlled with fuzzy logic to ensure that the system works optimally. By reaching the target temperature in the shortest time, the cost is significantly reduced. In the working principle of fuzzy logic, fuzzy rules should be extracted. In this study, we extracted two rules. These rules determine how the system works. The most commonly used inference methods in fuzzy systems are Mamdani inference and Sugeno inference. In this study, Mamdani inference is used as the inference method. The membership values are calculated according to the rules triggered by the input values. Then, the calculated values are passed to the max or min operator according to the logical and/or logical connectors in the rules. If the facts in the rule are connected by 'and', the computed membership values are given to the min operator; if they are connected by 'or', they are given to the max operator. These operators, as their names suggest, return the smallest and largest, respectively, of the multiple values they take. Finally, Mamdani inference calculates the ranges where the obtained membership values intersect on the result sets (very cold, cold, hot, very hot). These ranges are summed up and the total area value found is then scaled to values in the desired range using the refinement methods of fuzzy values. In this way, the optimum result is achieved, saving time and 4.5% cost in the system.

Keywords: Fuzzy logic, combi boiler, mamdani.

DEEP LEARNING-BASED SYSTEM FOR ANOMALY DETECTION IN REAL NETWORKS

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Abstract

One of the biggest problems of today's internet technologies is cyberattacks. Although information technologies have made great strides in recent years, anomaly detection methods have remained almost unchanged in traditional network principles. In other words, traditional IDS (Intrusion Detection System) approaches have proven to be insufficient in detecting previously unseen attack packets or classifying the type of attack. In our work, we compare network traffic anomaly detection with machine learning and deep learning methods. When solving a problem with a machine learning algorithm, it is usually advisable to divide the problem into different parts, solve them separately, and combine them to obtain the results. In Deep Learning, the problem is solved from beginning to end. This study aims to overcome the shortcomings of other datasets with the Bot-Iot dataset (2018 version), which was created by generating real network traffic. In addition, the Bot-IoT dataset consists of labeled data and includes various attack scenarios. The BoT-IoT dataset was created in 2018 by designing a realistic network environment in the Cyber Range Lab at the UNSW Canberra Cyber Center. The environment includes normal traffic and botnet traffic. The source files of the dataset were created as pcap files. The size of the captured pcap files is 69.3 GB, which is more than 72,000,000. It includes DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks, DoS attacks, operating system attacks, service scanning attacks, and keylogging attacks. In the anomaly detection phase, machine learning and deep learning models were compared. SVM (Support Vector Machines), CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) and RBM (Restricted Boltzmann Machines) methods were compared for attack detection. Four evaluation criteria were used for performance analysis: Accuracy, Recall, Precision and f-measure. The 94% accuracy of CNN and 97% accuracy of RBM used as deep learning algorithms gave better results than the 87% accuracy of SVM used as a machine learning algorithm. The 97% accuracy with RBM met the requirements of real network environments. The experimental results obtained with four different metrics show that high performance can be achieved with deep learning models. It is also very promising to apply our anomaly detection model to large and real network environments.

Keywords: Cyber security, machine learning, deep learning.

REAL-TIME TRAFFIC SIGN DETECTION WITH YOLOV6 MODEL

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Abstract

Autonomous vehicle technology is developing rapidly to ensure safe driving and reduce traffic accident rates. The development of driverless vehicles is largely based on traffic sign detection technology. Accurate perception of the vehicle's surroundings and compliance with traffic rules are crucial for safe and efficient autonomous driving. Within the scope of this study, a dataset of 5 different traffic signs consisting of a total of 1500 images was originally prepared for traffic sign detection. Using this unique dataset, model training was performed on the YoloV6 algorithm. In order to provide real-time applicability and mobility, the weight file of the trained model was run on an embedded system, Jetson TX2. In this way, it is demonstrated that a model-trained algorithm can also be implemented on smaller and lighter devices without the need for a large computer by running on an embedded system. Experimental results show that the YoloV6 model achieves a frame per second (fps) rate of 0.215 and a detection time of 4.64 seconds when tested in real time on the Jetson TX2. These findings demonstrate the feasibility of using the trained model in an embedded device, paving the way for its integration into driverless vehicles for real-time traffic sign detection and compliance.

Keywords: traffic sign detection, object detection, YoloV6

ELEKTROKARDİYOGRAM TABANLI HASTA TAKİP SİSTEMİ TASARIMI

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM BASED PATIENT FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM DESIGN

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Özet

Hasta takip sistemleri, sağlık hizmeti veren kuruluşların hastalarıyla ilgili bilgileri takip etmelerine yardımcı olmak adına geliştirilmiş teknolojik ürünlerdir. Genel olarak bu sistemler hastaya ait tıbbi kayıtların yönetiminin sağlanması, hasta randevu planlamalarının yapılması, tedavi süreçlerinin takip edilmesi ve hastayla iletişimin kolaylaştırılması gibi birçok amaç için kullanılmaktadırlar. Bununla birlikte bu sistemlerin tıbbi cihazlarla birlikte kullanılması hastaların sağlık durumlarının daha kapsamlı ve gerçek zamanlı olarak izlenmesine ve yönetilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda günümüzde kan basıncı monitörleri, kan şekeri ölçüm cihazı, taşınabilir elektrokardiyogram (EKG) cihazları gibi birçok tıbbi cihaz hasta takip sistemlerine entegre edilmiştir. Diğer taraftan Aralık 2019'da Çin'de ortaya çıkan yeni koronavirüs hastalığının (COVID-19) kalp rahatsızlığına sahip kişilerde geri dönüşümü mümkün olmayan ciddi komplikasyonlara neden olabileceği ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu bağlamda yapılan çalışma kapsamında EKG verilerine dayalı bir hasta takip sistemi geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın temel hedefi, hastaların EKG verilerini güvenli, kesintisiz ve gerçek zamanlı olarak takip etmek, kaydetmek ve analiz etmektir. Bu sayede, sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcılarına, hastaların sağlık durumunu anında değerlendirebilme ve gerektiğinde acil müdahalede bulunabilme imkanı sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca, sistemde hastaların uzaktan takibi ve takip edilen verilerin doktorlarla paylaşılmasına olanak sağlayacak şekilde bir tasarım yapılmıştır. Çalışmada iki adet STM32 mikrodenetleyici ve AD8232 entegre devresi kullanılarak EKG verileri toplanmıştır. Mikrodenetleyicilerin biri verilerin depolanmasında, diğeri ise verilerin arayüze iletilmesinde kullanılmıştır. Böylelikle hastanın tedavi sürecinin yönetimini daha verimli bir şekilde gerçekleştirme imkanı sağlanarak, hastaların yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasına katkı sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrokardiyogram, hasta takip sistemleri, kalp rahatsızlıkları.

Abstract

Patient tracking systems are technological products developed to help healthcare providers to follow up information about their patients. In general, these systems are used for many purposes such as providing the management of patient's medical records, planning patient appointments, monitoring

treatment processes and facilitating communication with patient. However, the use of these systems with medical devices allows to make a more comprehensive and real-time monitoring and management of the health status of patients. Many medical devices such as blood pressure monitors, blood glucose meters, portable electrocardiogram (ECG) devices have been integrated into patient tracking systems. On the other hand, it has been revealed that the new coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which emerged in China in December 2019, can cause serious irreversible complications in people with heart disease. In this context, a patient tracking system based on ECG data has been developed within the scope of this study. The main objective of this study is to follow, record and analyze the ECG data of the patients in a secure, uninterrupted and real-time manner. In this way, health care providers are supplied with the opportunity to instantly assess the health status of patients and to take emergency action when necessary. In addition, a design has been made in the system to allow remote monitoring of patients and sharing of monitored data with doctors. In this study, ECG data has been collected using two STM32 microcontrollers and AD8232 integrated circuit. One of the microcontrollers is used to store the data and the other is used to transmit the data to the interface. Thus, by providing the opportunity to manage the patient's treatment process more efficiently, it has been contributed to increasing the quality of life of the patients.

Keywords: Electrocardiogram, patient tracking systems, heart diseases.

SECURITY VULNERABILITIES IN METAVERSE

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Abstract

Recently, with the rapid introduction of technology in our lives, the interaction of humanity with the internet has been very fast. However, this rapid entry has made it very difficult to deal with threats that arise due to a lack of control. This situation has revealed security vulnerabilities that will arise in a collective virtual sharing of the Metaverse, which is the fictional universe in which all digital worlds are located, created by combining all digital worlds. It relies on the convergence of technologies that facilitate multisensory human interaction, such as virtual environments, digital objects, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR). Since monopolization in the metaverse can cause serious problems, it will become so important in determining social standards. In this study, the most basic security standards, what the data will be used for, who will control the metaverse, who will determine the metaverse standards according to what, etc. have been investigated. A new system is waiting for us now, and how we should behave here is explained. The advantages and disadvantages of this area are well determined, and the solution proposals that should be followed accordingly are explained. Cyberattacks on these developing technologies and the measures that can be taken against them are analyzed in detail.

Keywords: Metaverse, Ceyber Security, Privacy, Extended Reality, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain

GELENEKTEN GELECEĞE YÖRESEL YEMEK REÇETELERİ: AMASYA MUTFAĞI

LOCAL RECIPES FROM TRADITION TO THE FUTURE: AMASYA CUISINE

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Özet

Tarih boyunca insanlık adına hayati bir önem taşıyan yemek pişirme olgusunda yemek tariflerinin yazılarak kayıt altına alınması, yazının bulunmasıyla birlikte başlayıp; günümüze kadar süregelmiştir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, yemek reçetelerinin yemek pişirmenin gelişmesinde benzersiz bir rol oynadığını söylemek mümkündür. Aşçıların mutfaklarda ortaya koyduğu yeni tatların yazıya dökülmesi ve kayıt altına alınması, ülke mutfakları ve ülkeler özelinde yöresel mutfakların gelişmesinde çok önemli bir bileşen olmuştur. Ulusal mutfakları tariflere dönüştürülemeyen ulusların mutfak geleneklerini gelecek nesillere aktarmaları zordur. Yemek reçetelerinin yanında tutulan tarif arşivleri, bir ulusun yemek çeşitliliği hakkında fikir vermektedir. Yemek reçeteleri, bir bölgenin mutfağı açısından zenginlik ve gelişmişlik düzeyini ölçmek için önemli bir ölçüttür. Bu noktadan hareketle; az bilinen ya da unutulmaya yüz tutmuş yöresel Amasya yemeklerinin tespit edilip reçetelerinin oluşturulması bu çalışmanın temel amacıdır. Yemek reçeteleri hazırlanırken uluslararası gastronomi kaynaklarında yer alan yemek reçetesi oluşturma adımları dikkate alınmıştır. Öncelikle Amasya Mutfağı ile ilgili, yazılı ve basılı materyaller ile tüm çevrimiçi bilgiler kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Ardından Amasya merkeze bağlı tüm köylerle temasa geçilerek yöre mutfağına özgü kaybolmaya yüz tutmuş ya da gün yüzüne çıkmamış lezzetlere ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Sonuç olarak; Amasya ayva galesi, dibek köftesi, hamursuz, mayasız, sütlü ekmek, Amasya cevizli ballı baklavası ve teltel gibi yöresel lezzetler tespit edilmiş olup özgün reçeteleri hazırlanarak kayıt altına alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında oluşturulan yemek reçeteleri Amasya Mutfağına özgü lezzetlerin tüm zenginliğiyle gelecek nesillere aktarılmasında önemli bir rol oynayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastronomi, Yöresel Yemek, Sürdürülebilirlik, Yemek Reçetesi, Amasya.

Abstract

The preparation of food recipes in the phenomenon of cooking, which has been of vital importance for humanity throughout history, started with the discovery of writing; has persisted to the present day. From this point of view, it is possible to say that recipes play a unique role in the development of cooking. Writing down and recording the new tastes that the cooks put forward in the kitchens has been a very important component in the development of the country cuisines and regional cuisines in particular. It is difficult for nations whose national cuisines cannot be translated into recipes to pass on their culinary traditions to future generations. The recipe archives kept next to the recipes give an idea about the food diversity of a nation. Recipes are an important criterion for measuring the wealth and development level of a country's cuisine. Starting from this point; The main purpose of this study is to identify the lesser known or forgotten local Amasya dishes and to create their recipes. While preparing the recipes, the recipe development steps in the international gastronomy resources were taken into consideration. First of all, written and printed materials and all online information about Amasya Cuisine were thoroughly examined. Then, by contacting all the villages of the center of Amasya, it was tried to reach the flavors of the local cuisine that were on the verge of disappearing or that did not come to light. In conclusion; Local delicacies such as Amasya ayva galesi, dibek köfte, hamursuz, mayasız, sütlü ekmek, Amasya cevizli ballı baklava and teltel were determined and their original

recipes were prepared and recorded. The recipes developed as part of the study will play a important role in passing on the rich flavors of Amasya Cuisine to next generations.

Keywords: Gastronomy, Local Food, Sustainability, Recipe, Amasya.

YENİLEBİLİR YABANİ OTLAR VE MUTFAKTA GELENEKSEL KULLANIMI: KADIRLI ÖRNEĞİ

WILD EDIBLE PLANTS AND THEIR TRADITIONAL USE IN THE KITCHEN: THE CASE OF KADIRLI

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Özet

Yenilebilir otlar insanlar tarafından dünyanın birçok bölgesinde, kültürel mirasın bir parçası olarak farklı birçok amaç için kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışma ile Osmaniye ilinin Kadirli ilçesinde tüketilen yenilebilir yabancı otlar tespit edilerek bu otların tüketim durumlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç dâhilinde çalışma alanında tespit edilen yabancı otlardan yapılan yemeklerin kayıt altına alınması hedeflenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Nitel verileri toplamak için çalışma grubu oluşturulmuştur (n:20). Veri toplama aracı olarak görüşme formlarından yararlanılmıştır. Görüşme sırasında ses ve görüntü kaydı alınmıştır. Araştırmada tüketilen otların isimleri, nasıl tüketildikleri, ne kadar sıklıkla kullanıldığı, nasıl saklandığı ve sağlık amaçlı kullanımlarının belirlenmesine yönelik sorulara cevap aranmıştır. Elde edilen veriler neticesinde katılımcıların yenilebilir otları daha çok sağlıklı buldukları için tükettikleri belirlenmiştir. En çok ilkbahar döneminde toplanan yabancı otların hazırlanmasında farklı tekniklerin uygulandığı tespit edilmiştir. Hatta bazı yenilebilir otların hazırlanmasında geleneksel ritüellerin olduğu da saptanmıştır. En çok ritüel ve uygulaması olan yenilebilir yabancı ot tirşik (*Arum maculatum L.*) olarak belirlenmiştir. Genellikle taze olarak tüketimi tercih edilen yenilebilir otların farklı muhafaza yöntemleri uygulanarak mevsimi dışında da tüketildiği belirlenmiştir. Bu muhafaza yöntemlerinin; kurutma, dondurma, turşu ve konserve olduğu saptanmıştır. Ayrıca yenilebilir otların gıda amaçlı kullanımının dışında halk hekimliğinde de yaygın olarak kullanıldığı saptanmıştır. Bu bulgular neticesinde araştırma alanında yenilebilir otların farklı tüketim durumu ile ilgili veriler ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir Yabancı Otlar, Gastronomi, Tirşik Otu, Ritüel.

Abstract

Wild Edible plants are used by humans for many different purposes in many parts of the world, as part of their cultural heritage. With this study, it was aimed to determine the consumption status of these plants by determining the edible wild plants consumed in Kadirli district of Osmaniye province. For this purpose, it is aimed to record the meals made from wild herbs detected in the study area. Qualitative research method was used in the research. A study group was formed to collect qualitative data (n:20). Interview forms were used as data collection tool. Audio and video recordings were taken during the interview. In the research, answers were sought for the names of the herbs consumed, how they were consumed, how often they were used, how they were stored, and the determination of their use for health purposes. As a result of the data obtained, it was determined that the participants consumed edible herbs because they found them more healthy. It has been determined that different techniques are applied in the preparation of plants that are mostly collected in the spring. It has even been determined that traditional rituals occur in the preparation of some edible plants. Wild edible plant tirşik (*Arum maculatum L.*), which has the most rituals and applications, has been determined. It has been determined that edible plants, which are generally preferred to be consumed fresh, are also consumed out of season by applying different preservation methods. These preservation methods; drying, freezing, pickled and canned. In addition, it has been determined that edible plants are widely used in folk medicine apart from their food use. As a result of these findings, data on the different consumption status of edible plants in the research area were revealed.

Keywords: Wild Edible Plants, Gastronomy, Cuckoo Pint, Ritual.

FOOD SAFETY PARAMETERS OF DREID FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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Abstract

Food preservation is achieved by preventing the negative effects of spoilage factors, such as microbial activity and chemical reactions caused by the presence of moisture, light, and oxygen. Drying of fruits and vegetables is a productive, commonly used, and cost-effective food preservation process. Food production, which directly affects human health due to food safety concerns, is evaluated within the context of public health. The main food spoilage factors with threatened food safety are microbiological activities and mycotoxins, chemical reactions, and physical factors. In the process of drying foods, determining water activity is a critical parameter that controls both food safety and quality. Various types of mycotoxins pose threats to food safety and human health. The primary mycotoxins that develop in fruits and vegetables include Ochratoxin (OTA) and aflatoxins. These substances can lead to cancers in humans and animals. In fact, food safety is a significant public health concern. The development of these toxins and the associated risks and hazards of contamination occur due to unusual harvest conditions, and poor storage conditions such as temperature and humidity. The water activity of dried products must be maintained at desired levels during the drying process and throughout storage. Food quality assurance plays a crucial role in controlling food safety standards. Chemical contaminations or reactions, such as heavy metal contamination, can occur during harvesting, processing, and storage, including reactions like Maillard reactions. Physical contamination can occur due to the contamination of foreign materials to food products. Hazard analyses of Critical Control (HACCP) are basic food standards, especially for quality control of contaminated foods.

Keywords: dried vegetables and fruits, mycotoxins, chemicals, contamination, food safety

TRABZON'DA COĞRAFI İŞARET ALMAYA ADAY BİR ÜRÜN, AHO PEYNİRİ

A PRODUCT CANDIDATED FOR GEOGRAPHICAL MARKING IN TRABZON, AHO CHEESE

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Özet

Coğrafi koşullar ve iklimin etkisiyle dört mevsim yağış alan Trabzon'da bitki örtüsü, yılın büyük bir bölümünde yeşil olarak kalmaktadır. Bu durum büyükbaş hayvancılığının halkın süt ihtiyacını karşılayacak derecede olmasına sebeptir. Büyükbaş hayvanlardan elde edilen süt ve bu sütlerin ürünleri Trabzon halk mutfağında binlerce yıldır hammadde olarak kullanılmaktadır. Trabzon'un köylerinden elde edilen bu süt ürünlerinin bazıları coğrafi işaret ile tescil edilmiş olmakla birlikte, tescillenmesi gereken birçok ürünün daha olduğu düşünülmektedir. 2023 yılı Haziran ayı sonu itibarıyla Trabzon ilinde coğrafi işaret ile tescillenmiş süt ürünleri ihtiva eden gastronomik ürünler, Hamsiköy Sütlaç, Sürmene Pidesi, Tonya Tereyağı ve Vakfikebir Külek Peyniridir. Belirgin bir özelliği bakımından kökeninin bulunduğu yöre ile özdeşleşmiş olan ürünlere Türkiye'de Türk Patent ve Marka Kurumu tarafından verilen coğrafi işaret belgesi, ilgili ürünün korunmasını, gelecek nesillere gelenekselliği bozulmadan aktarılmasını ve ilgili yöreye ekonomik katkı sağlamasını amaçlamaktadır. Tüm bu gerekçelerle Trabzon'da ilk ne zaman ortaya çıktığı bilinmeyen fakat yöre halkının atalarından duyduğuna göre en az 100 yıl öncesine kadar varlığından kesin olarak haberdar oldukları Aho peynirinin coğrafi işaret ile tescillenip tescillenmemesi gerektiği araştırmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu amaçla nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden derinlemesine mülakat tekniği kullanılarak çalışma hazırlanmıştır. 2023 yılı Haziran ayında yapılan bu çalışmada Aho peyniri üreten, Trabzon ve ilçelerinde Aho peyniri tüketen ve çalışmak amacıyla büyük şehirlere göç etmiş toplam 15 kişi ile bu peynirin coğrafi işaret ile tescillenip tescillenmemesi gerektiği üzerine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre Aho peynirinin hem üretim tekniği hem de mutfakta kullanım alanı sebebiyle coğrafi işaret ile tescillenmesi gereken bir ürün olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler; Aho peyniri, Trabzon, coğrafi işaret, gastronomi

Abstract

The vegetation in Trabzon, which receives rainfall in all seasons with the effect of geographical conditions and climate, remains green for most of the year. This situation increases the importance of cattle breeding in supply the milk needs of the people. Milk and dairy products obtained from cattle have been used as raw materials in Trabzon's public cuisine for thousands of years. Although some of these dairy products obtained from the villages of Trabzon have been registered with geographical indication, it is thought that there are many other products that need to be registered. As of the end of June 2023, gastronomic products containing dairy products registered with geographical indication in Trabzon are Hamsiköy Sütlaç, Sürmene Pide, Tonya Butter and Vakfikebir Külek Cheese. Geographical indication certificate is given by the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office in Turkey to products that are identified with the region of origin in terms of a distinctive feature. It aims to protect the relevant product, to transfer it to future generations without spoiling its traditionality, and to provide an economic contribution to the relevant region. For all these reasons, the subject of this research is whether Aho cheese, whose origin date is unknown in Trabzon, but which has a history of at least 100 years according to what the people of the region heard from their ancestors, should be registered with a geographical indication. For this purpose, the study was prepared by using in-depth interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods. In this study, which was carried out in

June 2023, interviews were held with a total of 15 people who produced Aho cheese, consumed Aho cheese in Trabzon and its districts and migrated to big cities to work, on whether this cheese should be registered with a geographical indication or not. According to the results obtained from the research, it was concluded that Aho cheese is a product that needs to be registered with geographical indication due to both its production technique and its use in the kitchen.

Keywords: Aho cheese, Trabzon, geographical indication, gastronomy

**INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN SOME QUALITY PROPERTIES OF
FERMENTED ALMOND MILK SAMPLES PRODUCED BY ADDING ORANGE JUICE IN
DIFFERENT RATIOS DURING THE STORAGE PERIODS**

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Abstract

In this study, changes in some quality characteristics (pH, titration acidity) and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* viability were investigated during the 14-day storage period of fermented almond milk samples with and without 100% orange juice added at 3 different ratios (10, 20% and 30%). It was determined that the pH values of fermented almond milk samples with and without orange juice added at different ratios varied between 3.97 and 4.87 during the storage periods, and the pH values tended to decrease depending on the increase in the ratio of 100% orange juice added. It was determined that the titration acidity values of fermented almond milk samples varied between 0.178% and 0.507% during the storage periods and increased during the storage periods. The lowest pH and highest titration acidity values were obtained in the samples with 30% orange juice added. It was determined that the *L. acidophilus* content of fermented almond milk samples varied between 7.58-7.95 log cfu/ml at the beginning of the storage periods and showed a slight tendency to decrease (between 7.30 and 7.89 log cfu/ml) during the storage periods. It is thought that the results of this study will fill the lack of knowledges required for equipment and pumping systems that can be installed on an industrial scale.

Keywords: Almond milk, quality, fermented food, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PROBIOTIC BEVERAGES PRODUCED BY ADDING ORANGE JUICE IN DIFFERENT RATIO DURING THE STORAGE PERIODS

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the changes in rheological properties of fermented almond milk samples with and without added 100% orange juice at 3 different rates (10, 20% and 30%) during the 14-day storage period. Rheological measurements were carried out between 0.1-100 s⁻¹ shear rate values using a stainless concentric cylindrical measuring apparatus at 3 different measurement temperatures (4°C, 10°C and 20°C). By measuring the shear rate and shear stress values of all samples, the compatibility of different rheological models (Power-Law, Bingham and Herschel-Bulkley) with the experimental data was determined statistically to determine the flow behaviors. It was determined that the apparent viscosity values decreased as the shear rate increased at the beginning of the storage periods and this behavior continued in all process conditions during the storage periods. It has been determined that the shear stress values decreased as the measured temperature value increased at the same shear rate values. It was determined that the highest shear stress values were obtained at a constant measurement temperature of 4°C and shear stress values tended to decrease in all shear velocity values depending on the increase in the measured constant temperature value. It was determined that all fermented almond milk samples produced using different processing conditions showed non-Newtonian pseudoplastic flow behavior. In addition, it was determined that the most suitable rheological model for fermented almond milk samples was the Power-Law model. It is thought that the obtained results can provide valuable information for equipment and pumping systems that can be installed on an industrial scale.

Keywords: Almond milk, fermented food, rheology, model.

Acknowledgements: This study is a part of the MSc. Thesis titled ‘Determination of The Change in Some Characteristics of Fermented Almond Milk Obtained by Adding Fruit Juice in Different Ratios’ and was supported by The Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Munzur University. Project Number: YLMUB021-16

POLLEN MORPHOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS OF ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT *Nerium oleander* L. (Apocynaceae) TAXON GROWING IN ESKİŐEHİR/TÜRKİYE

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Abstract

In this study, pollen morphology of *Nerium oleander* L. (Apocynaceae), which are used for landscaping in Eskiőehir province, were investigated. Pollen samples were collected from living plants and dried specimens. Palynomorphological characters of studied taxon was investigated by light and scanning electron microscopy. For light microscopy investigations, non-acetolised pollen grains were prepared according to the Wodehouse method. Acetolised preparation of pollen grains were done by Erdtman method. For Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) examinations, unacetholyzed pollen grains were placed on the fixing plate and covered with gold and examined under Jeol 5600 LV Scanning electron microscope (SEM). Pollen grains of studied taxa are triporatae type and sphaeroidea shaped. Pores are prominent and surrounded by annulus. Exine was seen to be tectatae-granulatae ornamentation. Average thickness of exine layer measured as 1,34 μm for non-acetolised and 1,16 μm for acetolised pollen grains. As a result of microscopic examinations, the study provides valuable insights into the palynology and plant systematics of *Nerium oleander* in the study area.

Keywords: *Nerium oleander*, pollen morphology, Eskiőehir, Türkiye.

TOKAT SPOR LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EGZERSİZ BAĞIMLILIK DÜZEYLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS OF TOKAT SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, tokat spor lisesi öğrencilerinin egzersiz bağımlılık düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Araştırma grubunu, Tokat Spor Lisesinde okuyan 14-19 yaşlarındaki 122 erkek, 79 bayan olmak üzere toplam 201 gönüllü ve sağlıklı öğrenci oluşturdu. Verilerin toplanmasında Demir ve ark. (2018) tarafından geliştirilmiş ve güvenilirliği (0,88) olan "Egzersiz Bağımlılığı Ölçeği (EBÖ)" kullanıldı. Katılımcıların ölçek toplam maddelerine verdikleri cevapların iç tutarlılıklarının yüksek düzeyde güvenilir olduğu (0,89) tespit edildi. Verilerin Shapiro-Wilk testi ile normallik varsayımı yapılarak normal dağıldığı ($p>0,05$) gözlemlendi. Verilerin cinsiyete göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği student t testi, spor yılı ve sınıf düzeylerine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği de Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA)/Tukey testi ile belirlendi.

İstatistiki değerlendirme çerçevesinde, spor lisesi öğrencilerinin yüksek düzeyde egzersiz bağımlısı olduğu ($56,68\pm 0,79$) tespit edildi. Öğrencilerin cinsiyet değişkenine göre bağımlılık değişimleri incelendiğinde; cinsiyet ile bağımlılık toplam puanı arasında anlamlı bir fark ($p>0,05$) gözlemlenmedi. Öğrencilerin sınıf düzeyi ve spor yılı değişkenlerine göre bağımlılık durumlarına bakıldığında ise; sınıf düzeyinde lise 1. sınıf ile 2. sınıf bağımlılık toplam puanları arasında ($p<0,01$) lise 2. sınıflar lehine, lise 1. sınıf ile 3. sınıf bağımlılık toplam puanları arasında ($p<0,05$) lise 3. sınıflar lehine ve spor yılı düzeyinde 0-2 yıl ile 6 ve üzeri yıl spor yapanların bağımlılık toplam puanları arasında 0-2 yıl spor yapanlar lehine anlamlı fark ($p<0,05$) belirlendi, diğer düzeyler arasında anlamlı bir fark ($p>0,05$) belirlenmedi.

Sonuç olarak, Tokat Spor Lisesi öğrencilerinin egzersiz bağımlılık düzeylerinin cinsiyete göre değişmediği, ancak, lise 1. sınıf öğrencileri ve altı yıl ve üzerinde spor yapanların daha yüksek düzeyde egzersiz bağımlılığı yaşadıkları sonucuna varıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Spor lisesi öğrencileri, egzersiz bağımlılığı, cinsiyet, spor yılı, sınıf düzeyi.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine and evaluate the exercise addiction levels of Tokat Sports High School students.

The research group consisted of 201 voluntary and healthy students, 122 males and 79 females aged 14-19 years, studying at Tokat Sports High School. The "Exercise Addiction Scale (EIS)" developed by Demir et al. (2018) with a reliability of (0.88) was used to collect the data. It has been figured out that the internal consistency of the participants' responses to the total items of the scale was highly

reliable (0.89). It was observed that the data were normally distributed ($p>0.05$) by making the normality assumption with the Shapiro-Wilk test. Student's t-test was used to determine whether the data differed according to gender, and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)/Tukey test was used to determine whether the data differed according to years of sport and grade levels.

Within the framework of statistical evaluation, it has been found out that sports high school students had a high level of exercise addiction ($56,68\pm 0,79$). When the addiction changes of the students were taken into consideration according to the gender variable, no significant difference ($p>0.05$) has been observed between gender and addiction total score. When the addiction status of the students according to grade level and sport year variables were examined; there was a significant difference ($p<0.01$) between the addiction total scores of high school 1st grade and 2nd grade in favour of high school 2nd grade, and between the addiction total scores of high school 1st grade and 3rd grade ($p<0.01$) in favour of high school 2nd grade. class addiction total scores ($p<0.05$) in favour of high school 3rd graders, and at the level of years of sport, a significant difference ($p<0.05$) was found between the addiction total scores of those who did sport for 0-2 years and those who did sport for 6 or more years in favour of those who did sport for 0-2 years, but no significant difference ($p>0.05$) was found between the other levels.

As a result, it has been concluded that the exercise addiction levels of Tokat Sports High School students did not change according to gender, but the 1st year high school students and those who had been doing sports for six years or more had higher levels of exercise addiction.

Keywords: Sports high school students, exercise addiction, gender, years of sport, grade level.

ANTİK ÇAĞDA SPOR VE OLİMPİYATLARDA ETİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

ETHICAL APPROACHES IN ANCIENT SPORTS AND OLYMPICS

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Öz

İnsanın varoluşuyla ortaya çıkan spor ilkel toplumlarda dans, savaşa hazırlık, eğlence ve mızrak atıcılığı gibi sportif faaliyetler olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Spor, tüm uygarlıklarda önemini ve varlığını sürdürmüş, genel olarak ahlaki temeller üzerine kurulmuştur. Antik çağda dini ve felsefi bir alt yapıyla oluşturulan spor, daha çok sağlık ve eğlence amaçlı yapılmıştır. Roma döneminde ahlaki ve etik değerlerden uzaklaşmalar başlamış, sporda ve olimpiyatlarda yozlaşmalar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu yozlaşma, antik olimpiyat oyunlarının yasaklanmasına neden olmuş ve olimpiyatlara bir süre ara verilmiştir. Spordaki etik ve hukuksal ihlaller ve sporun esenlik ve barışı barındıran ruhuna aykırı davranışlar bugün de spor olaylarında görülmektedir. Günümüzde de spor etik ve ahlaki olarak tartışılmaktadır. Tüm bu nedenlerden dolayı bu çalışma; sporun ilk ortaya çıktığı ve kurumsal olarak olimpiyatların düzenlenmeye başladığı antik dönemde ortaya çıkan etik ve ahlaki problemleri araştırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma literatür taranarak oluşturulmuştur. Antik dönemde sporda ortaya çıkan etik ve ahlaki yaklaşımların irdelendiği bu çalışmanın spor ahlakı ve etiği konusunda bir döneme ışık tutacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antik çağ, Ahlak, Etik, Olimpiyatlar, Spor.

Abstract

Sports, which emerged with the existence of human beings, took place in primitive societies as sportive activities such as dance, preparation for war, entertainment and spear throwing. Sport has maintained its importance and existence in all civilizations and is generally based on moral foundations. Sports, which were created with a religious and philosophical infrastructure in ancient times, were mostly practiced for health and entertainment purposes. During the Roman period, distancing from moral and ethical values began and corruption emerged in sports and the Olympics. This corruption led to the banning of the ancient Olympic Games and the Olympics were suspended for a while. Ethical and legal violations in sports and behaviors contrary to the spirit of peace and well-being are still seen in sporting events today. Today, sports are also discussed ethically and morally. For all these reasons, this study was conducted to investigate the ethical and moral problems that emerged in the ancient period when sports first emerged and the Olympics began to be organized institutionally. The study is based on a literature review. It is thought that this study, which examines the ethical and moral approaches that emerged in sports in antiquity, will shed light on a period in sports morality and ethics.

Keywords: Antiquity, Morality, Ethics, Olympics, Sport.

FUTBOLCULARIN SPORTİF SÜREKLİ KENDİNE GÜVEN DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE SPORTS CONTINUOUS SELF-CONFIDENCE LEVELS OF FOOTBALLERS

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Özet

Bu araştırma, Kilis Amatör Küme Futbol Müsabakalarına katılan futbolcuların sportif özgüven düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu 2022-2023 sezonu içerisinde birinci amatör kümede futbol oynayan 162 futbolcu oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 'Kişisel Bilgi Formu', Vealey (1986) tarafından geliştirilen Yıldırım (2013) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlaması yapılan 'Sportif Sürekli Kendine Güven Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler IBM SPSS 22.0 programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Üç değişkenden az değişkenler için Mann Whitney U üç ve daha fazla değişkenler için Kruskal Wallis H testi kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan analizlerde anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0,05$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgularda katılımcıların yaş, spor yılı ve eğitim değişkenine göre sportif sürekli kendine güven ölçeği puanlarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır $p > 0,05$.

Sonuç olarak; Araştırmaya katılan futbolcuların yaş, spor yılı ve eğitim düzeyi gibi değişkenler açısından sportif sürekli kendine güven düzeylerinde anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Futbol, Sportif Güven

Abstract

This research was carried out to examine the sportive self-confidence levels of football players participating in Kilis Amateur Cluster Football Competitions in terms of various variables. The sample group of the research consists of 162 football players playing football in the first amateur league in the 2022-2023 season. The 'Personal Information Form' was used as the data collection tool, and the 'Sportive Continuous Self Confidence Scale' developed by Vealey (1986) and adapted into Turkish by Yıldırım (2013). The data obtained in the research were analyzed using the IBM SPSS 22.0 program. Mann Whitney U test was used for less than three variables and Kruskal Wallis H test for three or more variables. In the analyzes used, the level of significance was determined as $p < 0.05$. According to the findings obtained, there was no statistically significant difference in the sportive continuous self-confidence scale scores of the participants according to the age, year of sport and education variable $p > 0.05$.

In conclusion; It has been determined that there is no significant difference in the sportive continuous self-confidence levels of the football players participating in the research in terms of variables such as age, year of sport and education level.

Key words: Sports, Football, Sportive Confidence

WEB OF SCIENCE’ DA YER ALAN “DİKKAT ODAKLANMADA İÇ ODAK-DIŞ ODAK” KONULU ÇALIŞMALARIN İNCELENMESİ: BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDIES ON "INTERNAL FOCUS-EXTERNAL FOCUS IN
ATTENTION FOCUS" IN WEB OF SCIENCE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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Özet

Dikkat odak yönergelerinin, motor beceri öğrenimindeki etkisi geniş çapta kabul görmüş ve etkileri üzerine birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Özellikle Amerika, Almanya ve Hollanda başta olmak üzere Kanada, İngiltere, Galler gibi birçok ülkede benimsenmiş ve üzerine birçok araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu araştırmalarda ise dikkat odak “iç odak ve dış odak” olmak üzere iki yönlü incelenmiştir. Bir sporcu dikkatini hareketin sonuçlarına veya çevre üzerindeki etkilerine odaklarsa dış (harici) odak; dikkatini vücudun hareketine veya içe doğru bedensel duyumlara odaklarsa iç (dâhili) odak denilmiştir.

Literatür tarandığında ülkemizde bu konuda yapılmış çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Ülkemizdeki bu eksikliği gidermek, konunun daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlamak ve gelecek çalışmalara ışık tutmak amacıyla konu sistematik bir şekilde incelenerek bir içerik analizi çalışması yapılmıştır.

Konuyla ilgili Web of Science veri tabanında yayınlanmış *Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)* indeksli makaleler; yayın yılı, ilk yazarın bulunduğu ülke, yazar sayısı, örneklem grubu, katılımcıların deneyim durumu, spor branşı, analiz yöntemleri ve hangi odak grubu daha faydalı gibi başlıklar altında detaylı incelenmiştir. Tarama terimi olarak “*internal external focus of attention*” kullanılmıştır. Filtreleme sonucu 166 makaleye ulaşılmıştır. Konuyla ilgisi olmayan ve içeriğine ulaşılabilen makaleler dışlandığında 134 makale araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir.

SCI kapsamında en çok 2020 yılında (n=14) yayın yapıldığı görülmüştür. 22 ülkede araştırma konusu yapılmış ve en çok sırasıyla ABD (n=50), Almanya (n=11) ve Hollanda (n=8) olduğu görülmüştür. Yazar sayılarına göre en çok 3-4 (n=77) yazarlı çalışmaların olduğu görülmüştür. Örneklem grupları incelendiğinde en çok üniversite öğrencileri (n=58) ve sporcular (n=25) üzerine çalışıldığı görülmüştür. Daha çok deneyim gerektirmeyen (n=50) motor beceriler (atma, sıçrama, denge vb.) (n=62) üzerine çalışma yapıldığı görülürken ardından sırasıyla golf (n=11), koşu (n=8) ve dart (n=7) branşları görülmüştür. Büyük çoğunlukla ANOVA (n=111) analiz yöntemi kullanıldığı görülmüştür. İncelemeye alınan 134 çalışmanın sonucunda dış odaklanmanın (n=94) motor performans üzerindeki olumlu etkisi dikkat çekmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İç Odak, Dış Odak, İçerik Analizi

Abstract

The effect of attention-focusing disruptors on motor skills has been widely accepted and many studies have been conducted on their effects. It has been adopted in many countries such as Canada, England and Wales, especially in the USA, Germany and the Netherlands, and many researches have been carried out on it. In these studies, the focus of attention was examined in two ways, namely “internal focus and external focus”. External focus if an athlete focuses his attention on the consequences of the movement or its effects on the environment; If it focuses attention on the movement of the body or on bodily sensations inward, it is called inner focus.

When the literature was searched, no study was found on this subject in our country. In order to make up for this deficiency in our country, to provide a better understanding of the subject and to shed light on future studies, a content analysis study was conducted by systematically examining the subject.

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) indexed articles published in the Web of Science database on the subject; the year of publication, the country of the first author, the number of authors, the sample group, the experience of the participants, the sports branch, analysis methods and which focus group is more useful. “Internal external focus of attention” was used as a screening term. As a result of filtering, 166 articles were reached. When the articles that are not related to the subject and whose content could not be reached were excluded, 134 articles were included in the research.

It was seen that the most publications were made in 2020 (n=14) within the scope of SCI. The subject of research was conducted in 22 countries and it was seen that the USA (n=50), Germany (n=11) and the Netherlands (n=8) were the most, respectively. According to the number of authors, it was seen that there were mostly 3-4 (n=77) authors. When the sample groups were examined, it was seen that university students (n=58) and athletes (n=25) were mostly studied. While it was seen that studies were carried out on motor skills (throwing, jumping, balance, etc.) (n=62) that do not require more experience (n=50), golf (n=11), running (n=8) and darts (n=7) branches were observed, respectively. ANOVA (n=111) analysis method was mostly used. As a result of the 134 studies included in the review, the positive effect of external focus (n=94) on engine performance was remarkable.

Keywords: Internal Focus, External Focus, Content Analysis

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROFILE IN FEMALE FOOTBALL IN TIRANA, ALBANIA

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Abstract

Women's football in Albania has started to develop in recent years. More than 500 girls of different age groups who play football today have been identified. There are no studies for the identification and measurement of sports performance and physical skills in women's football in Albania. Methods; the subjects are 2 National Championship Women's soccer teams in Tirana, Albania. Association "Tirana Female" No. 17 players and Association "Kinostudio Female" No. 17 female players who will be evaluated according to their specified positions. Measurements: BH, BW, BMI kg/m², CMJ and Flexibility in the roles of Goalkeeper, Defender, Midfielder and Attacker. Results; the obtained data will show the differences between the roles of the female soccer players. For the CMJ test, the offensive players have resulted in a higher jump than the "Tirana Female" team even between the specific roles of the two teams. It is shown that the attackers "Kinostudio Female" had a value of 30.4 cm and the female goalkeepers 29.2 cm. Conclusions; at the end of this study, the obtained data showed that the physical activity profiles of the female soccer players of the National Championship in Albania differ from the specific positions of the game. The results showed that female soccer players in Albania present low values in the physical activity profiles compared to the references of female soccer players in different countries.

Keywords: Countermovement jump, women's football, flexibility, performance.

A COMPARISON OF THE ANXIETY LEVEL OF 10-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE AND WHO DO NOT ENGAGE IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR SPORTS OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the impact of sports on the level of anxiety in children aged 10. Anxiety level refers to the degree of nervousness, worry or fear experienced by children. It includes both general anxiety and specific apprehension that children may experience in different situations. This study includes 100 children aged 10, 50 of whom practice sports several times a week after school, and 50 of whom do not engage in any sport or physical activity except curricular Physical Education classes at school. The study was carried out in the city of Tirana. The instrument used to measure the level of anxiety was the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (Birmaher, B; Khetarpal, S; Cully, M; Brent, D; McKenzie, S. 1997). The instrument is a self-reported one, meaning that the pupils answered about their level of anxiety along the past three months. The instrument is designed to target the group of children aged 9-11. The gathered data were processed using SPSS. The results of the study showed that children who engage in extra-curricular sports have a lower level of anxiety and a better emotional state than those who engage only in physical activity classes at school.

Keywords: children, anxiety, sport and physical activity.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT DETERMINATION OF TRAINING LOADS IN BASKETBALL, Literature Review.

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Abstract

Anthropometric and physiological characteristics of players play a key role in achieving success in performance basketball. The data regarding the activity requirements in the European youth basketball competitions at different competitive levels are a big contrast with the Albanian reality. Thus, the goals of this thesis are a) to design and develop specific loads to guarantee the growth of the level of young Albanian basketball players in relation to the demands of the activity of basketball games at different competitive levels and b) to describe the physical profile of young Albanian basketball players in a full basketball season. Methods: This literature review was conducted in accordance with the guidelines to address the research questions. To collect the data for our study we have used bibliographic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, ProQuest) were used using the JabRef program. Results: From 70 articles the most frequently studied capacities in the literature are jumping (N.=21), aerobic capacity (N.=17) and anaerobic capacity (N.=16). On the contrary, the least commonly assessed capacities are speed and agility (N=14). Conclusions: This review collects a good portion of the tests and outcome variables used to assess the physical characteristics of basketball players in the literature to date. All of the aforementioned findings play an important role in the research of men's and women's elite, semi-professional, and youth basketball.

Keywords; anthropometric, physiological characteristics, specific loads

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATHOLOGICAL SELFISHNESS AND INTENTION TO FRAUD AMONG ACCOUNTANTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MORAL JUSTIFICATION

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Abstract

Accounting fraud is a serious problem that causes huge losses of billions of dollars not only for developing countries but also for developed ones. Recently, studies have approached the treatment of this problem with psycho-sociological works. This paper aims to investigate how two psychological aspects such as: pathological selfishness and moral justification affect the intention to commit fraud in certified accountants. To test the hypothesized model, we used structural equation modeling with Amos ver26. The final sample consists of 240 certified accountants. The results of the study show that pathological egoism has no direct effect on the intention to cheat. While the relationship between pathological selfishness and moral justification is significant, there is also a positive and significant relationship between moral justification and the intention to cheat. Also, moral justification plays a mediating role between pathological egoism and the intention to cheat. The study has important implications for accounting organizations and recommends that they adopt appropriate strategies to prevent accountants from intending to defraud. This research complements current studies in the field of accounting by highlighting the mediating role of moral justification in the relationship between pathological selfishness and intention to defraud among accounting professionals.

Keywords: Accounting fraud, pathological selfishness, moral justification, relationship.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN ORGANIZATION OF ENTERPRISES IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The management of enterprises in the conditions of the contemporary economy is an important topic, which is given special attention, since the results of the enterprise depend on the way it is managed. Globalization is a phenomenon of the contemporary economy which imposes the way of action, behavior and management in new circumstances. The essence is for managers to be as flexible as possible in such circumstances, in order to manage to create conditions for success, the survival of the enterprise even in cases where various crises appear in the external or internal environment.

The current environment in the conditions of the contemporary global economy creates good opportunities for business development, but at the same time it is also a threat to it. It is essential that enterprise managers in these circumstances create more opportunities than threats, that is, have more strengths than weaknesses, all this can be achieved with successful, effective and efficient management. To achieve success in the conditions of today's economy, companies in Kosovo must have qualified (adequate) management staff, pay attention to the training of the employee staff, motivate the employee staff to be more effective in achieving the objectives, empower staff employees (in making decisions) and pay particular attention to the application of modern information technology.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the economic specifics that are related to globalization and the modern positioning of management to adapt to the new circumstances that have recently been changing at a dizzying pace and are very challenging for business and enterprises.

Keywords: globalization, enterprises, management, human resources, modern organization

THE INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

The world is undergoing continuous changes in all aspects of life. Smart Cities offer a solution to various challenges, such as socio-economic development and improving quality of life. Just as information technology has transformed urban development by changing the way production, consumption, and distribution are connected, it is also revolutionizing the field of education. The introduction of technology has improved communication between instructors and students, providing them with new opportunities. Recognizing the popularity of Facebook among students, researchers suggest its potential for educational purposes. A research study was conducted in Pakistan to examine students' attitudes towards using Facebook for educational purposes within educational institutions. 350 questionnaires were distributed to graduate and undergraduate students, with 290 completed responses received. The questionnaire was designed based on three variables: Student's opinion, Academic Support, and Student-Faculty Relationship. The results indicate that students are willing to utilize Facebook and other social media platforms for educational purposes, in addition to their use for social interaction. Strengthening the connection between students and faculty can contribute to enhanced collaboration and interaction, benefiting people's connectivity, urban ecosystem development, and the advancement of Smart Cities.

Keywords: Facebook; Higher Education Commission; Smart Cities; Social Media.

BLENDED LEARNING ADOPTION IN PAKISTANI UNIVERSITIES: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the standpoints of BS 4 years program (BSCS) students in Pakistani universities regarding the issues and challenges they face. The study utilized a descriptive survey method with a quantitative approach to quantify and measure students' perceptions and issues related to blended learning in education. The study collected data from 219 students out of 482 enrolled in the BS 4 years program (BSCS) at three public universities in Pakistan in the 2022 academic year. A questionnaire with a three-point Likert scale was used to gather data, which was then analyzed using frequencies, percentages, and diagrams. The findings showed that most students had a positive view of blended learning, but they also encountered various issues, such as lack of time, insufficient skills and support for proper use, lack of training, and unavailability of Learning Management Software (LMS) for technological learning tools. The study suggests the need for the development of institutional policies for the effective use of blended learning in universities and the implementation of training and skill development programs for teachers to integrate technology in their teaching.

Keywords: Blended Learning, Challenges, Standpoints, Teacher Education.

AN UNCHARTED NEXUS: TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF CRYPTOCURRENCY ON NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

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Abstract

This research study explores the transformative potentials of cryptocurrency on the economy of Nigeria. Cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin and ethereum, offer several advantages over traditional financial systems, including faster and more secure transactions, increased transparency, and the potential for financial inclusivity. Nigeria, with its large unbanked population and reliance on remittances, presents a suitable environment for cryptocurrency adoption. However, there are challenges to overcome, such as regulatory uncertainties and technological infrastructure limitations. The study aims to investigate the opportunities, challenges, risks, and benefits associated with cryptocurrency adoption in Nigeria. It evaluates the potential impact on financial inclusion, remittances, monetary policy, economic growth, and decentralized finance. By conducting a comprehensive review of existing literature and examining global case studies, the research provides valuable insights into the current state of cryptocurrency adoption in Nigeria. Findings of the study highlight the need for clear regulatory frameworks, enhanced cyber security measures, and collaboration between government agencies, regulators, and industry stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of addressing challenges and risks while maximizing the benefits of cryptocurrency adoption. The research contributes to informed discussions and provides policymakers, researchers, and industry stakeholders with recommendations to guide their decision-making processes, ultimately fostering sustainable economic growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Nigeria, Transformative Potentials, Financial Inclusion, Remittances, Regulatory Frameworks, Economic Growth.

STRATEGISING HUMAN CAPITAL : A WAY FORWARD FOR SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

In this globalised world sustainability is important for each one of us to provide and think for the present and the future generations. Sustainability is based on Environmental, Economic and Social development .It is a social objective about the ability of people to synchronise to exist on the globe over a longer period. In everyday use, sustainability often focuses on countering major environmental problems. These include climate change and loss of biodiversity, loss of ecosystem , land degradation, and air and water pollution. .Strategic Human Resource management makes the most of human potential and opportunity in today's unstable climate where Human resources are being upgraded from administrative players to strategic performers . Countries having good and stable relations with each other in international relations tend to share their inventions and innovations .The technique of attracting, developing, rewarding, and retaining people for the benefit of both the employees as individuals and the organisation as a whole is known as strategic human resource management.Strategy for promoting sustainability in all activities that include the use of resources and retention of resources to fulfil the needs of the present and the next generation.As Sustainable development is a combination of environmental issues with socio-economic issues which is common for all developing countries .India over the past 2 decades has made remarkable progress in reducing extreme poverty since world bank is partnering with the government in this effort by helping strengthen policies, institutions,and investments to create a better future for the country and it's people through green resilient, and inclusive development. With the rise in geopolitical tensions India has kept itself balanced in overall development and tried to sustain during the global pandemic and also in this situation of turmoil in the global environment due to war in Russia and Ukraine, India got the opportunity to head the G20 presidency and SCO where it is getting chance to demonstrate its thought process to focus on seeking finance for sustainable development and enhancing socio -economic development through innovative, responsible and cost efficient digital public goods . India will and is encouraging collective solutions to deal with major global challenges such as food and energy security .India's 1.3 billion human capital as a large developing economy and its ambitious adaptation to climate is not only transformational for India but for the entire globe .There is a need for elaborate study of sustainable Development goals in the context of Human Resource management and it's strategic importance.

Keywords: Globalised World, Human, Forward

INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY: ONE EARTH, ONE FAMILY, ONE FUTURE

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Abstract

At a time of heightened uncertainties for the global economy, India's strong performance remains a bright spot. India has assumed the presidency of G20 nations at a time when the world has been facing multiple challenges to overcome various kinds of turmoil risen due to pandemic, war and tension between different countries as well as terrorism. However, G20 presidency provides India an opportunity to act like a bridge between the western and non-western blocs in order to bring the world's major advanced and emerging economies on a single stage. Being the largest democracy of the world with economy on a sound footing India offers a huge market for the G20 countries which represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population with various objectives. It will be an opportunity for India to position itself as the voice of the Global South with promises to work hard to depoliticise the supply of food, fertiliser and medicine. It is in this background that the paper deals with India's G20 presidency and its implications for Russia as following multilateralism India promotes a fair and equal approach to all the issues that are on the global agenda. The paper highlights that India is going to fulfil the desire of many world powers to bring in peace and stability as its G20 presidency will create a launching pad especially for Russia in order to re-establish Russian image and its accessibility. Since India and Russia are all weather friends and they also marked the 75th anniversary of their diplomatic relations in 2022, G20 and SCO presidencies has unlocked new occasions for fabricating multi-dimensional India-Russia collaboration. Such collaboration may help in the stability of energy supply and security in Asia and the world. The paper stresses that India's call for peace and security for all major and smaller powers like a "vishwaguru" will make the world think on humanitarian grounds.

Keywords: India's G20 presidency, Global South, multilateralism, peace and security, India-Russia collaboration

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

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Abstract:

Education in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. In addition it plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution.

Keywords: Human Development, Economic Growth, Poverty, Labour Productivity, Education, Technology, Trade, Health

FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM Yemen

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Abstract

This study aims to identify Financial Literacy and financial knowledge Among UNIVERSITY Students in Yemen and how demographic factors influence their financial literacy. Students attending educational institutions of a higher level are expected to be responsible for managing their own expenses. As a result, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the level of financial literacy among students at Hodeida University in Yemen and how demographic factors influence their level of financial literacy.

Primary data were used in the research, and participants were chosen at random for the study. The population of the study comprises 218 respondents (A sample from Hodeida University in Yemen). The data for this research were collected using a technique known as convenience sampling. As the study's population is large and difficult to encompass, this method has been utilized frequently in previous studies.

The results show that there is no difference in mean between gender on financial literacy, and the same result also shows for marital Status. It is also found that there is a significance difference between the mean among specializations. The result shows that both genders show an equal understanding of the concept of financial awareness students Married and Single have the same amount of knowledge on financial awareness. The finding also shows that business administration and accounting department students have higher financial literacy than others. other Specialization students The level of understanding of financial literacy among students is very high, and theoretically, they can understand matters related to finance.

Keywords: Financial literacy, financial awareness, financial knowledge

SKIN CHANGES ON THE FACE CAUSED BY OVER-THE COUNTER COSMETIC CREAMS: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF CLINICAL AND DERMOSCOPY FEATURES

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Abstract:

One of the most often prescribed medications in dermatology is TCS (Topical Corticosteroids). Misuse and extended usage of TCS over the face cause “Topical steroid damaged/dependent face” (TSDF). The adverse effect of prolonged topical Hydroquinone (HQ) complicates with Exogenous Ochronosis (EO). Here, we have evaluated clinical and dermoscopic features in the facial skin that is affected by the application of TCS and HQ and attempted to correlate them with histopathological features. To evaluate clinical, dermoscopic, and histopathological features of EO and TSDF. And to compare features with the duration and potency of TCS. This was a cross-sectional observational study carried out at a tertiary care hospital. The research included a total of 70 patients who had clinical signs of EO or TSDF. Their demographic information, clinical characteristics, and dermoscopy results were noted. Skin biopsy was done in a few lesions (6 from TSDF and 1 from EO) and statistical analysis was done. Dermoscopic features were diffuse red dots (94.28%), brown globules (84.3%), terminal hair (88.6%), vessels (90%), and white structureless areas (61.43%). Features such as curvilinear brown to grey pigment globules, linear vessels, and follicular obliteration suggestive of EO were found in 11 (15.71%). Focal atrophy of the epidermis, focal parakeratosis, dilated capillaries with extravasation of erythrocytes, and perivascular and perifollicular infiltration were noted in histopathology. Dermoscopic features due to TCS and HQ were correlated with histopathological changes and it also creates awareness about the long-term adverse effects of inadvertent use of TCS.

Keywords: TCS, TSDF, HQ, EO

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μM for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μM and 12 μM were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

Keywords: drug, employed, development

RECENT UPDATES ON SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH FABRY DISEASE

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Abstract:

A mutation in the -galactosidase A gene (GLA) results in Fabry disease (FD), an X-linked lysosomal storage disorder that causes progressive accumulation of globotriaosylceramide (Gb3) in tissues and organs such as the heart, kidney, eyes, vascular endothelium, nervous system, and skin. The risk of death and life expectancy are both decreased by cardiac involvement. ERT (enzyme replacement therapy) or chaperone therapy are two disease-specific treatments for FD. To lower morbidity and mortality, it is therefore essential to make an early diagnosis of FD. It is effective to screen high-risk groups, such as people with inexplicable left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), young people who have had unexplained strokes, and people who have proteinuria or microalbuminuria in the case of an unexplained renal failure. The diagnostic algorithm takes gender into account. Males should initially have their -Gal A activity measured, with females being an option. Genetic testing is then carried out to confirm the diagnosis in males with non-diagnostic residual activity (5–10%). In fact, genetic testing is necessary for both males and females to diagnose FD. Important diagnostic indicators include high-sensitive troponin T (hsTNT) and globotriaosylsphingosine (lyso-Gb3) for detecting atypical FD variations and cardiac involvement, respectively. This review's objective was to give an update on patient diagnosis and FD screening.

Keywords: Fabry disease, diagnostic algorithm, genetics, Screening, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

THE ROLE OF PHARMACIST AS PART OF PALLIATIVE TREATMENT IN ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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Abstract :

Background & Aim: ‘‘Palliative care’’ is an approach that enhances the quality of life of patients and their families dealing with the problem associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial, and spiritual. A multidisciplinary therapy team is unavoidably needed to address the specifically mentioned physical, emotional, and spiritual concerns in this description. Our study's objective was to outline the interventions undertaken by a palliative care team that included an outpatient pharmacist and a hospital pharmacist. **Methodology:** The two pharmacists participated in all routine patient reviews and rounds over the course of 12 months and were constantly available for one-on-one consultations with every member of the palliative team. Every intervention—consultations at the patient's request or during the rounds—was recorded and categorised. **Discussion:** 45 patients were being treated by the palliative care team at the time of the study. In 40 of them, the chemists were directly involved. 65% of patients experienced chemist interventions, with an average of 1.0 interventions per patient. Giving general therapeutic guidance, initiating a medication for an uncontrolled symptom, and terminating a medication given as prophylaxis were the most frequent intervention types. In terms of initiating medications, selecting medications, and managing side effects, the contributions of the hospital pharmacist and the outpatient pharmacist overlapped. However, hospital pharmacists were typically responsible for parenteral drug treatments or route of administration optimisation, whereas outpatient pharmacists were more frequently involved in promoting adherence and drug discontinuation. **Conclusion:** The palliative pharmacist team adds expertise to the palliative treatment team, with an active contribution in 65% of patients.

Keywords: Palliative care team, Pharmacist interventions, Palliative care, Symptom management, Oncology department.

EFFECTS OF WORK RELATED STRESS AND BURNOUT AMONG EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

The major purpose of the current study was to investigating the relationship between Effects of Job-related Stress and Burnout in employees working at textile industry. After the detail review of the literature following hypotheses were formulated. 1) Job-related Stress would predict Burnout in employees working at textile industry. 2) Gender would exhibit significant differences on effects of Job-related Stress and Burnout in employees working at textile industry. Sample of this study was consisted of total 300 employees working at textile office sites from major industrial cities of Pakistan. Data was collected from different textile sectors through purposive sampling technique. For this study Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti & Bakker, 2008) and the Brief Job Stress Questionnaire (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Japan, 2015) were used. Data was analyzed by using SPSS-23 version. Descriptive and inferential statistics including Pearson correlation, linear regression analysis and independent t-test was used. Finding shows that all the hypotheses were approved $P < .05$. All the detail limitations, implementations, recommendations and suggestions of the study discussed in the discussion chapter.

Keywords: Job Stress, Burnout, Job Satisfaction, Happiness, Textile Employees.

DIAGNOSIS AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF FOODBORNE BOTULISM

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Abstract

Botulinum neurotoxins (BoNTs) are the most lethal identified natural toxins and are produced by clostridial bacteria. These neurotoxins can cause botulism, which is an acute neuromuscular disease. BoNTs primarily act at the neuromuscular junction of somatic nerves, resulting in the blockade of the release of acetylcholine. Furthermore, BoNT blocks neurotransmission at cholinergic parasympathetic and postganglionic sympathetic nerves and damages certain autonomic activities. Foodborne botulism is the most prevalent clinical syndrome of botulism, and all various forms of it are described by the same symptoms. The common symptoms of botulism include fatigue, blurred vision, weakness of the limbs and neck, and eventually generalized paralysis. Botulism can be life-threatening and causes death due to respiratory paralysis and cardiac arrest. The symptoms of botulism can be confused with more common clinical conditions, including stroke, myasthenia gravis, Eaton–Lambert syndrome, tick paralysis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, and shellfish poisoning. The survival rate of patients primarily depends on the early diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Nowadays, the mortal rate caused by botulism has diminished from 70% to 10% worldwide due mainly to clinical diagnosis, immediate administration of antitoxin, emergency medical interventions, support of respiratory function, and parenteral feeding. As a result, this research aimed to exhaustively investigate the methods of diagnosis and treatment of foodborne botulism available in the literature. The comprehensive findings strongly indicate that early diagnosis and treatment of foodborne botulism can effectively prevent the death of patients.

Keywords: Botulism, Diagnosis, Treatment, Foodborne disease, Medical emergencies

IDENTIFICATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN OXA GENE IN THE MAJOR CAUSATIVE AGENTS OF BRAIN ABSCESS

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AIB communication number: AIB/RA/2023/501

Abstract

Brain abscess is a localized area of infection characterized by a collection of pus within the brain tissue developed after inoculation with a pathogen. Brain abscesses are potentially life-threatening lesions that require immediate intervention through surgical and antibiotic treatments. The present study aims at looking into the most notorious causative agents of brain abscess and investigating the common mechanisms and genes responsible for anti-microbial resistance and virulence determinants in these pathogens which lead to failed antibiotic treatment and prolonged disease. In the present study, a total of 9 datasets were extracted through GEO (Gene Expression Omnibus) datasets from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) where 3 samples each of three bacteria namely *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (GSE217148), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (GSE176411) and *Escherichia coli* (GSE217148) were taken into consideration after thorough literature review to find the most common pathogens responsible for causing brain abscess. The whole genome sequenced data was downloaded from NCBI SRA (Sequence Read Archive) and subjected to quality checks and sequence trimming followed by genome assembly. The aligned and assembled genotypes were checked for anti-microbial genes present in the bacteria using tool ABRicate against databases like Resfinder, CARD (Comprehensive Antibiotic Resistance Database) and NCBI. Virulence profiling was also done by matching the existing DNA sequences of the pathogens to the virulence factors present in the VFDB (Virulence Factor database). The present study revealed that the variants of the gene OXA (oxacillin) are present in all three of these organisms. The OXA gene encode for beta-lactamase enzymes that can hydrolyze beta-lactam antibiotics. OXA-type β -lactamases are often associated with resistance to extended-spectrum cephalosporins, including third-generation cephalosporins which are the primary pharmaceutical agents employed in the management of brain abscess. These conclusions suggest that a more centralized approach to tackle beta-lactam resistance in these bacteria is required in the therapeutic field to combat this life-threatening ailment.

Keywords: Brain abscess, OXA, antimicrobial resistance, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Escherichia coli*.

STRAIN SPECIFICITY IN PRION INFECTION

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Abstract

The prion proteins are the basis of novel infectious, neurodegenerating diseases. Under normal conditions, most organisms produce prion proteins (PrP). The normal PrP contains α 1-23 N-terminal segment which is responsible for piloting the protein from the site of synthesis through the Golgi to the plasma membrane. In disease conditions, PrP loses its secondary structure reducing its α -helical contents and leading to a protein that has a higher level of the β -pleated sheath. This change can be detected easily through Infrared spectroscopy. This misfolding could be due to mutation in the gene encoding the protein, and the mRNA. The kiss of the abnormal prion to the normal has been thought to be the key signature in the pathology of prion disease. Prion disease infection is strain-dependent, manifestation and symptoms in one species differ from another. Infectivity of the prion usually is more prone in similar species and less prone between inter-species perhaps the difference in the sequence of amino acids, replication environment, recognition elements, size of fragments, mutation, level of glycosylation, NAD⁺ depletion could account for this. There are currently no therapies that effectively treat the underlying causes of prion infection, although there are treatments that can alleviate some of its symptoms, and delay the stacking of PrP^{res}. Also, novel disease-modifying strategies/therapeutic approaches that are aimed at down-regulating expression and PrP^{sen} knocking out are promising. Chitosan serves as an efficient vehicle for crossing the blood-brain barrier. This review discusses the prion's nature, strain-specific modes of infection, and possible therapeutic approaches.

Keywords: Prion, neurodegeneration, infectivity, strains, therapy, chitosan

ŞÜKRÜ GÜMÜŞ'ÜN ZAP BOYLARI ADLI ROMANINDA HAKKARİ

HAKKARI IN THE NOVEL "ZAP BOYLARI" OF ŞÜKRÜ GÜMÜŞ

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Özet

Türkiye'nin güneydoğu köşesinde derin ve uzun Zap Vadisi'nin güney yamacına kurulu, dört bir yanı dağlarla çevrili Hakkâri ili, Anadolu, Mezopotamya ve İran üçgeninde yer alan coğrafi konumuyla birçok topluluğun ilgisini çekmiş ve birçok millete vatan olmuştur. Hakkâri ilinin tarihi Paleolitik Çağ'dan başlamaktadır. Ünlü Arap tarihçisi İbn-i Havkal, Hakkar aşiretinin adına dayanarak Van Gölü'nün güneyine düşen bölgeyi 'Hakkâri'ye'(Hakkarların beldesi) adıyla anmaktadır. Hakkâri 1536'da Kanuni Sultan Süleyman döneminden itibaren Osmanlı egemenliğine girmiş ve Hakkâri adıyla anılmıştır. Hakkâri Cumhuriyet kurulduğundan beri bir Cumhuriyet şehri olarak günümüze kadar gelmiştir. Hakkâri ili gerek geçmişiyle gerek kültürel öğeleriyle Cumhuriyet tarihine ve kültürüne birçok sözlü ve yazılı katkıda bulunmuştur.

Hakkâri, edebiyat alanında da birçok şair ve yazarın eserlerinde yer almıştır. Ferid Edgü, Hakkâri'ye gelmiş ve bu coğrafyanın kültüründen o kadar etkilenmiştir ki Hakkâri'yi başlı başına konu alan "Hakkâri'de Bir Mevsim" adlı romanı kaleme almıştır. Daha sonra bu roman sinemaya da uyarlanmıştır. Ferid Edgü dışında pek çok yazar ve şair de eserlerinde Hakkâri'nin çeşitli kültürel öğelerine yer vermişlerdir.

Çorum'un Göcenovacık Köyünde 1948 yılında doğan Şükrü Gümüş, İlkokulu kendi köyünde bitirdikten sonra Çorum ilk öğretmen okuluna parasız yatılı olarak girer. 1968 yılında öğretmen okulunu bitirdikten sonra gönüllü olarak Hakkari'ye atanır. Hakkari'nin Gelitan Köyünde öğretmenliğe başlar. Burada öğretmenlik yaptığı süreçte yörenin ve yöre halkının içinde bulunduğu yoksulluk, çaresizlik ve eğitimsizliğe şahit olur. Yörenin insanını her yönüyle anlatma ihtiyacıyla "Zap Boylari" adlı eserini kaleme alır. Bu çalışmamızda Şükrü Gümüş'ün "Zap Boylari" adlı eserinden yola çıkarak Hakkari'ye dair unsurlar ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakkâri, Şükrü Gümüş, Ferid Edgü, gelenek.

Abstract

Located on the southern slope of the deep and long Zap Valley in the southeastern corner of Turkey, surrounded by mountains on all sides, Hakkari province has attracted the interest of many communities and has been a homeland for numerous nations due to its geographical location in the triangle of Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Iran. The history of Hakkari province dates back to the Paleolithic Age. The famous Arab historian Ibn Hawqal refers to the region that falls to the south of Lake Van based on the name of the Hakkar tribe, calling it "Hakkâri" (the town of Hakkar) It entered the Ottoman sovereignty from the period of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in 1536 and has been known as Hakkari ever since. Hakkari has remained as a Republic city since the establishment of the Republic and until the present day. With its history and cultural elements, Hakkari province has made numerous oral and written contributions to the history and culture of the Republic. Hakkari has also

been featured in the works of many poets and writers in the field of literature. Ferid Edgü, who visited Hakkari, was so influenced by the culture of this geography that he wrote a novel called "A Season in Hakkâri" solely focusing on Hakkari. Later, this novel was also adapted into a film. In addition to Ferid Edgü, many other writers and poets have also included various cultural elements of Hakkari in their works. Şükrü Gümüş, born in 1948 in Göcenovacık Village in Çorum, completed his primary education in his village and then entered Çorum's first teacher training school as a boarder without paying fees. After graduating from the teacher training school in 1968, he voluntarily requested to be assigned to Hakkari. He started teaching in Gelitan Village of Hakkari. During his time as a teacher there, he witnessed the poverty, helplessness, and lack of education among the local people. Feeling the need to depict the people of the region in every aspect, he wrote a work titled "Zap Boyları". In this study, we will discuss the elements related to Hakkari by drawing on Şükrü Gümüş's work "Zap Boyları".

Keywords: Hakkâri, Şükrü Gümüş, Ferid Edgü, Tradition

İKİ MUSİKİŞİNAS ŞAİR MEHMET AKİF ERSOY VE YAHYA KEMAL BEYATLI

TWO MUSICIANS POETS MEHMET AKIF ERSOY AND YAHYA KEMAL BEYATLI

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Özet

Mehmet Akif Ersoy (1873-1936) dendiğinde insanın aklına ilk anda “İstiklâl Marşı” ve “Safahat” gelse de, o yaşamış olduğu devirden günümüze kadar güncelliğini hep korumuştur. Akif, her ne kadar “İstiklâl Şairi” olarak bilinse de, aslında şairliğinin ötesinde bir şahsiyettir. O yalnızca kendi dönemini etkilemekle kalmayıp kendisinden sonraki dönemi de etkilemiştir. Yahya Kemal Beyatlı (1884-1958) dendiğinde de akla hemen “*Kendi Gök Kubbemiz*” gelmektedir. Her iki şairin şairlikleri, devlet adamı oluşları, musikişinas olmaları, çok yönlülükleri, şiirlerinin bestelenmiş olması, her ikisinin de yurt dışında yaşamış olmaları ortak yönleri açısından dikkat çekicidir. Bu bakımdan her ikisi de bir ortak paydaya sahiptirler. Nice şairler yaşarken eskimelerine rağmen, onlar güncelliklerini korumuşlar ve toplum tarafından kendilerine bir değer atfedilmiştir. Bir hakikat şairi olan Mehmet Akif, eserleri hayatıyla ve şahsiyetiyle bütünleşmiş zarif bir şahsiyettir. Manevî değerleri kendisinde toplaması ve topluma örnek oluşuyla yaşadığı çevreyi kendisine benzetmeye çalışan Akif bu konuda öncü olmuştur. Eserlerinde kıymetli değerleri işleyip onları bizzat içselleştirerek hakikate sadık kalmış ve yaşadıklarını samimiyetiyle bilinçli bir şekilde yine eserleri vasıtasıyla topluma sunmuştur. Eserlerini bir bütünlük içerisinde işleyen Akif dünya medeniyetini yakından tanımaktadır. Yahya Kemal de şiirleriyle ve şiirlerinin bestelenmesiyle, bilhassa “Aziz İstanbul” ile hep hatırdadır. Diğer yandan musikiye gönülden bağlı olan Mehmet Akif sanata, edebiyata, resme aşına iken, teorik musiki bilgisine sahip olan Yahya Kemal de Fransızca ’ya, edebiyata, tarihe aşınadır. Hayatı musiki olan Mehmet Akif ise musikiyi bir bütün olarak görmüş, Türk musikisinin yanında Batı musikisiyle de yakından ilgilenmiştir. Bir sadelik abidesi olan Akif tam bir karakter insan özelliğine sahipken, Yahya Kemal gelenekle modernliği harmanlayan bir şahsiyettir. Mehmet Akif’in musikiye olan ilgisi tutkunun ötesindedir. Ömrünü musikiyle iç içe geçiren Akif, musiki yoluyla pek çok dostluklar kurmuş ve ney üflemeyi öğrenmek için çok gayret sarf etmiştir. Güzel sese de hayran olan Akif hayatının hiçbir döneminde musikiden ayrı kalamamıştır. Şarkıyı hem dinlemiş hem de dostlarıyla birlikte söylemiştir. Musiki bilgisine yeterli derecede sahip olan Yahya Kemal ise bu bilgisini daha ziyade şiirine yansıtmış ve şiirlerini musiki haline getirmiştir. Onun şiirindeki musiki, geçmişi, bugünü ve geleceği aynı anda sentezleyen bir estetik halindedir. Her iki şair de Türk musikisinin ustalarını çok yakından takip etmiş ve bu ustalar tarafından da her iki şairin pek çok şiiri bestelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Yahya Kemal Beyatlı, Musikişinas

Abstact

When Mehmet Akif Ersoy (1873-1936) is mentioned, even though “*National Anthem*” and “*Safahat*” come to mind at the first moment, he has always kept it up-to-datedness from the time he lived until today. Although Akif is known as the “Poet of Independence”, he is actually a personality beyond his poetry. He not only influenced his own period, but also influenced the next period. When Yahya Kemal Beyatlı (1884-1958) is mentioned, “*Our Own Sky Dome*” immediately comes to mind. The fact that their poems were composed, and that they both lived abroad are remarkable in terms of their common aspects. In this respect, both have a common denominator. Although many poets got old during their lifetime, they kept their cur entity and a value was attributed to them by the society. Mehmet Akif, a poet of truth, is an elegant person whose works are integrated with his life and personality. Akif, who tried to make he environment he lived in like himself by collecting spiritual

values in himself and being an example to the society, became a pioneer in this regard. By processing valuable values in his works and internalizing them himself, he remained faithful to the truth and presented his experiences to the society with his sincerity and consciously through his works. Akif, who processes his works in a unity, knows the world civilization closely. Yahya Kemal is also always remembered for his poems and the composition of his poems, especially with “Saint Istanbul”. On the other hand, Mehmet Akif, who is deeply devoted to music, is familiar with art, literature and painting, while Yahya Kemal, who has theoretical music knowledge, is familiar with French, literature and history. Mehmet Akif, whose life is music, saw music as a whole and was closely interested in Western music as well as Turkish music. While Akif, who is a monument of simplicity, has a full human character, Yahya Kemal is a personality that blends tradition with modernity. Mehmet Akif’s interest in music goes beyond passion. Akif, who spent his life intertwined with music, made many friendships through music and made great efforts to learn how to play the nay. Admiring the beautiful voice, Akif has never been away from music in any period of his life. He listened to the song and sang it with his friends. Yahya Kemal, who has sufficient knowledge of music, reflected this knowledge to his poetry and turned his poems into music. The music in his poetry is in an aestheticism that synthesizes the past, present and future at the same time. Both poets followed the masters of Turkish music very closely and many poems of both poets were composed by these masters.

Keywords: Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Yahya Kemal Beyatlı, Musician

“HAKKÂRİ’DE BİR MEVSİM” ROMANINDA “ARAYIŞ”IN İKİ KESKİN UCU: YAŞAM-ÖLÜM

TWO SHARP ENDS OF “THE SEARCH” IN A THE NOVEL TITLED A SEASON IN HAKKARİ:
LIFE-DEATH

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Özet

Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türk Edebiyatında, varoluşçu düşünceyi işleyen romancılardan akla gelen ilk isim olan Ferit Edgü; şiir, roman, kısa öykü, küçürek öykü, deneme, aforizma, tiyatro, sanat tarihi gibi pek çok türde eser vermiş bir yazarımızdır. Genç yaşlarından itibaren yazmaya başlayan yazarın üç romanı vardır. Bu romanlar arasında, Hakkâri’de Bir Mevsim, diğer ikisinden ayrılan vurucu özelliklere sahiptir. Kendisinin yaşam öyküsünden kurguladığı Hakkâri’de Bir Mevsim, düşle gerçeğin özgünce harmanlandığı bir roman olmanın yanı sıra dikkatleri Hakkâri’ye, mekâna da çeker. Hakkâri’de farklı insan, toplum, yaşam, dünya gerçekliğiyle yüzleşmiş Edgü, edebî kişiliğini olgunlaştırmaya başlamıştır. İlgili roman, yazarın olgunluk dönemi eseridir. Bağlamsal anlamıyla, eserdeki mekânlar arası geçişkenlikte somut ve soyut arayışlar süreklidir. Somut arayışlar üzerinde mekânın, coğrafyanın, kişilerin ve koşulların doğrudan etkileri vardır. Soyut arayışlardaysa, romanın başkişisinin kendini bulma yolculuğundaki anlam yerleştirmelerinin zorlamaları, ruhsal ve psikolojik gerilimlerde etkisini gösterir. Psikolojideki düşsellikle gerçek yaşamdaki somutluk, çözülme ve birleşme döngüsünde dinamiktir. Eserin baskın izleklerinden arayış; kendini bulma yolculuğunu zorunlaştırırken iki gerçekliğin belirginliğini baştan sona algılatır. Başkişi; kendini bulma arayışında, mekânın ve zamanın gerçekliğinde yaşarken insanın ve diğer canlıların eylemlerini gözlemler, diğer yandan da hastalıklar ve ölümlerle yüzleşir. Her bir gözlem ve yüzleşme, arayışın anlam çerçevesinde kendi yerine yerleşir. Ferit Edgü’nün, sinemaya da uyarlanan bu yapıtı, kendini bulma arayışında birbirine karışan ikiliklerin, “insan”daki biçimlenişlerini açıkça gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ferit Edgü, Arayış, Yaşam, Ölüm, Kendini Bulma

Abstract

Ferit Edgü, who is the first name that comes to mind among the novelists who treat existential thought in Turkish literature of the Republican Period; He is an author who has produced works in many genres such as poetry, novels, short stories, short stories, essays, aphorisms, theater and art history. The author, who started writing from a young age, has three novels. Among these novels, A Season in Hakkari has striking features that distinguish it from the other two. A Season in Hakkari, which he fictionalized from his own life story, is not only a novel in which dream and reality are blended in an original way, but also draws attention to Hakkari and the place. Faced with the reality of different people, society, life and the world in Hakkari, Edgü began to mature her literary personality. The related novel is the author's mature work. In a contextual sense, concrete and abstract pursuits are continuous in the transition between spaces in the work. Space, geography, people and conditions have direct effects on concrete pursuits. In abstract pursuits, the compulsions of the meaning installations of the protagonist of the novel in her journey to find herself show its effect on spiritual and psychological tensions. Imagination in psychology and concreteness in real life are dynamic in the cycle of dissolution and unification. One of the dominant themes of the novel, the search; While complicating the journey of self-discovery, it makes the clarity of two realities perceived from beginning to end. Lead Person; In his quest to find himself, he observes the actions of humans and other living things while living in the reality of space and time, while confronting illness and death. Each observation and

confrontation takes its place within the meaning frame of the search. This work of Ferit Edgü, which has also been adapted to the cinema, clearly shows the formation of the dualities in "human", which are mixed with each other in the search for self-discovery.

Keywords: Ferit Edgü, The Search, Life, Death, Finding Yourself

NOTES ABOUT THE VÂLİHÎ'S DÎVÂN AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF GERMANY

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Abstract

Since the 16th century, when the first examples of tezkires, which are the main biographical sources of Divan literature, were written, information about the life and art of poets who used the pseudonym Vâlihî was given and examples of poetry were included. However, there is no information about the existence of a divan belonging to the mentioned poets in these sources. In the paper we prepared, it is aimed to introduce the divan of a poet with the pseudonym Vâlihi. According to the note written by the author of the work on the first page of the Valihî's Dîvân, which is preserved in the German National Library, it belongs to Valihî from Belgrade. Some researchers have reported that the work in question belongs to Valihî from Skopje. In the paper, the findings regarding the form and content features of the divan, which has not yet been scientifically published, whose beginning and end parts are missing, and a different copy cannot be determined, are shared. In addition, by giving sample poems from the work, inferences were made about the poet's literary personality and his place in divan literature.

Keywords: Classical Turkish Poetry, Vâlihî, Divan

FOLKLORCU CAHİT ÖZTELLİ’NİN ZİLE FOLKLORU ARAŞTIRMALARI

FOLKLORIST CAHİT ÖZTELLİ’S ZİLE FOLKLORE RESEARCH

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Özet

Avrupa’da 19.yüzyılda bir disiplin olarak kurumsallaşmaya başlayan folklor çalışmaları, Türkiye’de Cumhuriyet’in kurulmasıyla birlikte gelişme gösterir. Millî kültürün kaynağı olarak değerlendirilen folklor üzerine pek çok araştırmacı, Türk folklorunun zenginliklerini işleyen ve çeşitli problemlerini tartışan makale ve kitaplar kaleme alırlar. Bu araştırmacılardan biri de Cahit Öztelli’dir. Türkiye’de folklor araştırmalarının gelişiminde ve folklorun geniş kesimler tarafından tanınmasında dikkate değer katkıları olan Öztelli, folklor sahası ile alakalı gerek neşrettiği kitapları gerekse muhtelif dergilerde kaleme aldığı yazıları ile oldukça önemli bir isimdir. Hayatı boyunca halk edebiyatı ve folklor konularına ilgi gösteren Öztelli, özellikle âşık edebiyatı, Türk halk şiiri, anonim halk edebiyatı gibi alanlardaki araştırmalarıyla temayüz eder. Öğretmen olmasına karşın folklor alanındaki çalışmalarını devam ettiren Öztelli, bu alanda eserler veren pek aydın, yazar ve entelektüel ile de yakın ilişki kurar. Aynı zamanda 1966 yılında kurulan Millî Folklor Enstitüsü’nün kurucu müdürlüğünü üstlenen Öztelli, folklor arşivinin kurulmasına ve Türk folklorunun bilimsel metotlarla incelenmesine yönelik faaliyetler yürütür. Yerel folklor bilgisinin kaydedilmesinde hizmetleri bulunan Öztelli, Tokat’ın Zile ilçesinde pek çok derleme çalışmasında bulunmuş, elde ettiği malzemeyi çeşitli yazılarında değerlendirmiştir. Öztelli bu yazılarında geleneksel inançlar ve uygulamalar, anonim edebiyat gibi Zile halk kültürüne ait pek unsuru konu edinir. Bu çalışmada önce folklorcu Cahit Öztelli’nin hayatı hakkında bilgi verilecek, daha sonra Zile folkloru üzerine yaptığı araştırmalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Folklor, Halk Edebiyatı, Cahit Öztelli, Zile Folkloru.

Abstract

Folklore studies, which began to be institutionalized as a discipline in Europe in the 19th century, developed in Turkey with the establishment of the Republic. Many researchers on folklore, which is considered as the source of national culture, have written articles and books on the richness of Turkish folklore and discussed its various problems. One of these researchers is Cahit Öztelli. Öztelli, who has made remarkable contributions to the development of folklore research in Turkey and to the recognition of folklore by large segments of the public, is a very important name in the field of folklore with both the books he has published and the articles he has written in various journals. Öztelli, who showed interest in folk literature and folklore throughout his life, was especially distinguished with his researches in areas such as minstrel literature, Turkish folk poetry, anonymous folk literature. Despite being a teacher, Öztelli continued his studies in the field of folklore and established close relations with many intellectuals, writers and intellectuals who worked in this field. Öztelli, who was also the founding director of the National Folklore Institute established in 1966, carried out activities for the establishment of a folklore archive and the study of Turkish folklore with scientific methods. Öztelli, who served in recording local folklore knowledge, conducted many

compilation studies in Zile district of Tokat and evaluated the material he obtained in various writings. In these writings, Öztelli deals with many elements of Zile folk culture such as traditional beliefs and practices, anonymous literature. In this study, firstly information about the life of folklorist Cahit Öztelli will be given, then his researches on Zile folklore will be analyzed.

Keywords: Folklore, Folk Literature, Cahit Öztelli, Zile Folklore.

MULTUCULTURAL AZERBAIJANI TEACHER IN HEYDAR ALİYEV'S PRISM

ÇOK KÜLTÜRLÜ (MULTİKÜLTÜREL) AZERBAYCAN ÖĞRETMENİ HEYDER ALİYEV
BAKIŞI KAPSAMINDA (Bakış acısı)

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Özet

Her zaman olduğu gibi, eğitimin temel görevlerinden biri, profesyonel personel yetiştirmek ve bu yönde önemli çalışmaların yüksek kalitede gerçekleştirilmesidir. Bu anlamda, kültürel, ahlaki, çok kültürlü gereksinimleri karşılayan ve eğitimde yenilikçi gelişim için bir dizi bilgi ve beceri sunabilen yüksek nitelikli öğretmenler büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Makalenin temel amacı, ülkemiz eğitim kurumlarındaki çok kültürlü öğretmen imajını, öğrencilere öğretme becerisini belirlemek ve çok kültürlü bir ortamda etkin bir şekilde çalışabilen ve iletişim kurabilen geleceğin öğretmenlerini hazırlamaktır. Bunun için çok kültürlü bir öğretmenin şu niteliklere sahip olması gerekir: Her kültüre uygun davranabilme becerisi; farklı etnik gruplardan oluşan bir takımda karşılıklı yaratıcı etkinlikler düzenleyebilme ve öğrencilerin kültürle ilgili bilgi ve becerilerini zenginleştirme becerisi; etnik kökenleri nedeniyle öğrencilerin algı ve davranışlarının psikolojik özelliklerini bilme ve dikkate alma becerisi; eğitim sürecinin çok kültürlü yönelimini sağlama, takımdaki kültürlerarası çatışmaları tahmin etme, önleme ve çözme vb.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çok kültürlülük, çok kültürlü öğretmen, çok kültürlü metodoloji, hoşgörü, kültürlerarası iletişim

Abstract

As always, one of the main tasks of education is the training of professional personnel and the high-quality performance of important work in this direction. In this sense, highly qualified teachers who meet cultural, moral, multicultural requirements and are able to present a set of knowledge and skills for innovative development in education are of great importance.

The main goal of the article is to determine the image of a multicultural teacher in the educational institutions of our country, the ability to teach students, and to prepare future teachers who can effectively work and communicate in a multicultural environment. For this, a multicultural teacher should have the following qualities: the ability to behave according to each culture; the ability to organize mutual, creative activities in a team from different ethnic groups and to enrich students' knowledge and skills related to culture; the ability to know and take into account the psychological characteristics of students' perception and behavior due to their ethnicity; the ability to ensure multicultural orientation of the educational process, to predict, prevent and resolve intercultural conflicts in the team, and so on.

Keywords: multiculturalism, multicultural teacher, multicultural methodology, tolerance, intercultural communication

POSTMODERNISM IN CONTEMPORARY AZERBAIJANI PROSE: (BASED ON KAMAL ABDULLA'S NOVEL "VALLEY OF WIZARDS")

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Abstract

Postmodernism, which emerged from the second half of the 20th century, represented a new style of architecture at the initial stage. In its subsequent stages of development, postmodernism broadened its purview to encompass a wider range of cultural phenomena. Presently, postmodernism is observed and debated across nearly all domains of contemporary global art, including literature, theater, music, film, architecture, fashion, and more. The intricacy and indeterminacy of its meaning, coupled with its adaptable structure that allows for varying interpretations, present the primary challenges in providing an exact definition. As a result, scholars and researchers have yet to arrive at a consensus regarding the precise connotations of postmodernism.

Postmodernism, which appeared in Azerbaijani literature at the end of the 20th century, was not received unambiguously in the local literary environment. Postmodernism, which is mainly faced with a critical approach, began to receive its real value after the study and analysis of the first works written in this style. Kemal Abdulla's novels, namely "Half-Manuscript" and "Valley of Wizards" sparked interest in the underlying elements of postmodernism in Azerbaijani literature and literary studies. Consequently, Kamal Abdulla's artistic contributions hold a significant position in the realm of Azerbaijani postmodern prose.

First published in 2006, the novel "Valley of Wizards" has gained recognition with its translations into numerous languages worldwide. This novel holds a prominent position within modern Azerbaijani postmodern prose due to its distinctive storyline and original themes. In the novel, the traditional sequencing of literary examples is disregarded, and both artistic space and time carry philosophical implications. Consequently, the narrative of events in "Valley of Wizards" deviates from a linear progression, with disparate time periods replacing one another. The novel juxtaposes events from the tangible world with events from the realm of imagination, creating parallel narratives. The author vividly portrays these events with such naturalness that it becomes challenging to discern the boundaries between reality and hyperreality within the work.

Key words: postmodernism, contemporary prose, reality, hyperreality

EXPLORING UNCERTAINTY AND SUSCEPTIBILITY OF RESERVOIR STORAGE USING RULE-BASED DECISION TREE APPROACH

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Abstract

Studying water storage inconsistent and susceptible areas using image-driven hydrological components based on water presence frequency (WPF) and the Rule-based decision tree (RBDT) approach are the new approaches that could be adopted in inflow-outflow monitoring infrastructure scarce conditions. The study identified reservoir storage inconsistent and susceptible areas using these approaches in the Massanjore dam over the Mayurakshi River of Eastern India. The study reported that (1) seasonal fluctuation of water cover area (19 km² seasonal water cover area) and water depth in parity with rainfall is very high, (2) water storage inconsistent area increased from 1st to 3rd phase (7% to 18%) mainly in the reservoir fringe area, (3) 16 and 10 km² water storage area in pre and post-monsoon seasons mainly from low WPF and shallow water area were found out storage in last 30 (since 1990) years, (4) in phase 1 to 3, during post-monsoon season area under eco-hydrological stress was increased from 17 to 71% (5) relative depth of water was substantially declined over wider area (6) area under very high and high susceptibility was increased from 20% to 48% in between phase 1 to 3 mainly at the reservoir inflow parts indicating the growing uncertainty in water supply, ecological habitat, and related ecosystem goods and services. The finding is an early caution to avoid economic and ecological risk due to hydrological failure caused chiefly by anthropogenic factors.

Keywords: Dam and reservoir, Inconsistent water storage, Susceptible storage area, Multi-date satellite images, Frequency approach, and Rule-based decision tree approach

ENTERTAINING & EDUCATING CHILDREN WITH EARTH SAVING PUPPETS

Aby Prescila Hadily

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Abstract

Malaysia produces a large amount of fabric waste each year and this waste is largely made of clothes and stuffed toys. Malaysia dumped 195,300 tonnes of fabric waste into landfills every year. Malaysians were invested in reducing plastic waste but overlooked the issue of fabric waste which includes clothing, shoes, household textiles, plush toys, backpacks and more. (The Sun, 2020). This project was intended to help reduce this issue by repurposing old clothes and soft toys into puppets that could be used to entertain and educate children especially the unfortunate ones. The project collected such preloved items from the community and converted them into puppets that became the primary teaching aid for educational outreach programme for the children in the community. The theme are folktale as well as contemporary and personal issues such as mental wellbeing.

Keywords: puppets, repurposing, old clothes, soft toys

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OPERATIONAL STAFF

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Abstract

Purpose: Human Resource Development concept was first introduced by Leonard Nadler in 1969 in a conference in US. “He defined HRD as those learning experience which are organized, for a specific time, and designed to bring about the possibility of behavioural change”. The purpose of this study was to analyse the problem of human resource development in HRTC and to know the perception of the employees regarding human resource developmental activities.

Methodology: The primary data was collected through questionnaire. The secondary data was obtained from different libraries, books, journals and magazines and various government publications. Shimla and Mandi division of HRTC were selected as study area. Samples were included only from the staff which is engaged in the operational activities. Ministerial staff has been excluded from the study.

Results: The results of the study will be helpful to government and policymakers to pay special attention to these vulnerable groups.

Conclusion: Road transport is the only means of transportation in Himachal Pradesh. The Himachal Government Transport Act of 1950 provides that a State Road Transport Corporation shall provide efficient, adequate, economical and coordinated transportation services. It is very important to develop the new and modern skills among the employees for better services. To develop the human resource is not meant only the better service, but it also improves the productivity of the organisation and also increases the efficiency of the employees.

Keywords: Human Resource Development, Skills, Ability, HRTC, Operational Staff.

A JOURNEY OF SELF-TRANSFORMATION: BREAKING THE CHAINS OF BAD HABIT

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Abstract

Bad habit can delay our personal growth and well-being, affecting various aspects of our lives however, by following a straight forward approach we can successfully break the unwanted patterns of behavior. This survey was carried out to find that how many people were affected with their bad habits and how bad habit can influence their daily life. We used questionnaire based survey from the students of under graduated programs. The survey was conducted online. Many of the students were participated and gave the answers of each every question. With the help of the survey we knew that about 80% students have bad habits that they wanted to break and they also worked on it. There were 10% of the students that are by their own affected by their bad habits. There was less number of students that were successful to achieve their goals and break the chain of bad habits. Breaking a bad habit is within your reach by following a simple and systematic approach. By identifying the habit, understanding triggers, settings and replacing the bad habit, creating a supportive environment, implementing small steps, building consistency and slaying resilience, you can successfully overcome unwanted behavior and lead a healthier and happy life. Break the step into small and manageable pieces so that you are successful to achieve your goals make a routine that make less opportunities for bad habits. Stay resilient become it is difficult to stay resilient and get courage for your task.

Key Words: Bad Habit, simple approach, systematic, recognizing, triggers, clear goals, replacing, supportive environment, small steps, consistency, resilience.

TEACHING PERFORMANCE ASSOCIATED TO V3SK MODEL OF A 21ST CENTURY TEACHING PROFESSIONAL

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Abstract:

This study determined and evaluated the teaching performance associated to V3SK model of a 21st century teaching professional. Specifically, this study: Determined the teaching performance of the Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University-South La Union Campus, College of Education faculty; Determined the relationship among the variables along with personal profile, teaching performance, and V1- Learner-centered values, V2- Teacher identity, V3- Service to the profession and community, Skills and Knowledge (V3SK model); and Determined if there is a significant correlation on the teaching performance as associated to V3SK model of a 21st century teaching professional. The respondents of this study was composed by the faculty members of the College of Education of Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University-South La Union Campus (DMMMSU-SLUC), Agoo, La Union, Philippines Using SPSS, Correlation Analysis was used at $\alpha = 0.05$ determine and evaluate the correlation on the teaching performance as associated to V3SK model of a 21st century teaching professional. The study revealed a significant correlation of Educational Attainment to Teacher Identity (V2), Educational Attainment to Service to the Profession and Community (V3), Educational Attainment to Knowledge, Length in Service to Teacher Identity (V2), Employment Status to Teacher Identity (V2), Monthly Gross Income to Teacher Identity (V2), Monthly Gross Income to Skills.

Key Words: Teaching Performance; Teaching Professional; V3SK Model

A NEW ERA OF TEACHER EDUCATION: 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

In the 21st century, education has been evolving to meet the changing needs of society and prepare students for the demands of the modern world. As a result, there has been a growing emphasis on developing what are commonly referred to as “21st century skills.” These skills go beyond traditional academic knowledge and focus on preparing students to be adaptable, critical thinkers, problem solvers, and effective communicators. These 21st century skills demand for student-centered learning to improve overall performance of the learners. Now-a-days, students prefer flexible and self-paced learning. So, there is a need to adopt those teaching-learning strategies which can satisfy the learning preferences of the students. Therefore, this paper aimed to study 21st century skills with special reference to learning skills and its relevance in pre-service teacher education, and how these skills can be developed through social media platforms.

Keywords: 21st century skills, social media, communication, collaboration, creativity, critical thinking, learning skills, pre-service teachers

SUSTAINABILITY DUE TO THE EFFECT OF FLOOD IN AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND DURING JAN 2023 AND ITS REPERCUSSION IN THE PRESENTISM OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY OF AUCKLAND

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Abstract

Presentism is an attitude where practice can only make the people and community strong. The study aimed at bringing the situation of flood in Jan 2023 in Auckland New Zealand to show how people practiced presentism is uncertain. conditions through mother nature.

The study focused first on the real-life scenario of the flood situation in Jan 2023 where it articulated the devastation caused by the flood to the life of human beings and the properties and other assets of the public.

It also emphasizes the help given by the local community to the public and how the public has sustained themselves for a couple of days without power and other necessary infrastructure.

The next part focused on how the emergency services were responding to the calls from several people and how they were trying to answer and keep the public calm for all the messages and calls for flood-related issues. It also focuses on the ambulatory services, Police services for their swift action.

The last part focused on mindset and practiced presentism resulting in becoming calmer and more composed by the people of Auckland.

Keywords: Flood, Water logging, Traffic Jam, Emergency

CHALLENGES OF GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA TODAY

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Abstract

In this paper we analyze the transformations that have occurred in Latin America in the 21st century, which starts from a reality with political, social and economic inequalities. Similarly, in this region democratic regimes have been maintained and consolidated, but the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the different Constitutions are far from being effective, and political institutions continue to be subject to cycles of instability. In addition, the fact that most of the governments of the countries of the region have turned to the left has generated new debates between those who prioritize the role of the market and those who bet on the State when it comes to fighting poverty. We intend to expose what would be the challenges to be solved in the immediate future, and what role the State plays in relation to the economy and society. As first findings we obtained that Latin America faces three great social, economic and political challenges. Likewise, the governments of the countries that make up this region have to reduce poverty, increase their competitiveness and consolidate their integration. In conclusion, in the international arena, new debates have appeared on what is the role of Latin America in a globalized world that is organized through trade blocs and in which new powers such as India, South Africa or China are emerging. On the continent there are many such as the situation in Cuba and Venezuela. It is necessary to strengthen alliances to promote democracy among all, the reduction of inequalities and respect for human rights.

Keywords: Democracy, society, economy, politics, inequality.

TARIMSAL ÜRETİMİN EMİSYONA ETKİSİ İHRACAT PAZARLAMASI İÇİN BİR TEHDİT Mİ? TÜRKİYE’NİN ÜLKELER ARASI KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

IS THE IMPACT OF EMISSIONS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION A THREAT TO EXPORT MARKETING? CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TÜRKİYE

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Öz

Son birkaç yüzyılda fosil yakıtların yaygın kullanımı ve ormansızlaşma uygulamaları sera gazı (GHG) yoğunluğunun yükselmesini tetikleyerek küresel bağlamda sıcaklıkların artmasını ve önemli iklim değişimlerini ortaya çıkardı. Gıda üretiminin, küresel sera gazı emisyonlarına önemli bir katkı sağladığı tespit edilmiştir. FAO 2019 yılında küresel antropojenik emisyonlardan % 31'inin tarımsal gıda sistemlerinden geldiğini belirtmektedir. Burada çiftlikteki emisyonlar tarımsal gıda sistemleri emisyonlarının en büyük bileşeni iken bunu üretim öncesi ve sonrası süreçlerde oluşan emisyonlar ve arazi kullanımı değişikliğindeki emisyonlar izlemektedir.

TÜİK'e göre Türkiye'deki emisyonlarda en büyük pay enerji kaynaklıdır. Bunu sırasıyla tarım, endüstriyel işlemler ve ürün kullanımı ile atık sektörünün emisyonları takip etmektedir. Burada tarım sektörü emisyonları artmaya devam etmektedir. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerin sıcaklık değişkenliği ve artan aşırı hava olaylarından en büyük etkiye maruz kalacağı ve bu durumda tarımsal değişikliklere uyum sağlamada sınırlı kaynaklara sahip olacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Paris anlaşması ve sonrasında Taraflar Konferansı (COP) bir taraftan devletlerin emisyonla mücadelede verdikleri taahhütleri gündeme getirirken diğer taraftan tüketici tarafında farkındalığın yükseltilmesi çabaları devam etmektedir.

Türkiye bölgesinde önemli bir tarımsal üretime sahip iken aynı zamanda ihracatçı konumunda olan bir ülkedir. Önemli bir ticaret ortağı olan AB'nin aldığı/alacağı tedbirler ile Türkiye ihracatının bundan olumsuz etkilenmesi olasıdır. Sınırdaki karbon vergisi uygulaması için mevzuat tarafını oluştururken yüksek emisyonla sahip ülkelerin ürünlerine yönelik hedef pazarlardaki tüketici farkındalığı da Türkiye ihracat pazarlamasında diğer olumsuzluk olarak ortaya çıkabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı tarımsal gıda emisyonlarının 1990-2020 yılları arasındaki gelişimlerini incelemektir. Bu kapsamda Türkiye emisyonları ihracat pazarlarındaki rakip ülkelerin emisyonları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Araştırmada ikincil veriler kullanılmıştır. FAO verileri kullanılarak tarımsal gıda emisyonları analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre Türkiye emisyonlarının diğer ülkelerin tersine artmaya devam ettiği tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma dünyada önemli bir gündem olan emisyonla mücadeledeki durumu incelemekte, paydaşların farkındalığının yükseltilmesinde katkı sunmaktadır. Alınacak önlemlerle birlikte yapılacak iyileştirmeler emisyon azaltımını sağlayacağı gibi tarımsal üretimde verimlilik artışına da destek verecektir. Emisyonlardaki artışlar devam ettikçe ilerde üreticilerin hem maliyet hem de imaj bakımından ihracat pazarlarında zorlanacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişimi, Sera Gazı Emisyonu, Tarımsal Gıda, İhracat Pazarlaması

Abstract

In the last few centuries, the widespread use of fossil fuels and deforestation practices have triggered an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations, resulting in increased temperatures and significant climate changes in a global context. It has been determined that food production makes a significant contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions. FAO states that 31% of global anthropogenic emissions in 2019 came from agri-food systems. Here, farm gate emissions are the largest component of agri-food systems emissions, followed by emissions from pre- and post-production processes and emissions from land use change.

According to TUIK, the largest share of emissions in Türkiye originates from energy. This is followed by agriculture, industrial processes and product use, and the waste sector, respectively. Here, agri-food sector emissions continue to increase. It is estimated that developing countries in particular will be most affected by temperature variability and increased extreme weather events, in which case they will have limited resources to adapt to agricultural changes. While the Paris Agreement and the Conference of the Parties (COP) brought forward the commitments made by the countries in the fight against emissions, the other hand, efforts to raise awareness on the consumer side continue.

While Türkiye has an important agricultural production in its region, it is also an exporter country. Türkiye's exports may be adversely affected by the measures taken/to be taken by the EU, which is an important trade partner. While the implementation of a carbon tax at the border constitutes the legislative side of the business, consumer awareness in target markets for the products of countries with high emissions may also emerge as another negativity in Türkiye's export marketing. The study aims to examine the evolution of agri-food emissions between 1990 and 2020. In this context, Türkiye's emissions were compared with those of competing countries in export markets. Secondary data were used in the research. Agri-food emissions were analyzed based on FAO data. According to the findings, it has been determined that Türkiye's emissions continue to increase contrary to other countries. The study examines the situation in the mitigate emissions, which is an important agenda in the world and contributes to raising the awareness of the stakeholders. Improvements to be made together with the precautions to be taken will not only reduce emissions but also support the increase in productivity in agricultural production. As the increases in emissions continue, it is predicted that producers would have difficulties in export markets in terms of both cost and image.

Keywords: Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Emission, Agri-Food, Export Marketing

KİŞİLERARASI İLEŞİMDE GASLIGHTING: BİR MANİPÜLATÖR NASIL ANLAŞILIR?

GASLIGHTING IN INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: HOW TO UNDERSTAND A MANIPULATOR?

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Özet

Kişilerarası iletişim ilişkileri, insanlar arasında gerçekleşen iletişimin temelini oluşturur. Bu iletişim sürecinde paylaşılan bilgi ve duygular, insanların birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Ancak, bazı durumlarda kişilerarası iletişim, duygusal manipülasyon sürecine dönüşebilir. Duygusal manipülasyon, insanların duygusal tepkilerini kontrol altına alarak, istedikleri sonucu elde etme amacı taşır. Manipülatif davranışlar, insanların kendilerine olan güvenlerini kaybetmelerine, saldırganlaşmalarına ve diğer insanlarla olan ilişkilerinde zorluklar yaşamalarına, insanların kendilerini başkalarına karşı savunmasız hissetmelerine yol açabilir. Bu nedenle, kişilerarası iletişimde duygusal manipülasyonu fark etmek ve kaçınmak oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada kişilerarası iletişimde duygusal manipülasyon uygulayan bireylerin temel davranış biçimlerinin ortaya konulması ve bu tür durumların neden olabileceği sorunlar araştırılmıştır. Duygusal manipülasyondan kaçınmak, insanların aralarındaki ilişkileri geliştirmelerine ve en önemlisi kendilerini savunmasız hissetmemelerine yardımcı olacaktır. Gaslighting, bir kişinin başka bir kişi üzerindeki denetimini artırmak için zihinsel manipülasyon yapmasıdır. Gaslighting, söz konusu kişinin algısını değiştirmek, gerçekleri yanlış yansıtmak, inançlarını, özgüvenini zayıflatmak yoluyla gerçekleştirilir. Sonuçlarımız manipülatörlerin, gaslighting yoluyla hedef kişinin kendine olan güvenini zayıflattığı, suçluluk hissini arttırdığı ve psikolojik sorunlar yaşamasına neden olduğunu göstermiştir. Manipülatör kişilerin duygusal manipülasyon aracı olarak kullandıkları yöntemler ise, hedef kişinin dikkatinin dağıtılması, duygu sömürüsü, kişiyi çevresinden izole etme, suçlu hissettirme, şüphe uyandırma, aşağılama, konuşulan konuyu değiştirme, yüksek sesle konuşma, bağırma, hakaret, zaman zaman övme ve ardından yerme gibi davranışlardır. Ayrıca manipülatörlerin en sık kullandığı cümleler: Aşırı duygusalsın, böyle olacağımı ben biliyordum, destek almahısın sen hastasın, ben bunu söylemedim, her şeyi benden bekleme, yalnız başına bir şeyi beceremezsin, bu konuyu ne kadar abarttın vb. Cümlelerdir. Araştırmamızın sağlıklı kişilerarası iletişim ve maruz kalınan manipülasyon nedeniyle problem yaşayan tüm bireylere ve ilgili literatüre katkı sunacağı kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilerarası İletişim, Manipülasyon, Gaslighting.

Abstract

Interpersonal communication relationships form the basis of communication between people. The information and emotions shared in this communication process have an important effect on people's relationships with each other. However, in some cases, interpersonal communication can turn into a process of emotional manipulation. Emotional manipulation aims to achieve the desired result by controlling people's emotional reactions. Manipulative behaviors can cause people to lose their self-confidence, become aggressive, have difficulties in relationships with other people, and make people feel vulnerable to others. Therefore, it is very important to recognize and avoid emotional manipulation in interpersonal communication. In this study, the basic behavior patterns of individuals who apply emotional manipulation in interpersonal communication and the problems that such situations may cause were investigated. Avoiding emotional manipulation will help people improve

relationships and, most importantly, not feel vulnerable. Gaslighting is mental manipulation by a person to increase their control over another person. Gaslighting is carried out by changing the perception of the person in question, misrepresenting the facts, weakening their beliefs and self-confidence. Our results showed that manipulators weaken the self-confidence of the target person, increase the feeling of guilt and cause psychological problems through gaslighting. The methods used by manipulators as a means of emotional manipulation are distraction of the target person, emotional exploitation, isolating the person from the environment, making the person feel guilty, arousing suspicion, humiliation, changing the spoken subject, speaking loudly, shouting, insulting, praising and then vilifying from time to time. are behaviors. In addition, the most frequently used phrases by manipulators: You are overly emotional, I knew this would happen, you should get support, you are sick, I did not say this, do not expect everything from me, you cannot do anything alone, how much did you exaggerate this issue, etc. They are sentences. We believe that our research will contribute to all individuals who have problems due to unhealthy interpersonal communication and manipulation and to the relevant literature.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication, Manipulation, Gaslighting.

MODIFIES IN MONEY SUPPLY RECENTLY IN TURKEY AND EVALUATION OF THIS PHENOMENON AS THE SCOPE OF PUBLIC DEFICIT

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Abstract

The study aims to examine the structural changes in terms of public deficits in Turkey, specifically focusing on the critical impact mechanisms related to changes in the money supply during the recent period. These changes in the money supply have had significant effects on both private and public consumption and have revealed important structural aspects, particularly concerning fixed capital formation. Additionally, these structural changes have been closely linked to the inflation process, showing a meaningful relationship within the scope of evaluations of the consumer price index in the relevant period. Moreover, the study also emphasizes that differences in trade account balances and net exports have a direct impact on market balances, especially concerning sectoral market outputs and price balances. As a result, recent changes in the money supply in Turkey have emerged as a common phenomenon that directly affects market demand balances and leads to discussions about sectoral balances, production volume, and consumption. Within this context, the recent changes in money supply are seen as an inflation phenomenon concerning public deficits and, particularly, price indices. These changes have broader implications in terms of macroeconomic values, creating a meaningful balance between sectoral demand and development with various impact mechanisms during the process of structural changes. In summary, the study highlights the importance of understanding the relationship between public deficits and changes in the money supply in Turkey, especially in the context of macroeconomic balances and structural changes. The study explores how recent money supply changes have influenced market demand, sectoral balances, production volume, and consumption patterns. Additionally, it sheds light on the inflationary implications of these changes and their impact on various macroeconomic values in Turkey.

Key Words: Inflation, Macroeconomics Variables, Money Supply, Public Deficits, Sectorial Balances.

JEL Codes: H11, H63, H68.

İŞ PLANI UYGULAMASININ ANA YÖNLERİ

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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Özet

Araştırmanın amacı, iş planının oluşumundaki önemli yönleri belirlemek, modern işletme yönetiminde kullanılan mekanizmaları ve teknolojiyi netleştirmektir. Ayrıca iş hayatındaki pozisyonların analizi, yetki dağılımı ve iş planının gelişim stratejileri ile bağlantısı açıklanmaktadır. Araştırma çalışmasında iş planının karşılaştırmalı analiz, gruplama, genelleme ve analiz yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. İş planının oluşturulması, işletmenin iç ve dış çevre faktörlerinin yıkıcı tezahürlerinin nötralize edilmesi, esas olarak ekonomik faaliyetin ve iş faaliyetinin artması için elverişli koşullar yaratmakta, bu da iş planının artması üzerinde olumlu bir etkiye sahiptir ve aynı zamanda, girişimcilik ve ticari faaliyetin etkili bir şekilde kurulmasına ilişkin beklentileri de yükseltir. Modern ekonomik koşullarda gerekli kararları almak için en uygun seçenek, İş planlarının geniş bir şekilde uygulanmasıdır. Piyasa ekonomisi koşullarında, gerekli düzeyde hazırlanmış bir iş planı olmadan yüksek başarılar elde etmek mümkün değildir. İş planının, girişimcilik faaliyetinin planlanması ve yürütülmesi alanında başlangıç noktası ve temeli olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. İş planının etkinliğini artırmak, iş altyapılarını oluşturmak hem üreticiler hem de tüketiciler için elverişli bir iş ortamının yaratılmasıdır. Modern ekonomik koşullarda gerekli kararları almak için en uygun seçenek, İş planlarının geniş bir şekilde uygulanmasıdır. Piyasa ekonomisi koşullarında, gerekli düzeyde hazırlanmış bir iş planı olmadan yüksek başarılar elde etmek imkansızdır. Koşullara uygun olarak sistematik olarak güncellenen bir İş Planının olmaması, amaçlanan fikrin uygulanmasında zayıf bir yönetime, mevcut fonlar üzerinde düşük düzeyde bir kontrole ve rekabetçi bir ortamda uzun vadeli istikrar sağlamanın imkansızlığına işaret eder. Gelişmiş bir pazar ekonomisine sahip tüm gelişmiş ülkelerde, İş planı uzun zamandır hak ettiği yeri almıştır. Bugün hem finansal kaynakların elde edilmesi hem de kişisel iş fikirlerinin oluşturulması ve mevcut işlerin değerlendirilmesi açısından önemli olan İş Planlarının hazırlanması konusunda cumhuriyetimiz tecrübe kazanmaktadır. İş planı yıldan yıla Azerbaycan girişimciliğinin stratejik planlama aracı, yatırımcılarla iş müzakerelerinin yürütülmesi için önemli bir belge haline geldi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş planı, iş faaliyeti, iş ortamı, iş planı formülasyonu, yatırım ortamı.

Abstract

The purpose of the research is to determine the important directions of the formation of the business plan, to clarify the mechanisms and technology used in modern business management. In addition, it explains the analysis of positions and the distribution of powers in business and the connection of the business plan with its development strategies. The comparative analysis, grouping, generalization and analysis methods of the business plan were used in the research work. The formation of the business plan, the neutralization of the destructive manifestations of the internal and external environmental factors of the business essentially creates favorable conditions for the increase of economic activity and business activity, which has a positive effect on the increase of the business plan and at the same time raises the prospects of the effective establishment of entrepreneurship and business activity. The most convenient option for making necessary decisions in modern economic conditions is the wide application of Business plans. In the conditions of the market economy, it is impossible to achieve

high achievements without a business plan prepared at the required level. We can say that the Business plan is the starting point and the basis in the field of planning and execution of entrepreneurial activity. Increasing the efficiency of the business plan, forming business infrastructures is the creation of a favorable business environment for both producers and consumers. The most convenient option for making necessary decisions in modern economic conditions is the wide application of Business plans. In the conditions of a market economy, it is impossible to achieve high achievements without a business plan prepared at the required level. The absence of a systematically updated Business Plan in accordance with the conditions indicates weak management in the implementation of the intended idea, a low level of control over existing funds, and the impossibility of achieving long-term stability in a competitive environment. In all advanced countries with a developed market economy, the Business plan has long taken its rightful place. Today, our republic is gathering experience in the field of preparing Business Plans, which are important both in the direction of obtaining financial resources, forming personal business ideas, and evaluating existing businesses. Year after year, the business plan has become a strategic planning tool of Azerbaijani entrepreneurship, an important document for conducting business negotiations with investors.

Key words: Business plan, business activity, business environment, business plan formulation, investment environment.

AMERİKA BİRLƏSMİŞ ŞTATLARINDA TƏHSİLİN İDARƏ OLUNMASI XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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Özet

Elmi məqalədə ilkin olaraq islahatçılıq fəaliyyəti kimi ötən əsrin 90-cı illərindən başlayan təhsil quruculuğu işlərində müasirlik, dünyanın inkişaf tendensiyasına inteqrasiya olunmaq, yeni düşüncə, təfəkkür tərzinə malik kreativ insan formalaşdırmağa nail olmaq başlıca məqsəd olaraq qarşıya qoyulmuşdur. Daha sonra isə hazırkı dövrdə dünyanın bir çox ölkələrində gənc nəslin təhsili və tərbiyəsinin önəmliyi irəli sürülərək, ABŞ, Qərbi Avropa, Yaponiya, Rusiya və digər nüfuzlu ölkələrin təhsil idarəçiliyi təcrübəsinə qazandırılan qazanclar və töhfələrin bütün dünya ölkələrinə təsiri açıqlanmışdır. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti cənab İlham Əliyevin müvafiq sərəncamları "Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası"nın (23 oktyabr 2013-cü il) və bu Strategiyanın həyata keçirilməsi ilə bağlı Fəaliyyət Planının təsdiqi (19 yanvar 2015-ci il) gözönünə gətirilərək təhsilimizin inkişafında hər iki sərəncam mühüm addımlar olaraq dəyərləndirilmişdir. ABŞ-da təhsilin dünya təhsil sistemi ilə müqayisəsi göstərilərək, Çikaqo Universiteti və onun yaranma tarixi, universitetin fəaliyyəti və idarə heyəti haqqında geniş məlumat verilmişdir. Eyni zamanda burada Massaçusets Texnologiya İnstitutu ABŞ təhsilində önəmli yeri olan tədris müəssisəsi olduğu sübuta yetirilmişdir. ABŞ-da məktəblilərin müvəffəqiyyətini yaxşılaşdırmaq üçün proqramların həyata keçirilməsi üçün ayrılmış federal qrant sistemi, ABŞ-da təhsil standartlarını birləşdirmək üçün işlər, maliyyələşdirilməsi prosesləri gözönünə gətirilmişdir. Burada Dövlət və özəl məktəblərlə yanaşı ABŞ-da son vaxtlar dini və xeyriyyəçi təşkilatlar tərəfindən idarə olunan və maliyyələşdirilən kilsə məktəbləri haqqında da məlumat rast gəlinir.

ABŞ universitetlərini digər ölkə universitetlərindən fərqləndirən fərqli xüsusiyyətlər burada öz əksini tapmışdır.

Bundan əlavə, ölkədə bir sıra elmi-tədqiqat institutlarının fəaliyyət dairəsi, bu müəssisələrin məqsədi göstərilmişdir.

2001-2004-cü illərdə Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi ilə ABŞın Beynəlxalq Təhsil Proqramları (ACCELS, FLEX, İREX və s.) arasında qurulmuş əməkdaşlıqlar haqqında da burada geniş məlumat verilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: proqram, elm, təhsil, beynəlxalq, universitet, standart

Abstract

In the scientific article, as a reformist activity, the main goal of the educational construction work, which began in the 90s of the last century, was to achieve modernity, to be integrated into the development trend of the world, to achieve the formation of a creative person with a new way of thinking. Later, the importance of the education and training of the young generation in many countries of the world at the present time was put forward, and the influence of the gains and contributions to the education management experience of the USA, Western Europe, Japan, Russia and other influential countries on all the countries of the world was explained. Taking into account the relevant decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, the "State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan" (October 23, 2013) and the approval of the Action Plan related to the implementation of this Strategy (January 19, 2015), in the development of our education both the order was evaluated as important steps. A comparison of

education in the USA with the world education system was shown, extensive information was provided about the University of Chicago and its history, the activities of the university and the board of directors. At the same time, it was proved that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is an educational institution with an important place in the education of the United States. . The federal grant system dedicated to the implementation of programs to improve the success of schoolchildren in the United States, the work to unify educational standards in the United States, and the financing processes were brought into view. In addition to public and private schools, information can be found here about church schools in the United States that have recently been run and funded by religious and philanthropic organizations.

Different characteristics that distinguish US universities from other countries' universities are reflected here.

In addition, the scope of activity of a number of scientific-research institutes in the country and the purpose of these institutions have been indicated.

In 2001-2004, the cooperation between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the International Education Programs of the United States (ACCELS, FLEX, IREX, etc.) is provided here.

Keywords: program, science, education, international, university, standard

GÜNEŞ ENERJİLİ ISITMA SİSTEMİNDEN TERMOELEKTRİK JENERATÖR İLE ELEKTRİK ÜRETİMİ

ELECTRICITY GENERATION WITH THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR FROM SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM

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Özet

Günümüzde artan enerji tüketimiyle birlikte, tükenen fosil yakıtlar insanoğlunu alternatif enerji kaynaklarına yönelmektedir. Güneş enerjisi akla ilk gelen alternatif enerji kaynaklarından biridir. Güneş enerjisinden faydalanarak sıcak su üretimi günümüzde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu sistemdeki sıcak su kullanıma sunulmadan önce Peltierler aracılığıyla termoelektrik jeneratör sisteme entegre edilerek elektrik enerjisi üretimi sağlanabilir. Bu elektrik enerjisi Peltierler aracılığıyla üretilecektir. Peltierlerin çalışma prensipleri; bir yüzeyi sıcak bir yüzeyi soğuk yüzey olması durumunda yapısında bulunan P ve N tipi yarı iletkenlerin birbirine bakır plakalarla seri bağlanması sonucunda gerilim üretmesine dayanır. Peltierlerin sıcak ve soğuk yüzeyleri seramik yapıdan oluşmaktadır, seramik yapı ısı enerjisini iletir fakat elektrik enerjisi bakımından yalıtkan özellik göstermektedir. Elektrik enerjisini iletmemesi, sistemde üretilen elektrik enerjisinin bakır plakalar aracılığıyla kontrollü olarak sistem dışına aktarılmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu sistemde sıcak ve soğuk yüzeyler arasındaki sıcaklık farkı arttıkça üretilen gerilim değeri de Peltier kapasitesi ve yapısına bağlı olarak artmaktadır. Sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ile çalışan Ansys programı kullanılarak uygun malzeme ve mesh atamasından sonra sınır şartları belirlenerek bir adet Peltier ile çalışan termoelektrik jeneratör için yapılan analizler sonucunda; 50 derecelik sıcaklık farkında 1,1178 mV, 90 derecelik sıcaklık farkında 1,7415 mV ve 110 derecelik sıcaklık farkında 1,9764 mV değerleri bulunmuştur. Sistem ise şu şekilde olacaktır; fabrika çatısında kurulan güneş enerjisi aracılığıyla sıcak su elde edilecek. Bu sıcak su borular aracılığıyla çatının altına monte edilmiş Peltierlerin sıcak yüzeyinin üzerinden geçirilecek sonrasında kullanıma sunulacaktır. Bu sistem sayesinde güneş enerjisi ile üretilen sıcak su kullanım için iletilirken, elektrik enerjisi üretimi de sağlanmış olacaktır. Güneş enerjisi ile Sakarya şartlarında yaklaşık 65-80°C sıcaklarında sıcak su elde edilecektir. Peltierlerin soğuk yüzeyinin ise yaklaşık 30°C olacağı düşünüldüğünde Peltierlerin sıcak ve soğuk yüzey arası sıcaklık farkı 35-50°C aralığında olacaktır. Bu sıcaklık farklarında üretilen maksimum elektrik gerilim değerleri ise sırasıyla 0,8708 mV ve 1,1178 mV olacaktır. Bu gerilim değerleri bir adet Peltier için hesaplanmıştır, birden fazla Peltierin birbirine seri olarak bağlanması sonucu gerilim değeri artacaktır, güneş enerjisinin sıcak su kapasitesi, uygun ortam şartları ve ihtiyaç duyulan elektrik enerjisine göre kullanılan Peltier sayısı optimum sayıda belirlenebilir. Bu gerilim değerleri bir inverter aracılığıyla 220V'a çıkarılması durumunda ise elektrikli aletler çalıştırılabilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Termoelektrik jeneratör, Peltier, Güneş enerjisi, İnverter

Abstract

Today, with increasing energy consumption, depleting fossil fuels lead mankind to alternative energy sources. Solar energy is one of the first alternative energy sources that come to mind. Hot water production by utilizing solar energy is widely used today. Before the hot water in this system is put into use, electric energy can be generated by integrating a thermoelectric generator into the system through pelletizers. This electrical energy will be generated through Peltiers. The working principles of the Peltiers are based on the fact that the P and N type semiconductors in its structure produce voltage as a result of series connection of copper plates to each other in case of a hot surface and a cold surface. The hot and cold surfaces of the Peltiers consist of a ceramic structure, the ceramic structure conducts heat energy but is insulating in terms of electrical energy. The fact that it does not conduct electrical energy allows the electrical energy generated in the system to be transferred out of the system in a controlled manner through copper plates. In this system, as the temperature difference between the hot and cold surfaces increases, the voltage value generated increases depending on the Peltier capacity and structure. As a result of the analysis made for one Peltier-powered thermoelectric generator by determining the boundary conditions after the appropriate material and mesh assignment using the Ansys program working with the finite element method; 1.1178 mV at a temperature difference of 50 degrees, 1.7415 mV at a temperature difference of 90 degrees and 1.9764 mV at a temperature difference of 110 degrees. The system will be as follows; hot water will be obtained through solar energy installed on the factory roof. This hot water will be passed through the pipes over the hot surface of the Peltiers mounted under the roof and then it will be put into use. Thanks to this system, hot water produced with solar energy will be transmitted for use, while electrical energy generation will also be provided. With solar energy, hot water will be obtained at temperatures of approximately 65-80°C under Sakarya conditions. Considering that the cold surface of the Peltiers will be approximately 30°C, the temperature difference between the hot and cold surface of the Peltiers will be in the range of 35-50°C. The maximum electrical voltage values produced at these temperature differences will be 0.8708 mV and 1.1178 mV, respectively. These voltage values are calculated for one Peltier, the voltage value will increase as a result of connecting more than one Peltier in series with each other, the optimum number of Peltiers used can be determined according to the solar hot water capacity, suitable ambient conditions and the required electrical energy. If these voltage values are increased to 220V through an inverter, electrical appliances can be operated.

Keywords: Thermoelectric generator, Peltier, Solar energy, Inverter

TEKSTİL FABRİKASINDA RAM ATIK BACA GAZI ISISINDAN TERMoeLEKTRİK JENERATÖRLE ELEKTRİK ÜRETİMİ

ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM WASTE CHIMNEY EXHAUST HEAT WITH THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR IN A TEXTILE FACTORY

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Özet

Ram makinası, tekstil fabrikasında kumaşı kurutmaya ve çeşitli apre işlemlerini yapmaya yaramaktadır. Sakarya da bir tekstil fabrikasında bulunan ram makinaları incelenmesi sonucu ortama ve atmosfere bacadan atık ısı yaydığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu fabrikada ram baca uzunluğu 12 metredir. İncelemesi yapılan fabrikanın elektrik giderleri incelendiğinde özellikle son 2 yılda ciddi artış göstermiştir. Bu artış da göz önüne alındığında alternatif enerji kaynaklarına yönelmek kaçınılmaz hale gelmektedir. Hali hazırda var olan atık ısının tekrardan enerji olarak kullanılabilmesi için termoelektrik jeneratör sistemiyle elektrik enerjisi üretimi amaçlanmıştır. Termoelektrik jeneratör sistemi temel olarak yapısında bulunan Peltierlerden oluşmaktadır. Peltierler 4cmx4cm kare kesitlidirler. Bünyesinde P tipi ve N tipi yarı iletken malzemeleri, birbirine çapraz olarak bakır iletkenlerle seri bağlı şekilde bulundurur. Bu yarı iletken malzemelerin en temel özelliği bir yüzey sıcak bir yüzey soğuk olduğunda yani yüzeyler arası sıcaklık farkı oluştuğunda üzerlerinden gerilim geçirmeleridir (bunun tam tersi de mevcuttur yani sisteme gerilim verildiğinde Peltierin bir yüzeyi ısınır diğer yüzeyi ise soğur). Peltierin üst ve alt yüzeyi ise ısıyı iletip elektriği iletmemesi için seramik yapıdan oluşmaktadır. İncelemesi yapılan ram makinaları bir gün içerisinde; 230C° sıcaklıkta yaklaşık 14-15 saat günün kalan zamanında ise 150C° sıcaklıkta çalışmaktadırlar. Bu sıcaklık verileri dikkate alınıp, Peltierlerin uygun çalışma sıcaklıkları ve ortama kaybolacak ısı düşünüldüğünde; sonlu elemanlar metodu ilkesine dayanarak çalışan Ansys ile uygun malzeme seçimi, mesh ataması ve ortam sınır şartları verilerek analiz yapıldığında 150 derece sıcaklık farkı için bir adet Peltier kullanılması durumunda 2,6244 mV, 70 derece sıcaklık farkı için bir adet Peltier kullanılması durumunda ise 1,4256 mV maksimum gerilim değerleri bulunmuştur. Üretilen bu değerler sıcaklık farkına bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösterecektir. Birden fazla Peltierin birbirine seri olarak bağlanması sonucu oluşan maksimum gerilim değeri de artacaktır. Oluşan gerilim değeri inverter aracılığıyla 220V'a dönüştürülerek elektrikli aletlere iletilebilecektir. Ayrıca ihtiyaç olması durumunda akü ve akü şarj cihazının sistemi eklenmesiyle sürekli hazır olarak enerji elde edilebilir. Fabrikanın haftada 6 gün çalışıp 1 gün kapalı olduğu düşünüldüğünde, depo edilen bu enerji kullanılarak tasarruf edilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Termoelektrik jeneratör, Atık ısı, Baca gazı, Ram makinesi, Peltier, İnverter

Abstract

The ram machine is used to dry the fabric and perform various finishing processes in the textile factory. As a result of the examination of the stenter machines in a textile factory in Sakarya, it was determined that it emits waste heat from the chimney to the environment and atmosphere. The stenter chimney length in this factory is 12 meters. When the electricity costs of the factory examined are analyzed, it has increased significantly especially in the last 2 years. Considering this increase, it becomes inevitable to turn to alternative energy sources. In order to reuse the existing waste heat as energy, it is aimed to generate electrical energy with the thermoelectric generator system. The thermoelectric generator system basically consists of Peltiers in its structure. Peltiers are 4cmx4cm square cross-section. It contains P-type and N-type semiconductor materials in series with copper conductors diagonally connected to each other. The most basic feature of these semiconductor materials is that when one surface is hot and the other is cold, that is, when there is a temperature difference between the surfaces, they pass voltage through them (vice versa, that is, when voltage is applied to the system, one surface of the Peltier heats up and the other surface cools down). The upper and lower surfaces of the Peltier are made of ceramic structure to conduct heat and not conduct electricity. The stenter machines examined work at 230C° for about 14-15 hours in a day and at 150C° for the rest of the day. When these temperature data are taken into consideration and the appropriate operating temperatures of the Peltiers and the heat to be lost to the environment are considered; When analyzed with Ansys, which works based on the principle of finite element method, by giving appropriate material selection, mesh assignment and ambient boundary conditions, maximum voltage values of 2.6244 mV were found in case of using one Peltier for 150 degree temperature difference and 1.4256 mV in case of using one Peltier for 70 degree temperature difference. These values will vary depending on the temperature difference. The maximum voltage value generated by connecting more than one Peltier in series with each other will also increase. The resulting voltage value can be converted to 220V through the inverter and transmitted to electrical appliances. In addition, when needed, energy can be utilized continuously by adding batteries and a battery charger to the system. Considering that the factory works 6 days a week and is closed 1 day a week, this stored energy can be saved by using it when necessary.

Key Words: Thermoelectric generator, Waste heat, Chimney exhaust, Stenter, Peltier, Inverter

**MAKİNE ÖĞRENME METOTLARIYLA CO₂ GAZI KULLANILAN PARALEL BAĞLI
KARŞIT AKIŞLI RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEKS TÜP PERFORMANSININ
KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**

COMPARISON of PARALLEL CONNECTED COUNTER-FLOW RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX
TUBE PERFORMANCE USING CO₂ GAS with MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, iki tane Karşıt Akışlı Ranque-Hilsch Vorteks Tüp (KRHVT) birbirlerine paralel bağlanarak deney seti kurulmuştur. Deney setinde basınçlı akışkan olarak CO₂ kullanılmıştır. Aynı zamanda alüminyum ve pirinç malzemelerden yapılmış iki, üç, dört, beş ve altı nozullar kullanılarak deneyler yapılmıştır. Deneylerde akışkan basıncı önce 150 kPa sabitlenerek datalar alınmıştır. Daha sonra her 50 kPa aralıklarında 700 kPa değerine kadar tüm malzemelerden üretilen nozullar için paralel bağlı karşıt akışlı Ranque-Hilsch Vorteks Tüp (PKRHVT) için ayrı ayrı datalar alınmıştır. Çalışmada PKRHVT'nden çıkan soğuk akış sıcaklığı ile sıcak akış sıcaklığı arasındaki fark hesaplanarak sıcaklık farkı (Δt) hesaplanmıştır. Hesaplanan sıcaklık farkı değeri makine öğrenimi metotlarından; Lineer Regresyon (LR), Destek Vektör Makineleri (DVM) ve Regresyon Ağaçları (RA) kullanılarak karşılaştırılmıştır. K-Fold Çapraz doğrulama yöntemi kullanılarak makine öğrenimi metotlarının analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizlerde doğruluk değerlerinin ölçüsü olan determinasyon katsayısı "R²" değeri üzerinden malzemelerin karşılaştırılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda hem alüminyum hemde pirinç malzeme ile yapılan hesaplamalarda makine öğrenme metotlarından en iyi determinasyon katsayısı değeri 0,99 ile Destek Vektör Makinelerinde bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paralel Bağlı Karşıt Akışlı RHVT, Makine Öğrenme, K-Fold Çapraz Doğrulama

Abstract

In this study, two Counter-flow Ranque-Hilsch Vortex Tubes were used. (KRHVT) were connected in parallel, and the experimental set was established. CO₂ was used as the pressurized fluid in the experiment set. At the same time, experiments were carried out using two, three, four, five and six nozzles made of aluminium and brass materials. The fluid pressure was first fixed at 150 kPa and the data were taken in the experiments. Then, for nozzles produced from all materials up to 700 kPa at every 50 kPa interval, separate data were obtained for the parallel-connected counter-flow Ranque Hilsch Vortex Tube (PKRHVT). The study calculated the temperature difference (Δt) by calculating the difference between the cold flow temperature coming out of the PKRHVT and the hot flow temperature. Estimated temperature difference value from machine learning methods; Compared using Linear Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Regression Trees (RT). Machine

learning methods were analyzed using the K-Fold Cross-validation method. The materials were compared in the analysis over the coefficient of determination “R²” value, which measures the accuracy values. As a result of the analysis found, the best coefficient of determination value from machine learning methods in calculations made with aluminium and brass materials in Support Vector Machines at 0.99.

Keywords: Parallel Connected Counter-flow RHVT, Machine Learning, K-Fold Cross Validation

AKIŞKAN OLARAK OKSİJEN KULLANILAN KARŞIT AKIŞLI RANQUE-HİLSCH VORTEKS TÜPÜNDE DESTEK VEKTÖR MAKİNELERİ, GAUSS SÜREÇ REGRESYONU VE LİNEER REGRESYON YÖNTEMİYLE PERFORMANS ANALİZİ

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS by SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES, GAUSS PROCESS REGRESSION and LINEAR REGRESSION IN A COUNTERFLOW RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX TUBE USING OXYGEN as FLUID

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Özet

Ranque-Hilsch Vorteks Tüp (RHVT) farklı basınçlı akışkanlar ile kullanılan, ısıtma ve soğutma işlemini aynı anda yapabilen kontrol vanası dışında hareketli parçası bulunmayan basit bir borudan meydana gelmektedir. RHVT’de genellikle basınçlı akışkan olarak hava kullanılmakta fakat bu çalışmada oksijen gazı kullanılarak deneysel veriler alınmıştır. Çalışmada, kullanılan karşıt akışlı Ranque-Hilsch Vorteks Tüpün (KRHVT) iç çapı 7 mm, gövde uzunluğu 100 mm’dir. KRHVT’de iki, üç, dört, beş ve altı farklı geometrik yapıya sahip polyamid ve pirinç malzemelerden yapılan nozzullar kullanılmıştır. Deneyler yapılırken sıcak akışkan çıkışındaki kontrol vanası tamamen açık konuma getirilerek, oksijen gazının giriş basıncı ilk olarak 150 kPa ayarlanarak datalar alınmıştır. Daha sonra 50 kPa aralıklarla 700 kPa basınç değerine kadar KRHVT’de çıkan sıcak akış sıcaklığı (T_{sic}), çıkan soğuk akışın sıcaklığı (T_{sog}) arasındaki fark (ΔT) değerleri alınarak kaydedilmiştir. KRHVT’nün performansının optimizasyonu deneysel veri setinden alınan değerler makine öğrenimi yöntemlerinden Lineer Regresyon (LR), Destek Vektör Makineleri (DVM) ve Gauss Süreç Regresyonu (GSR) yöntemleri ile ayrı ayrı analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen analizler ile sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karşıt Akışlı RHVT, Makine Öğrenme, Soğutma

Abstract

Ranque-Hilsch Vortex Tube (RHVT) consists of a simple pipe with no moving parts other than the control valve, which is used with different pressure fluids and can perform heating and cooling simultaneously. Air is generally used as a pressurized fluid in RHVT. Still, in this study, experimental data were obtained using oxygen gas. The counter-flow Ranque-Hilsch Vortex Tube (KRHVT) used in the study has an inner diameter of 7 mm and a body length of 100 mm. Nozzles made of polyamide and brass materials with two, three, four, five and six different geometric structures were used in KRHVT. While conducting the experiments, the control valve at the hot fluid outlet was brought to the fully open position. The inlet pressure of the oxygen gas was first adjusted to 150 kPa, and the data were taken. Then, the difference (ΔT) values between the temperature of the outgoing hot flow (T_h) and the temperature of the cold flow (T_c) leaving the KRHVT were recorded at 50 kPa intervals up to

the pressure value of 700 kPa. The values taken from the experimental data set for the optimization of the performance of KRHVT were analyzed separately with the machine learning methods Linear Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (DVM) and Gaussian Process Regression (GSR). The results were compared with the analyzes obtained.

Keywords: Counterflow RHVT, Machine Learning, Cooling

COĞRAFİK ŞARTLARIN ISITMA DERECE SAAT DEĞERLERİNE ETKİSİNİN AKDENİZ BÖLGESİNDEKİ 8 İL VE 101 İLÇE İÇİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS ON HEATING
DEGREE HOUR VALUES FOR 8 PROVINCES AND 101 DISTRICTS IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

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Özet

Bu çalışmada literatürde buluna Akdeniz Bölgesindeki 8 ilin (Adana,Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş) Isıtma derece Saat (IDS) değerleri dikkate alınarak Coğrafik şartları IDS değerlerine etkisi araştırılarak bölgenin denklemi bulunmuştur. Adana'nın 15 ilçesi, Antalya'nın 20 ilçesi, Burdur'un 11 ilçesi, Hatay'ın 12 ilçesi, Ispartanın 13 ilçesi, Kahramanmaraş'ın 10 ilçesi, Mersin'in 13 ilçesi olmak üzere Akdeniz bölgesinin toplam ilçe sayısı 88'dir Bu ilçelerin IDS değerleri il merkezi için hesaplanan değerler baz alınmaktadır. Bu durum ısıtma yüklerinin bazı ilçelerde küçük, bazı ilçeler içinde büyük seçilmesine neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca IDS değerleri binalarda optimum yalıtım kalınlığı hesaplamalarında kullanılmaktadır. İlçe bazlı IDS değerlerinin olmaması optimum yalıtım kalınlığının ya küçük seçilmesine yada büyük seçilmesine neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Akdeniz bölgesi için bulunan denklem Matlab yazılımıyla analiz edilerek bölgenin 88 ilçenin IDS değerleri Regrasyon katsayısı hassasiyeti doğruluğuyla ortaya konulmuştur. Bu bölgenin regrasyon katsayısı 0,9083'tür

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akdeniz bölgesi, il, ilçe, coğrafik şartlar, güneş radyasyonu, ısıtma derece saat, enlem, rakım, boylam, enerji ihtiyacı, ısıtma

Abstract

In this study, the heating degree hour (HDH) values of 8 provinces (Adana, Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş) in the Mediterranean Region were taken into consideration in the literature and the equation of the region was found by investigating the effect of geographical conditions on HDH values. The total number of districts in the Mediterranean region is 88, including 15 districts of Adana, 20 districts of Antalya, 11 districts of Burdur, 12 districts of Hatay, 13 districts of Isparta, 10 districts of Kahramanmaraş, 13 districts of Mersin. This causes the heating loads to be small in some districts and large in some districts. In addition, HDH values are also used in optimum insulation thickness calculations in buildings. The lack of district-based HDH values causes the

optimum insulation thickness to be either small or large. In this study, the equation found for the Mediterranean region was analyzed with Matlab software and the equation and regression coefficient were found for 88 districts of the region. The regression coefficient of this region is 0.9083.

Keywords: Mediterranean region, province, district, geographical conditions, solar radiation, heating degree hour, latitude, altitude, longitude, energy demand, heating

EGE BÖLGESİNDE BULUNAN 8 İLE BAĞLI 116 İLÇENİN ISITMA DERECE SAAT DEĞERLERİNİN HESAPLANMASI

CALCULATION OF HEATING DEGREE HOUR VALUES OF 116 DISTRICTS OF 8 PROVINCES IN THE AEGEAN REGION

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Özet

Kapalı hacimlerin ısıtma amaçlı enerji tahminleri derece zaman yöntemleriyle yapılmaktadır. Bu yöntemde güvenilir sonuçlara ulaşmak için en 10 yıl geriye dönük saatlik bazda dış hava sıcaklık verilerine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. 81 il merkezinin ısıtma derece saat değerleri literatürde bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada coğrafik şartların Ege bölgesindeki 8 il(Afyon, Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla ,Uşak) için farklı İç Ortam Referans Sıcaklığına (İORS) göre Isıtma Derece Saat (IDS) değerlerine etkisi araştırılmıştır.Ege bölgesindeki 116 ilçenin IDS değerleri bulunmamaktadır. Bölgedeki 8 ilin coğrafik şartların (enlem, rakım, boylam, rüzgar hızı, güneş radyasyonu)akım, enlem ve boylam etkisi araştırılarak bölge için denklem oluşturulmuştur. Bu denklemin Regrasyon katsayısı 0,9611 bulunmuştur. Bu denklem referans alınarak Ege bölgesindeki tüm ilçelerin IDS değerleri hiçbir veri ve hesaplama işlemi yapmadan ayrıntılı olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Bölgede bulunan Afyon iline bağlı 18 ilçenin, Aydın'a bağlı 17 ilçenin, Denizliye bağlı 19 ilçenin, İzmir'e bağlı 30 ilçenin, Kütahya'ya bağlı 14 ilçenin, Uşak'a bağlı 6 ilçenin, Muğla'ya bağlı 12 ilçenin IDS değerleri ilk defa bu çalışmayla literatüre kazandırılmış olacaktır. Literatüre kazandırılan bu ilçelerin IDS değerleri hata oranı 0,0389'dur

Anahtar Kelimeler: Isıtma derece saat, enlem, rakım, boylam, enerji ihtiyacı, ısıtma

Abstract

Heating energy estimations of closed spaces are made by degree time method. In order to achieve reliable results in this method, outdoor air temperature data on an hourly basis going back for 10 years is needed. Heating degree hour values of 81 provincial centers are available in the literature. In this study, the effect of geographical conditions on Heating Degree Hour (HDH) values according to different Indoor Reference Temperature (IRT) for 8 provinces (Afyon, Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Uşak) in the Aegean region is investigated. 116 districts in the Aegean region do not have HDH values. The effect of geographical conditions (latitude, altitude, longitude, wind speed, solar radiation) of 8 provinces in the region was investigated and an equation was created for the

region. The regression coefficient of this equation was found to be 0.9611. By taking this equation as a reference, HDH values of all the districts in the Aegean region are presented in detail without any data and calculation process. The HDH values of 18 districts of Afyon, 17 districts of Aydın, 19 districts of Denizli, 30 districts of İzmir, 14 districts of Kütahya, 6 districts of Uşak and 12 districts of Muğla in the region will be brought to the literature for the first time with this study. The error rate of the HDH values of these districts is 0.0389.

Keywords: heating degree hour, latitude, altitude, longitude, energy demand, heating

***ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPLANT DENTISTRY
APPLICATION***

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Abstract

The use of digital technologies (DT), such as computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM), benchtop scanners, digital intraoral scanners, and additive manufacturing (AM) technologies, has been successfully applied in dentistry. The main DT application is in the area of implant dentistry. The installation of dental implants can be compromised by several anatomical characteristics, such as low bone thickness, volume and density. Therefore, individualized dental implants seem to offer benefits for patients with alveolar bone resorption. Additive manufacturing (AM) has made it possible to manufacture custom implants with microscale resolution. Applications of additive manufacturing technologies in oral implant dentistry, including implant surgery, implant and restorative products such as surgical guides for implantation, custom titanium meshes for bone augmentation, and custom or non-custom dental implants. Stereolithography (SLA), digital light processing (DLP), and molten deposition modeling are often used to construct surgical guides and implant impressions. Direct metal laser sintering, selective laser melting, and electron beam melting can be applied to manufacture dental implants, customized titanium meshes, and metallic frameworks for dentures. However, it is sometimes necessary to combine additive manufacturing technology with milling and other cutting and finishing techniques to ensure the product is suitable for its final application. The main objective of this work is to analyze the AM technologies used in implantology and their applicability in clinical surgery and restorative prostheses with implants.

Keywords: Dentistry, dental implant, digital technologies, CAD/CAM, intraoral scanners, and additive manufacturing

HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF STELLED COWS

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Abstract

The development of pregnancy inevitably affects many characteristics of the body of cows, affecting the metabolism in the internal organs and the processes of oxidation and protection from it. It seemed important to establish the features of the parameters characterizing the metabolic and oxidative phenomena in the body of dairy cows before the second calving. To perform this study, 25 fully healthy re-calving cows were recruited, approximately 3 weeks before the expected calving, which were purebred black-and-white breed. Blood sampling was performed in all cows with subsequent determination of blood levels of total protein, haptoglobin, cholesterol, albumin, triglycerides, glucose levels, non-esterified fatty acids, malonicdialdehyde and the state of antioxidant protection of the blood in all animals. Re-pregnant cows had a strong optimum in blood levels of glucose, total protein and albumin, lipids and peroxidation products. In addition, these cows had low levels of non-esterified fatty acids in their blood. In the blood of re-calving cows, a small amount of erythrocytes and a slight increase in the content of lymphocytes were found. The concentrations of the main metabolites in the blood of recalving cows can be considered extremely important markers of the state of their metabolism. It is clear that recalving cows are already well prepared for the onset of calving and for subsequent lactation and have a greater strength of all metabolic processes.

Key words: cows, pregnancy, metabolites, oxidative processes, blood, blood counts, metabolism.

PLATELET FUNCTIONS IN TIED HEIFERS

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Abstract

Introduction. Animal husbandry is considered a significant source of food for many regions of the planet, which makes it possible to obtain milk and beef. A large volume of them can be obtained under conditions of practical application of knowledge on the physiology of cattle. In this regard, it is extremely important to clarify various aspects of hematological parameters in young animals and especially in heifers during rearing. Among these parameters, indicators of the hemostasis system are rightly considered to be very important. A prominent physiological role in it belongs to platelets. At the same time, the activity of platelets in heifers during their rearing in conditions of different housing options is estimated very poorly, which dictates the need to continue research in this direction.

Objective: to monitor the level of intravascular platelet activity in rearing heifers at the age of 15 months, which are tethered.

Materials and research methods. 22 heifers aged 15 months were observed in the work, growing in conditions of tethered keeping. Animals were examined once with an assessment of the main hematological parameters. In the observed heifers, platelets were routinely washed and resuspended, after which the amount of cholesterol, malondialdehyde, actin, myosin, acyl hydroperoxides, and adenosine diphosphate was monitored in platelets using the traditional method. Using a phase-contrast microscope, the state of intravascular platelet activity was determined. The results of the study were processed by Student's t-test.

Research results. A low amount of cholesterol was found in the platelet structures of heifers. There were few products of lipid peroxidation in their platelets. The amount of actin and myosin in inactive platelets was small. The severity of their generation under conditions of platelet aggregation was also low. In the platelet structures of growing heifers, there was an average amount of ADP with a small severity of its secretory release. In growing heifers, the parameters of intravascular platelet activity were low. This was confirmed by a large number of discoid-shaped platelets in their blood, and a small number of activated platelets in it.

Conclusion. In fifteen-month-old heifers during their rearing in tethered conditions, the biochemical and hemostatic parameters of platelets remained normal. This is based on the safety of their membranes, receptors and the optimum flow of processes in their cytoplasm, which ensures low hemostatic activity of platelets.

Key words: heifers, tethered content, rearing, hemostasis, platelets.

SOME BLOOD PARAMETERS IN SOWS

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Abstract

The general status of the sow's organism in the process of suction fully determines the success of lactation. Of particular importance for the implementation of lactation are its main hematological parameters. At the same time, their significance during suction in healthy pigs living in different climatic zones has been little studied. In sows, which are located in the conditions of the Central zone of Russia, the content of total protein and albumin in the blood during the entire suction remained normal and slightly rose to the upper limit of the optimum. In sows, during the suction period, the level of urea in the blood slightly decreased, which indicated a slight inhibition of processes in the course of protein metabolism. During suckling, the sows experienced a slight increase in plasma triglyceride levels and cholesterol levels, with a consistently normal glucose level in it. During the suction period, the observed animals retained the activity of the alkaline phosphatase enzyme without changes and there was a slight decrease in the enzymatic abilities of gamma-glutamyltransferase. At the same time, during the observation period, sows developed a weakening of the enzymatic capabilities of transaminases and creatine kinase in the blood. The values of hematological parameters revealed in this work can be considered as normative for sows during suckling, which are kept in the climatic conditions of the Central part of Russia and can be considered as normative.

Key words: pigs, sows, suction, blood, blood parameters, metabolites, physiology.

STATE OF PLATELET FUNCTIONS IN CALVES OF HIGH-MAILITY BREED

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Abstract

The functional parameters of platelets are very significant for the activity of the entire hemostasis and the implementation of metabolism in animals. It has serious economic importance in cattle, especially in the course of its growth. 43 healthy purebred calves of the Dutch breed were taken into the observation group. The analyzes were carried out in calves at the age of 11 days, 15 days, 20 days, 25 days and 30 days. In the course of the study, calves were found to have a tendency to decrease platelet aggregation with a tendency to increase the number of inactive platelets in their blood. At the same time, calves had a slight decrease in the number of active platelets and aggregates of any size freely moving through the blood. These phenomena in calves are associated with a weakening of the synthesis of active thromboxane in platelets and a decrease in the level of adenosine phosphates in platelet granules. During the phase of milk nutrition in platelets, a tendency to a decrease in the level of contractile proteins and a tendency to a decrease in the severity of their generation in conditions of developing platelet aggregation formed. At the same time, the examined calves of the Dutch breed during the phase of milk feeding had a metabolic and functional optimum of platelets, which creates suitable conditions for intensive growth and development of animals.

Key words: Dutch breed, calves, growth, hemostasis, platelets, aggregation.

PLATELET PARAMETERS IN CALVES

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Abstract

Introduction. A biologically extremely important link in the development of a calf is the phase of milk nutrition. At this time, his body adapts to the environment and there is an intensive growth of all organs.

Objective: to establish the functionality of platelets in calves of optimal somatic status during the phase of milk feeding.

Materials and methods. Milk-fed calves in the amount of 17 heads were taken into work, the condition of which was assessed on the 11th day, on the 15th day, on the 20th day, on the 25th day and the 30th day of their life. In these calves, the biochemical parameters of platelets and their hemostatic parameters were determined. Statistical processing of the results found in the study was performed.

Research results. In the course of constant monitoring of the physical status of animals, the norm of all physiological characteristics taken into account and general biochemical blood tests was noted. The content of acyl hydroperoxides in platelets of calves decreased as they grew older, which was the result of activation of antioxidant enzymes in them. The working capabilities of catalase and superoxide dismutase in calf platelets increased, reaching a maximum at the end of the study. During the observation, the level of ATP and ADP in platelet granules in the observed calves gradually increased with the intensification of their secretion from their composition. The amount of actin and myosin in the composition of intact and hemostasis platelets of animals during the entire observation slowly increased, reaching a maximum by the end of the study. The examined calves during the entire observation had a gradual acceleration of the process of platelet aggregation in response to various inducers of this process. At the same time, the animals showed an increase in platelet functions under *in vivo* conditions. So in calves, during the observation, a decrease in the number of discoid platelets and an increase in their activated forms took place. During the phase of milk feeding in the blood of calves, the content of circulating platelet aggregates of all sizes slowly increased with an increase in the degree of inclusion in the composition of platelet aggregates, reaching the highest level by the end of the observation.

Conclusion. In calves, platelet activity increases slightly during the lactation phase. These changes can be considered the result of the influence of environmental factors on the organism of animals during their adaptation to the conditions of existence.

Key words: platelets, aggregation, calves, milk feeding phase, physiology, blood.

WILDLIFE AND TUMORS

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Abstract

Health evaluation and disease diagnosis in wild animals can be quite hard sometimes, and cancer in wildlife still goes largely undetected. The prevalence of cancer in wildlife is considered low, but it could be under-evaluated. In the majority of the cases is not possible to access the corpse of the animals that die due to many factors, such as geographical obstacles and the lack of resources to perform a necropsy. Cancer has been recorded in almost every group of animals and there is great variability in the nature and incidence of tumours among the different species. Upon reviewing the available literature we found that certain neoplasias appear to be characteristic of certain species. Cancer aetiology in wildlife is multifactorial, with genetics and external factors like parasites, viruses, anthropogenic action and contaminants being the main factors that contribute to this disease. Contaminants are of great importance considering they can affect the human population. Hence the use and monitorization of some species as sentinel species for the development of cancer due to contaminants, like marine mammals. The research and investigation of cancer in wildlife is extremely limited. Normally, treatment is not the focus, except in cases where tumours are in association with anthropogenic activities and that also affect humans. The main effort is not treatment but to understand the tumour's biology, prevention, and intervention and introduce mandatory environmental abatement in anthropogenically induced tumours.

Keywords: neoplasia, wildlife, malign, tumour, bioindicators

INVESTIGATING THE PRACTICE OF DENTAL HYGIENE AMONG STUDENTS OF INTEGRATED TSANGAYA MODEL SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the practice of dental hygiene among students of integrated Tsangaya model schools in Kano state, Nigeria. A cross-sectional survey was conducted from 22nd March to 3rd April, 2023 among the resident students of integrated Tsangaya model school in Kano state. Questionnaire was administered through a well structured interview, to the participants. Using the simple random sampling technique, 273 participants were recruited for the study, comprising of 234(99.7%) males and 39(14.3%) females. The questionnaire comprises of two parts; part 1 consists of the demographic information of the participants and part 2 consists of the information about the dental hygiene of the participants. The results shows that 41% (n=111) clean their teeth once daily, 46% (n=126) clean their teeth twice daily, while 13% (n=36) clean their teeth more than twice daily. This study shows that there is significant high level of dental hygiene practice among students of integrated Tsangaya model schools in Kano state. It is recommended that dental health should be incorporated into school health program, in order to sustain and maintain the high level of practice of dental hygiene among students of integrated Tsangaya model schools and other similar institutions.

Keywords: dental hygiene, health, tsangaya model school

MODELING THE DAMAGE OF ORTHOPEDIC CEMENT IN TOTAL HIP PROSTHESIS

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Abstract

The objective of our research work is to model the damage in orthopedic cement used in total hip arthroplasty, where implants are fixed using a surgical cement composed primarily of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA). We employed the finite element method and the ABAQUS computational software to model the damage in the orthopedic cement for three different types of total hip prostheses: CMK3, BM3, and THOMSON. Two damage criteria, namely XFEM and GEARING, were used in our modeling under stumbling loading conditions. The XFEM method allows for the consideration of crack propagation through the interfaces between the cement and bone, while the GEARING criterion utilizes a USDFLD subroutine in ABAQUS to impose appropriate boundary conditions and model the damage parameters. The results of our study can contribute to the improvement of implant fixation techniques and the prevention of postoperative complications in orthopedic surgery.

Keywords: Total hip replacement, finite element method, Damage, cement, XFEM, GEARING.

ANALYZING ELECTRICAL POWER QUALITY USING SHORT TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM

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Abstract

Electrical power quality assessment is an important analysis that has been done routinely during the use of electrical equipment to recognize the disturbance in the electrical power quality and to do correction to maintain the electrical equipment lifetime. Things that are normally brought into attention when dealing with the electrical power quality are: frequency change, voltage swell and sag, and total harmonic distortion. To observe those anomalies, the Fourier transform is commonly used. However, this kind of time-to-frequency transformation is normally applied to certain time window or limited data. To be able to monitor the electrical power quality continuously, a time-frequency transformation based on the short Fourier transform is preferred. The basic principle of time-frequency transformation is to pick the signal in a short time window, calculate its spectrum, and then move to the nearest time window with the same number of samples and regenerate the spectrum. The result of this approach is a spectrogram showing the variation in the electrical power quality in time and frequency domain. By using this kind of transformation, the electrical power quality can be assessed continuously and with no difficulty. The clear benefit is the changes in the quality of the electrical power quality can be monitored at arbitrary time. In this study, the method was tested on electrical signal coming out from an inverter. Inverter is a tool that convert the DC signal into AC signal and is commonly used in renewable energy-based power supply such as solar panels.

Keywords: Electrical power quality, renewable energy, Fourier transform, inverter

**SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL AT POST GRADUATE PROGRAM BUILDING,
UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN INDONESIA, JAKARTA - INDONESIA**

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Abstract

Energy transition has been a popular issue in the world in the last several years, including Indonesia. The objective of the energy transition is to reduce the use of fossil energy such as oil, gas, and coal, and to increase the use of renewable energy to reduce the carbon emission. Government of Indonesia has established a national plan to make the renewable energy as the dominant energy supply in 2050 by setting a contribution of 31% from renewable energy. One of the renewable energies that is popular in Indonesia is the solar energy generated from the solar panels. There are various solar energy plants can be developed, starting from small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale solar energy plant. Small-scale solar energy plant can be installed at the roof of houses or small buildings. To help the government program to optimize the use of the renewable energy, and for the benefit of the Post Graduate Program at Universitas Kristen Indonesia in reducing the electricity bill, a feasibility study to install the solar panels at the roof of the Post Graduate Program – Universitas Kristen Indonesia as the alternative electricity source was carried out. Post Graduate Program – Universitas Kristen Indonesia is an old building built during the Dutch period and is still in its original shape that has a triangular prism pointing to different directions. The feasibility study includes the estimation of power, effective power due to the direction and dip of the roof, electricity load, and economic analysis.

Keywords: Sustainable development goals, renewable energy, solar energy

STUDY ON FOUR-POINT PROBE TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

We outline how to transform a standard electrostatics lab experiment into a four-point probe experiment. Students study how the measured resistance varies depending on where the electrodes are in relation to the sample's edge using the four-point probe technique. A straightforward model is created to represent the four-point probe approach using fundamental electromagnetic ideas such the superposition principle, the continuity equation, the relationship between electric field and electric potential, and Ohm's law. Advanced mathematics is avoided in the lab so that the experiment may be performed in trigonometry and algebra-based physics classes, even if the lab introduces the students to the concepts behind the Laplace equation and the ways of imaging. Additionally, the experiment offers the students useful hands-on experience while introducing them to a common measurement technique that is extensively used in industry.

Keywords: Study, probe technique, lab

EVALUATING SIDRA INTERSECTION-BASED TRAFFIC PHASE AND SIGNAL DESIGN FOR IMPROVING LOS OF ISOLATED INTERSECTION

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Abstract :

Traffic congestion and inefficient signal design at isolated intersections pose persistent challenges in urban transportation systems. To address these issues, this study focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of Signalized and unsignalized intersection design and research aid (SIDRA) Intersection-based traffic phase and signal design for an isolated intersection. The Muslim Town intersection has been selected as the study area, as it continues to experience traffic congestion despite the construction of an underpass. Therefore, this study aims to minimize traffic congestion by changing the phase and signal using SIDRA while considering the projected traffic volume after five years, assuming a 3.5% annual traffic growth rate, without altering the overall geometry of the isolated intersection. By converting the split phase to a two-phase system and adjusting the signal timing, a remarkable improvement in intersection performance is observed. The results demonstrate an overall, the level of service (LOS) at the intersection has improved from grade F to grade D. Therefore, the proposed design enhances traffic efficiency.

Keywords: design, traffic, evaluating

OPTIMIZING PHASE AND SIGNAL TIMINGS TO REDUCE CARBON FOOTPRINTS AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION

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Abstract

The optimization of phase and signal timings plays a crucial role in reducing carbon footprints at signalized intersections. This study focuses on the Pervaiz Aslam Chowk intersection, a signalized intersection facing significant traffic congestion and resulting in increased carbon emissions. The objective of this research is to propose optimized phase and signal timings to minimize carbon footprints while maintaining the existing road infrastructure. To achieve this objective, field data on traffic volume, composition, and patterns were collected and analyzed. The SIDRA Intersection software, renowned for its traffic analysis and optimization capabilities, was utilized to design new phase and signal timings. By converting the split phase to a two-phase system and adjusting the signal timing, a remarkable improvement in intersection performance is observed. The results demonstrate a significant reduction in delay and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by factors of 10 and 24 respectively during peak hours. The reduced delay has contributed to a substantial decrease in fuel consumption, from 2,614,385 liters per year to 108,557 liters per year, resulting in cost savings. Therefore, the proposed design enhances traffic efficiency, environmental sustainability, and economic benefits.

Keywords: optimizing, signal, carbon

INVESTIGATIONS OF O- AND F- SURFACE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF MXENES BASED ON Cr_2M (M=C, N)

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Abstract

This study reports the effect of O- and F- based functional groups on the properties of Cr_2M (M=C, N) based MXenes, a hot spot of two-dimensional(2D) materials in recent years. The physical characteristics of Cr_2MX_2 (X=O, F) are determined using the “Density Functional Theory (DFT)-based Full-Potential Linearized Augmented Plane Wave (FP-LAPW)” approach and the “Tran-Blaha modified Becke-Johnson (TB-mBJ)” potential. The electronic structure calculations showed dramatic effects of surface functionalization on the electronic properties of MXenes, where Cr_2CO_2 , Cr_2NO_2 , and Cr_2NF_2 exhibit half-metallic behavior. In contrast, Cr_2CF_2 behaves metallically, with energy states of Cr-*d* character observed above the Fermi level for both spin channels. The surface functionalization has accordingly affected the magnetic behavior of the studied MXenes with a magnetic moment of 2.516 μ_B , 5.542 μ_B , 3.179 μ_B , and 5.849 μ_B for Cr_2CO_2 , Cr_2CF_2 , Cr_2NO_2 , and Cr_2NF_2 , respectively. Investigations of their optical properties showed variations in optical absorption, reflection, and refractive indices across different energy ranges. In the ultraviolet (UV) range, Cr_2NO_2 exhibited the highest optical absorption at $52.45 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, followed by Cr_2CO_2 at $48.80 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, Cr_2CF_2 at $47.75 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, and Cr_2NF_2 at $34.89 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ below 6 eV. However, for UV light above 7 eV, Cr_2CF_2 had the highest optical absorption at $56.21 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Optical reflection is recorded as 20%, 25%, 36%, and 22% for Cr_2CO_2 , Cr_2CF_2 , Cr_2NO_2 , and Cr_2NF_2 , respectively. Optical refraction and reflection decrease significantly with the increasing energy of incident light. Our study offers significant findings regarding the electronic structures, and optical and magnetic characteristics of MXenes based on Cr_2MX_2 , demonstrating their potential for various technological applications.

Keywords: MXenes; Cr_2PX ; DFT-based FP-LAPW approach; Half-metallic behavior; Energy gap; Optical absorption; Refractive indices

RGO/TiO₂ NANOCOMPOSITES ANODE AND ACTIVATED CARBON CATHODE FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE SUPERCAPATTERY

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Abstract

A hybrid material of reduced graphene oxide/titanium dioxide (rGO/TiO₂) was successfully synthesized by facile hydrothermal technique. TiCl₄ (a volatile, colourless liquid) which served as a TiO₂ precursor, reacted under controlled and different loading amount of GO ratios at 5%, 10%, 20%, and 30%. It is a well-known fact that porous structure and crystallinity of resultant rGO/TiO₂ play a crucial role in synergistic effect which facilitate electron transfer movement and reduce the volume changes during a charge-discharge cycle process. Based on the results obtained, an optimum of 10 wt. % GO loading with TiO₂ nanocrystals revealed that electrochemical performance achieved the highest specific capacity of 116.70 C g⁻¹ with 0.2 A g⁻¹ among the samples. This result inferred that high efficiency of ion diffusion was obtained with low charge transfer resistance between TiO₂ nanocrystals and rGO. The supercapattery was assembled in a configuration of optimized 10% rGO/TiO₂ nanocomposites as anode while activated carbon as cathode. The result obtained a superior energy density of 54.37 Wh kg⁻¹ at power density of 420.48 W kg⁻¹. Additionally, the specific capacity still remained at 92% for 3000 charging-discharging cycles under a current density of 1 A g⁻¹. Hence, good life cycle stability, high specific capacity and low charge transfer resistance of rGO/TiO₂ nanocomposites electrode suggested that the prepared materials was a promising anode material for supercapattery application.

Keywords: supercapattery, rgo/tio₂, nanocomposites

NÖRODEJENERATİF HASTALIKLARIN TEDAVİSİNDE BERBERİN'İN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF BERBERINE IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

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Özet

Bu bildiri çalışması, Berberin'in, nörolojik hastalıkların tedavisindeki potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır. Berberin, Ayurveda ve Çin tıbbında yaygın kullanımı kanıtlanmış olan bitkisel bir alkaloiddir. Berberin, tıbbi açıdan önemli olan Berberis Vulgaris, Coptis Chinensis ve Berberis Aquifolium gibi birçok bitkinin kabuğunda ve kökünde aktif bir bileşen olarak yer almaktadır. Bu türler yoğun olarak Güney Hindistan'da ve Himalaya bölgesinde yayılış göstermektedir. Günümüzde, berberin kimyasal sentez ile de üretilebilmektedir. Çeşitli *in vitro* ve *in vivo* çalışmalar berberinin antioksidan, antidiyabetik, antidepresan, antikanser ve antimikrobiyal özelliklerini bildirmiştir. Son yıllarda yapılan araştırmalar, berberinin bir dizi nörodejeneratif hastalık üzerinde olumlu etkilerinin olduğunu göstermiştir. Berberin etken madde olarak , kan beyin bariyerini geçerek beyin omurilik sıvısında yer alabilmesi sayesinde çeşitli nörolojik hastalıkları tedavi etmede önemli role sahip olabileceği önerilmiştir. Berberin antioksidan aktivitenin yanı sıra antiinflamatuvar ve antiapoptotik özelliği sayesinde nöroprotektif etkiye sahiptir. Berberin'in, Alzheimer gibi nörodejeneratif hastalıkların tedavisinde, β -amiloid gibi patolojik durumlarda ve asetilkolinesteraz gibi enzimlerin inhibitörü olması nedeniyle önem kazanmıştır. Berberin'in ayrıca Parkinson hastalığının tedavisinde, şizofreni, mental depresyon ve anksiyete gibi psikiyatrik rahatsızlıklarda ve serebral iskemide yararlı etkiler gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Hayvan modellerinde yapılan çalışmalarda, berberin'in dopaminerjik nöronlar üzerinde nöroprotektif etkileri olduğu ve oksidatif stresi azalttığı gösterilmiştir. Berberin'in anti-apoptotik, antioksidan ve antidepresan etkileri, birçok nörolojik hastalığın patogeneğinde rol oynayan önemli faktörlere ışık tutabilir. Berberin'in rolü ve işlevlerini tam olarak anlamının nörodejeneratif hastalıkları tedavi etmede literatüre önemli katkılar sunabileceği görüşündeyiz. Ancak berberin ile ilgili moleküller düzeyde daha fazla klinik ve deneysel çalışma ile desteklenmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Berberin, Oksidatif Stres, Nörodejeneratif Hastalıklar

Abstract

This paper highlights the potential of Berberine in the treatment of neurological diseases. Berberine is a herbal alkaloid with proven widespread use in Ayurvedic and Chinese medicine. Berberine is an active ingredient in the bark and root of many medicinally important plants such as Berberis Vulgaris, Coptis Chinensis, and Berberis Aquifolium. These species are intensely distributed in Southern India and the Himalayan region. Today, berberine can also be produced by chemical synthesis. Various *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies have reported the antioxidant, antidiabetic, antidepressant, anticancer, and antimicrobial properties of berberine. Recent studies have shown that berberine has positive effects on many neurodegenerative diseases. It has been suggested that berberine, as an active ingredient, may have an important role in the treatment of various neurological diseases, thanks to its ability to cross the blood-brain barrier and take place in the cerebrospinal fluid. Berberine has a neuroprotective effect thanks to its anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic properties as well as antioxidant activity. Berberine has gained importance in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, in pathological conditions such as β -amyloid, and as an inhibitor of enzymes such as acetylcholinesterase. Berberine has also been found to have beneficial effects in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, mental depression and anxiety, and

cerebral ischemia. Studies in animal models have shown that berberine has neuroprotective effects on dopaminergic neurons and reduces oxidative stress. The anti-apoptotic, antioxidant, and antidepressant effects of berberine may shed light on important factors that play a role in the pathogenesis of many neurological diseases. We believe that a full understanding of the role and functions of berberine can contribute to the literature on the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. However, berberine needs to be supported by more clinical and experimental studies at the molecular level.

Keywords: Berberine, Oxidative Stress, Neurodegenerative Diseases

AKCİĞER KANSERİ TEDAVİSİNDE GÜNCEL TEDAVİ YÖNTEMLERİ

CURRENT TREATMENT METHODS IN LUNG CANCER TREATMENT

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Özet

Kontrolsüz hücre bölünmesi ve çoğalmasının sonucu olan kanser, genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin neden olduğu kompleks bir hastalıktır. Dünyada ve ülkemizde ve genel ölüm nedenleri sıralamasında ikinci sırada olan kanser önemli bir sağlık sorunu olarak nitelendirilir. Kanser kaynaklı ölümler, davranış ve beslenme ile ilgili faktörlerle ilişkilidir. Kansere neden olan faktörler arasında tütün kullanımı, bazı kimyasalların uzun süreli solunması ve tüberküloz gibi hastalıklar gelmektedir. Hastalığın teşhisi; doku tanısı ve eksiksiz bir evreleme gerektirir. Akciğer kanseri tedavisi genel sağlık durumu, kanserin türü ve evresi gibi birçok faktöre bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösterebilir. Tedavide genellikle; cerrahi, radyoterapi ve kemoterapi gibi geleneksel yöntemler kullanılır. Söz konusu tedavi yöntemlerine ilave olarak günümüzde immünoterapi, kanser aşılı ve akıllı ilaç yöntemleri gibi yeni tedavi yöntemleri de kullanılmaktadır. Tedavide, bireysel farklılık temeline dayanan yöntemler tercih edilmektedir. İmmünoterapi kişinin immün sisteminin belirli hücre ve ileticilerinin aktif veya diğer tedavilere ek olarak kullanıldığı bir yöntemdir. Kişinin bağışıklık sistemi uyarılarak kanser hücrelerinin hedeflenmesi sağlanmaktadır. Hedefe yönelik tedavi olarak da bilinen akıllı ilaçlar kullanılarak yapılan tedavi; kanserli dokunun gelişmesini, yayılmasını ve yaşamasını sağlayan belirli genleri ve proteinleri hedef alan bir tedavi yöntemidir. Bu tür bir tedavi, kanserli hücrelerde bulunan değişiklikleri hedef alarak normal hücrelere verilen zararı minimuma indirir ve kanser hücrelerinin gelişimini ve yayılımını engeller. Sunulan çalışmada, akciğer kanseri tedavisinde uygulanan geleneksel yöntemlerle yeni yöntemlerin avantaj ve dezavantajları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser, akciğer, immünoterapi, akıllı ilaç

Abstract

Cancer, which is the result of uncontrolled cell division and proliferation, is a complex disease caused by genetic and environmental factors. It is the second cause death in the world and in our country. Because of that it is considered an important health problem. Cancer-related deaths are associated with behavior and nutritional factors. Cancer-causing factors include tobacco use, long-term inhalation of certain chemicals, and diseases such as tuberculosis. Diagnosis of the disease; requires tissue diagnosis and complete staging. Lung cancer treatment can vary depending on many factors such as general health status, type and stage of cancer. Usually in treatment; Traditional methods such as surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are used. In addition to these treatment methods, new treatment methods such as immunotherapy, cancer vaccines and smart drug methods are also used today. In treatment, methods based on individual difference are preferred. Immunotherapy is a method in which certain cells and conductors of one's immune system are used in addition to active or other treatments. The person's immune system is stimulated to target cancer cells. Treatment using smart drugs, also known as targeted therapy; It is a treatment method that targets certain genes and proteins that enable the development, spread and survival of cancerous tissue. This type of treatment minimizes damage to normal cells by targeting changes in cancerous cells and prevents the development and spread of cancer cells. In the study presented, the advantages and disadvantages of new methods were compared with traditional methods applied in the treatment of lung cancer.

Keywords: Cancer, lung, immunotherapy, smart medicine

MEME KANSERİ TEDAVİSİNDE YENİ YAKLAŞIMLAR

NEW APPROACHES IN THE BREAST CANCER TREATMENT

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Özet

Kanser; kontrol dışında gerçekleşen anormal hücre çoğalması veya fizyolojik görevinden uzaklaşan hücrelerdeki koordinasyonun eksikliği olarak tanımlanır. Kanser oluşumunda DNA'nın hatalı eşlenmesi nedeniyle oluşan DNA hasarı primer etmen olarak bilinir. Genetik nedenler, ultraviyole ışınlar, stres, kötü beslenme alışkanlıkları, sigara ve alkol kullanımı, virüs gibi birçok faktör kansere neden olabilir. Kanser hücreleri, ileri evrelerde bazal membrandan ilerleyerek bağ dokusuna geçerek metastaz yapabilir. Ülkemizde ve Dünya genelinde kadınlarda en sık görülen kanser türü meme kanseridir. Bu nedenle hastalığın evrelerde teşhis edilmesi, tedavisinin sağlanması açısından önemlidir. Tedavide cerrahi, radyoterapi, kemoterapi, hormon tedavisi geleneksel yöntemler olarak kullanılır. Meme kanserinin tanımlanan alt tiplerinin geleneksel yöntemlerle tedaviye verdikleri tepkilerin aynı olmaması, tümörlü dokuların geleneksel tedavilere karşı direnç geliştirmeleri, tedavi sonrası kanserin yeniden görülme ihtimalinin yüksek olması, geleneksel yöntemlerde kullanılan ilaçların sağlıklı hücreleri etkilemesi meme kanserinde alternatif yöntemlere ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir. Nanoteknolojik yöntemler ve akıllı ilaç yöntemi alternatif teknikler olarak bilinirler. Nanopartiküller, ilacın dolaşım süresi ve etkinliğini artırarak tedaviyi ileri seviyeye taşıyabilir. Kanser hücrelerinin genetik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi ve tümörün vücuttaki seyrine ilişkin etkili ana geni saptayan yöntemler ise akıllı ilaç yöntemlerinin temelini oluşturur. Bu çalışmada, meme kanserinin tedavisine yönelik yeni yaklaşımların avantaj ve dezavantajlarına yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meme kanseri, nanopartiküller, immünoterapi, akıllı ilaç

Abstract

Cancer is defined as abnormal cell proliferation that occurs out of control or a lack of coordination in cells that move away from their physiological function. DNA damage caused by DNA mismatch in the formation of cancer is known as the primary factor. Many factors such as genetic causes, ultraviolet rays, stress, bad eating habits, smoking and alcohol use, viruses can cause cancer. In advanced stages, cancer cells can progress from the basement membrane to the connective tissue and metastasize. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women in our country and around the world. For this reason, it is important to diagnose the disease in stages and to provide treatment. Surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy are used as traditional methods in treatment. The fact that the response of the defined subtypes of breast cancer to treatment with traditional methods is not the same, the resistance of tumor tissues to traditional treatments, the high probability of recurrence of cancer after treatment, the effects of drugs used in traditional methods on healthy cells indicate the need for alternative methods in breast cancer. Nanotechnological methods and smart medicine method are known as alternative techniques. Nanoparticles can advance the treatment by increasing the circulation time and efficacy of the drug. Determining the genetic characteristics of cancer cells and detecting the main gene that is effective in the course of the tumor in the body form the basis of smart medicine methods. In this study, the advantages and disadvantages of new approaches to the treatment of breast cancer are given.

Keywords: Breast cancer, nanoparticles, immunotherapy, smart medicine

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Background: Covid-19 is characterized by a severe acute respiratory syndrome with acute onset and has impacted people's lives across the world. Covid-19 vaccines are becoming increasingly available for wider public use. The success of covid-19 vaccination program, like any other vaccination program will depend on public willingness to receive the vaccination and plays a paramount importance for herd immunity. However, the level of vaccine acceptability among the Ethiopian community is largely unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the covid-19 vaccine acceptance level and its associated factors among people living in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods: An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Addis Ababa from June to August 2022. An interviewer-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect data. EPI-info and SPSS computer software was used for data entry and analysis. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were employed to estimate the effect of independent variables on vaccine acceptability. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were used to report the findings and variables that had a p-value <0.05 in the multivariable analysis were considered significant.

Result: willingness to accept Covid-19 was found to be 61.4%. The multivariate analysis indicated that age greater than 35 years (AOR 2.1, 95% CI:1.17,3.74), those worried about the potential risk of becoming infected (AOR 2.3, 95%CI:1.79,5.51), and participants who had a history of chronic diseases (AOR 3.12, 95%CI: 1.87, 6.19) were more likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine. On the other hand, study participants who have a poor attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccine were less likely to receive the Covid-19 vaccine (AOR 0.57, 95%CI:0.29, 0.97),

Conclusion & Recommendation: Covid-19 vaccine acceptance in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was low. Age, perceived worries about the potential risk, history of chronic illness, and poor attitude towards the vaccine were statistically significant associations with vaccine acceptability. Accurate evidence-based information regarding the covid-19 vaccines' safety and efficacy was needed to modify the attitude of people toward covid-19 vaccine. In addition, efforts must be made by all government bodies and other stakeholders to promote and encourage the acceptance of covid-19 vaccine in the study area perhaps around the globe.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccine acceptability, determinant factors, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

BODY SHAMING

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Abstract

Body shaming is the act of criticizing or mocking someone's physical appearance. It can take many different forms, such as making derogatory comments, spreading rumors, or sharing unflattering photos. Body shaming can have a significant impact on a person's self-esteem, mental health, and overall well-being. The survey is conducted online and consist of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. The method of survey is closed questions total fifteen. Participants recruited through social media platforms. The data collected is analyzed using statistical methods to identify patterns and trends in participants' responses. Our research suggests that body shaming can have a significant impact on a person's self-esteem, mental health, and overall well-being. They can lead to feelings of shame, guilt, and worthlessness, and can even contribute to the development of eating disorders, depression, and anxiety.

Keywords: Body shaming, criticizing, mocking, physical appearance, forms, derogatory comments, spreading rumors, unflattering photos, impact, self-esteem, mental health, well-being, online survey, multiple-choice questions, open-ended questions, closed questions, social media platforms, data collection, statistical methods, patterns, trends, eating disorders, depression, anxiety.

THE POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FABIFLU TREATMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN POST-COVID-19 PATIENTS: A STUDY IN NORTH GUJARAT REGION

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Abstract:

The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether administration of the antiviral drug Fabiflu to COVID-19 patients could contribute to the development of Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) during the post-recovery phase. This study analyzed the random blood sugar (RBS) levels of 50 COVID-19 patients treated with Fabiflu in the north Gujarat region. All patients had been infected with COVID-19 approximately six months prior, and their RBS levels were evaluated for alterations. Eight out of fifty patients in the cohort had higher random blood glucose levels compared to pre-infection measurements. Importantly, before contracting COVID-19, none of the patients with elevated blood glucose levels had been diagnosed with hyperglycemia or T2D. These patients, however, developed hyperglycemia after recovering from the viral infection. These results suggest a possible association between the use of Fabiflu during treatment for COVID-19 and the subsequent development of T2D in patients who have recovered from the virus. Further research is required to investigate the underlying mechanisms and establish the causal link between Fabiflu administration and T2D. Understanding this association could aid in the development of preventative strategies and appropriate management guidelines for COVID-19 patients treated with Fabiflu in order to reduce the long-term risk of T2D development.

Keywords: Random blood sugar, covid-19 patients, fabiflu, hyperglycemia, type-II diabetes.

BAĞCILIKTA ANAÇ KULLANIMI VE ÖNEMİ

IMPORTANCE AND ROOTSTOCK USE IN VITICULTURE

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Özet

Dünya’da, kuzey yarımkürede 30-50° güney yarımkürede 30-40° enlem dereceleri arasında yaygın olarak yetiştirilen asma (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. sativa), *Vitis* cinsi içerisinde yer alan en önemli tür olup, kültürü yapılan üzüm çeşitlerinin büyük kısmını oluşturmaktadır. 36-42° enlemleri arasında yer alan, dolayısıyla dünyanın bağcılık için en uygun iklim kuşağı üzerinde bulunan ülkemizde ise oldukça önemli bir konumda bulunmaktadır. Esasen eski bağcılık, adaptasyon sınırlarının çok geniş olması ve aşılama çalışmalarının getirdiği maliyet ve anaç-kalem uyumsuzluğu gibi problemlere yol açmadığı için her bakımdan büyük bir üstünlüğe sahiptir. Nitekim kumsal yörelerde halen eski (yerli, geleneksel) bağcılık yapılmaktadır. Ancak 1850’li yıllarından sonra Amerika’ya göçlerin başlamasıyla beraber floksera böceğinin Avrupa’ya taşınmasıyla beraber yerli bağlarda da zararlanmalar her geçen yıl artarak devam etmiştir. Bu zararlı ile yapılan tüm mücadele yöntemleri etkili olamamış, nihayet aralarında Fransız Laliman’ın da bulunduğu önder çiftçilerin Amerikan asmalarının filokseraya mukavim olmalarını müşahade etmeleri üzerine yerli asma çeliklerinin Amerikan asmaları üzerine aşılama fikri gündeme gelmiş ve yapılan aşılama çalışmalarından olumlu sonuçlar alınması üzerine dünyada ‘modern (yeni) bağcılık’ dönemi başlamış oldu. Ancak kullanılan Amerikan asma anaçları, saf Amerikan anaçlarının kendi aralarında veya vinifera ile melezlerinden elde edildiği için adaptasyon kabiliyeti de haliyle birbirinden çok farklı olmuştur. Dolayısıyla yeni (modern) bağcılıkta anaç seçimi başlı başına bir faktör olarak karşımıza çıkar. Buna göre başarılı bir bağcılık yapabilmek için kullanılacak anaçların iklim şartlarına, özellikle tuzluluk, kireç, nem, kuraklık gibi toprak özellikleri ile floksera ve nematod zararlısına dayanıklı olması ve anaç ve kalem arasında afinitede bir problem olmadığı bilinmelidir.

Sonuç olarak; bağcılıkta kullanılan asma anaçlarının hemen tamamı melez olduğu için bağ tesis edilecek yöre ve arazi şartlarına en uygun olan anaç veya anaçların seçimi modern bağcılığın olmazsa olmazlarından diyebiliriz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağcılık, Floksera, Amerikan asma anacı, Eski bağcılık, Yeni bağcılık

Abstract

The grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. sativa), which is widely cultivated in the world between 30-50° in the northern hemisphere and 30-40° in the southern hemisphere, is the most important species in the genus *Vitis* and constitutes the majority of cultivated grape varieties. It has a very important position in our country, which is located between latitudes 36-42°, thus on the most suitable climate zone for viticulture in the world. In fact, old viticulture has a great advantage in all respects, since its adaptation limits are very wide and it does not cause problems such as the cost of grafting and rootstock-scion incompatibility. As a matter of fact, old (traditional) viticulture is still practised in the coastal areas. However, after the 1850s, with the beginning of the migration to America, the phylloxera insect moved to Europe and the damage to the local vineyards continued to increase every year. All methods

of controlling this pest were not effective, and finally, when the pioneering farmers, including the Frenchman Laliman, observed that American vines were resistant to phylloxera, the idea of grafting domestic vine cuttings on American vines came to the agenda, and when positive results were obtained from the grafting studies, the 'modern (new) viticulture' period began in the world. However, since the American grapevine rootstocks used were obtained from pure American rootstocks or hybrids of pure American rootstocks with vinifera, their adaptability was very different from each other. Therefore, in the new (modern) viticulture, the choice of rootstock is a factor in itself. Accordingly, it should be known that the rootstocks to be used for successful viticulture should be resistant to climatic conditions, especially soil properties such as salinity, lime, moisture, drought and phylloxera and nematode pests and that there is no problem in affinity between rootstock and scion. As a result; since almost all of the grapevine rootstocks used in viticulture are hybrids, we can say that the selection of the rootstock or rootstocks that are most suitable for the region and land conditions where the vineyard will be established is a must for modern viticulture.

Keywords: Viticulture, Phylloxera, American grapevine rootstock, Old viticulture, New viticulture

BAĞDA SULAMA VE SULAMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

AN EVALUATION OF IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATION METHODS IN VINEYARD

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Özet

Üzüm; gerek dünyada ve gerekse ülkemizde en fazla sevilen ve yetiştirilen bir meyve türü olmakla beraber aynı zamanda en fazla değerlendirme imkanına da sahiptir. Son derece adaptasyon sınırları geniş olan üzüm, ülkemizde çok yağış alan Doğu Karadeniz bölgesi ile gelişme mevsimi kısa ve kışların çok soğuk geçen Orta/Doğu Anadolu'nun bazı yöreleri dışında hemen her yöremizde ekonomik olarak yetiştirilebilmektedir. Bundan dolayı da ülkemizde birçok ailenin geçim kaynağını teşkil etmekte, ayrıca birçok bitkinin yetişmediği kıraç ve yamaç arazilerde iyi bir erozyon bitkisi olarak değerlendirilebilmektedir. Ülkemizde bağcılık büyük alanlar kaplamasına karşın sulama hususunda yapılan araştırma sayısı azdır. Sulama, bitkilerin normal olarak gelişimlerini devam ettirmeleri için ihtiyaç duydukları suyun yağışlarla karşılanamayan kısmının değişik yöntemlerle toprağa verilmesi biçiminde tarif edilebilmektedir. Yağışlı bölgelerde büyüme mevsimi boyunca düşen yağış miktarı ve dağılımı genellikle bitki su ihtiyacını karşılayacak seviyede olmakla beraber kurak ve yarı kurak iklim bölgelerinde yetersiz kalmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalar, üzümün verim ve kalitesi üzerinde sulamanın olumlu etkileri olduğunu belirlemiştir. Sulama bağlarda; çubuk ağırlığını % 30,5, sofralık üzümde yaş üzüm verimini % 64,5, ortalama salkım ağırlığını % 20, asitliği % 14,1 ve sap bağlantı kuvvetini % 35 artırırken kurutmalık üzümde randımanı % 10,2 azaltmıştır. Yaz yağışlarının yetersiz olduğu alanlarda derin topraklarda sulama yapılmaksızın da bağcılık yapılabilen, sulu şartlarda ise yüzlek topraklarda dahi bağlardan ekonomik manada ürün alınabilmektedir. Ancak zamanında ve gereken miktarda su verilerek sulama yapılması ne kadar faydalı ise gereğinden fazla ve aşırı sulama da aynı şekilde bitki için zararlı olabilmektedir. Bu araştırma; omcalarda sürgün gelişimi, yaş ve kuru üzüm verimi, kuru üzüm randımanı ile tane içeriği üzerine olan etkileri hakkında bilgi edinmek için yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bağcılık, Asma, sulama, sulama yöntemleri

Abstract

Grape is the most popular and cultivated fruit species both in the world and in our country, but it also has the most evaluation opportunities. Grape is the most popular and cultivated fruit type both in the world and in our country, but it also has the most evaluation opportunities. Therefore, it is a source of livelihood for many families in our country, and it can also be used as a good erosion plant in barren and slope lands where many plants do not grow. Although viticulture covers large areas in our country, the number of researches on irrigation is small. Irrigation can be defined as the delivery of the part of the water needed by plants to continue their normal development, which cannot be met by precipitation, to the soil by various methods. In rainy regions, the amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing season is generally sufficient to meet plant water needs, but in arid and semi-arid climatic zones it is insufficient. Studies have determined that irrigation has positive effects on the yield

and quality of grapes. Irrigation in vineyards increased cane weight by 30.5 %, fresh grape yield by 64.5 %, average cluster weight by 20 %, acidity by 14.1 % and stem attachment strength by 35 %, while it decreased yield by 10.2 % in dried grapes. In areas where summer rainfall is insufficient, viticulture can be carried out in deep soils without irrigation, and in irrigated conditions, even in shallow soils, vineyards can be harvested economically. However, as beneficial as it is to irrigate by giving water on time and in the required amount, excessive and excessive irrigation can be harmful for the plant in the same way. This research was carried out to obtain information about the effects on shoot development, fresh and raisin yield, raisin yield and grain content.

Keywords: Viticulture, vine, irrigation, irrigation methods

KAHRAMANMARAŞ KOŞULLARINDA FARKLI DENİZ YOSUNU DOZLARININ TRİTİKALEDE VERİM VE VERİM UNSURLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SEAWOOD DOSES ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF TRITICALE IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, Kahramanmaraş koşullarında 2021-2022 yetiştirme sezonunda farklı dozlarda deniz yosununun Ayşehanım tritikale çeşidinde verim ve bazı verim unsurları üzerine etkileri incelenmiştir. Kontrol (0 g da^{-1}) ile deniz yosununun yaprak gübresi olarak 8 dozu (Doz1: 30 g da^{-1} , Doz2: 40 g da^{-1} , Doz3: 50 g da^{-1} , Doz4: 60 g da^{-1} , Doz5: 70 g da^{-1} , Doz6: 80 g da^{-1} , Doz7: 90 g da^{-1} ve Doz8: 100 g da^{-1}) uygulamada kullanılmıştır. Kontrol ve deniz yosunu dozlarının Ayşehanım tritikale çeşidinde başak uzunluğu (cm), başaktaki tane sayısı (adet), başaktaki tane ağırlığı (g), bin tane ağırlığı (g), hektolitire ağırlığı (g) ve tane verimi (kgda^{-1}) özellikleri üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Deniz yosunu uygulamaları arasında incelenen bütün özellikler için önemli ($P<0.01$) farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür. İncelenen özelliklerden en uzun başak uzunluğu 15.90 cm ile Doz8 uygulamasında, en fazla başaktaki tane sayısı 45.47 adet ile Doz 4 uygulamasında gözlemlenmiştir. Doz 3 uygulaması başaktaki tane ağırlığı (3.17 g), bin tane ağırlığı (52.33 g), hektolitire ağırlığı (72.91 kg) ve tane verimi ($711.22 \text{ kg da}^{-1}$) bakımından en yüksek değeri vermiştir. Sonuç olarak tritikale çeşidinde en uygun deniz yosunu dozunun 50 g da^{-1} ile Doz3 uygulaması olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Deniz yosunu, tritikale, verim, verim unsurları

Abstract

In this study, the effects of different doses of seaweed on the yield and some yield components of Ayşehanım triticale in the 2021-2022 growing season in Kahramanmaraş conditions were investigated. Control (0 g da^{-1}) and 8 doses (Dose1: 30 g da^{-1} , Dose2: 40 g da^{-1} , Dose3: 50 g da^{-1} , Dose4: 60 g da^{-1} , Dose5: 70 g da^{-1} , Dose6: 80 g da^{-1} , Dose7: 90 g da^{-1} and Dose8: 100 g da^{-1}) of seaweed as foliar fertilizer were used in the application. The effects of control and seaweed doses on characters which are spike length (cm), number of grains per spike (number spike⁻¹), spike grain weight (g), thousand grain weight (g), hectoliter weight (g) and grain yield (kg da^{-1}) in Ayşehanım triticale cultivar were investigated. It has been observed that there are significant ($P<0.01$) differences between seaweed applications for all properties examined. Among the properties examined, the longest ear length was observed in Dose 8 application with 15.90 cm , and the highest number of grains per ear was observed in Dose 4 application with 45.47 number spike⁻¹. Dose3 application gave the highest value in terms of grain weight (3.17 g), thousand grain weight (52.33 g), hectoliter weight (72.91 kg) and grain yield ($711.22 \text{ kg da}^{-1}$). As a result, it was seen that the most suitable seaweed dose in the triticale variety was Dose3 application with 50 g da^{-1} .

Keywords: Seaweed, triticale, yield, yield components

SEÇİLMİŞ SERİN İKLİM TAHILLARININ KAHRAMANMARAŞ LOKASYONUNDA BAZI BİTKİSEL ÖZELLİKLER AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF SELECTED WINTER CLIMATE CEREALS IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ LOCATION IN TERMS OF SOME PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

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Özet

Bu çalışma, Kahramanmaraş merkez lokasyonunda seçilmiş tritikale, buğday, arpa ve yulaf tahıl türünde (çeşitler sırası ile; Ayşehanım, Balkoni, Ibaiona ve Kahraman) bazı bitkisel özelliklerinin kıyaslanması amacıyla 2020-2021 ürün sezonunda yürütülmüştür. Tahıl türlerinin bitki boyu (cm), bayrak yaprak eni (cm), bayrak yaprak boyu (cm), bayrak yaprak alanı (cm²), sap kalınlığı (mm) ve üst boğumarası uzunluğuna (cm) ait özellikleri incelenmiştir. İncelenen karakterlerden bitki boyunda tritikale en uzun (114.23 cm) olurken arpa en kısa boylu (58.85 cm) tür olmuştur. Buğday bayrak yaprak eninde (1.33 cm) ve bayrak yaprak boyunda (19.59 cm) ön plana çıkmıştır. Bayrak yaprak alanında buğday en yüksek değere (19.85 cm²) sahip olurken arpa en düşük yaprak alanına (2.12 cm²) sahip olmuştur. Sap kalınlığı bakımından yulaf en kalın sapa sahip olurken (3.297 mm) onu buğday (2.66 mm), tritikale (2.51 mm) ve arpa (1.953 mm) izlemiştir. Sonuç olarak, Kahramanmaraş lokasyonunda kıyaslanan 4 tahıl türünün incelenen bitkisel özellikler bakımından çok farklı değerlere sahip oldukları görülmüştür. Türler arasında bitkisel özellikler bakımında farklılığın daha isabetli ortaya koyabilmek için her türde daha fazla çeşit kullanılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Arpa, buğday, bitkisel özellikler, tritikale, yulaf

Abstract

In this study was carried out in the 2020-2021 crop season in order to compare some plant characteristics of selected tritikale, wheat, barley and oat cereal species (respectively; Ayşehanım, Balkoni, Ibaiona and Kahraman) in Kahramanmaraş central location. The characteristics of plant height (cm), flag leaf width (cm), flag leaf length (cm), flag leaf area (cm²), stem thickness (mm) and upper internod length (cm) of cereal species were investigated. Among the investigated characters, tritikale was the tallest (114.23 cm) in plant height, while barley was the shortest (58.85 cm). Wheat has come to the fore in flag leaf width (1.33 cm) and flag leaf length (19.59 cm). Wheat had the highest value (19.85 cm²) in the flag leaf area, while barley had the lowest leaf area (2.12 cm²). In terms of stem thickness, oat had the thickest stem (3,297 mm), followed by wheat (2.66 mm), tritikale (2.51 mm) and barley (1,953 mm). As a result, it was seen that the 4 cereal species compared in Kahramanmaraş location had very different values in terms of the vegetative characteristics examined. It is necessary to use more varieties in each species in order to more accurately reveal the difference between species in terms of vegetative characteristics.

Key words: Barley, wheat, plant characteristics, triticale, oat

MAKROBESİN ELEMENTLERİNDEN BİRİ OLAN AZOTUN PAMUK TARIMINDAKİ ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MACRO NUTRITION ELEMENT NITROGEN IN COTTON AGRICULTURE

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Özet

Pamuk, yaygın ve çeşitli kullanım alanları ile birçok sektöre hammadde sağlayan önemli endüstri bitkilerinden biridir. Sürekli olarak gelişen tekstil sektörünün ana ve doğal hammaddesini oluşturan pamuğun çiğit adı verilen tohumundan yemeklik yağ elde edilmekte ayrıca yağı çıkarıldıktan sonra açığa çıkan küspesi ise zengin protein içeriğinden dolayı hayvan yemi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Dünya genelinde çoğu ülkede tarımı yapılan pamuğun verim ve kalitesini etkileyen çeşitli etmenler vardır. Bu etmenlerden biri de bitki besin elementleridir. Uzun bir vejetasyon dönemi olan pamuğun vejetatif ve genaratif olgunluğunu verimli bir şekilde tamamlaması açısından besin elementleri önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Pamuğun verimliliğini etkileyen kültürel işlemlerin başında gübre uygulamaları ve bu gübrelerin optimum seviyede kullanılması gelmektedir. Pamuk, morfolojik gelişimi için gerekli olan besin alımını güçlü ve derinlere inen kök sistemi aracılığıyla topraktan almaktadır. Makro ve mikro besin elementlerinin noksanlığı bitkinin büyüme ve gelişimini yavaşlatmakla birlikte kütlü pamuk verimini de düşürmektedir. Optimum bir büyüme ve gelişme için mutlak gerekli olan azotlu gübrelerin, noksanlığı durumunda meydana gelebilecek olumsuz etkilerin yanında bu söz konusu gübrelerin, aşırı miktarda kullanılmaları da birtakım olumsuz sonuçlara neden olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada makrobesin elementlerinden biri olan azotun, pamuk tarımındaki önemi ve rolüne değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pamuk, Gübre, Azot, Verim

Abstract

Cotton is one of the important industrial plants that provides raw materials to many sectors with its widespread and various usage areas. Cotton is the main and natural raw material of the continuously developing textile sector. Oil is produced from cotton seed, and the pulp, which is released after the oil is extracted, is considered as animal feed due to its rich protein content. There are various factors affecting the yield and quality of cotton cultivated in most countries around the world. One of these factors is plant nutrients. Nutrients play an important role in the efficient completion of vegetative and generative maturity of cotton, which has a long vegetation period. Fertilizer applications and the optimum use of these fertilizers are at the beginning of the cultural processes that affect the productivity of cotton. Cotton takes the nutrients necessary for its morphological development from

the soil through its strong and deep root system. Cotton takes the nutrients necessary for its morphological development from the soil through its strong and deep root system. The deficiency of macro and micro nutrients slows down the growth and development of the plant and decreases the seed cotton yield. In addition to the negative effects that may occur in the absence of nitrogen fertilizers, which are absolutely necessary for optimum growth and development, excessive use of these fertilizers can cause some negative consequences. In this study, the importance and role of nitrogen, one of the macronutrients, in cotton farming will be discussed.

Keywords: Cotton, Fertilizer, Nitrogen, Yield

SPREAD OF FUNGAL DISEASES IN PLANTS USED FOR GREENING IN AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN'DA YEŞİLLENDİRME AMAÇLI BİTKİLERDE MANTAR HASTALIKLARININ YAYILMASI

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Özet:

Təqdim olunan işin məqsədi Bakı şəhərinin yaşıllaşdırmasında istifadə edilən ağac və kol bitkilərinin mikoloji qiymətləndirilməsinə həsr edilmişdir. Bu səbəbdən tədqiqatlarda ilk olaraq həmin bitkilərdə məskunlaşan göbələkləri növ tərkibinə görə xarakterizə edilməsi ilə bağlı tədqiqatlar aparılmışdır. Bu və ya digər ağaclardan götürülən nümunələrin analizi nəticəsində aydın oldu ki, onların ümumi mikobiotasının formalaşmasında 95 növ göbələk iştirak edir ki, onların da Beynəlxalq Mikologiya Assosiasiyasının (BMA) rəsmi saytında verilən sistemə müvafiq taksonomik strukturu 1-ci cədvəldə verilir.

Cədvəl 1. Bakı şəhərinin yaşıllaşdırmasında istifadə edilən ağaclarda məskunlaşan göbələklərin taksonomik strukturu

	Şöbə	Sınıf	Sıra	Fəsilə	Cins	Növ
Mycota	Zygomycota	1	1	1	3	4
	Ascomycota-T	1	1	3	6	10
	Ascomycota-A	4	8	11	25	48
	Bazidiomycota	2	5	9	19	30
Cəmi		8	16	23	46	95

Göründüyü kimi, kisəli göbələklərin anamorfları sayca digər taksonomik qruplara aid olan göbələklərdən xeyli üstündür və tədqiqatların gedişində qeydə alınan ümumi göbələklərin 50,5%-i məhz onların payına düşür.

Bakı şəhərinin yaşıllaşdırmasında istifadə edilən ağacların mikobiotasının formalaşmasında iştirak edən göbələklərin patogen növlərinin ayrı-ayrı ağac növləri üzrə paylanması tədqiqatlarda müəyyən edilən növbəti məsələ olmuşdur. Aydın olmuşdur ki, yaşıllaşdırmada geniş istifadə edilən bitkilərin mikobiotası növ tərkibinə görə bir-birindən fərqlənir və bu zaman aydın ifadə olunmuş bir asılılığa rast gəlinir. Göründüyü kimi, bu və ya digər ağacda qeydə alınan göbələklərin növ sayına görə cənub söyüdü, adi qovaq olsa da, patogenlərin yayılma dərəcəsinə görə yapon saforası birinciliyə malikdir. Maraqlıdır ki, bu bitkidə yayılan patogenlərin çoxu bir növə yəni *Inonotus hispidus*-a aiddir. Demək olar ki, Bakı şəhərində rast gəlinən bu bitkinin iki fərdinin birində ən azı bu göbələyə rast gəlinir.

Beləliklə, aparılan tədqiqatlardan aydın oldu ki, Bakı şəhərinin yaşıllaşdırılmasında istifadə edilən ağac və kollar göbələklərin geniş məskunlaşma yerlərindən biri kimi xarakterizə edilir ki, həmin göbələklər arasında Azərbaycan təbiətinə xas olan mikrobiota üçün yeni növlərə də rast gəlinir və göbələklərin böyük əkləriyyəti isə geniş spektrli patogenliklə xarakterizə olunur. Bu xüsusiyyət də özünü qonur və ağ rəngli gövdə çürümələri, ləkəlilik, nekroz, pas, unlu şəh və s., kimi xəstəliklərlə biruzə verir ki, onların da yayılma dərəcəsi 0,7-12,8% təşkil edir. Bütün bunlar isə yaşıllaşdırmada istifadə edilən ağac və kolların mikoloji təhlükəsizliyi məsələsinin daima diqqətdə saxlanmasını, mövcud monitorinq sisteminin təkmilləşdirilməsini aktual bir vəzifə kimi qarşıya qoyur.

Anahtar kelimələr: Azərbaycan, mikoloji, mantarlar, bitkilər, yeşilləndirmə

Abstract

The purpose of the presented work is dedicated to the mycological assessment of trees and shrubs used in the greening of Baku city. For this reason, studies were first conducted on characterizing the fungi inhabiting those plants according to their species composition. As a result of the analysis of the samples taken from these or other trees, it became clear that 95 species of fungi are involved in the formation of their general mycobiota, and their taxonomic structure according to the system given on the official website of the International Mycological Association (BMA) is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Taxonomic structure of fungi inhabiting trees used in the greening of Baku city

	Area	Class	Series	Family	Gender	Type
Mycota	Zygomycota	1	1	1	3	4
	Ascomycota-T	1	1	3	6	10
	Ascomycota-A	4	8	11	25	48
	Bazidiomycota	2	5	9	19	30
In Total		8	16	23	46	95

As it can be seen, the anamorphs of bag mushrooms are much more numerous than the mushrooms belonging to other taxonomic groups, and they account for 50.5% of the total mushrooms recorded during the research.

The distribution of pathogenic species of fungi involved in the formation of the mycobiota of the trees used in the greening of Baku city on individual tree species was the next issue identified in the research. It became clear that the mycobiota of plants widely used in greening differ from each other in terms of species composition, and there is no clearly expressed dependence. Although common poplar, Japanese safflower has the first place in terms of the spread of pathogens. It is interesting that most of the pathogens spread in this plant belong to one species, *Inonotus hispidus*. It can be said that at least one of the two individuals of this plant found in Baku city has at least this fungus.

Thus, it became clear from the conducted research that the trees and bushes used in the greening of the city of Baku are characterized as one of the wide habitats of fungi, that new species for the mycobiota characteristic of the nature of Azerbaijan are also found among those fungi, and the vast majority of fungi are characterized by a wide range of pathogenicity. . This feature is also manifested by diseases such as brown and white stem rots, spotting, necrosis, rust, powdery mildew, etc., the prevalence of which is 0.7-12.8%. All this means that the issue of mycological safety of trees and shrubs used in greening should always be kept in mind and the improvement of the existing monitoring system is an urgent task.

Key words: Azerbaijan, micology, fungi, plants, greening

1,2-BIS(3,5-DIFLUOROPHENYL)ETHANE-1,2-DIONE: SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION, HIRSHFELD SURFACE ANALYSIS AND THEORETICAL STUDIES

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Abstract

1,2-bis(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethane-1,2-dione (DFED) is a biochemical compound belonging to the class of beta-diketones containing two 3,5-difluorophenyls attached to the ethane-1,2-dione nucleus. The structural, spectroscopic and electronic properties of the compound were calculated using the Density Functional Theory (DFT) method to theoretically characterize DFED. The contributions of atoms in the crystal structure of DFED and the interactions between the molecules in the crystal were visualized and illuminated with the help of Hirshfeld surface analysis.

Keywords: DFT, Hirshfeld surface, 2-dione, HOMO-LUMO

MXENES / METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORK SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES

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Abstract

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), also known as inorganic-organic hybrids, have emerged as novel crystalline porous materials. They are formed by linking metal ions or clusters with organic ligands. These materials offer several advantages, including high specific surface area, tunable pore size, and high porosity. As a result, MOFs have found extensive applications in various fields such as batteries, supercapacitors, catalysis, and gas storage and separation. Despite their numerous benefits, most original MOFs suffer from limitations such as low electronic conductivity and poor chemical stability. An effective method has been proposed by compounding MOFs with functional materials to form composites, which can not only maintain the basic features of MOFs, but also make use of the physicochemical characteristics of functional components. MXenes with high electrical conductivity and rich surface functional groups can be combined with MOFs to solve the problem. Transition metal carbides and nitrides, known as MXenes, have gained significant attention as a burgeoning class of two-dimensional (2D) materials. This is primarily due to their remarkable properties such as excellent electronic conductivity, abundant hydrophilic surfaces, and the presence of highly redox active transition metals. These characteristics have propelled MXenes to the forefront of scientific research and have made them a hot topic in the field. MXenes hold great promise for a wide range of applications, including energy storage, electronics, catalysis, and other emerging technologies, thanks to their unique combination of properties. The combination of MXenes, which exhibit high electrical conductivity and abundant surface functional groups, with MOFs has emerged as a promising solution to address the existing challenges. This study aims to summarize the synthesis strategies used for the development of MOF/MXene-based composites.

Keywords: Mxenes, Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), Properties of Mxenes/metal-organic framework

INTRODUCTION TO METAL–ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS AND SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ONE COORDINATION POLYMERS WITH (H₂CBPY)BR ¼ 4-CARBOXY-1-(4-CARBOXYBENZYL PYRIDINIUM BROMIDE) ZWITTERIONIC LIGAND

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Abstract

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have garnered significant attention and exploration over the last two decades due to their unique characteristics and potential applications. MOFs are a class of porous materials composed of metal ions or clusters coordinated to organic ligands. One of the key advantages of MOFs is their exceptionally high surface area, which can range from hundreds to thousands of square meters per gram. This high surface area enables MOFs to have a large number of active sites for various chemical reactions, such as gas adsorption, catalysis, and sensing. Moreover these materials have shown great promise in a range of applications, including ion sensing, catalysis, molecular recognition, magnetism, and gas storage, photoswitches, smart windows, sensors, and erasable copy papers. The structures of ligands are crucial in determining the final structures and properties of their complexes. Zwitterionic ligands, which possess both positive and negative charges within the same molecule, offer unique opportunities for coordination chemistry. These ligands can exhibit enhanced stability and selectivity in complex formation due to their balanced charges and potential for electrostatic interactions. Additionally, zwitterionic ligands may provide new avenues for controlling the structures and properties of metal complexes, enabling the development of novel materials with tailored functionalities. The zwitterionic complexes derived from these ligands have shown potential as ionic liquid precursors or even as ionic liquids themselves. Ionic liquids have garnered significant interest as environmentally friendly reaction media in organic synthesis and catalysis, offering greener and cleaner alternatives. In this study, one coordination polymers were synthesized with (H₂cbpy)Br = 4-carboxy-1-(4-carboxybenzyl pyridinium bromide) zwitterionic ligand. The synthesized coordination polymers were then subjected to various characterization techniques, including elemental analysis, infrared (IR) spectroscopy, as well as single and powder X-ray diffraction methods.

Keywords: Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), Zwitterionic ligands, Zwitterionic complexes.

DÖRT FARKLI ELYAF KARIŞIMLI KUMAŞIN KASAR, BOYAMA VE APRE İŞLEM SONRASI RENK DEĞERLERİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOR VALUES OF FOUR DIFFERENT FIBER BLENDED FABRICS AFTER BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING

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Özet

Renk, hammaddenin özelliğinden, kasar, boyama ve apre işleminden üretimin her aşamasından etkilenmektedir. Özellikle kimyasal uygulamalardan sonra oluşan renk farklılığı önemli sorunlar yaratmaktadır. Çalışmada %69,8 pamuk, %25,8 modal, %2,9 polyester ve %1,5 elastan karışımı interlok 30/1 penye çift katlı örme kumaş kasar sonrası renklendirilmiş ve katyonik yumuşatma apre işlemlerinin CIELab değerlerine etkisi, uygulamalar sonrası renk değerlerindeki değişimler (ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔC^* , ΔE) incelenmiştir. Karışım çift katlı örme kumaşlar kasar işlem sonrası bordo renge boyanmıştır. Çalışmada boyalı numune kumaşlara katyonik yumuşatıcı kimyasal apre denemesi uygulanmıştır. Apre reçetesi düşük derişimde (%5) hazırlanmıştır. Boyama ve apre denemeleri laboratuvar tipi boyama makinesi ve dikey fulardda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Apre flottesinin pH'ı asetik asit ile 5-5.5 arasında ayarlanmıştır. Apre işlemi sonrası numune kumaşların kurutma ve kondanse işlemleri, ısı enerjisi ile yapılmıştır. Kurutma işlemi, sıcaklığın renk üzerindeki etkisini tespit etmek amacıyla 110 C sıcaklıkta gerçekleştirilmiştir. Boyanmış ve ardından apre işlemi uygulanmış kumaşların renk ölçümleri (ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔC^* , ΔE değerleri) CIELab sistemine göre 10³ lik standart gözlem açısında D65 gün ışığı altında yapılmıştır. $\Delta E - \Delta L^*$ için sınır değer 1, $\Delta a^* - \Delta b^* - \Delta C^*$ için sınır değer 0,6 olarak belirlenmiştir. Kumaş numunesinde apreye bağlı olarak renk değişimi ve sonucun düzeltmeye gerek olup olmadığına ΔE değerine bakılarak karar verilmiştir. Reçetede yapılacak değişiklikler ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔH^* 'a göre belirlenmiştir. Kumaşın fason olmasından kaynaklı olarak kasar ve boyama proseleri düzeltilmiş ve renk değerlerinde iyileşme elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örme kumaş, kasar ve boyama prosesi, apre prosesi, renk değerleri

Abstract

Color is affected the properties of the raw material, bleaching, dyeing and finishing at every stage of production. Especially as a result of chemical applications, the color difference creates important problems. In this work, 69.8% cotton, 25.8% modal, 2.9% polyester and 1.5% elastane blend interlock 30/1 combed cotton double layer knitted fabric was colored after bleaching. The effect of cationic softening and finishing treatments on CIELab values, changes in color values after applications (ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔC^* , ΔE) were examined. Blended double-layered knitted fabrics were dyed in bordeaux red color after bleaching. In this study, cationic softener chemical finishing was applied to dyed fabric samples. The finishing recipe was prepared at low concentration (5 %). Dyeing and finishing experiments were carried out on a laboratory dyeing machine and a vertical padding machine. The pH of the finishing liquor was adjusted between 5-5.5 with acetic acid. After the finishing process, the drying and condensation processes of the fabric samples were carried out with heat energy. The drying process was carried out at 110°C to determine the effect of temperature on color. Color measurements (ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔC^* , ΔE values) of dyed and finished fabrics were fulfilled under D65 daylight

using 10° standard observer according to the CIELab system. The limit value was 1 for ΔE - ΔL^* and 0.6 for Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔC^* . The color change in the fabric sample depending on the finishing and correction of the result was determined with the ΔE value. The changes in the recipe were determined according to ΔL^* , Δa^* , Δb^* , ΔH . Bleaching and dyeing processes have been corrected and an improvement in color values has been achieved due to the contract fabric manufacturing.

Keywords: Knitted fabric, bleaching and dyeing process, finishing process, color values.

SÜPREM ÖRME KUMAŞLARDA YIKAMA VE KURUTMA SONRASI BOYUTSAL DEĞİŞİMLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF DIMENSIONAL CHANGES AFTER WASHING AND DRYING ON SINGLE JERSEY KNITTED FABRICS

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Özet

Üretimden sonra terbiye işlemi uygulanmış kumaş bir miktar çekmektedir. Bunu tayin etmek için de kumaş boyu önemlidir. Örne ve dokuma kumaşlar için yıkama ve kurutma esnasında oluşacak boyutsal değişimler için bazı standartlar bulunmaktadır. Yıkama işlemine tabi tutulan kumaşların boyutsal değişimi denildiğinde ilk olarak kumaşın boydan çekmesi yani kısılması ifade edilmektedir. Üretim esnasında kumaş boydan gerdirildiğinden en fazla çekme yada kısılma bu yönde meydana gelmektedir. Örne kumaşların yapıları dokuma kumaşlara göre daha gevşektir. Birim alandaki bağlantı sayısının az olması nedeni ile örne kumaşlar dokuma kumaşlara oranla ıslandıklarında daha fazla çekmektedir. Kumaş çekmesi veya deformasyonu hidrofilik kumaşlarda bir problemdir. Pamuklu örne mamüllerin, elastikiyet özelliği iyi olmadığından çabuk deforme olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, pamuk/elastomer iplik karışımları yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Örne kumaşların çekmesine etki eden bir çok faktör bulunmaktadır. Lif karakteristiği, iplik bükümü, ilmek uzunluğu, terbiye işlemlerin farklılığı, yıkama ve kurutma metodlarının farklılığı bunlara örnek olarak verilebilir. Boyut stabilitesi kazandırmada etkili olan terbiye işlemleri ısı enerjisi ile yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, farklı sıklıklarda üretilen süprem örne kumaşların yıkama sonrası yapılan asarak ve tamburlu kurutma işlemlerinde elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilerek boyutsal değişimler yorumlanmıştır. Sonuç itibarıyla, iplik kalınlaştıkça ve kumaş numune yapısındaki akrilik oranı arttıkça boyuna yönde çekmenin azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Tamburlu kurutucuda kurutma işlemine tabi tutulan kumaşlar, asarak kurutulan kumaşlara göre boyuna yönde genel olarak daha fazla çekme göstermektedir. Bunun nedeni ise tamburlu kurutucuda mekanik ve sıcak hava buharı ile işlem görmesidir. Kumaş numunelerinde boydan ve enden çekme yani kısılma arttıkça, çekmenin daha az olduğu yönde uzama daha fazla görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örne kumaş, boyutsal stabilite, çekme, tambur kurutma, asarak kurutma.

Abstract

After production, the finished fabric shrinks a little. Fabric length is important in shrinkage. The dimensional changes of the fabrics make up the textile product after washing and drying should be within certain limits. There are some standards for dimensional changes during washing for knitted and woven fabrics. When the dimensional change of the fabrics subjected to the washing process was mentioned, it was firstly expressed the fabric shrinkage in length. The fabric was stretched from length during production, the most shrinkage was occurred in this direction. The structures of knitted fabrics are looser than woven fabrics. Due to the low number of connections per unit area, more dimensional changes was occurred in knitted fabrics when they are wet compared to woven fabrics. Fabric shrinkage or deformation was a problem with hydrophilic fabrics. The elasticity of cotton knitted fabrics have not been good, therefore it has deformed quickly. For this reason, cotton/elastomer yarn blends are widely used. There were many factors that affected the shrinkage of knitted fabrics. Fiber characteristics, yarn twist, knitting length, differences in finishing processes, washing and drying methods could be given as examples. Finishing processes which are effective in dimensional stability

are applied with heat energy. In this study, the dimensional changes of the single jersey knitted fabrics produced at different frequencies were evaluated by evaluating the results obtained in the line drying and tumble drying processes after washing. As a result, it has been determined that as the yarn was thickened and the acrylic ratio in the fabric structure was increased, the shrinkage in length was decreased. Fabrics dried in a tumble dryer generally show more shrinkage in length direction than in a line dryer. For this reason, it was treated with mechanical and hot air steam in the tumble dryer. In fabric samples, as the shrinkage in length and width was increased, the elongation was more in the less shrinkage direction.

Keywords: Knitted fabric, dimensional stability, shrinkage, tumble drying, line drying.

MINERALOGIC-PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BATMAN-BEŞİRI BASALTIC VOLCANISM

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Abstract

Late Miocene Batman-Beşiri basaltic lava products were studied in this study, which deals with the geochemistry and petrology of the Batman-Beşiri basaltic volcanism. The rocks in the study area are composed of Lower Eocene Gercüş Formation, Lower Eocene-Lower Oligocene Hoya Formation, Oligocene Germik Formation, Middle-Upper Miocene Şelmo Formation, Upper Pliocene-Pleistocene Batman-Besiri Basalts from older to younger. These Batman-Beşiri basaltic lavas erupted along the Kıra Dağı, along northwest-southeast-trending extensional fissures, and flowed over the Şelmo formation. While basaltic lavas consist of olivine, plagioclase, and pyroxene phenocrysts, they are in trachybasalt (Hawaiite) composition according to their total alkali-silica content. Trace, major, REE element geochemistry reveal that crustal contamination is an important process in the evolution of basaltic volcanism, but fractional crystallization is absent or negligible. The major oxides and rare earth elements of the Karacadağ middle stage most primitive basaltic lava samples that best characterize the source region of Batman-Beşiri basaltic volcanism reveal that the mantle source area is represented by a mixture of melts derived from peridotite and horblendite composition. It was determined that the Batman-Beşiri basaltic lavas may have erupted by the evolution of these melts as a result of assimilation combined with fractional crystallization processes at continental levels.

Keywords: Batman-Beşiri, Basalt, Mixing melts, Crustal contamination

IMPACT OF MORDANTS ON DYEING OF SILK WITH SUSTAINABLE NATURAL COLORANT EXTRACTED FROM *CASSIA FISTULA* BROWN PODS

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Abstract

Plants waste as source of useful bioactives i-e natural dyes are now days have been widely employed for coloring of textiles. One of such plant waste is Amaltas brown pods (*Cassia fistula*), which contain reddish brown natural dye. For this work, Mw treatment has been used to isolate the colourant from pods powder in suitable medium and employed onto silk. For making more firm and stable shades, chemical mordants such as salts of Cr and Cu and plant extracts of madder roots and eucalyptus barks as bio-mordants such as have been employed before and after dyeing at selected conditions. All dyed fabrics have been assessed using CIE lab system and colourfastness to light, washing and rubbing has been assessed as per ISO standards. The studies reveal that before dyeing, 2.5% of Cr –salt, and 2% of Cu salt as chemical and 1.5% of madder root and eucalyptus bark extracts have given colourfast shades of high strength. Similarly after dyeing, 1% of Cr –salt, and 2% of Cu salt as chemical and 1% of madder root and 0.5% of eucalyptus bark extracts as bio-mordant have given firm and colourfast shades of high strength. It is concluded that mordanting has an excellent impact on dyeing of silk with *cassia fistula* pods extract if employed before and after dyeing at selected conditions, whereas additionally MW treatment to extract colorant should be given for getting high yield.

Keywords: Amaltas, Cr³⁺- Mordant, Cu²⁺ –Mordant, Madder, Eucalyptus, Silk fabric

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE ZnSb_2O_6

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to synthesize and characterize a ceramic material with the chemical formula ZnSb_2O_6 . The zinc meta-antimonate ZnSb_2O_6 crystallizes in a tri-rutile type structure, belonging to the space group $P4_2/mnm$. The structure consists of octahedra sharing the ZnO_6 and SbO_6 edges in the order $\text{ZnO}_6\text{-SbO}_6\text{-SbO}_6$ along the $[001]$ axis, with octahedra sharing the vertices present in the (001) planes.

ZnSb_2O_6 is n-type semiconductor. Recently, much attention has been paid to ZnSb_2O_6 because of its possible application in photocatalysis and sensors for detection of nitrogen oxides and hydrogen sulfide and as materials for dielectric microwave devices. It is considered one of the most promising alternatives to commercial materials in Li-ion batteries (LIBs). It exhibits advanced lithium storage properties in terms of high specific capacity.

In our study the sample was prepared by the ceramic method. ZnO and Sb_2O_3 were mixed stoichiometrically, and calcined for 24 hours at $950\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in an electric furnace under air atmosphere. The characterization was carried out by various techniques, such as powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and infrared spectroscopic analysis (FTIR).

Keywords: Ceramic method, tri-rutile, ZnSb_2O_6 , PXRD, FTIR.

THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)

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Abstract

During the seven large-extent floods (1986, 1987, 1999, 2006, 2009, 2010 and 2012) composition and abundance of the migratory waterbird fauna was studied in Rit floodplain area near Jagodina (central Serbia, UTM EP17, 27). During 55 field days 2.234 individuals belonging to 43 species (23 species of the order Charadriiformes, 9 - Anseriformes, 6 - Ciconiiformes, 4 - Gruiformes, 1 - Podicipediformes) were recorded. The highest number of species (22) and individuals (538) was observed in 2010, the least in 2009 (9 species, 185 individuals). The average share of the largest families represented in the total number of: Scolopacidae – 36.4% (21– 60.6%), Anatidae – 25% (5.7 – 43.2%) and Charadriidae – 22.7% (8–40.2%). The most abundant species was Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (index of dominance: 20.4%), followed by Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (11.6%) and Redshank *Tringa totanus* (11.1%). The species whose aggregations in Rit are among the largest recorded in the central part of Serbia in recent research are: Pintail *Anas acuta*, Shoveler *A. clypeata*, Lapwing *V. vanellus*, Jacksnipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*, Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, Redshank *T. totanus*, Greenshank *T. nebularia*, Common Sandpiper *A. hypoleucos*.

Key words: Serbia, bird migration, Belica River valley, floods.

MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES FOR REPURPOSING OF AYURVEDIC FORMULATIONS AGAINST CHIKUNGUNYA ASSOCIATED TARGET PROTEINS

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Abstract:

Ayurvedic formulations prescribed in traditional medicinal texts were investigated for *in silico* effect against Chikungunya associated viral proteins, which are responsible for the maturation of viral particles and their replication in human host. More than 250 compounds from the ayurvedic formulations were docked against 10 target proteins of chikungunya. Amongst all the compounds, azadirachtin, indioside, curine, diosgenin, tomatidenol were found to be most effective against target proteins. *In silico* comparison of more than 10 formulations such as *Nimbadi Kvatha Churna*, *Dashamula Kvatha*, *Patoladi Kvatha*, etc. was done. Amongst the compared formations, compounds from *Nimbadi Kvatha Churna* were showing best results. As the symptomatic treatment is available for Chikungunya, these ayurvedic formulaions can be used for the treatment of the disease with adequate monitoring.

Keywords: Repurposing, Ayurvedic formulations, Molecular docking

RECENT UPDATES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ACHALASIA CARDIA DISEASE

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Abstract

Achalasia Cardia, a rare primary motor esophageal disease marked by the functional loss of plexus ganglion cells, is a subtype of esophageal dynamic dysfunction. Over time, the oesophagus gets dilated and paralysed, and it eventually loses its ability to force food into the stomach. It might be brought on by the oesophagus losing nerve cells. Esophageal manometry, which quantifies the rhythmic muscular contractions in the oesophagus, can be used to identify achalasia cardiac. Upper endoscopy is the process of inserting a thin, flexible tube equipped with a light and camera down the throat to examine the interior of the oesophagus and stomach. Esophagrams are X-rays of the upper digestive system that are taken after drinking a chalky liquid that coats and fills the interior lining of the digestive tract. Treatment for achalasia mostly relies on relaxation, opening the lower type A, and medications (nitroglycerin and nifedipine). For the most part, surgical procedures like Peroral Endoscopic Myotomy (POEM) and Heller Myotomy are utilised to treat achalasia cardiac. The aim of the current review is to provide a practical clinical approach to achalasia cardia and to shed light on the most recent improvements in diagnostics and treatment of achalasia.

Keywords: Achalasia Cardia, diagnosis, Esophageal manometry, Esophagrams, Treatment, per oral endoscopic myotomy (POEM).

INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT (ATT)-INDUCED HEPATITIS

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Abstract

Aim; In accordance with the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), determine the prevalence of hepatitis among patients receiving ATT and identify any potential risk factors for the emergence of drug-induced hepatotoxicity. **Materials and method;** This study reviews the examined TB patients who had baseline values for bilirubin, liver enzymes (transaminases), and albumin. And exhibits the symptoms after beginning ATT had their repeat bilirubin, liver enzymes, and albumin tests done at two weeks or even sooner in accordance with the recommendations of the American Thoracic Society. **Results;** After the reintroduction of ATT, patients developed hepatitis; In that two of the patients were taking rifampicin and one was taking isoniazid (INH); as a result, they received alternative care and were cured. This study found that the incidence of ATT-induced hepatitis was greater in patients with CNS TB. The independent risk factors were getting older and alcoholism. Hepatitis caused by ATT frequently manifested two weeks after the start of treatment. One month on average passed before symptoms disappeared and ATT was restarted. The study did not find any deaths. **Conclusion;** The incidence matched other research' findings. Starting ATT should be done with prudence in cases of alcoholism, ageing, and CNS tuberculosis. Patients typically need to be followed up with two weeks after beginning ATT. When reintroducing ATT, caution must be exercised, and it is best to do it gradually.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Antituberculosis Treatment-Induced Hepatitis, Incidence, Clinical Profile and Liver enzymes

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF INTELLECTUAL OUTCOME IN CHILDREN WITH MAPLE SYRUP URINE DISEASE (MSUD)

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Abstract

We provide a controlled investigation of the intellectual result in 16 children with maple syrup urine disease (MSUD), comparing the outcome of MSUD diagnosed prospectively and in unaffected siblings and parents to that of MSUD diagnosed after symptoms became apparent. The children with classic MSUD had a mean IQ (+/- SD) score of 78 +/- 24. However, there were two distinct groups: those with normal IQs (greater than 84), whose MSUD had been diagnosed at a mean age of 3.5 days, and those with IQs below normal, whose MSUD had been diagnosed at a mean age of 10 days. Presymptomatic treatment of affected children resulted in higher IQ scores than symptomatic treatment of affected siblings. Age at the time of diagnosis and long-term metabolic control were found to have the greatest effects on IQ, but control at the time of testing may possibly have had an impact. The average parent's IQ was 83 +/- 9 and the average sibling's score was 92 +/- 5. The average IQ of kids with variant MSUD was 97 +/- 4 points, which was comparable to their parents' 103 +/- point average. Because this study was not longitudinal, it was unable to detect minor developmental learning issues. We draw the conclusion that children with MSUD can have intellectually normal development with prompt and thorough therapy.

Keywords: Maple syrup urine disease, intellectual outcome, diagnosis, symptomatic treatment.

ANTICOCCIDIAL ACTIVITIES OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF *AMOMUM SUBULATUM* IN BROILER CHICKS

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Abstract

Essential oils are potent medicinal substances that can control multiple diseases through their antioxidant actions. In the current research, the anticoccidial potential of the *Amomum subulatum* essential oil was estimated in broiler chicks. 270 broiler chicks were divided equally into 6 groups, each having 3 replicates. All the groups, except the infected nonmedicated control group, were given sporulated oocysts of mixed *Eimeria* spp. The first three groups received essential oil of *A. subulatum* @ 1%, 2%, and 3% (v/w) in the feed, and their activities were evaluated in comparison to the Symocox® (Toltrazuril) treated groups and infected non-medicated groups. Feed conversion ratio (FCR), feed intake, weight gain, rates of mortality, organ weight ratios, fecal scores, lesion scores, and oocyst per gram of feces were taken as the parameters of the study. Blood parameters and serum metabolites were also evaluated. *A. subulatum* essential oil @ 3% concentration had the best FCR, survival rates, and feed intakes. *A. subulatum* essential oils also significantly reduced lesions lowered oocyst counts and improved fecal scores. Hematological and serum profiles were also improved by the 3% essential oil of *A. subulatum* in the feed. This research concluded that the *A. subulatum* essential oil @ 3% concentration can be used for the treatment of avian coccidiosis however formulation of the dose requires further studies on broiler chicks.

Keywords: Essential oil; *A. subulatum*; coccidiosis; chicken; *Eimeria*.

**STUDIES ON ALTERATIONS IN HEMATO BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF
NATURALLY INFECTED CAMELS BY TRYPANOSOMA EVANSI AND THEILERIA
ANNULATA, IN PUNJAB PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

Hemoparasites like Trypanosomes and Theileria impose drastic effects on normal functioning of vital organs with substantial changes in blood profile. Therefore, this study was designed to envisage such alterations in hemato-biochemical indices of camels naturally infected with *Trypanosoma evansi* (Tr. evansi) and *Theileria annulata* (Th. annulata). Blood samples (400) were collected from camels in Punjab, Pakistan and processed for Tr. evansi and Th. annulata by parasitological and molecular assays such as PCR (Polymerase chain reaction). The PCR positive samples for each parasites were evaluated for changes in hemato-biochemical parameters by performing hematology and serum biochemistry. The data obtained was analyzed in R statistical language (R version 4.1.3) using T-test and Mann Whitney Wilcox test at ($P \leq 0.05$). Results revealed the presence of Tr. evansi (8.25%) and Th. annulata (12%) by microscopic examination of Giemsa/Field stained blood smears while (14.8%) and (13.5%) prevalence was found respectively, by PCR using specific primers. The effects of Trypanosomiasis and Theileriosis on (Mean \pm SE) values of several hematological parameters like, RBCs count, Hb conc., HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC were significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased while WBCs count, lymphocytes, PLT and PCT were decreased compared with control. Likewise, values (Mean \pm SE) of sero-biochemical parameters including glucose, iron, ALT, AST and total bilirubin had significant difference ($P \leq 0.05$), while creatinine, urea, ALP and BUN exhibited non-significant variations ($P > 0.05$) among the control and infected camels. The study inferred the significant alterations in hemato-biochemical parameters of Tr. evansi and Th. annulata infected camels with the provision of comparable data for future studies.

Keywords: Camelids, hematology, biochemistry, hemoparasites, surra.

LACUNARY WEAK CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCES

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Abstract

The initial work on lacunary sequence is found in Freedman et al. [6]. They studied strongly Cesàro summable sequences with general lacunary sequence θ . Further lacunary sequences have been investigated by Dowari and Tripathy [2-4], Ercan et al. [5], Gumus [7], Tripathy and Baruah [10] Tripathy and Mahanta [11], and others.

The concepts of weak convergence introduced by Banach [1] is of exceeding interest, but in certain respects are rather restricted. One may refer to Kreyszig [8] and Limaye [9]. Many of the results concerned with these concepts are in general valid only for separable spaces.

Keywords: lacunary, weak, concerned

G'P' - CONTINUOUS AND G'P' – IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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Abstract

Analysis is one of the greatest achievements in the history of mathematics. The achievement opens a new era of mathematical progress and plays an important role in the development of physics, astronomy, signal processing and other disciplines. At the end of the 19th century, mathematicians deduced many properties of continuous functions on closed intervals, which undoubtedly promoted the development of analytical theory. Bolzano's Function Theory gives the earliest proofs of the Boundedness theorem and the Extreme value theorem and Weierstrass proved the Extreme value theorem in Berlin lecture. The Intermediate value theorem was first proved in 1817 by Bolzano, and then Cauchy gave a proof in 1821. The definition of uniform continuity is proposed by Heine, and he published a proof of the Uniform continuity theorem. There are some important properties of continuous functions on closed intervals including Weierstrass second theorem: Boundedness theorem, Weierstrass first theorem: Extreme value theorem, Bolzano-Cauchy second theorem: Intermediate value theorem, Cantor theorem: Uniform continuity theorem. Continuous functions have four fundamental properties on closed intervals: Boundedness theorem, Extreme value theorem, Intermediate value theorem, Uniform continuity theorem. These theorems are the basis of mathematical analysis and the direct expression of real number theory in functions. In 2013, K. Alli, A. Subramanian and S. Pious Missier introduced a new class of sets namely, $\mathcal{G}'P'$ and investigated properties of this set. Also, they studied and discussed some of its properties and compared this new notion with some other classes of sets and investigated some of their basic properties in topological spaces. We introduce function, $\mathcal{G}'P'$ function, $\mathcal{G}'P'$ function, $\mathcal{G}'P'$ function, $\mathcal{G}'P'$ function, and $\mathcal{G}'P'$ function and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, set, set, set, set, function, function, function, function, function, function.

G'P' - COMPACT AND G'P' - LINDELOF TOPOLOGICALS SPACES

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Abstract

Most references on topological spaces seem to define a compact space in terms of open coverings of a space having finite sub coverings. Formally, we say that a collection of open sets $\{U_i : i \in I\}$, indexed by some set I , is an open covering of a topological space K if $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$. We define K to be compact if there exist finitely many open sets $U_{i_1}, U_{i_2}, \dots, U_{i_n}$ in the open covering such that $K \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^n U_{i_j}$. There exists a number of equivalent definitions of a compact space, which we briefly mention here. A topological space K is compact if and only if K has the finite intersection property: if $\{E_i : i \in I\}$ is a collection of a closed sets indexed by a set I such that, for any finite subset $I_0 \subseteq I$, $\bigcap_{i \in I_0} E_i \neq \emptyset$, then $\bigcap_{i \in I} E_i \neq \emptyset$. Another equivalent definition is in terms of nets. A topological space K is compact if and only if every net $(x_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda)$ in K has a convergent subnet. In 2013, K. Alli, A. Subramanian and S. Pious Missier introduced a new class of sets namely, $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -closed set and investigated properties of this set. We introduce the concept of compactness via $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -open sets by introducing $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact spaces in topological spaces and will investigate its characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -continuous functions and $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -irresolute functions. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space and $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -Lindelof space, countably $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space, almost $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space, and mildly $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new notions of spaces in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Key Words and Phrases: Topological space, $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -open set, $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -closed set, $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space, $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -Lindelof space, countably $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space, almost $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space, mildly $g^{\#}p^{\#}$ -compact space.

POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADVERTISING AND DETRENDED SALES

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Abstract

This study is aimed at using Polynomial regression to analyse the relationship between advertising and detrended sales. Descriptive research design was adopted. The dataset for this study was from a secondary source extracted from IBM SPSS built-in dataset which consist of two variables; advertising and detrended sales with 24 observations (extrapolated to 35 observations). Several analytical techniques were adopted. This study adopted SPSS version 23.0 for its analysis. Firstly, the various degrees of the polynomial regression model were obtained i.e the linear, quadratic and cubic polynomial regression model. For the linear model, the coefficient for advertising spending is 1.087, indicating that for each unit increase in advertising spending, there is an estimated increase of 1.087 units in detrended sales. In the quadratic model, the coefficient for advertising spending is 2.910, suggesting an estimated increase of 2.910 units in detrended sales for each unit increases in advertising spending. The coefficient for the quadratic term (advertising spending²) is -0.254, indicating a concave-down relationship. The coefficient for advertising spending for the cubic model was 3.543, showing and increase of 3.543 units in detrended sales for each unit increase in advertising spending. The coefficient of the quadratic term is -0.436, which suggests that the relationship between advertising spending and detrended sales is concave down. Lastly the coefficient for the cubic term (advertising spending³) is 0.016, indicating that for every unit increase in advertising spending, there is an estimated increase of 0.016 units in detrended sales. It was discovered that there is a statistically significant linear relationship between advertising spending and detrended sales. In comparison to the linear model, the quadratic model provides a better fit to the data, as indicated by its higher R-squared value compared to the linear model. The cubic model slightly better fits the model than the quadratic model by a difference of 0.01%. The three models contributed to explaining the variability in detrended sales, with the quadratic and cubic model better captures any nonlinear patterns that the linear model may not account for. We recommend that for practical applications, considering linear, quadratic and cubic relationships between advertising spending and detrended sales, the quadratic and cubic model provide a better fit and captures potential nonlinear effects, enhancing the accuracy of predictions and decision-making processes.

Key words: “Polynomial regression”; “over fitting”; “under fitting”; “error term”; “coefficients”

REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS PATTERN IN FIDELITY BANK PLC, LAGOS

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Abstract

Effectiveness or ineffectiveness, success or failure of financial institute or banking system depends largely on contingent consistency systems not being able to provide enough financial resources as a result of means low budget regulation of policies, financial embezzlement leading to inadequate and supervision of economic changes. Therefore, these problems cause so many financial institutes or firm their reputation over the years. The least squares indicated an annual decrease in the deposits level each year. Secondary data was collected from Fidelity Bank. The major assumptions (linearity and additivity, statistical independence, homoscedasticity and normality of regression analysis were tested. There were variations in the data collected from the company, therefore, alternative hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is no change in the deposits made over the period under consideration. From the analysis conducted, in which the method of least square was used. The regression model is $Y_t = 873.8 + 12.96t$ which indicates that in the absence of deposits, the bank makes a profit of 873.8 million naira monthly while increase of a unit deposit produces 12.96 million naira profit. We recommend that concerted efforts should be made to ensure huge deposits for maximum profitability.

Key Words: Deposits, Regression, financial institution, economic.

SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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Abstract

The exchange rate is a very crucial macroeconomic fundamental that influences the economy of any country. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of Exchange rate on Gross Domestic product. The research technique used was simple linear regression, which was used to derive the parameters i.e β_0 and β_1 also the Pearson Product Moment Correlation was employed to determine the strength of relationship between GDP and Exchange rate while the time plot was used to observe the pattern of exchange rate and GDP over the time period considered. The analysis in this study revealed that there is a strong positive linear relationship between Exchange rate (independent variable) and Gross Domestic Product (dependent variable). It also revealed that there was a consistent movement of the GDP from 1960 – 1969 and the overall trend was upward with natural fluctuations occurring from 1970 – 2020. Also, the study revealed that the proportion of variance in GDP that can be explained by Exchange rate is .729 which implies that exchange rate can only explain 72.9% of the variability in GDP leaving 29.1 % unexplained. The estimated regression model formulated is **GDP=37964814563.164+ 1462022333.779 * (exchange rate)**. The model explain that a unit increase in exchange rate will increase the gross domestic product by 1,462,022,333.779. We therefore recommend that the federal government of Nigeria should consider the influence the foreign exchange rate on the Gross Domestic Product, by positive economic reforms.

Key words: “Linear Regression”; “Exchange Rate”; “Gross Domestic Product”; “Correlation”

STUDY ON SOME CLASSES OF SEQUENCES OF NEUTROSOPHIC REAL NUMBERS

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Abstract:

Objectives: The main purpose of this article is to introduce the notion of sequence space l_p^N of neutrosophic real numbers and establish its different basic properties.

Methods: The work is basically theoretical in nature. The notion of sequence spaces of neutrosophic real numbers is investigated in neutrosophic topological spaces. Some basic properties, theorems and propositions of this newly defined sequence space have been established. Some counter examples have been provided where will be failed.

Result: To Explore the ideas of sequence space in the context of neutrosophic real number. We construct various basic properties, characterization theorems, propositions, results, and suitable examples based on the newly defined concepts.

Conclusion: This paper has provided the notion of p-absolutely summable neutrosophic normed linear space valued sequence space l_p^N , for $1 \leq p < \infty$ in neutrosophic real numbers. We have investigated some of its properties like completeness, monotonicity, convergence free and symmetricity. Some inclusion results have also been provided. This paper will definitely helpful for further investigation on neutrosophic normed linear sequence spaces.

Key-words: Neutrosophic Topological Space, Monotonicity, Completeness

INTERNAL DAMPING STABILIZATION OF THE WAVE EQUATION WITH *STATIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS*

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Abstract

In this work, we study the internal damping stability of locally coupled wave equations with static boundary conditions while assuming that the damping supports and the coupling coefficients are disjoint.

The difficulty with this system is that there are higher-order terms at the boundary that are not governed by the general energy. To overcome this obstacle, we construct a 1D system to control the boundary term and obtain exponential stability of the partial limit. After reformulating this problem as an abstract Cauchy problem, we prove the existence and uniqueness of understanding.

By then analyzing a family of eigenvalues of the corresponding operator, we prove that the rate of energy decay decreases in a polynomial way.

Keywords: Eigenvalues, Spectrum, dynamical boundary condition, Stabilization, Cauchy problem.

ANALYSIS OF GENERALIZED APPELL'S AND LAURICELLA'S HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

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Abstract:

Special function is a basic and important field of mathematics because of applications in mathematical analysis, functional analysis, physics and statistics. The special function can be defined in a formal way but all the functions which are important enough and assigned by their own names like exponential function, logarithmic function, hypergeometric function, Appell function, Lauricella function, Laguerre polynomials and Hermite polynomials etc. are considered to be special functions. A large number of beta type integral operators and their generalization, extension and unification have been developed and explored. This activity has been prompted by the significance of these operators as well as the possible uses they may have in a range of their study domains. In this paper, we present new generalizations of Appell functions F_1 and F_2 and Lauricella's hypergeometric function F_3 , by using the generalized beta function introduced by Khan et al. [7]. Some integral representations, transformation formulae, differential formulae, Mellin transforms, recurrence and other relations are investigated for these new generalized Appell's and Lauricella's hypergeometric functions.

Key words: Generalized beta function; Appell's hypergeometric functions; Lauricella's hypergeometric function; Mellin transform

KALSİYUM SÜLFATIN FARKLI SU SEVİYELERİNDE DOMATES ÜZERİNDE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF CALCIUM SULPHATE ON TOMATOES AT DIFFERENT WATER LEVELS

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Özet

Çalışma 2020 yılında Şırnak Silopi ilçesi çiftçi serasında yapılmıştır. Denemede Aziz F1 domates çeşidine yapraktan %1 oranında uygulanan kalsiyum sülfatın (CaSO₄) domates bitkisi üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneme 4 farklı (Kontrol (%100 sulama), %50 sulama, %100 sulama+ CaSO₄ ve %50 sulama+ CaSO₄) uygulamadan oluşturulmuştur. Denemede yeşil aksam skala değerlendirilmesi, meyve ve yapraklarda yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, domates meyve suyunda ph ve EC ölçümü, meyve çap ve boy ölçümü, tohum sayısı, meyve et kalınlığı ve meyve eti sertliği analizleri yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak incelenen parametreler üzerinde kuraklık stresinin negatif etkisi olmuştur. %50 sulama+ CaSO₄ ve %100 sulama+ CaSO₄ uygulamalarının kuraklık stresinin olumsuz etkilerini iyileştirmiştir. Kontrole göre en iyi sonuç meyve eti sertliğinde %100 sulama+CaSO₄ uygulamasında görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Domates; Kalsiyum; Kalite; Kuraklık

Abstract

The study was carried out in the farmer's greenhouse of Şırnak Silopi district in 2020. In the experiment, the effects of calcium sulfate (CaSO₄) applied at the rate of 1% on the leaves of the Aziz F1 tomato cultivar on tomato plants were investigated. The trial was created from 4 different applications (Control (100% irrigation), 50% irrigation, 100% irrigation + CaSO₄ and 50% irrigation + CaSO₄). In the experiment, scale evaluation of green parts, fresh and dry weight of fruits and leaves, pH and EC measurement in tomato juice, fruit diameter and height measurement, seed number, fruit wall thickness and fruit pulp firmness analyzes were made. As a result, drought stress had a negative effect on the investigated parameters. 50% irrigation + CaSO₄ and 100% irrigation + CaSO₄ applications improved the negative effects of drought stress. Compared to the control, the best results were seen in 100% irrigation+CaSO₄ application in fruit flesh firmness.

Keywords: Tomato; Calcium; Quality; Drought

SEED AND CARROT SEED (*Daucus carota*)

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Abstract

Carrot is one of the most important vegetables cultivated. Both carrots and general seeds also have an important place. Human beings need food and quality nutrition to survive. Due to the large number of seeds used as food, seed and seed growing have become a large sector in terms of the future of food as well as its economic consumption due to its commercial volume. Due to the decreasing water resources, increasing air temperatures, decreasing agricultural areas, especially the functional food trend, with the increasing world population, food and food derivatives will be heard more than money. Seed industry is increasing its importance with each passing time, as it is the first step of meeting food needs. Both the use of carrot seeds and the point reached in terms of the seed industry from the past to the present in the researches on the world and Turkey seed growing are very important, especially those who aim to make it work and publish more important steps in seed growing by using high routers.

Keywords: Seed, Carrot Seed.

DROUGHT STRESS AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES

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Abstract

The sector most affected by environmental conditions is the agricultural sector. As a result of the increase in temperature in the world, there is an increase in the rate of drought. In severe drought conditions, disruptions occur in the development and growth stages of the plant and even result in death. Examining the internal responses of plants that are resistant to stress conditions gives clues about the measures to be taken against stress. Determining all the characteristics of genotypes that show resistance or tolerance, and can survive under stress conditions with the least damage, especially in problematic conditions such as drought, which urgently needs to be found, will take important steps in developing a qualified new line or variety. As a result of the literature review, it has been seen that lipid peroxidation caused by stress causes damage to the plant and it is seen that the damage will become irreparable as this continues. It is predicted that this can be prevented by developing permanent treatment methods. H₂O₂, which is formed as a result of oxidative stress, is a type of ROS. It is preferred because it sends a signal transduction response to the plant exposed to stress. Antioxidants naturally found in fruits and vegetables protect plants that will be exposed to stress. Plants with high levels of antioxidants are not affected by stress. Phenol and flavonoids, which are known to be good for many diseases and are natural antioxidants, have been found to have effective roles in preventing oxidative stress.

Keywords: Drought Stress, Biochemical Changes.

BAKTERİYOFAJ, ETKİ MEKANİZMASI, KULLANIM ALANLARI VE KULLANILAN BAZI PREPARATLAR

BACTERIOPHAGE, MECHANISM OF ACTION, APPLICATION AREAS AND SOME PREPARATIONS USED

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Özet

Bitki bakteriyel hastalıklarının birçok genel özelliği, hastalık yoğunluğunu, patojen yayılımını ve patojenin hayatta kalmasını destekler ve tarımsal ekosistemlerde mücadele stratejilerini zorlaştırır. Örneğin: (1) bakteriyel patojenlerin optimum çevresel koşullar altında çoğalma kapasitelerinin yüksek olması, enfeksiyonlarının artışı ve epidemilerini tetikleyebilir; (2) simptom oluşturmaksızın yaprak yüzeylerinde epifitik gelişimleri, hastalık oluşumu için yeterli popülasyon boyutuna ulaşılmasına neden olabilir; (3) bazı bakteriyel patojenler toprak kaynaklıdır ve etkili fumigantların yokluğunda, topraktaki bitki patojeni bakterilerle mücadele etmek oldukça güçtür; (4) birçok fitopatogen bakteri genel olarak bitki yüzeylerinin girintili kısımlarında kolonize olduklarından biyolojik mücadele ajanlarının veya bakterisitlerin yüzey uygulamalarından düşük düzeylerde etkilenebilirler; (5) özellikle iletim sistemlerinde kolonize olan patojenlerin vektör böceklerle mücadelesi oldukça güçtür; (6) patojenlerin bitki artıkları ve alternatif konukçular üzerinde hayatta kalabilmesi, inokulum azaltma stratejilerinin başarı şanslarını azaltmaktadır; ve (7) fitopatogen bakteri hücrelerinin üretim materyali üzerinde uzun süre belirti göstermeksizin hayatta kalması, hastalığın yeni coğrafi konumlara yayılmasına neden olabilir. Bakteriyofajlar veya diğer ismiyle fajlar bakterileri enfekte eden viral mikroorganizmalardır. Bakterilerin doğal düşmanları olarak da isimlendirilebilen fajlar sadece canlı hücrelerde çoğalabilmektedirler. Adsorbsiyon, penetrasyon, latent dönem ve lizis-dışarı çıkış aşamalarıyla üreyen fajlar, Litik İnfeksiyon (litik form, litik siklus), Nonlitik İnfeksiyon ve Lizojenik Form (latent infeksiyon) olmak üzere etkiye ettikleri bakterilerde genellikle 3 tür enfeksiyon tipine neden olurlar. Bakteriyofajlar, belirli tür bakteriye spesifik olmaları münasebetiyle diğer bakterilere ve hedefin dışında kalan canlılara olumsuz etkileri bulunmamaktadır. Bundan dolayı biyolojik mücadele kapsamındaki etkenler içerisinde en güvenli olanlardan biri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Sadece spesifik olarak bakteriyi etkilediklerinden diğer mücadele araçları ile birlikte uygulanabilirler. Bitki bakteriyel hastalıklarıyla mücadelede önemli bir potansiyele sahip olan bakteriyofajların yakın gelecekte kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte bakırlı preparatların yerine geçeceği öngörülmektedir. Hâlihazırda bazı bakteriyel etmenler için bakteriyofaj ürünleri ticari olarak üretilmekte ve başarılı bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Başarıyı artırmak için faj karışımları (farklı tür karışımları) kullanılmalıdır. Ülkemiz çapında farklı yerlerden izole edilmiş fajlar karıştırılmak suretiyle preparatlar hazırlanarak, bu kapsamda ortak ülkesel projelerin gerçekleştirilmesi faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakteri, bakteriyofaj, enfeksiyon, hastalık, mücadele virüs.

Abstract

Many general characteristics of plant bacterial diseases favor disease intensity, pathogen spread and pathogen survival and complicate control strategies in agroecosystems. For example: (1) the high capacity of bacterial pathogens to reproduce under optimal environmental conditions can trigger an increase in infections and epidemics; (2) their epiphytic growth on leaf surfaces without symptom formation can lead to a population size sufficient for disease establishment; (3) some bacterial pathogens are soil-borne and, in the absence of effective fumigants, it is very difficult to control plant pathogenic bacteria in soil (4) many phytopathogenic bacteria are generally colonized in protected parts of plant surfaces and may be only slightly affected by surface applications of biological control agents or bactericides; (5) vector insects of pathogens, especially those colonizing transmission systems, are difficult to control (6) the ability of pathogens to survive on plant residues and alternative hosts reduces the chances of success of inoculum reduction strategies; and (7) prolonged asymptomatic survival of phytopathogenic bacterial cells on propagation material can lead to the spread of the disease to new geographical locations. Bacteriophages or phages are viral microorganisms that infect bacteria. Phages, which can also be called natural enemies of bacteria, can only reproduce in living cells. Phages, which reproduce through adsorption, penetration, latent period and lysis-exit stages, generally cause 3 types of infections in the bacteria they infect: lytic infection (lytic form, lytic cycle), nonlytic infection and lysogenic form (latent infection). Bacteriophages do not have negative effects on other bacteria and organisms outside the target due to their specificity to a certain type of bacteria. Therefore, they are considered to be one of the safest biological control agents. Since they only specifically affect the bacteria, they can be applied together with other control tools. Bacteriophages, which have a significant potential in the control of bacterial plant diseases, are expected to replace copper preparations with their increased use in the near future. Currently, bacteriophage products are commercially available and successfully used for some bacterial agents. Phage mixtures (mixtures of different species) should be used to increase success. Preparations should be prepared by mixing phages isolated from different parts of our country, and joint national projects should be directed in this context.

Keywords: Bacteriophage, bacterium, control, disease, infection, virus.

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İlgili makama;

5. Uluslararası Anadolu Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi 21-23 TEMMUZ 2023 Hakkari/ Türkiye’de 40 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 174 bildiri-Diğer ülkeler 188 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir.

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen “Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlanması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.” değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla