

7TH INTERNATIONAL ZEUGMA CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

January 21-23, 2022
Gaziantep, Turkey



ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor: Dr. Nurettin ÇAKIR

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ABOUT CONFERENCE

7th INTERNATIONAL ZEUGMA CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

January 21-23, 2022 Gaziantep, Turkey

CONFERENCE VENUE:
TUĞCAN HOTEL

Akyol Mahallesi, Atatürk Blv. No:34, 27010 Şahinbey/Gaziantep

ORGANIZATION INSTITUTES

Atlas International Journal
New Era International Journal

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

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Zhuldyz SAKHI

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Russian

NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS- 412

NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS-37

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

Türkiye-205, *Azerbaijan-9, Algeria-39, Albania -1, Brazil -5,Indonesia- 7, India -26, Romania- 13, İran 7, Kazakhstan -2, Pakistan -25, Vietnam -6, Russia- 4, Saudi Arabia -3, Congo- 1, Georgia-1, Morocco -8, Ukraine- 4, Serbia -1, Nigeria -10, Tunisia -3, Kosova- 2, Hungary-1, Portugal -1, Macedonia -2, Lebanon-1, Bulgaria -5, Slovenia- 1, Spain- 1, South Africa -1, Bangladesh -2, Irak -1, Malaysia -1, Lithuania- 1, Taivan- 1, Philippines- 1, Mexica- 1, Libya -1, Jordan -1, Israel- 1,Philistine -1, Egypt -1, Tayland- 1, Italy -2, China -1*

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DR. ARİFE KAPTAN	CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY
DR. C. BETÜL EMRULLAHOĐLU	AFYON KOCATEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ

CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kalan: 09:42:31

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kalan: 08:39:14

Katılımcılar (8)

- H... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- HG H4-Ayşe GÜNGÖRMEZ
- FO Funda Önder
- HM H4- Merve deniz
- H4-GÜL ŞEN
- MM Mahshid Mikaeili-hall 4
- MM mehmet murat
- Nur Umar

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

H-5 Observer

Kalan: 09:53:18

Graduate Program in Electrical Engineering (PPGEE)
Federal University of Pará (UFPA/Brazil)

Rectangular Dielectric Resonator Antenna with Graphene on a Finite Glass Substrate in Terahertz Band

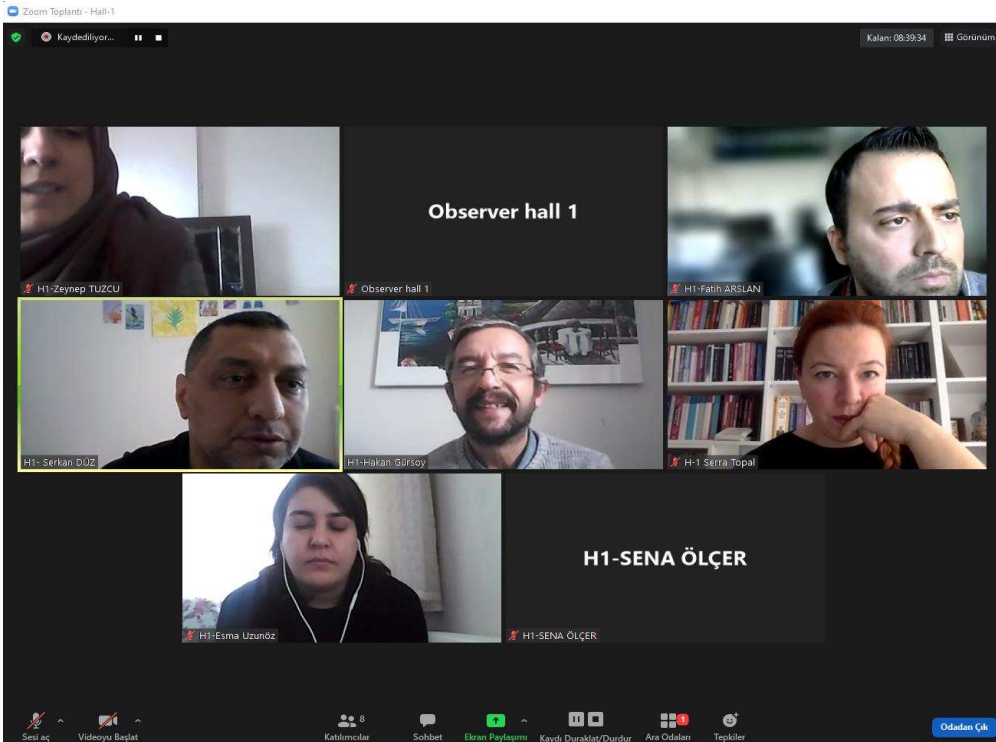
Luiz N. L. de Oliveira Nilton R. N. M. Rodrigues Victor Dmitriev



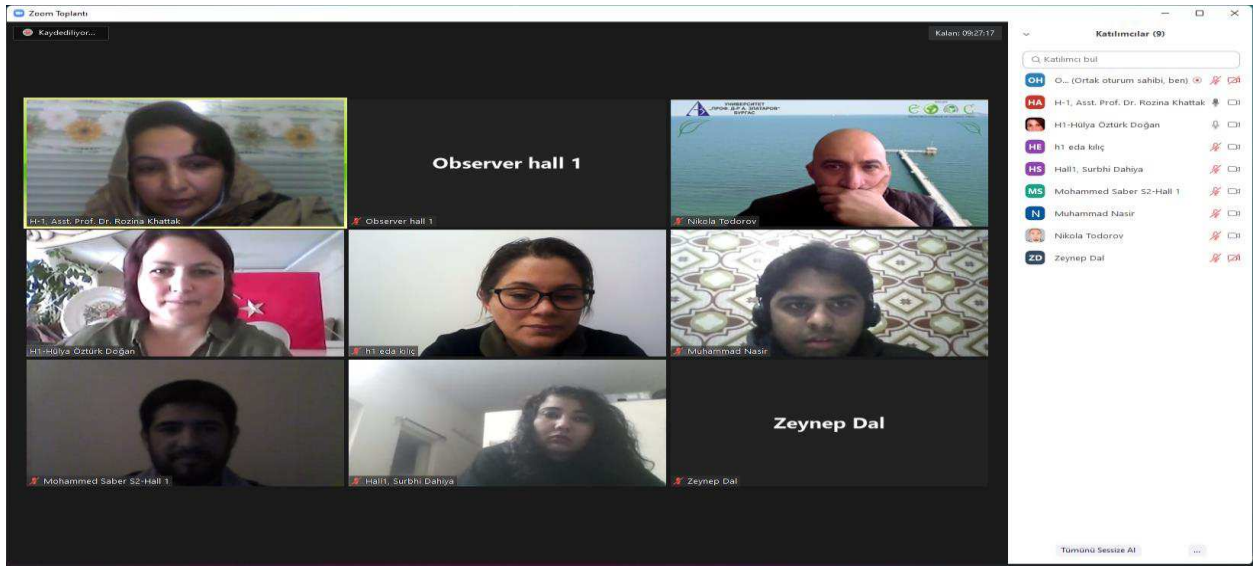
- HO H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- MP MODERATOR: Prof.Dalal Ma...
- TB Toufik Boubekeur
- HN H-5, Nilton Rodrigues
- hall-5_becfeffar
- MR mouniba redah
- SM SALHI MOHAMED H5/S1



- HO H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- SM SALHI MOHAMED H5/S1
- MP MODERATOR: Prof.Dalal Ma...
- HN H-5, Nilton Rodrigues
- hall-5_becfeffar
- MR mouniba redah
- TB Toufik Boubekeur
- VS Vorya Shabranti



- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H1- Serkan DÜZ
- H1-Hakan Gürsoy
- HS H-1 Serra Topal
- HU H1-Esma Uzunöz
- HA H1-Fatih ARSLAN
- HD H1-SENA ÖLÇER
- HT H1-Zeynep TUZCU



Zoom Toplantı

Observer hall 1

Observer hall 1

Mujtaba Shah

H-1 - Salah BEZARI

Laabas Saadiya

H-1 Reem Abu Alwafa

Samer Mudalal

Katılmolar (7)

OH Q... (ortak oturum sahibi) ben

AM Ali Mujtaba Shah

H1 H-1 - Salah BEZARI

H-1 Reem Abu Alwafa

Hall 1 Md Rishad Abdallah

L5 Laabas Saadiya

SM Samer Mudalal

Microsoft PowerPoint

国家重点学科 教育部、农业部、四川省重点实验室

四川农业大学 动物营养研究所

Animal Nutrition Institute, Sichuan Agricultural University

Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Sakrand

Effects of Unilateral and Bilateral Castration on Growth Performance and Lipid Metabolism in Yellow Cattle

Dr. Ali Mujtaba Shah, Prof. Dr. Wang Zhisheng, Dr. Hu Rui.

Click to add notes

Timoni Sesize Al

Sahbet Mesajlarını göster

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Observer H-6

H6-Mehtap Gürsoy

Observer H-6

H-6/ H. Tuğba YUKSEL DOLGUN

Sinem Atıcı Ustalar

H6-Ahmet SOMBUL

H-6, Ahmet BOZTEPE

H-6 İsmail AkasPS, Zikir, AkasVP

Arş.Gör.Mehmet Zahit AYDIN

Aramak için buraya yazın

-1°C Hafif kar

10:38 22.01.2022

Kaydediliyor...

Hall 6-Pankaj Kumar (Session 2... ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz)

Görüntü Seçenekleri

Görünüm

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE

MOLECULAR INSIGHTS INTO SINGLE-ATOM CATALYSTS FOR ETHYLENE PRODUCTION

Presented by:

Pankaj Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Chemical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Dr.Vimal Chandra Srivastava

Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Szhe Mahmood Ahmed

Observer H-6

Observer H-6

Bortolav Abrashev S2...

Hall-6 Praveen Garg

Hall 6-Pankaj Kumar (Se...

Hall-6 Aleksandra Mi...

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılmalar 8

Sohbet

Ekran Paylaşımı

Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur

Ara Odaları

Tepkiler

Odadan Çık

7th INTERNATIONAL ZEUGMA CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 21-23, 2022

Gaziantep, Turkey



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Face to Face



Adres: Akyol, Atatürk Blv. No:34, 27010 Şahinbey/Gaziantep

22.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 09³⁰-11³⁰



SESSION-1 | Tuğcan Hotel Gaziantep

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Selin GÜNDEŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAÇ H. Gizem AKALP Uğur SAKLANGIÇ	<i>Fenerbahçe University TÜRKİYE</i>	EVALUATION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
H. Gizem AKALP Bülgen TOMAÇ	<i>Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE</i>	INVESTIGATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDENTS BASIC OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PRINCIPLES AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONCEPTS WITH MIND MAPPING TECHNIQUE
Dr. Gizem AKKAYA	<i>Bursa Uludağ University, TÜRKİYE</i>	DETERMINATION OF THERMAL NEUTRON FLUX IN THE IRRADIATION UNIT WITH A 11 GBq ²²⁶ Ra-Be NEUTRON SOURCE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Recep ANLATIÇI Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülper NACARKAHYA Asst. Prof. Dr. Ömer PARILDAR	<i>Gaziantep University, TÜRKİYE</i>	EVALUATION OF GENETIC AND PHENOTYPICAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS WITH REGION-SPECIAL CLEFT PALATE LIP
Asst. Prof. Dr. Recep ANLATIÇI Asst. Prof. Dr. Ömer PARILDAR	<i>Gaziantep University, TÜRKİYE</i>	CASES AND TREATMENT OF VERRUCA VULGARIS WITH WIDE SPREAD
Hatice TEZE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özge ÖZTEKİN	<i>Gaziantep University, TÜRKİYE</i>	CENTRAL TEST SETS OF FREE NILPOTENT LIE ALGEBRAS WITH RANK 2
Uzm. Fzt. Neslihan Torun Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşenur Tuncer	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, TÜRKİYE</i>	COMPARISON OF MUSCLE STRENGTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

7th INTERNATIONAL ZEUGMA CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 21-23, 2022

Gaziantep, Turkey



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Online



Meeting ID: 852 4256 0713

Passcode: 778899

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- ❖ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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exp. H-2, Saadet SAGTAŞ**

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Behçet BATUR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Behçet BATUR	<i>Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University, TÜRKİYE</i>	SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION? ISLAMIC SOCIOLOGY? TIME AND SPACE IN SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OG RELIGION
Dr. Doğan HATUN	<i>Usak University, TÜRKİYE</i>	ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PREGNANCY AND THEIR NETWORK CONNECTION WITH THEIR PREGNANT PEERS: COMPARING ECONOMICALLY DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS
Dr. Arş. Gör. Ayman KARA	<i>Kırıkkale University, TÜRKİYE</i>	WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FARABI'S ORGANISMIC UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIETY, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE RULER AND THE ROULED IN POLITICS AND POLITICAL POWER
Dr. Arş. Gör. Ayman KARA	<i>Kırıkkale University, TÜRKİYE</i>	COMPARISON OF STATE OF NATURE AND SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORIES OF HOBBS, LOCKE AND ROUESSEAU
Erkan AYDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefer Yetkin IŞIK	<i>Bartın University, TÜRKİYE</i>	PATRIARCHAL FAMILY VALUES ALLEGIENCA SCALE (PFVAS): THE STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY
Asst. Prof. Merve TARIM	<i>Halic University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRATION
Dr. Zeynep UMUR ERKUŞ Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahire ASLAN	<i>Fırat University, TÜRKİYE</i>	ACCORDING TO THE SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS FEMALE AND MALE MANAGERS
Dr. Zeynep UMUR ERKUŞ Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahire ASLAN	<i>Fırat University, TÜRKİYE</i>	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN THE CASE OF ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN	<i>Trakya University, TÜRKİYE</i>	NEUROMARKETING IN BEHAVIORAL ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN	<i>Trakya University, TÜRKİYE</i>	SOCIAL INNOVATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Gonca BURAN	<i>Uludağ University</i>	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE WORLD AND IN OUR COUNTRY

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Sezer AVCI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sezer AVCI Nurse Eda DEMİR	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION AND XENOPHOBIA IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Serhat ÖRÜN Res. Asst. Büşra Nur TÜRKERİ Res. Asst Zeliha DOKTAŞ	<i>Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, TÜRKİYE</i>	CBRN EVENT AWARENESS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS AT PUBLIC AND UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS
Op.Dr. Ali ÖZDEMİR Op. Dr. Türker ACEHAN	<i>Tayyip Erdogan University, TÜRKİYE</i>	INFECTED URACHAL CYST DIAGNOSED AT ADULT AGE: PRESENTATION OF OUR SURGICAL APPROACH ACROSS OUR CASES
Dr. Ömür İLBAN	<i>Konya Numune Hospital, TÜRKİYE</i>	THYROID HORMONE DISORDERS: AS A PROGNOSTIC MARKER IN PATIENTS WITH VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA
Ahmet SEYHANLI	<i>Sivas Numune Hospital, TÜRKİYE</i>	THERAPEUTIC LEUKAPHERESIS PROCEDURE APPLIED TO PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LEUKEMIA: SINGLE CENTER 13 YEARS EXPERIENCE
Kenan DAĞDELEN	<i>Beytepe Murat Erdi Eker State Hospital</i>	READABILITY ASSESSMENT AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ONLINE PATIENT EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON CATARACT ON THE WEBSITES OF MAJOR HOSPITALS IN TURKEY
Ress. Asst. Dilan DENİZ AKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özden DEDELİ ÇAYDAM	<i>Manisa Celal Bayar University, TÜRKİYE</i>	A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY: THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL SCALE IN HEART FAILURE
Öğr. Gör. Ecem Yüksel GÜRLE Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şükrü GÜLAY	<i>Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, TÜRKİYE</i>	POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF GUT MICROBIOME ON BEHAVIOR

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Meriç KOCATURK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Meriç KOCATURK Prof. Dr. Zeki YILMAZ	<i>Bursa Uludag University, TÜRKİYE</i>	EVALUATION OF LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION INDEXES IN DRESSAGE HORSES BY B-MODE AND DOPPLER ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY – PILOT STUDY
Yudum YELTEKİN Doç. Dr. Aykut YILMAZ	<i>Uşak University, TÜRKİYE</i>	IMPORTANCE OF MATK GENE AND PSBA-TRNH INTRON BELONGING TO CHLOROPLAST GENOME IN THE EVALUATION OF PHYLOGNETIC RELATIONSHIPS AND DNA BARCODING IN THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS TRIGONELLA
Asst. Prof.Dr. Seher İLHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habip Atalay	<i>Pamukkale University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE RESEARCH OF EFFECTS OF PREOPERATIVE TRANSDERMAL FENTANYL ON ANESTHESIA AND POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA IN THE PAINFUL ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS
Betül ÇİMEN Dr. Tansel UYAR Dilan BARUT Prof. Dr. Emir Baki DENKBAŞ	<i>Başkent University, TÜRKİYE</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL MASKS THAT ENSURE THE RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION OF PATHOGENS
Rümeysa EKİCİ Dr. Betül BOZDOĞAN Prof. Dr. Emir Baki DENKBAŞ	<i>Başkent University, TÜRKİYE</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROCHEMICAL-BASED BIOSENSOR PLATFORMS TO BE USED IN THE DETERMINATION OF PATHOGENIC VIRUSES
Celal ALANDAĞ	<i>Sivas Numune Hospital, TÜRKİYE</i>	EFFICACY OF CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE AND MAP KINASE PATHWAY INHIBITORS IN C6 GLIOMA CELL CULTURE
Asst.Prof. Dr. Tuğba Serdal Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülper Nacarkahya Ass.Prof. Dr. Neslihan Çevik Assoc. Prof. Sibel Oğuzkan Balcı	<i>Gaziantep University, TÜRKİYE</i>	ANALYSIS OF LPIN 2 GENE EXPRESSION IN LIVER TISSUE IN EXPERIMENTAL OBESITY MODEL WITH CYTAGLIPTIN THERAPY
Fatma Gülsüm ASLAN	<i>Ondokuzmayıs University, TÜRKİYE</i>	HEALTH BELIEFS AND FEARS LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS REGARDING PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Uzm. Dr. Serra TOPAL	<i>University of Health Sciences, TÜRKİYE</i>	EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT AND ANESTHESIA METHOD IN GERIATRIC ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY:A SINGLE-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Doç. Dr. Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aasiya Jan	<i>Research Scholar Bhagwant University Ajmer Rajasthan India</i>	ANALYSING GENDER DISPARITIES IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S NOVEL 'HALF GIRLFRIEND' (2017)
Kaan TANYERİ	<i>Uşak University, TÜRKİYE</i>	IS A CHANGE OF TRAJECTORY POSSIBLE IN SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS?
Fırat SEVİNÇ	<i>Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University, TÜRKİYE</i>	A VERSE NASIHATNAME IN THE WORK NAMED AVRAT-NÂME, WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN: ITS FORM AND CONTENT FEATURES
Dr. Öğri Üyesi Sema GÖKENÇ GÜLEZ	<i>Neusehir Haci Bektas Veli University, TÜRKİYE</i>	INDICATION OF CHINESE CHARACATERS IN FOUNDATION OF CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM JIAGUWEN
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatma Ecem CEYLAN	<i>Neusehir Haci Bektas Veli University, TÜRKİYE</i>	PUPPET ART IN CHINA
Doç. Dr. Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU Sinem ARAT	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University</i>	STATUS AND FUTURE OF FOLKLORE IN THE TRANSITION FROM VERBAL AND WRITTEN CULTURE TO DIGITAL CULTURE
Dr. Adayı Laçın ÖZĞÜL	<i>Usak University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE MODAL VIEW OF THE SENTENCES WITH -miş ol- IN THE NOVEL YOL AYRIMI
Subhajit Bera Prof. Binod Chandra Tripathy Masoud Dehghan Behnaz Vahabian	<i>University of Kurdistan, sanandaj, Kurdistan, Iran</i>	THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF COLOR TERMS IN PERSIAN POEMS: A CASE STUDY OF AXÆVAN'S POEMS
Akkuzov Abdyzhalil Kayyrbekova Ulbosyn Serikovna Aitenov Yerzhan Yerkebayevich	<i>Friendship University named after Academician A. Kvatbekov. RK.The city of Shymkent</i>	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENTENCES THAT MEAN THE MEANING OF THE MODALITY
Kaan TANYERİ	<i>Uşak University,</i>	THREE FATHERS AND THREE SONS
Asst. Prof. Yasemin Güniz SERTEL	<i>İstanbul University</i>	INNOVATIVE FORMS OF EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN NOVEL: RICHARD BRAUTIGAN

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Şen YÜKSEL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nur ATAKUL Prof. Dr. Sema ERGÖNÜL	<i>Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, TÜRKİYE</i>	MANAGERIAL FACTORS AFFECTING BUILDING MAINTAINABILITY DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE
Sercan SERİN Eren DEMİR	<i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FIBER SIZES USED IN HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURE ON THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MIXTURE
Tasnim ALHALLAAK Kasım MERMERDAŞ Mustafa ÖZEN Gökhan DEMİRCAN Luai ALHALLAAK	<i>Harran University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE FLEXURAL BEHAVIOR OF CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES STRENGTHENED WITH GLASS FIBER FABRIC
Husnu Egitmen Husam Al-Qadasi Gokturk M. OZKAN	<i>Çukurova University, TÜRKİYE</i>	FLOW AROUND A BIO-INSPIRED BLUFF BODY
Assoc. Prof. Şen YÜKSEL Res. Asst. Sinan YILDIZ	<i>Beykent University, TÜRKİYE</i>	CHANGING VIRTUAL-REAL PLACES IN THE METAVERSE WORLD AND THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNER
Sefa Onur DÜNDAR Assoc. Prof. Taylan ÖCALAN	<i>Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE</i>	TOPOGRAPHY ANALYSIS IN SOLAR POWER PLANT INSTALLATIONS
MSc. Student. Anıl TINAZ Assoc. Prof. Ertan PEKŞEN	<i>Kocaeli University, TÜRKİYE</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SATYROS MONASTERY BY GEOPHYSICAL METHODS IN KÜÇÜKYALI ARCHEOPARK
Aqsa Shams Sana Fatima Asma Ijaz	<i>University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</i>	PERFECTIONISM, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF- HARM IN MEDICAL AND NURSINGSTUDENTS

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Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-6

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Abdelkader Mohamed Sghaier Derbali

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Cem KARADUT	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University, TÜRKİYE</i>	PRESSURE GROUPS' CONTRIBUTION TO POLICY-MAKING: THE TURKISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CASE
Vorya Shabrandi	<i>University of Guilan University: IRAN</i>	THE ROOT OF LOOTING ECONOMY (POVERTY AND INEQUALITY) IN IRAN AFTER THE 1979 REVOLUTION, FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ACEMEOGLU; ROBINSON THEORY
Iracema de Lourdes Teixeira Vieira	<i>High Amazonian Studies of the Federal University of Pará (NAEA/UFPA)Brazil</i>	INSTABILITY IN A METROPOLIS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON: A CASE STUDY ON "NOVA BELÉM" AND ITS FORTIFIED ENCLAVES
Nguyen Van Kham Bui Hoang Tan	<i>Tho University, Vietnam</i>	AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS IN THE MEKONG DELTA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20 th CENTURY
Cristina-Elena Micu (Dobre) Ioan-Anton Arghir Sorin Rugină	<i>Emergency Clinical Hospital for Children "Grigore Alexandrescu", Bucharest, Romania</i>	THE STUDY OF INSOMNIA ON DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Elfrida Ratnawati Esti Royani Syukron Abdul Kadir	<i>Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta Indonesia.</i>	THE URGENCE OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDONESIAN COMMUNITY TRAFFIC LAW COMPLIANCE PROGRAM FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
Mgr. Anna N. Tarasova Prof. Olga Sutyryna, Assoc. Prof. Konstantin Ivanov	<i>Volga State University of Technology, RUSSIAN</i>	STATE REGULATION AND SUPPORT OF MUSEUMS IN A PANDEMIC: A CASE OF RUSSIA AND EU COUNTRIES
Dr. Abdelkader Mohamed Sghaier Derbali	<i>Taibah University, Medinah, Saudi Arabia</i>	THE TEMPORARY REPERCUSSIONS OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON THE GLOBAL ENERGY SYSTEM
Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	<i>University of Tizi Ouzou, Algeria</i>	ANALYZE THE NEXUS BETWEEN THE GENDER OF ALGERIAN CONSUMERS TOWARD THE ASSISTS ON THE ECOLOGICAL SEMINARS: CASE OF Y GENERATION CONSUMERS

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Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Olcay TURAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Naseem Akhter	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan</i>	THE SHRINE OF KAKA SAHIB AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING PEACE HARMONY (AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPINIONS OF THE STUDENTS OF SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO WOMEN UNIVERSITY, PESHAWAR)
Dr. Hubert Franck Lylian Massala	<i>MARIEN NGOUABI UNIVERSITY Republic of Congo</i>	BLACKS' EXCLUSION IN THE UNITED STATES: A ROAD BLOCK TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM IN BARACK OBAMA'S DREAMS FROM MY FATHER: A STORY OF RACE AND INHERITANCE
Ömer ÇİFTÇİ Baran BERŞE	<i>Gaziantep University,</i>	NESA AND SERAHS WARS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GREAT SELJUK STATE
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cuma Ali Yılmaz	<i>Fırat Üniversitesi,</i>	MACEDON RULE IN EGYPT: KINGDOM OF PTOLEMY (B.C. 305-30)
Asst. Prof. Olcay TURAN	<i>Kırklareli University,</i>	LYCIAN LEAGUE
Dr. Nurettin ÇAKIR	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Kazakhstan</i>	TURKEY IN ORIENTALISM STUDIES IN RUSSIA
Asst. Prof. Mahmut AKPINAR	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMPLE OF EMPLOYMENT OF NON-MUSLIMS IN THE OTTOMAN BUREAUCRACY: GREEK(RUM) MINISTERS
Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE	<i>Head of Scholarly Information at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi</i>	THE DRAWBACK OF CALLING MY/OUR REPUBLIC SAKARTVELO AS 'GEORGIA' INSTEAD OF AIAKOLKHETI AND/OR AIAKOLKHETIKARDUGEOGIA AT THE PERMANENT VITICULTURE EXHIBITION IN FRANCE IN THE CITY BORDEAUX
Asst. Prof. Ayten MEHDİYEVA	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan</i>	THE HISTORY OF NAKHCHIVAN MAIDEN TOWERS AND TIME FACTOR
Phd. Elnara MUSAYEVA	<i>Baku, Azerbaijan Art critic, Azerbaijan</i>	POSITION OF ISLAMIC ART IN THE HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY ART

21.01.2022



Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: PhD, Ilir Morina

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Elnur Gara oglu Allahverdiyev	<i>Azerbaijan Cooperation University, AZERBAIJAN</i>	STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF FOOD SUPPLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
Mohammed Saghir Youssef Naimi Said Belaouad	<i>Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco</i>	CIRCULAR ECONOMY BUSINESS MODELS: SHARING/POOLING
Anton Filipenko	<i>Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv</i>	INTERDISCIPLINARY IN ECONOMICS
Ly Dai Hung	<i>Vietnam Institute of Economics, Hanoi</i>	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN VIETNAM ECONOMY
PhD, Ilir Morina	<i>PhD, University MB-Faculty of Business and Law-Beograd, Serbia</i>	FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT
Vasilescu Cezar	<i>Economic Highschool "Ion Ghica" College Targoviste, Romania</i>	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN THE VISION OF PARAGH KHANNA
Roxana GHEORGHITA Liliana ANCHIDIN-NOROCEL	<i>University of Suceava, University Suceava, Romania</i>	FOOD INDUSTRY AND THE CONCEPT OF GREEN ECONOMY: STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDIBLE FOOD PACKAGING MATERIALS
Faryal Ishtiaq Urooj Riaz	<i>College for Women University Lahore, (Pakistan)</i>	GREEN GROWTH WITH ICT: A NECESSARY PARADIGM SHIFT FOR FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIES
Halil İbrahim ÇAYIROĞLU Dr. Şükriü APAYDIN	<i>Neuşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE</i>	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN TURKEY SHANGHAI

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Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Oladejo, Muhideen Adewale Kelani, Fatai Adeshina	<i>School of Arts and Social Sciences Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria</i>	ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND JOB CREATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN LAGOS STATE
Anum Javaid Faryal Ishtiaq Saba Gulzar	<i>Lahore College for Women University Lahore, Pakistan</i>	DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN CHEMICAL SECTOR INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN
Nikolay Sidorov Liudmila Goncharenko	<i>Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EXPORT IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF RUSSIA IN 2021 UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC
Hülya YEŞİLYURT TEMEL Ramazan TEMEL	<i>Celal Bayar University, TÜRKİYE</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SELF-HELP MECHANISM IN TERMS OF SOCIETY AND WORKING LIFE
Dr. Ali KESTANE	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University, TÜRKİYE</i>	GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN ACCOUNTING EDUCATION: A RESEARCH ON KUTAHYA DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES STUDENTS
Funda MERMERTAŞ Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa METE	<i>Gaziantep University, TÜRKİYE</i>	DETERMINING RISKS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A RESEARCH ON ISO1000 COMPANIES
Dr. Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU Res. Asst. Melike ARTAR	<i>Gebze Technic University, TÜRKİYE</i>	EMPLOYEE TURNOVER PREDICTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING: AN APPLICATION WITH THE K-NEAREST NEIGHBORS
Res. Asst. Melike ARTAR Inst. Dr. Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Oya ERDİL	<i>Gebze Technical University, TÜRKİYE</i>	USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCES PROCESSES
Dr. Havva Nur ÇİFTÇİ	<i>İstanbul University, TÜRKİYE</i>	HOW ARE THE ENTERPRISES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES OF VALUATION RULES OF TAX PROCEDURE LAW?

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SESSION-2 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Professor, Dr. A.E. Vorobiev

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ramazan TEMEL	<i>Celal Bayar University, TÜRKİYE</i>	INSECURE AND UNREGULATED LABOR IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR: THE CASE OF MANISA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN Deniz KESKİN	<i>Bartın Üniversitesi,</i>	LANDSCAPE DESIGN PROJECT OF ISTANBUL PIERRE LOTI
Farhad Pirmohammadi Alishah Mohammad Khandani Sis Mehdi Mohammadrezaei	<i>Islamic Azad University, Iran</i>	INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE WITH ADDITIVES OF METAKAOLIN, ZEOLITE AND PUMICE
Dr. Nadia TEBBAL Prof. Zine El Abidine Rahmouni Dr. Mekki Maza Dr. Messaouda Belouadah	<i>Msila University, M'sila 28000, Algeria</i>	BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE ACTIVATION OF GRANULATED SLAG CONCRETE SUBJECTED TO HIGH TEMPERATURE
Prof. Dr. Berrabah Hamza Madjid	<i>University of Relizane, Algeria</i>	THE THERMAL INFLUENCE ON THE BUCKLING OF LAMINATED COMPOSITE BEAMS
Professor, Dr. A.E. Vorobiev	<i>NP Innonedra Russia</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMART CITY CONCEPT
Azza MASMOUDI Ahlem BEN SIK Ali Hatem DHAOUADI Hatem MHIRI	<i>Monastir University Tunisia</i>	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DRAINING SOLAR DRYING OF SEWAGE SLUDGE
Nora Vizdik Thaqi Agim Thaqi	<i>University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo</i>	HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN KOSOVO

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Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Szendi Dóra

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dora Szendi	<i>University of Miskolc, Hungary</i>	THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSION IN THE SMART CITY STRATEGIES
Fouad Bourada Abdeldjebbar Tounsi Abdelouahed Tounsi	<i>University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Department, Algeria</i>	STABILITY ANALYSIS OF ADVANCED COMPOSITES PLATES USING A SIMPLE INTEGRAL HIGHER ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY
Mohamed Bourada Abdeldjebbar Tounsi Fouad Bourada	<i>University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria</i>	THERMAL STABILITY OF ADVANCED SANDWICH PLATES VIA A NEW REFINED PLATE THEORY
Prof. Dr.Mustapha SANBI Loukmane EL KHALDI	<i>Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Morocco</i>	ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF A COMPOSITE PLATE BONDED PIEZOELECTRIC PATCHES
Brahim Elbaz Hilal Essaouini Ahmed Hamydy	<i>Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, Morocco</i>	THE EFFECTS OF DAM-RESERVOIR INTERACTION ON THE SEISMIC RESPONSE OF CONCRETE GRAVITY DAMS
Suha Ali Tahan	<i>Lebanese International University Lebanon</i>	MANAGEMENT STYLES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS: THE ARABIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CASE

21.01.2022**Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰****SESSION-2 | HALL-6****HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Shk. Esmeralda Thoma**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Muhammad Naeem Faisal Aiza Kamal Khan Alishbah Roobi	<i>Institute of Physiology and pharmacology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	PREVALENCE OF ANTIBIOTIC GENES EXPRESSION IN PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA IN COMPARISON TO LACTOBACILLI
Dr. Muhammad Naeem Faisal Aiza Kamal Khan Momina Mehmood	<i>University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	UNDERSTANDING THE MICRORNA AND WNT SIGNALING PATHWAYS BEHIND THE EXPRESSION LEVEL OF CHEK2 AND LRP1B GENES IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)
P.H.Najafgulyeva	<i>II Department of Surgical Diseases of AMU, Azerbaijan</i>	MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF GASTRODUODENAL BLEEDING IN THE POSTKOVID PERIOD
Dr. Bouharati Khaoula Dr. Bouharati Imene Prof. Laouamri Slimane	<i>Constantine University, Algeria</i>	LIVER FIBROSIS: INTELLIGENT ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS
Kapka Mancheva Svetla Danova Neli Vilhelmova-Ilieva Lora Simeonova Lili Dobрева Georgi Atanasov	<i>Institute of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria</i>	METHODS AGAINST KOI HERPESVIRUS DISEASE DEVELOPMENT
Major Giurgiu Gheorghe Prof. dr. Cojocaru Manole	<i>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania</i>	GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN
Plamen Latev Rositsa Dimova Rumyana Stoyanova	<i>Medical University – Plovdiv, Bulgaria</i>	RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT OF ABSOLUTE CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN THE BULGARIAN POPULATION
Yamina. Ammi Cherif. Si-Moussa Hanini Salah	<i>University of Médéa, 26000, Algeria</i>	QSPR-NEURAL NETWORKS MODEL FOR THE PREDICTION OF THE REJECTION OF ORGANIC MOLECULES BY NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES
Muhammad Naeem Faisal Alishbah Roobi Aiza Kamal khan	<i>Institute of Pharmacy, Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMR GENES IN SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM ISOLATED FROM HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS
Alaa Khoulood Atounti Mohamed Bailoul Charaf Eddine	<i>MASI Laboratuvar, Muhammed Birinci Üniversitesi, Oujda, Morocco</i>	CANCER CLASSIFICATION: A STUDY OF EIGHT MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR OPTIMAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATURE OF CANCER
Dr. Shk. Esmeralda Thoma Prof Asc. Enkeleda Shkurti Msc Sonila Bitri	<i>Mjekësore Teknike/Universiteti I Mjekësisë, ALBANIAN</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND MENTAL HEALTH

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SESSION-3 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Alenka PAVKO ČUDEN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abbas Ali Zarei Saieed Moslemi Nezhad	<i>Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin, Iran</i>	FACTORS IMPEDING COMPUTER-ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING COURSES: A MIXED METHODS STUDY
LT Mashego S Shongwe RS Lebelo	<i>Vaal University of Technology, P/Bag X021, Vanderbijlpark, 1911, South Africa</i>	AN EVALUATION OF THE USE OF E-LEARNING AS A LEARNING TOOL: A CASE STUDY AT ONE TVET COLLEGE IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT, SOUTH AFRICA
Prof. Dr. Mirela Dulgheru Prof. Dr. Constantinescu Anamaria	<i>University of Petroleum and Gas from Ploiesti, Romania</i>	MODELING THE LESSON OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION CARRIED OUT IN THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT DUE TO THE 19 COVID PANDEMIC
Jesús Tejada, PhD. Adolf Murillo, PhD	<i>University of Valencia - Spain</i>	CHANGING THE FOCUS IN INITIAL MUSIC EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING. AN INTEGRATIVE INTERVENTION WITH CREATIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY
Prof. Alenka PAVKO ČUDEN	<i>University fo Ljubljana Ljubljana, Slovenia,</i>	INTERDISCIPLINARY TEACHING OF KNITTING TECHNOLOGY AND KNITTED STRUCTURES IN TEXTILE AND FASHION DESIGN STUDY PROGRAMMES
Dr. Eşref NAS Doç. Dr. Ramazan SAK	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye</i>	CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND COMPASSION
Dr. Arzu ATASOY	<i>Gaziantep University, Türkiye</i>	A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON TEACHING WRITING: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Dr. Murat KORUCUK	<i>Kafkas University, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF VARIOUS DIGITAL PLATFORMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF BLENDED LEARNING
Betül ÖZEY Doç. Dr. M. Yüksel ERDOĞDU	<i>Sabahattin Zaim University, Türkiye</i>	THE ROLE OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS IN PREDICTING THE EMOTIONAL LITERACY LEVELS OF ADOLESCENTS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Behram Erdiken	<i>Anadolu University, Türkiye</i>	DESCRIBING THE DISTANCE EDUCATION SITUATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

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SESSION-3 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. V. Thiyagarajan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Asst. Dr. Hamza TAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Fadıl SOYKÖK	<i>Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE BALLISTIC RESISTANCE OF SHEAR THICKENING FLUID IMPREGNATED FABRICS (KEVLAR, HYBRID AND CARBON)
Ali Burak TEKYALÇIN Himmet Ufuk KULAVUZ	<i>1 Kmc / Meko Metal Research and Development Engineer Türkiye</i>	CONVERTING ALUMINUM RADIATOR PROFILES TO STEEL PROFILE
M.S.Sivagama Sundari D.Periyasamy	<i>Amrita College of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	CASCADED H-BRIDGE NINE LEVEL INVERTER FOR THE ELIMINATION OF LOW ORDER HARMONICS USING SHEPVM
Amhimmid .Q. Almabrouk	<i>Higher Institute of Engineering Technology, Bani Walid, Libya</i>	DESIGN OF THE MONITORING AND ALERTING SYSTEM FOR THE MOVEMENT OF OBJECTS INSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Dr. V. Thiyagarajan	<i>Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering Kalavakkam</i>	CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR USING PLC
Krishnan UMACHANDRAN	<i>General Manager, Organizational Development, NELCAST Ltd., India</i>	ROBOTIC FRIENDLY INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT
Usha V Mageshwari N Dr. V. Thiyagarajan	<i>Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering Kalavakkam INDIA</i>	NOVEL 15-LEVEL ASYMMETRICAL INVERTER WITH REDUCED NUMBER OF SWITCHES
Aicha BELGACEM Yahia MILOUD Moahamed MOSTEFAI Fatima BELGACEM	<i>Electrotechnical Engineering, Dr. Tahar Moulay University of Saida Algeria</i>	OPTIMIZATION OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC PUMPING SYSTEM BASED ON SLIDING MODE CONTROL
Ammar Odeh	<i>Princess Sumaya University for Technology P.O.Box Jubaiha - Amman, Jordan</i>	REDUCTION OF ISI(INTER-SYMBOL INTERFERENCE) BY USING OFDM
B. Ygoubi, H. Nait H. Sid ahmed	<i>Signals and systems Laboratory Mostaganem University, Algeria</i>	FAULT DETECTION USING BPT AND IBIP TECHNIQUES

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SESSION-3 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Constantinescu Anamaria

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Naeema ARZEEN Dr. Saima ARZEEN	<i>National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan</i>	ICT SELF-EFFICACY, SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING, E-LEARNING READINESS, AND STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AMONG STUDENTS
Kiran Imtiaz	<i>Gift University, Psychology, Gujranwala, Pakistan</i>	INDIVIDUAL WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: A CASE STUDY
Rukhsar Khalid	<i>GIFT University, Psychology, Social sciences, Gujranwala, Pakistan.</i>	WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH PANIC DISORDER
Mircea Udrescu Alina Gheorghe	<i>National Defense University from Bucharest Romania</i>	THE POWER-INTEREST RELATIONSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION'S MANAGEMENT
Yasser K. R. Aman	<i>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia.</i>	CLONING OF THE SOUL AND REPRODUCTION OF THE SELF THROUGH SPACE AND TIME WITH REFERENCE TO LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION
Prof. Dr. Constantinescu Anamaria Prof. Dr. Mirela Dulgheru	<i>University of Petroleum and Gas from Ploiesti, Romania,</i>	DECREASE OF DEPRESSIVE STATES BY PHYSICAL EFFORT
Dr. Orit Wolf	<i>Reichman University , Israel</i>	LEAVING A PERSONAL STAMP LEADERSHIP FROM A STAGE PERFORMER' S MIND
Princewill Chukwuma ABAKPORO Christian Ikechukwu NWARU	<i>Imo State University, Owerri. Nigeria</i>	ETHICAL ISSUES AND MORALITY IN J.P. CLARK'S THE WIVES REVOLT AND EMEKA NWABUEZE'S A PARLIAMENT OF VULTURES
Dr. Eşref NAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan SAK	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye</i>	APPROACHES RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPASSION
Dr. Hakan GÜR SOY	<i>HG Education, Consulting and E-Commerce, Ankara / Türkiye</i>	ACADEMIC-BASED OVERVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST
Asst. Prof. Ash ÜNER KAYA	<i>Gümüşhane University, Türkiye</i>	ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING CAUSAL EFFICACY OF CONSCIOUSNESS

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Turkey Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



SESSION-3 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Özcan BUDAK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
EQBAL RADWAN AFNAN RADWAN WALAA RADWAN	<i>Islamic University of Gaza, Gaza Strip, Palestine</i>	ANATOMY EDUCATION FOR 6TH AND 9TH-GRADE STUDENTS IN AN AUGMENTED REALITY
Shahenda Abu ElEla Wael M. ElSayed Koji Nakamura	<i>Cairo University, Egypt</i>	ECOLOGICAL TRAITS OF CARABID SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) INHABITING SELECTED SITES WITHIN SATOYAMA, JAPAN
Asmaa Benaissa	<i>University of Tamanrasset, Algeria.</i>	PHYTOBENEFICIAL BACTERIA OF THE DATE PALM RHIZOSPHERE AS BIOCONTROL AGENTS OF PHYTOPATHOGENS
Olçay DEDECAN Meral DEMRAL Derya İŞLER CEYHAN Talap TALAPOV Canan CAN	<i>Gaziantep University, Türkiye</i>	DETERMINATION OF FUNGAL FACTORS CAUSING BULB ROT DISEASE AND DISEASE RATE IN GARLIC GROWN IN GAZIANTEP PROVINCE (poster)
Özge DEMİREL Oğuz AKVEÇ Prof. Dr. Canan CAN	<i>Gaziantep University, Türkiye</i>	A CURRENT OVERVIEW OF PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY
Dr. Müge YAŞAR	<i>Ordu University, Türkiye</i>	ONTOGENETIC DIETARY SHIFT MECHANISM IN MARINE FISHES
Dr. Müge YAŞAR	<i>Ordu University, Türkiye</i>	NOTOTHENIIDS OF ANTARCTIC
Asst. Prof. Özcan BUDAK	<i>Sakarya University, Türkiye</i>	THE PROTECTION EFFECT OF CILOSTAZOL AGAINST EXPERIMENTAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY IN THE RAT OVARY ON IN VITRO FERTILIZATION OUTCOMES.
Nursel AYDEMİR Alican Bahadır SEMERCI Asst.Prof. Kenan TUNÇ	<i>Sakarya University, Türkiye</i>	ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF SOAPS MADE FROM FERMENTED MILK PRODUCTS
Ass. Professor, Ph.D. Anvar G.Jalilov	<i>Institute of Zoology National Academy Science Azerbaijan</i>	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN SPECIES OF COPEPODS OF THE CASPIAN SEA

21.01.2022**Turkey Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰****SESSION-3 | HALL-5****HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Violeta Leoreanu-Fotea**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Noureddine BOUTERAA	<i>University of Oran1, Ahmed Benbella. Algeria.</i>	STUDY OF CLASS OF NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL NONLOCAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
Noureddine BOUTERAA	<i>University of Oran, Ahmed Benbella. Algeria.</i>	ON A CLASS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION IN THE FRAME OF CAPUTO-FABRIZIO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE
DR. Habib DJOURDEM	<i>Relizan University, Algeria.</i>	EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR A FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSIONS
G. C. Rana S. K. Kango	<i>NSCBM Govt. College, Hamirpur-177 005, Himachal Pradesh, INDIA</i>	MATHEMATICAL THEOREM ON THE ONSET OF COUPLE-STRESS FLUID PERMEATED WITH SUSPENDED DUST PARTICLES SATURATING A POROUS MEDIUM
Embarka REMLI	<i>University of Mustapha Stambouli, Mascara. Algeria</i>	A LIOUVILLE TYPE THEOREM FOR GENERALIZED P-HARMONIC MAPS
Dr. Andromeda Cristina Sonea	<i>University of Life Sciences "Ion Ionescu de la Brad", România,</i>	A REPRESENTATION OF EULER'S FUNCTION IN HYPERGROUP THEORY
Dr. Abul Basar, Dr. Sabahat Ali Khan	<i>Glocal University, Saharanpur, U. P., India</i>	ON RELATIVE ORDERED Γ -HYPERIDEALS IN CHAIN ORDERED Γ -SEMIHYPERGROUPS
Prof. Dr. Violeta Leoreanu-Fotea	<i>Al.I.Cuza University, Faculty of Mathematics, România,</i>	ALGEBRAIC HYPERSTRUCTURES: HISTORY, RESEARCH TOPIC AND CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER FIELDS
Mrs. M.Abhilasha Prof. Sahin Ahmed	<i>Rajiv Gandhi University, INDIA</i>	STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS MATHEMATICS AND THEIR MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT: A STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MEITEI PANGAL COMMUNITY OF MANIPUR
Subhajit Bera Prof. Binod Chandra Tripathy	<i>Department of Mathematics, Tripura University, Agartala-799022, Tripura, India</i>	STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCE OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS

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SESSION-3 | HALL-6

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Ayşe SANDIKÇI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sudeep Dey Gautam Chandra Ray	<i>Department of Mathematics, Science College, Kokrajhar, Assam, India</i>	NEUTROSOPHIC SUBSPACES IN NEUTROSOPHIC TOPOLOGICAL SPACE
Jayanta Datta Dr. Prasenjit Sinha	<i>Tripura University, India</i>	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGE REPORTING IN INDIAN CENSUS DATA
Fahmida Wazed Tina, Kanitta keeratipattarakarn	<i>Thammarat Rajabhat University Thailand</i>	NON-DESTRUCTIVE 'PHOTOGRAPHY' METHOD COULD BE USED INSTEAD OF DESTRUCTIVE 'BURROW EXCAVATION' METHOD FOR ESTIMATING THE DENSITY, SEX-RATIO, AND BODY AND CLAW SIZES OF THE SURFACE- ACTIVE FIDDLER CRAB AUSTRUCA PERPLEXA (H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1852)
Kshetrimayum Renubebeta Devi Binod Chandra Tripathy	<i>Department of Mathematics; Tripura University, India</i>	RELATIVE UNIFORM IDEAL CONVERGENCE OF DOUBLE SEQUENCE OF POSITIVE LINEAR FUNCTIONS
Bilal Benmasaoud Hilal Essaouini Ahmed Haymydy Mohamed Mansouri	<i>Essaâdi University Morocco</i>	SMALL MOTIONS OF A VISCOELASTIC FLUID IN A PARTIALLY FILLED TANK
Assoc. Prof. Simten BAYRAKCI DOGAN Güldane YILDIZ	<i>Akdeniz University, Türkiye</i>	ON THE B-BMO SPACE GENERATED BY THE LAPLACE- BESSEL DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR
Res. Assist. Asude Gülfen ŞEHİT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mıhrıban HACISALİHOĞLU KARADENİZ	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University, Türkiye</i>	AN OVERVIEW OF DYSCALCULIA
Assoc. Prof. Ayşe SANDIKÇI	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye</i>	A SEGAL ALGEBRA WITH FRACTIONALIZED FOURIER TRANSFORM
Prof. Dr. İlham A. ALIEV Asst. Dr. Çağla SEKİN	<i>Akdeniz University, Türkiye</i>	WAVELET-TYPE TRANSFORMS ASSOCIATED TO THE GENERALIZED PARABOLIC POTENTIALS AND RELEVANT REPRODUCING FORMULAS
Dr. Aadil Hussain Dar	<i>Aligarh Muslim University India</i>	A NEW ALGORITHM FOR VARIATIONAL INCLUSION PROBLEM

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Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray KARABULUT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mustapha Henaoui Prof. Khaled Aliane	<i>Tlemcen University, Algeria</i>	AIR FLOW IN SOLAR COLLECTOR WITH BAFFLES
Ngo Thi Quynh Nhung	<i>Thai Nguyen College of Economics and Finance, Vietnam</i>	VIETNAM ELECTRICITY GROUP (EVN) WITH NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ASSURANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE
Chandrakant Naikodi	<i>Davangere University, India</i>	INTER BRAIN CELL NETWORK - A FUTURE COMMUNICATION
Eng. Daniela Negrea Dr. Marius Lolea Eng. Gheorghe Gabor	<i>University of Oradea, Oradea, Romania,</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITALIZATION FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT INTO HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA Moses Adeolu AGOI	<i>Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Lagos Nigeria.</i>	DATA SCIENCE TECHNIQUES IN PREDICTING FUTURE JOB PLACEMENT OF STUDENTS AFTER GRADUATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray KARABULUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Doğan Engin ALNAK	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	INVESTIGATION OF COOLING OF ELECTRONIC PROCESSORS HAVING HIGH TEMPERATURE AND DIFFERENT PATTERNED SURFACES BY USING IMPINGING JET-CROSS FLOW
Ziya AYDIN Prof. Dr. Maolin GUO	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye</i>	A NEW NEAR-INFRARED FLUORESCENCE SENSOR FOR THE DETECTION OF FREE Fe(III) IONS IN LIVING CELLS
Asoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya DOĞAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Yunis TORUN	<i>Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	MODELLING of Al/p-Si SCHOTTKY PHOTO DIODE with GAUSSIAN PROGRESS REGRESSION
Prof. Dr. Servet SOYGÜDER Ahmet Eren ÜLKER	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF THE ERGONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ANKARA BATIKENT KIVIRCIK ALI PARK EQUIPMENT
Kawure Jibril Hussein Aminu Adamu Ahmed	<i>Professor Iya Abubakar Community Resources Centre</i>	ENHANCED DATA AGGREGATION SCHEME FOR INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) DATA IN HETEROGENEOUS NODES

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SESSION-1 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Begum Kocaturk

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tuba BÜLBÜL Assoc. Prof. Betül TOSUN Asst. Prof. Ezgi DİRGAR	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Türkiye</i>	DETERMINATION OF FACTORS INHIBITING THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Emre KAYACI	<i>Istanbul Aydın University, Türkiye</i>	INSTITUTIONAL CARE SERVICE MODEL AND FAMILIES OF THE DISABLED IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY
Asst. Prof. Kürşat YURDAKOŞ	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	INPATIENTS' EXPECTATIONS AND SATISFACTION RELATED TO DIGNITY
Op.Dr. Mahmut Onur Kültüroğlu Prof.Dr.Erdoğan Mütevellı Sözüer Prof.Dr.Hızır Yakup Akyıldız Assoc.Prof. Dr.Tutkun Talih	<i>Erciyes Üniversitesi, Türkiye</i>	OUR KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RESULTS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
Asst. Prof. Seyhan ÇANKAYA	<i>Selcuk University, Türkiye</i>	EATING DISORDERS AND PREGNANCY
Res. Asisst. Hanife CAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru HAZAR BODRURLU	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye</i>	RESIN INFILTRATION TECHNIQUE IN DENTISTRY
Asst. Prof. Dr. Bureç Işık Op. Dr. Gökhan Yöyler	<i>Biruni University Medicine Hospital, Istanbul, Türkiye</i>	IMPORTANCE OF ANTERIOR SEGMENT OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY IN THE FOLLOW UP AND TREATMENT OF DESCEMET MEMBRANE DETACHMENT AFTER CATARACT SURGERY
Hamza KILIÇ Assoc. Prof. H. Kaan MÜŞTAK	<i>Veterinary Control Institute, Poultry Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory, Türkiye</i>	MOLECULAR DETECTION OF Mycoplasma synoviae IN BROILER CHICKEN FLOCKS IN AEGEAN REGION
Uzm. Fzt. Neslihan Torun Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşenur Tuncer	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Türkiye</i>	KARPAL TUNEL SENDROMLU HASTALARDA MANUEL TEDAVİ VE EKSTRAKORPOREAL ŞOK DALGA TEDAVİSİNİN ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI
Asst. Prof. Begum Kocaturk Dr. Youngho Lee Prof. Moshe Arditi	<i>Diseases and Immunology, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA</i>	PLATELET DEPLETION ALLEVIATES CARDIOVASCULAR LESION DEVELOPMENT IN LCWE-INDUCED MURINE KAWASAKI DISEASE VASCULITIS

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Turkey Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



SESSION-1 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Naime ÇELİK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
RA. Semiha DERTLİ RA. Dr. Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA	<i>Firat University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS ON PEDIATRIC PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICES DONE IN TURKEY
RA. Dr. Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA RA. Semiha DERTLİ	<i>Firat University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS ON THE USE OF SIMULATION IN NURSING EDUCATION
Saadet Zümra ÇOLAK Prof. Dr. İlknur AYDIN AVCI	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye</i>	FREQUENCY OF INCONTINENCE AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN OBESE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS
Uzm. Dr. Bülent Halaçlar Uzm. Dr. Özhan Çetindağ	<i>Adana Algomed Hospital, Türkiye</i>	A RARE INDICATION OF THYROIDECTOMY; GIANT INTRATHORACIC GOITER LEADING TO RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY
Dt. Erdem ÖZYILMAZ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman Emre MEŞELİ Doç. Dr. Zeki Cenker KÖYUNCUOĞLU	<i>İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF INFORMATION ACCURACY OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH VIDEO CONTENT UPLOADED TO YOUTUBE®
Ayhan DOĞAN Asst. Prof. Gökhan ÖZKOÇAK	<i>İstanbul Aydın University, Türkiye</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORE STABILIZATION AND AGILITY, BALANCE AND ANAEROBIC POWER ON TAEKWONDO ATHLETES: PILOT STUDY
Asst. Prof. Naime ÇELİK Prof. Nalan BAYŞU SÖZBİLİR	<i>Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Türkiye</i>	INVESTIGATION OF DOSE DEPENDENT BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT OF CAFFEIC ACIDPHENETHYL ESTER ON EXPERIMENTAL OXIDATIVE STRESS GENERATED BY USING PARAQUAT IN A549 LUNG EPITHELIAL CELL LINE
Süreyya ERTÜRK Asst. Prof. Deniz SEZLEV BİLECEN Assoc. Prof. Serdar KARAKURT	<i>Selçuk University, Türkiye</i>	ANTI-CANCER EFFECT OF PLGA NANOPARTICLES IN LUNG CANCER
Rodolfo Reda Alessio Zanza Maurilio D'Angelo Dario Di Nardo Luca Testarelli	<i>Sapienza University, Italy</i>	RADIATION-FREE DIAGNOSTICS EXAMS IN DENTISTRY: A REVIEW

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SESSION-1 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Emel TATLI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
M. D. Canan ÜNAL	<i>Kayseri City Education and Research Hospital, Türkiye</i>	EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MALE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Dr. Emel TATLI	<i>University of Health Sciences, Gaziosmanpaşa, Türkiye</i>	CHOLESTEROL EMBOLIZATION SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT
Ayşegül İLBAN Doç. Dr. Aşlı SAKMANOĞLU	<i>Konya Numune Hospital, Türkiye</i>	DETECTION OF HYPERVIRULANT STRAINS AND SYNTHESIS OF RECOMBINANT RPMA PROTEIN IN HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE INFECTIONS
Dr. Binyam Zığta	<i>Wachemo University College of Natural and Computational Science</i>	EFFECT OF MHD BLOOD FLOW WITH VELOCITY, THERMAL AND CONCENTRATION SLIP BOUNDARY LAYER
Assoc. Prof. Ebru DELİKAN Assoc. Prof. Seçil ÇALIŞKAN Prof. Meral YILMAZ CANKILIÇ Asst. Prof. Seçkin AKSU Asst. Prof. Bertan KESİM Assoc. Prof. Seda TEZCAN ULGER	<i>Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Türkiye</i>	MICROBIOTA OF ENDODONTICALLY INFECTED PRIMARY AND PERMANENT TEETH
Assoc. Prof. Betül TOSUN Soner Berşe Asst. Prof. Ezgi DİRĞAR Asst. Prof. Nursemin Ünal Prof. Nuran TOSUN	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Türkiye</i>	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE PATIENTS "HANDOFF CEX"
Omer Ersin Muz	<i>Eskisehir Yunus Emre State Hospital, Türkiye</i>	ASSESSMENT OF DISEASE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN PATIENTS WITH GLAUCOMA
Uzm. Dr. Gülbahar ÇALIŞKAN	<i>University of Health Sciences, Türkiye</i>	EXPERIENCES WITH PLASMAPHERESIS IN SEVERE COVID-19 PATIENTS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Öğr. Gör. Elif Gökçe İNBAŞI	<i>Niğde Omer Halisdemir University, Türkiye</i>	CORRELATION BETWEEN MENTAL DISEASES AND OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS

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SESSION-1 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Serhat TURAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dt. Gizem ARSLAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bike ALTAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şevki ÇINAR	<i>University of Health Sciences, Türkiye</i>	INTRAORAL REPAIR OF ZIRCONIA RESTORATION FRACTURE WITH COMPOSITE: A CASE REPORT
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Runida DOĞAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuba MENEKLİ Şirin URUÇ DEMİR	<i>Inonu University, Türkiye</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH PERCEPTIONS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN LIVER TRANSPLANT DONORS
Asst. Prof. Bahar GÜLER	<i>Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS APPROACH TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES
Emine ÖZTÜRK KARATAŞ	<i>Directorate of National Education, Malatya, TÜRKİYE</i>	EXAMINATION OF ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICIENCY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHER CANDIDATES
Op. Dr. Çağanay Soysal	<i>Child Health and Diseases Training and Research Hospital, Türkiye</i>	DETAILED OUTCOMES OF ULTRASOUND IMAGES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID 19 INFECTION
Dr. Mustafa Halil Akbörü	<i>University of Health Sciences, Prof. Dr. Cemil Tascioğlu City Hospital, Türkiye</i>	ACUTE AND LATE TOXICITIES OF MODERATELY HYPOFRACTIONATED RADIOTHERAPY IN PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT
Bilgin ATAŞ Doç. Dr. İbrahim CAN	<i>Iğdir University, Türkiye</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF REPEATED AND INTERMITTENT SPRINT PERFORMANCE TEST USED FOR THE EVALUATION OF ANAEROBIC PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN
Bilgin ATAŞ Doç. Dr. İbrahim CAN	<i>Iğdir University, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF MOTOR SKILLS IN CHILDREN
Asst. Prof. Serhat TURAN	<i>Balikesir University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

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SESSION-1 | HALL-6

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehtap Gürsoy

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
M. Aydın AKBUDAK Ertuğrul FİLİZ Durmuş ÇETİN	<i>Akdeniz University, Türkiye</i>	NITRATE TRANSPORTER 2 (NRT2) FAMILY GENES IN TOMATO
Prof. Ercan YILDIZ Asst. Prof. Mehmet YAMAN Ahmet SÜMBÜL	<i>University, Agriculture Faculty, Horticulture Department, Kayseri, Türkiye</i>	SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF RHIZOBACTERIA APPLICATION ON YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF IN THE APPLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehtap Gürsoy	<i>Aksaray University, Türkiye</i>	BIOSTIMULANT APPLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE
Ress. Assist. Dr. Hafize Tuğba YÜKSEL DOLGUN Prof. Dr. Şükrü KIRKAN Mehmet Ali OKLAY	<i>Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye</i>	MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF AEROCOCCUS VIRIDANS ASSOCIATED WITH BOVINE MASTITIS AND DETERMINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITIES
Dr. Murat KORUCUK Prof. Dr. YUSUF AKAN Sinem ATICI USTALAR	<i>Ataturk University, Türkiye</i>	VERTICAL AGRICULTURE APPLICATIONS AND ADVANTAGES FOR ERZURUM PROVINCE
Ahmet BOZTEPE	<i>Harran University, Türkiye</i>	EFFECT OF NITROGEN DOSES AND LINEAR DISTANCES ON PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION FEATURES IN SWEET CORN (<i>zea mays saccharata</i>)
Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub Mazhar Abbas Muhammad Nouman Akram Mujahid Ali Saqib Ayyub	<i>Institute of Horticultural Sciences, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad</i>	MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOLANUM MELONGENA L. BY FOLIAR APPLICATION OF QUANTIS AND SEAMAX UNDER SALINE CONDITIONS
Dr. Ir. Ismail, MP Dr. Ir. Akas Pinarangan Sujalu, MP Dr. Ir. Zikri Azham, MP	<i>University of 17 Agustus 1945</i>	PRODUCTION AND STANDING STOCK RAW MATERIALS PLYWOOD IN THE PROVINCE OF EAST KALIMANTAN
Nguyen Ngoc Huyen - Bui Hoang Tan	<i>Can Tho University, Vietnam</i>	LEARN AGRICULTURE TAX POLICY IN THE SOUTHERN VIETNAM THE FIRST HEAR OF THE 19th CENTURY
Maria Daud Wafa Majeed Ambreen Mehmood Awan Muhammad Saad Tariq Maryam Ehsan	<i>University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	PROMISING EFFECT OF ACACIA JACQUEMONTII ON HIGH-FAT DIET AND CCL 4 INDUCED LIVER INJURY IN ANIMAL MODEL
Mehmet Zahit AYDIN Özgün KALKIŞIM	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Türkiye</i>	THE EFFECT OF INDOL BUTYRIC ACID ON ROOTING OF LOCAL TOP FIGS (<i>Ficus carica L.</i>) WOOD STEEL GROWING IN TRABZON

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SESSION-2 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Gina Vasile Scaeteanu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Reem Abu Alwafa Samer Mudalal Gianluigi Mauriello	<i>Agricultural Science, University of Naples Federico, Italy</i>	PRE- AND POST- HARVESTING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE QUALITY TRAITS OF ORIGANUM SYRIACUM L. (ZA'ATAR)
Hrabrin Bachev	<i>Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, BULGARIA</i>	UNDERSTANDING, ANALYSING AND ASSESSING THE GOVERNANCE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – THE CASE OF BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Roxana Maria Madjar Dr. Gina Vasile Scaeteanu	<i>University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture, 59 Blvd. Marasti, Romania</i>	AN OVERVIEW OF PROCEDURES USED FOR TOC ASSESSMENT FROM ORGANIC INPUTS
LAABAS S BOUKHATEM Z. F	<i>University of Ahmed Ben Yahia el Wancharissi, Tissemsilt, Algeria</i>	SELECTION RHIZOSPHERIC ISOLATES ASSOCIATED TO CHICKPEA (CICER ARIETINUM) FOR PROMOTING ITS CULTURE IN REGION DEDICATED FOR GRAIN CULTURE
Dr. Volodymyr M. HUDZENKO Tetiana P. POLISHCHUK Anna A. LYSENKO	<i>The V. M. Remeslo Institute of Wheat of National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine</i>	THEORITICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO EVALUATION OF GENOTYPE BY ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION AND SELECTION OF PROMISING STRAINS IN BARLEY BREEDING
Ali Mujtaba Shah Wang Zhisheng Hu Rui	<i>Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, PR China</i>	EFFECTS OF UNILATERAL AND BILATERAL CASTRATION ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND LIPID METABOLISM IN YELLOW CATTLE
Dr. Salah BEZARI Dr. Asma ADDA	<i>Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables Ghardaïa Algeria</i>	GREENHOUSE ENVIRONMENT MODELING FOR MICROCLIMATE CONTROL UNDER CONDITION SEMI ARID REGION
Promise Goodness Adeleye Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Oladeji Daniel Oladele Gideon Oluwaseun Olayioye Okoh Care Ankelie	<i>University of Ilorin Nigeria</i>	MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE REALIZATION OF EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: A KEY TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

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SESSION-2 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Mustafa DİĞLER	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University, TÜRKİYE</i>	FAMILY THEME IN TURGUT ZAIM'S PAINTINGS
Doç. Dr. Serap ÜNAL Uygar HASEKİOĞLU	<i>Süleyman Demirel University, TÜRKİYE</i>	WITH THREE-DIMENSIONAL PRINTING TECHNOLOGY, CLAYS OF LAKES REGION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Beyza ONUR	<i>Karabük University, TÜRKİYE</i>	AN ANALYSIS ON ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Işinsu ERSAN ÖZTÜRK	<i>Dokuz Eylül University, TÜRKİYE</i>	SCAMPER TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYSING THEATRE COSTUMES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN Ferdî KÖSEOĞLU	<i>Bartın University, TÜRKİYE</i>	ANALYSIS OF URBAN OPEN GREEN SPACE COMPETENCE OF AMASYA CITY

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SESSION-2 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Lemya BOUGHRARA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Bouhadjar Boukoussa Adel Mokhtar Amel Mekki Mohammed Hachemaoui	<i>Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Mohamed Boudiaf, BP Algeria</i>	ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE ON MESOPOROUS SILICA SBA-15 ENCAPSULATED BY CALCIUM ALGINATE: EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY
Amel Mekki Bouhadjar Boukoussa Mohammed Hachemaoui Adel Mokhtar	<i>Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Mohamed Boudiaf, BP Algeria</i>	PREPARATION OF NEW MNPS/ZEOCLITE@ALGINATE COMPOSITE BEADS: ANTIBACTERIAL/ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITIES AND CATALYTIC PROPERTIES
Mohamed RAOUI Naima BOUCHENAFSA-SAIB	<i>Faculté de Technologie Université Blida Algérie.</i>	ONE-STEP SYNTHESIS OF NICOS@RGO AS FUNCTIONAL ELECTRO-CATALYST FOR OXYGEN EVOLUTION REACTION (OER)
Naushad Khan Vimal Chandra Srivastava	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, India</i>	KINETIC EVALUATION OF EXTRACTIVE DESULFURIZATION IN MODEL FUEL USING DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS
Ahsan Habib Zhengxu Huang Luhong Wen	<i>University of Dhaka Bangladesh</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF AMBIENT ION SOURCES FOR MASS SPECTROMETRY AND FABRICATION OF MS-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING TECHNIQUES
Farouk Zaoui Mohammed Hachemaoui Adel Mokhtar Bouhadjar Boukoussa	<i>Université Oran1 Algeria</i>	M (M: CU, CO, CR OR FE) NANOPARTICLES-LOADED METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORK MIL-101(CR) MATERIAL BY SONICATION PROCESS: CATALYTIC ACTIVITY AND ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES
Vidya Padmakumar Shine P Joseph	<i>Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, India.</i>	SEASONAL VARIATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACE METALS IN THE SURFACE SEDIMENTS OF GORAI CREEK, WESTERN COASTLINE, MUMBAI, INDIA GORAI CREEK, WESTERN
BOUGHRARA Lemya	<i>Université Oran Algeria</i>	EQUILIBRIUM AND KINETICS STUDIES OF BIS-(DIMETHYLAMINO)- 3,7 PHENAZATHONIUM BIOSORPTION ON BIOPOLYMER-BASED MATERIALS

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Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ana CAMPINA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Vorya Shabrandi	<i>University of Guilan IRAN</i>	INTERNAL FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS LIMITING THE RISE OF IRAN IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
Dr. Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Ali Aghayari	<i>Urmia University IRAN</i>	HOW JAPAN INFLUENCED THE IRANIAN CONSTITUTION
Taofiki KOUMAKPAI Sourou Arsène AGBAKA	<i>Laboratory for research in Literature and Civilization.</i>	THE BASIS OF THE BRITISH UNION FLAG
Prof. Dr. Ana CAMPINA Prof. Dr. Carlos RODRIGUES	<i>Universidade Fernando Pessoa; PORTUGAL</i>	CYBERCRIME AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE BUDAPEST CONVENTION: PREVENTION, CRIMINALIZATION, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Dr. Mohd Nayyer Rahman Prof. Badar Alam Iqbal Dr. Nida Rahman	<i>Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</i>	EXPLORING DIGITAL TRADE PROVISIONS IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTAs) IN TIMES OF CRISIS
Prof. Dr. Liudmyla PONOMARENKO Lect. Vasył PUZANOV	<i>Taras Shevchenko National University, Ukraine</i>	FEATURES OF CHESS JOURNALISM AT CHESSBASE.COM.
Alexandra UNGUREANU	<i>Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania,</i>	THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP OSMOSIS WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH
Anum Javaid1 Faryal Ishtiaq Saba Gulzar	<i>Applied Econometrics Forman Christian College Lahore, Pakistan</i>	DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN CHEMICAL SECTOR INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN
Bekim Grainca	<i>Republic of North Macedonia, University Skopje</i>	METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



SESSION-2 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Naeema Arzeen

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pham Thuy Oanh Bui Hoang Tan	<i>Can Tho University, Vietnam</i>	LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE MEKONG DELTA REGION IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY
OUNIS HADJ MOHAMED ZATAR NASSIMA OUNIS ABDELHAFID	<i>University Mostepha Benboulaïd, Algeria</i>	NEW APPROACH FOR ISOLATED BUILDINGS IN ADEQUACY WITH ALGERIAN REGULATIONS AND THEIR COMPATIBILITY WITH SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL CODES
Tin Q. Pham Thao U. P. Pham Y T. M. Tran	<i>The University of Danang Vietnam</i>	IMPACT OF COMPETITIVE PRIORITIES, OPERATIONAL AND INNOVATION CAPABILITIES ON OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Dr. Naeema Arzeen Dr. Saima Arzeen Farhana Naureen	<i>National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan.</i>	THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY HARDINESS, SELF-EFFICACY, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PREDICTING RESILIENCE AMONG HEALTHY PERSONS AND IN PATIENTS WITH NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Vorya Shabrandi	<i>Knowledge of Master of International Relations University of Guilan.</i>	IRAN'S FUNDAMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ROOTS IN ATTRACTING FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE FUTURE LEADING IBRAHIM RAISI GOVERNMENT

22.01.2022**Turkey Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰****SESSION-2 | HALL-6****HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mahmood Ahmed**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pankaj Kumar Dr. Vimal Chandra Srivastava	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttrakhand, India</i>	MOLECULAR INSIGHTS INTO SINGLE-ATOM CATALYSTS FOR ETHYLENE PRODUCTION
Mahmood Ahmed	<i>Division of Science and Technology, University of Education, Lahore-Pakistan</i>	NUTRITIOUS AND HARMFUL ELEMENTS IN CURCUMA LONGA L. A SOURCE OF THERAPEUTICALLY IMPORTANT CURCUMIN
Cretu Ana Maria Mocanu Liliana Sora Anna Nicolau Anca Antonela	<i>Department of Histopathology, CEDMOG, Constanta, Romania</i>	EGG WHITE PROTEINS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE IN THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING CELL BLOCK IN ROUTINE CYTOPATHOLOGY
Aleksandra Mikhailidi Nina Kotelnikova	<i>St. Petersburg State University of Industrial Technologies and Design, St. Petersburg 191186, Russia</i>	MORPHOLOGY AND POROUS SYSTEM OF FREEZE-DRIED CELLULOSE HYDROGELS OBTAINED FROM WASTE PAPER
Mokhtar Boubekeur Asli Bouhadjar Boukoussa Mohamed Sassi	<i>University of Oran, Oran, Algeria.</i>	PREPARATION OF CHITOSAN/CuO-MAGADIITE COMPOSITE BEADS BY CHEMICAL REDUCTION METHODE AND THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY
Soumia Abdelkrim Adel Mokhtar Abderrazak Babahmed Mohammed Hachemaoui Bouhadjar Boukoussa	<i>University of Oran, Oran, Algeria.</i>	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHITOSAN BEADS ENCLOSING BENTONITE LOADED SILVER NANOPARTICLES: INVESTIGATION ON SWELLING, THERMAL, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL PROPERTIES
Praveen Garg Jyoti Pandey Sulekha Tripathi	<i>Department of Science, VITS College, Satna(M.P.)</i>	A REVIEW ON PHYTOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA
Borislav Abrashev Valentin Terziev Konstantin Petrov	<i>Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria</i>	THE DEVELOPMENT OF GAS DIFFUSION ELECTRODES (GDEs) IN A SECONDARY METAL HYDRIDE (MH)-AIR BATTERY FOR STATIONARY APPLICATIONS
Lamia Dehibi Louiza Bounemia Youssef Larbah Badis Rahale Rezki akkal F.Djema Lina souheir Boukhenifra	<i>National Polytechnic School, Algeria</i>	CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON USED IN THE GOLD HYDROMETALLURGY INDUSTRY
Mohammed Hachemaoui Bouhadjar Boukoussa Adel Mokhtar Amel Mekki	<i>Laboratoire de Chimie des Matériaux L.C.M, Université Oran Algeria</i>	PREPARATION OF A NEW COMPOSITE BEADS FE ₃ O ₄ /MIL-101(CR)@CA-ALGINATE: APPLICATION TOWARDS THE REDUCTION OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN A SIMPLE AND BINARY SYSTEM
Bouhadjar Boukoussa Adel Mokhtar Amel Mekki Mohammed Hachemaoui	<i>Université des Sciences et de la Technologie, Algeria</i>	ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE ON MESOPOROUS SILICA SBA-15 ENCAPSULATED BY CALCIUM ALGINATE: EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY

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SESSION-3 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mohamed MILOUDI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Juan-Ramón Campos-Cruz Norma-Aurea Rangel-Vázquez	<i>TECNM/Instituto Tecnológico de Aguascalientes. CP 20256. Mexico</i>	GRAPHENE/PU/PMMA COMPOSITE FOR DESIGNING OF PROSTHESES: MOLECULAR ANALYSIS USING SEMIEMPIRICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF BLOOD FLOW ON COMPOSITE
Yousef aghazadeh Sultan Ahmadi	<i>University of Tehran, Iran</i>	THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND VISION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY
Fatima BELGACEM Moahamed MOSTEFAI Yahia MILOUD Aicha BELGACEM	<i>Electrotechnical Engineering, Dr. Tahar Moulay University of Saida Algeria,</i>	LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC PUMPING SYSTEM WITHOUT BATTERIES FOR ISOLATED SITE AGRICULTURE IN ALGERIA
Ageas, Rhidjel D.	<i>Jose Rizal Memorial State University – Dapitan City, Philippin</i>	ASSESSING CALCULUS PERFORMANCE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS FROM GOVERNMENT-FUNDED HIGH SCHOOLS USING NEWMAN ERROR ANALYSIS
Dr. Mohamed MILOUDI Dr. Houcine MILOUDI Prof. Dr. Abdelber BENDAOU Prof. Dr. Abdelkader RAMI Dr. Nassireddine BENHADDA	<i>University of Relizane, Algeria.</i>	EMC APPROACH IN ELECTRONIC POWER SYSTEMS
Kishorekumar S Sarandeep A Aravind Kumar T Kalaiyarasi M	<i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam</i>	MEDICAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM FOR LUNG CANCER
Abid Hussanan Muhammad Salman Kausar Zafar Ullah Mamoona Karim	<i>University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan</i>	HEAT TRANSFER IN NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFUID WITH SUCTION AND INJECTION
Mohammed Abdul Athick As Shih-Yu Lee	<i>ACADEMIA SINICA, TAIPEI 11529, TAIWAN</i>	MULTI-SENSOR REMOTE SENSING OF KUROSHIO CURRENT
Rasheed Olatunde AJETUNMOBI Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA	<i>Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Lagos Nigeria</i>	TECHNOLOGICAL-BASED PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH TO EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
Dharsan S Kavin Pradeep S Manoj P Prof. Dr.rajasekar L	<i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i>	OBJECT DETECTION UNDER LOW LIGHT USING FPN (FEATURE PYRAMID NETWORKS)

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SESSION-3 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Fadil SOYKÖK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ouadfel Ghania Houassine Hamza Yassa Nacera	<i>Faculty of Technology, University Yahia fares, Algeria</i>	FREQUENCY RESPONSE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE OF OPEN CIRCUIT FAULTS DETECTION IN PHOTOVOLTAIC SINGLE-PHASE INVERTER EXPERIMENTAL STUDY
Chandrakant Naikodi	<i>Davangere University, India</i>	NEXT BCI - YOUR BRAIN COPIED!
Abdeldjebbar Tounsi Adda Hadj Mostefa Abdelmoumen Anis Bousahla	<i>University Ahmed Zabana of Rélizane, Algeria</i>	A NOVEL ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR FREE VIBRATIONAL ANALYSIS OF CNT-RC STRUCTURES RESTING ON WINKLER-PASTERNAK ELASTIC FOUNDATION
Benali BOUTABOUT Noureddine DJEBBAR Kheira BOUZOUÏNA Rachid HADJ BOULENOUAR Abdessamed BACHÏRÏ	<i>Djillali Liabes University Algeria,</i>	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN A DENTAL PROSTHESIS AND A DENTAL BRIDGE SUBJECTED TO DYNAMIC LOADING
Dr. Asma ADDA Dr. Salah BEZARI	<i>University of Dr Yahia Fares Medea, Algeria,</i>	MODELLING A SMALL SCALE SEAWATER DESALINATION UNIT WITH AN ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK
Dr. Nacera Yassa Dr. Hamza Houassine Dr.Mohamed Rezki	<i>Bouira University, Faculty of Science and Applied Science, Algeria</i>	MODELLING OF THE PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE UNDER THE PARTIAL DEMAGNETIZATION
Ümit BAYRAKTAR Assoc. Prof. Burak KURŞUN	<i>Amasya University , Turkiye</i>	ENHANCEMENT OF THERMAL STRATIFICATION BY COMBINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSULATION MATERIALS IN CYLINDRICAL HOT WATER STORAGE TANKS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Fadil SOYKÖK	<i>Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkiye</i>	THE EFFECT OF LONGITUDE NOTCHES ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HOLLOW COMPOSITE SHAFTS UNDER TORSIONAL LOADS

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SESSION-3 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION:Asst. Prof. Pınar ERTEN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Pınar ERTEN	<i>Bingöl University, Türkiye</i>	PANDEMIC IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING
Lec. Dr. Aysel ARSLAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	ATTITUDES OF HEALTH STUDENTS AT THE TURKISH LANGUAGE COURSE
Lec. Dr. Aysel ARSLAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF READING MOTIVATIONS
Merve CİHAN Prof. Dr. Mehmet TAŞDEMİR	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversty, Türkiye</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF TEACHING ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION THROUGH DRAMA METHOD TO PRESCHOOL STUDENTS
İbrahim Paşa AKÇA Asst. Prof. Dr. Volkan KUKUL	<i>Amasya University, Türkiye</i>	ADAPTATION OF THE ACCEPTANCE TO PROGRAMMING SCALE TO TURKISH: AVALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Eylem ATAY Assoc Prof. Dr. Semra SARAÇOĞLU	<i>Gazi University, Türkiye</i>	THE SEQUENCE ORGANIZATION OF STORY-BASED LESSONS WITH YOUNG LEARNERS IN AN EFL CONTEXT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CLASSROOM INTERACTIONAL COMPETENCE
Asst. Prof. Ayşe Ülkü KAN Lecturer Esra YEL	<i>Firat University, Türkiye</i>	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS & READINESS FOR E-LEARNING AND LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES
Dr. Ezgi SUMBAS Dr. Zeynep UMUR ERKUŞ	<i>İnönü University, Türkiye</i>	RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PERCEPTION IN SOCIAL MEDIA: THE EXAMPLE OF “EKŞİ SÖZLÜK”
Dr. Ezgi SUMBAS Dr. Zeynep UMUR ERKUŞ	<i>İnönü University, Türkiye</i>	EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF ACADEMICIANS AFTER COVID-19
Lect. Aylin İPEK TİMUR Lect. Şule AYDIN Lect. Yağmur TOPUZ	<i>İstanbul Kent University, Türkiye</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND HOPELESNESS LEVELS OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS AND FEAR OF THE RECURRENCE OF THE EPIDEMIC
Betül UZGİDİM	<i>M.E.B. ERDEK MUZAFFER GÜRER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Türkiye</i>	THE EFFECTS OF GAME ON SOCIALIZATION IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD AND TRADITIONAL CHILDREN'S GAMES

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SESSION-3 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Dr. Mehmet Han ERGÜVEN	<i>Kırklareli University, Türkiye</i>	WELLNESS TOURISM DESTINATION: FOREST BATHING, CLIMATE THERAPY, THALASSOTHERAPY, DIGITAL DETOX, AND GLAMPING
Doç. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN Anıl Furkan AVCI	<i>Bartın Üniversitesi, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF ANTALYA HISTORICAL HİDRILIK TOWER WITHIN THE SCOPE OF URBAN TOURISM
Mehmet Yiğit BUYRUK Assoc. Prof. Ömer Çoban	<i>Neuşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Türkiye</i>	MOTIVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF TOURISTS ATTENDING THE AIRBNB LOCAL COOKING COURSE EVENT: CAPPADOCIA CASE
Liubov Althaim	<i>Pedagogical University named after Vladimir Gnatyuk, Ukraine</i>	EXCURSION OBJECTS OF THE CITY OF TERNOPOL AS A BASIS FOR FORMING EXCURSION SERVICES
Dr. Alberta TAHIRI Dr. Idriz KOVAÇI	<i>University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosova</i>	TOURISM ENTERPRISE IN KOSOVO
Ahmet ÜNAL Büşra ŞAHİN	<i>Kocaeli University, Türkiye</i>	CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES ON THE CONCEPT OF “MUKBANG”
Dr.Aydoğan Meşeli	<i>Dicle University, Türkiye</i>	CULTURAL TOURISM AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN DİYARBAKIR PROVINCE, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT	<i>Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION ON SUSTAINABILITY, GREEN CITY INDICATORS AND THE EUROPEAN GREEN CAPITAL AWARD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT	<i>Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Türkiye</i>	INNOVATIVE URBAN APPROACH AND CITY MANAGEMENT
Asst. Prof. Yasin UÇARLI	<i>Artvin Çoruh University, Türkiye</i>	USE OF FOCAL SPECIES IN NATURE CONSERVATION STUDIES IN ARTVIN; EXAMPLE OF BEZOAR IBEX (<i>Capra aegagrus</i>)
Aziz NURIYEV Ahmet Bahadır BAYSAL	<i>Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University, Khazar University, Azerbaijan</i>	MULTICRITERIA DECISION-MAKING UNDER HIGH-LEVEL UNCERTAINTY IN TOURISM: Z-NUMBERS BASED APPROACHES

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SESSION-3 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Gülşen AKMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Muhammet ERDÖL	<i>TUBITAK Marmara Research Center, Türkiye</i>	OPTIMIZATION OF NO X EMISSION AND FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR TURBOCHARGED DIESEL ENGINE THAT KNOWN PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS
Ilker NACAĞLI	<i>Caretta Software, R&D Center, Istanbul, Türkiye</i>	ORDER DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH OPTIMAL VEHICLE LOADING
Ilker NACAĞLI	<i>Caretta Software, R&D Center, Istanbul, Türkiye</i>	RULE BASED DATA PREPROCESSING EXPERT SYSTEM
Arş. Gör. Ali KIRCI Prof. Dr. Lokman TURAN	<i>Artvin Coruh University, Türkiye</i>	TEACHING TURKISH IN THE DIGITAL AGE: FROM TECHNOLOGY USE TO WEB 2.0
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Müslüm EROL Öğr. Gör. Dr. Hüsnü AYDEMİR	<i>Bingöl University, Türkiye</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY ON LABOR COSTS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY
Asst. Prof. Atakan ALKAN Assoc. Prof. Gülşen AKMAN Enes SİFİL	<i>Kocaeli University, Türkiye</i>	DESIGNING MODEL OF WORKSHOP PRODUCTIVITY MANAGEMENT BY RATIOS (WPMR) IN A PRESSURE VESSELS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dr. Gülay GÜNDAY KONAN	<i>Sakarya University, Türkiye</i>	ENERGY LEVELS, WAVELENGTHS, LINE STRENGTHS AND TRANSITION PROBABILITIES OF 3d 2 LEVELS IN CALCIUM-LIKE BISMUTH
Cemil KESKİNOĞLU Ahmet AYDIN	<i>Çukurova University, Türkiye</i>	AUDIOMETER DESIGN AND TEST WITH BONE CONDUCTION HEADPHONES FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION
Asst. Prof. Tarkan ERFİDAN İsmail SÖYLEMEZ	<i>Kocaeli University, Türkiye</i>	DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER
Kubilay TÜRKYILMAZ	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye</i>	PROBLEMS FACED IN ENERGY TRANSMISSION LINE EXPROPRATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS

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SESSION-3 | HALL-6

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fırat YILDIZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gülsemin Mısırlı Zuhal Ergün	<i>Ataturk University, Türkiye</i>	A REFLECTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN ON THE SILVER SCREEN: "AN AMERICAN CRIME"
Zuhal Ergün Gülsemin Mısırlı	<i>Ataturk University, Türkiye</i>	INTERPRETATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DIGITAL RIGHTS AND SECURITY
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Metin KAYA	<i>Bayburt University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP AND TEACHER SELF-EFFICACY IN A CULTURAL CONTEXT
Asst. Prof. Dr. Erkan YANARATES	<i>Kastamonu University, Türkiye</i>	THE EFFECT OF DESIGN-BASED ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SCIENCE LESSONS ON THE 21 st - CENTURY SKILLS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fırat YILDIZ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye</i>	TARTAN NOIR DETECTIVE FICTION AND WILLIAM MCILVANNEY
Dr. Sabuha Bindik	<i>Türkiye</i>	A THEORETICAL RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN
Dr. Fatmagül SAKLAVCI	<i>Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye</i>	WOOD MASTER ALİ ÖNDER FROM GÜRÜN AND HIS WORKS
Dr. Ahmet Cemal RUHİ	<i>Gaziantep Hasan Kalyoncu University, Türkiye</i>	PRINCIPLE OF ACCURACY OF FOREIGN NOTIFICATION FEE EVALUATION IN THE FRAMEWORK
Muhammad Maskur Musa Muhammad Fajar Aris Priyanto	<i>State Islamic Of Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	NATIONALISM AND PATROTISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION
AYGUN AMANALIYEVA	Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy Sciences of Azerbaijan Republic	THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE IN THE TEACHING OF LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS: AT THE LEVEL OF TEACHING THE QUANTITATIVE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD

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SESSION-1 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Serkan DÜZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Esmâ UZUNÖZ Asst. Prof. Sabahattin ÇETİN	<i>Bartın University, Türkiye</i>	THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON ETHICAL BEHAVIOR
Dr. Hakan GÜRSOY	<i>HG Eğitim, Danışmanlık ve E-Ticaret, Ankara / Türkiye</i>	ACADEMIC-BASED OVERVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST
Sena Ölçer Asc Prof. Kenan TUŇÇ Dr. Cemal KAZEZOĞLU Dr. Selen Zeliha MART KÖMÜRCÜ Dr. Serkan DOĞAN Dr. Mete Burak ÖZDEMİR Arzu TANRIVERDİ	<i>Sakarya University, Türkiye</i>	COMPARISON OF ROCHE SARS-COV-2 RAPID ANTIGEN TEST KIT WITH Q-RT-PCR TEST IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTION IN NASOPHARYNGEAL COMBINED SWAB SPECIMENS
Assoc. Prof. Serkan DÜZ	<i>Inonu University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF STRESS LEVELS OF THE STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES
Assoc. Prof. Serkan DÜZ	<i>Inonu University, Türkiye</i>	DETERMINATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP LEVELS OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS
Uzm. Dr. Serra TOPAL Uzm. Dr. Zeynep Gümüşkanat TABUR Uzm. Dr. Ayça SAYAN	<i>Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ANESTHESIA METHOD PATIENTS WITH PREECLAMPSIA IN CESAREAN SECTION A SINGLE-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Dr. Zeynep TUZCU	<i>Fırat University, Türkiye</i>	MANGO GINGER AMELIORATES ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION BY REGULATING NADPH OXIDASE AND SIRTUIN PATHWAYS IN RATS FED HIGH FAT/SUCROSE DIET
Fatih ARSLAN	<i>Veterinary Control Institute, İzmir Türkiye</i>	IMPACT OF INFECTIOUS ECTHYMA (ORFV) ON HUMANS
Prof. Dr. Romualdas MALINAUSKAS M.A. Elvinas NAVICKAS	<i>Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania</i>	CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTAL ENERGY AMONG JUNIORS U-18 AND YOUTH GROUP U-19 FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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SESSION-1 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nedra ABBES

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Nedra ABBES Dr. Nejib SEJRI	<i>of Ksar Hellal, Monastir University, Tunisia</i>	LEAN LEVEL ASSESSMENT OF TEXTILE ORGANIZATION BASED ON FUZZY LOGIC
Abdelhadi BELAHSEN Hilal ESSAOUINI Ahmed HAMYDY	<i>Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, Morocco</i>	THE EFFECT OF HETEROGENEITY ON THE MOTION OF AN IDEAL LIQUID IN A 2D RECTANGULAR TANK
SZJ Zaidi	<i>Institute of Chemical Engineering and Technology, University Pakistan</i>	POINT OF CARE DIAGNOSTICS BY USING BENDABLE ENGINEERED NANO BIOSENSORS FOR CANCER AND VIRAL DETECTION
Rabia Yasmin Khosa Muhammad Usman Zafar Ullah	<i>University of Education, Lahore</i>	ROLE OF TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE/GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITE AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT
Dahmani Abdennasser Ammi Yamina Hanini Salah	<i>University Ahmed Zabana of Relizane, 48000, Algeria</i>	PREDICTION OF 5-MIN TIME-STEP DATA OF HORIZONTAL SOLAR GLOBAL IRRADIATION USING ANN (ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK) MODEL
Res. Asst. Serap Gamze SERDAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Züleyha DEĞİRMENÇİ Prof. Dr. Mehmet TOPALBEKİROĞLU	<i>Gaziantep University, Türkiye</i>	SNORING DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR SMART BED APPLICATIONS
Doğuş OZKAN M. Alper YILMAZ Deniz KARAKURT Seda Ataş BAKDEMİR Cenk TÜRKÜZ Egemen SULUKAN	<i>National Defence University, Turkish Naval Academy, Tuzla/İstanbul, Türkiye</i>	SUBSTRATE NITRIDING EFFECT ON WEAR AND FRICTION BEHAVIORS OF ALCRN AND TISIN MULTILAYER PVD COATING S AT AMBIENT AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURE

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SESSION-1 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Hakan KAZAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mesut GÖR	<i>Firat University, Türkiye</i>	EVALUATION OF A MASS MOVEMENT OCCURRED AFTER SLOPE EXCAVATION
Dr. Yıldırım İsmail Tosun Dr. Fethullah Chichek	<i>Şirnak University, Türkiye</i>	WASHING OF TURKISH LIGNITE SLIME AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE BY MICRO SELLECTIVE AGGLO FLOTATION SEPERATOR
Aliyeva Tamara Majid gizi	<i>Azerbaijan State Economic University, Dissertation, Azerbaijan</i>	MODEL OF THE FORMATION OF AN OIL CLUSTER IN AZERBAIJAN
Shailesh Pandey Vimal Chandra Srivastava Vimal Kumar	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, India.</i>	MODELLING OF COAL GASIFICATION PROCESS FOR A HIGH-ASH INDIAN COAL
Lina Souheir Boukhenifra Louiza Bounemia Youssef Larbah Badis Rahale Rezki Akkal F.Djema Lamia Dehibi	<i>National Polytechnic School, department of mining engineering, Algiers Algeria</i>	MINERALOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ROASTED GOLD ORE
Asst. Prof. Hakan KAZAN	<i>Amasya University, Türkiye</i>	STATISTICAL AND NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS IN THE HOT TURNING OF HAYNES 230 SUPERALLOY
Gokturk M. OZKAN Husnu Egitmen	<i>Çukurova University, Türkiye</i>	BEHAVIOR OF TURBULENT STRUCTURES IN AN AIRFOIL WAKE AT LOW REYNOLDS NUMBERS
Serhat BAŞAK Aydın Atamer ATABEY Yusuf KARACA Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU	<i>Sar Makina Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Kocaeli, Türkiye</i>	DESIGN OF 16 COILS (Ø110mm) WIRE BRAIDING MACHINE FOR PRODUCTION OF FLEXIBLE COPPER CONDUCTOR

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SESSION-1 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Mahşid MIKAEILI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Gül ŞEN Asst. Prof. Dr. Türker YAKUPOĞLU	<i>Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Türkiye</i>	HEAVY METAL CONTAMINATION IN THE FLUVIO- LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS OF THE MORALLI STREAM SYSTEM (VAN, TURKEY)
Mehmet MURAT Füsun BOYSAN Nazire Pınar TANATTI Muhammed HAS	<i>Sakarya University, Türkiye</i>	PH STUDY OF TEXTILE WASTE WATER WITH OZONE, ELECTROCOAGULATION AND OZONE- ELECTROCOAGULATION METHODS
Melih KIRIMLIOĞLU Asst. Prof. Musa ÖZKAN	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Türkiye</i>	FINDING OPTIMAL INSULATION THICKNESS FOR PASSIVE HOUSE APPLICATIONS IN DIFFERENT CLIMATE ZONES OF TURKEY
Funda ÖNDER Onur ERKAN Asst. Prof. Musa ÖZKAN	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Türkiye</i>	AERODYNAMIC SHAPE OPTIMIZATION OF PROPELLER BLADES USING REYNOLDS- AVERAGED NAVIER STOKES MODEL
Merve DENİZ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Nur UMAR	<i>Eskisehir Technical University, Türkiye</i>	IMPORTANCE OF BEDESTENS AS A MEMORY PLACE: TARSUS KIRKKAŞIK BEDESTENİ
Asst. Prof. Mahşid MIKAEILI	<i>Ataturk University, Türkiye</i>	MITHRAISM ROCK TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE IN IRAN
Assoc. Prof. Alp Tekin ERGENÇ Mech. Eng. Ayşe GÜNGÖRMEZ	<i>Yıldız Technical University Faculty, Türkiye</i>	ACTIVE PNEUMATIC SUSPENSION DESIGN FOR FSAE CAR

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SESSION-1 | HALL-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Luiz N. L. De Oliveira Nilton R. N. M. Rodrigues Victor Dmitriev	<i>Federal University of Pará (UFPA Brazil)</i>	RECTANGULAR DIELECTRIC RESONATOR ANTENNA WITH GRAPHENE ON A FINITE GLASS SUBSTRATE IN TERAHERTZ BAND
Youcef Becheffar Dalal adnan amer maturi. Hayriye Sevil Ergür.	<i>King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia</i>	CRANK NICHOLSON METHOD FOR SOLVING TRANSIENT HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATION OF SILVER
Mohamed Salhi Toufik Boubekeur Said Choucha Amar Benyahia Hachemi Benaddi	<i>University of Ahmed Zabana, Algérie</i>	PERFORMANCE STUDY OF FIBER-REINFORCED MORTARS BASED ON DREDGING SLUDGE
Marvin do Nascimento Carlos Nelson Elias	<i>Biomaterials Laboratory, Department of Materials Science, Instituto Militar de Engenharia, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil</i>	ENAMEL AND DENTIN BIOMINERALIZATION PATHWAYS
Youcef Becheffar Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi Hayriye Sevil Ergür	<i>Ibn Khaldoun, University Algeria.</i>	EFFECT OF THE POROUS SURFACE ON THE AVERAGE NUSSELT NUMBER OF FORCED CONVECTION HEAT TRANSFER AROUND A CYLINDER
Mouniba. REDAH Oumaima. EL Ajouri Hilal. ESSAOUINI	<i>Abdelmalek Essaâdi University Morocco</i>	NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF SLOSHING OF LIQUID IN A RECTANGULAR TANK
Toufik Boubekeur Mohamed Salhi	<i>University of Tissemsilt Algeria</i>	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF RECYCLED PAVEMENT MATERIALS ON THE PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE

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SESSION-1 | HALL-6

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Mustafa Derviş DERELİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Muhammad Maskur Musa Abdul Azim Muhammad Minanur Rohman	<i>State Islamic Institute Of Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	THE RELEVANCE OF SUFISM AND ISLAMIC STUDY
Muhammad Maskur Musa Nanang Hasan Susanto Aris Priyanto	<i>State Islamic Of Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF DAKWAH WALISONGO
Dr. Yasin GÖKHAN	<i>Uludag University, Türkiye</i>	THE SINGLE-VALUED RATIONALITY OF INTELLECTUAL OR THE MULTI-VALUED RATIONALITY OF LIFE
Dr. Fatih CANKURT	<i>Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE RESM-I MUSHAF CONCEPT ON SAUDI ARABIA MUSHAFS
Asst. Prof. Mustafa Derviş DERELİ	<i>Erciyes University, Türkiye</i>	SOME PROBLEMS IN STUDIES ABOUT “RELIGIOSITY IN TURKEY”
Dr. Nermin Aydemir	<i>Antalya Science University, TÜRKİYE</i>	TRANSNATIONALISM AS A PERSPECTIVE IN UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF IMMIGRANTS
Dr. Sevgi ELMAS ATAY	<i>Istanbul University, TÜRKİYE</i>	HOW WILL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AFFECT MANAGEMENT OF EXPATRIATES?
AYLİN RAZLIKLI HANDE MERDOL CEYDA HEMEN	<i>Viking Cleaning and Cosmetic Co.</i>	EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE STUDIES OF SOFTENER PRODUCTS FORMULATED WITH ESTERQUAT AND SILICONE AT DIFFERENT RATIOS ON TEXTILE

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SESSION-2 | HALL-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eda Elgin KILIÇ Prof. İbrahim Halil KILIÇ Banu KOÇ	<i>Naci Topçuoğlu Vocational School, University of Gaziantep, TÜRKİYE</i>	DETERMINATION OF YOGURT PRODUCTION POTENTIALS OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ISOLATED AND IDENTIFIED FROM LEGUMES
Assoc. Prof. Hülya ÖZTÜRK DOĞAN Dr. Bingül KURT URHAN	<i>Atatürk University, TÜRKİYE</i>	ELECTROCHEMICAL SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COBALT CHROMITE NANOSTRUCTURES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar</i>	π -CONJUGATION CATALYTIC APPROACH IN THE SENSITIZER-MEDIATOR INTERACTION
Asst. Prof. Novotorzhina Nelya Asst. Prof. Safarova Mehpara Mammadhasanzadeh Taliya Researcher Ismayilov Ingilab Mustafayeva Yegana	<i>Institute of Additive Chemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku,</i>	SULFUR- AND PHOSPHATE-CONTAINING ANTI-SEIZE ADDITIVES FOR LUBRICATING OILS
Mr. Muhammad Nasir Dr. Nurnadiyah Zamri Dr. Muhammad Waqas	<i>University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Kampus Gong Badak), Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu 21300, Malaysia</i>	DYNAMICS OF NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFLUID FEATURING FIRST ORDER CHEMICAL REACTION
Adeleke Adenike Shakirah Odusanya Taiwo Wahab Sofowora Oluwatomiwa Israel Akinsola Sarah Oluwatoyin Babatope Oluseun Odusina Oludare O. Osiboye Aderemi Timothy Adeleye	<i>University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria.</i>	PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL POTENTIALS OF BIDEN PILOSA LINN., EMILIA COCCINEA (SIMS)G. DON., SYNEDRELLA NODIFLORA LINN. AND BRYSOCARPUS COCCINEUS SCHUM AND THONN. GROWN IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA
MOHAMMED SABER MOHAMED TABYAOUI	<i>Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco</i>	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACTS FROM SAWDUST OF TETRACLINIS ARTICULATA BY TWO DIFFERENCE METHODS
Surbhi Dahiya Vimal Chandra Srivastava Vimal Kumar	<i>Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee Utrakhand 247667, India</i>	PRODUCTION OF DIMETHYL CARBONATE (DMC) AND PROPYLENE GLYCOL (PG) VIA TRANSESTERIFICATION REACTION USING NOVEL CATALYSTS
Nikola Todorov	<i>"Prof. dr. A. Zlatarov" University. Bulgaria</i>	UTILIZATION OF WASTE POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE) AND THE G- PHASE FROM BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FOR PREPARATION OF ALKYD RESINS

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SESSION-2 | HALL-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Selin GÜNDEŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veda BİLİCAN GÖKKAYA	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, TÜRKİYE</i>	A REVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DUTY OF CARE AND ELDER NEGLECT AND ABUSE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veda BİLİCAN GÖKKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral ÖZTÜRK	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, TÜRKİYE</i>	DATING RELATIONSHIP STATUSES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THEIR VIEWS ON DATING RELATIONSHIP
Dr. Nuriye MERKİT	<i>TÜRKİYE</i>	IS SPINOZA AN ATHEIST PHILOSOPHER?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İhsan KURTBAS Asst. Prof. Dr. Onur AKCAKAYA	<i>Ardahan University, TÜRKİYE</i>	THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVENESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Prof. Dr. Selin GÜNDEŞ	<i>Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, TÜRKİYE</i>	PAYMENT MECHANISMS IN PPP TOLL ROAD AND BRIDGE PROJECTS
Ömer Aydın Fatih Burak Özkanlı Zafer Demir	<i>Eskişehir Technical University TÜRKİYE</i>	FAULTS IN POWER TRANSFORMERS
Fatih Burak Özkanlı Ömer Aydın Zafer Demir	<i>Bursa Uludag University TÜRKİYE</i>	POWER TRANSFORMERS TESTS
D. Ali KİPRİTÇİ Osman ÇAĞIRGAN Şafak CEYLAN Feti KİRTİŞ Osman MÜCEVHER	<i>Directorate Soil Water Deserting Control Research Institute, TÜRKİYE</i>	DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF WATER HARVESTING TECHNIQUES AND COVER MATERIALS IN AFFORESTATION ACTIVITIES
Sümeyye BOZBAYIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nermin DEMİRKOL	<i>Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE</i>	OCCLUSION IN DENTISTRY
Osman ÇAĞIRGAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ÇETİN	<i>Directorate of Soil Water and Deserting Control Research Institute, Konya, Turkey,</i>	EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INSECTICIDE APPLICATIONS IN COLORADO POTATO BEETLE CONTROL
Osman ÇAĞIRGAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ÇETİN	<i>Directorate of Soil Water and Deserting Control Research Institute, Konya, Turkey,</i>	INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE AND RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

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SESSION-2 | HALL-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nyayiru Kannaian Udaya Prakash

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ana Chonitsa Mutho'in Muhammad Mufid	<i>State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia</i>	PHILOSOPHY PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION ON THE MUSLIM PERSONALITY
Hilda Abiola Emmanuel-Akerele	<i>Anchor University Lagos. Nigeria</i>	BIODEGRADATION OF HYDROCARBON BY BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM CRUDE OIL CONTAMINATED SOIL.
Bruno Soeiro Vieira Hélio Regis Almeida Iracema de Lourdes Teixeira Vieira	<i>Bachelor in Law Sciences by UFPA. . Post-Stricto Sensu I Full Professor of Universidade Brazil</i>	SOCIO AND SPATIAL SEGREGATION AND INSTABILITY IN A METROPOLIS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON: A CASE STUDY ON "NOVA BELÉM" AND ITS FORTIFIED ENCLAVES
Karnam Sindhu Priya Nyayiru Kannaian Udaya Prakash	<i>Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS) Pallavaram, Chennai 600117, India</i>	STUDIES ON THE CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOSOOT OF PISTIA STRATIOTES, AN AQUATIC PLANT
Dr. Nyayiru Kannaian Udaya Prakash Srinivasan Bhuvaneswari	<i>Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS) Pallavaram, Chennai 600117, India</i>	BIOSOOT: A COMPONENT OF BIO-AEROSOL
Dr. Aldemir Malveira de Oliveira Dr. Newton Silva de Lima Esp. Sheyla Regina Jafra Cordeiro	<i>Centro Universitário de Ensino Superior do Amazonas (CIESA)- BRAZIL</i>	CHATBOT LIZ – A TOOL TO HELP ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS IN TELEGRAM PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE
Md Rishad Abdullah Nusrat Jahan Rifat Jahan	<i>Plant Conservation and Research Foundation, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</i>	SURVEY ON SUSTAINABILITY PERCEPTION AT SECONDARY SCHOOL OF MYMENSINGH REGION, BANGLADESH
NAJIM ABDULLA YASSIN EKRAM LUGMAN ISMAEL MAN HAMEED MIKHA	<i>College of Medicine, Duhok University, Iraq</i>	PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS OF BACTERIAL AGENTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.
Wefa BOUGHRARA Fatima Zohra MOGHTIT Meriem ABERKANE Hammou BENSLIMANE	<i>École Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques Oran, Algeria</i>	GENETIC IDENTIFICATION OF SEXUAL DISORDERS PATIENTS IN ALGERIAN POPULATION.

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SESSION-2 | HALL-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof As Dr Aziz Rrexhepi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Usman Garba Kurmi Adina Zahir Parth K Patel Adesanya Deborah Iyadunni	<i>University of Maiduguri, Nigeria.</i>	PLANT DISEASE DETECTION WITH THE HELP OF ADVANCED IMAGING SENSORS
Prof As Dr Aziz Rrexhepi Florent Rexhepi	<i>Hospitality State University Macedonia</i>	RISK MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
Emmanuel Ilesanmi Adeyeye Adeolu Jonathan Adesina Yusuff Ayinde Gbolagade	<i>Ekiti State University, Ado- Ekiti, Nigeria</i>	PHOSPHOLIPID CONCENTRATION IN DIFFERENT ANATOMICAL CUTS OF CANABIS SATIVA GROWN IN NIGERIA
Zainab Fatima Sana Fatima Maaz Ul Haq Hamza Murtaza Muhammad Khalid Syed Usama Amir Muhammad Waqar	<i>NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi, Pakistan</i>	IoT IN SMART AGRICULTURE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW
Zainab Fatima Noorah Ahmed Dr. Shehnila Zardari Rida Taufique Rabat Shahid Maryah Abdul Rauf Summaiya Sarfaraz	<i>Software Engineering Department, NED University of Engineering Technology, Karachi, Pakistan</i>	OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL INTERNET OF THINGS
Zainab Fatima Midha Tahir Hasham Khalid Dr. Shehnila Zardari Syed Rameez Ahmed, Zaeem Khaliq	<i>Software Engineering Department, NED University of Engineering Technology, Karachi, Pakistan</i>	INVESTIGATION OF MANUAL AND AUTOMATION TESTING IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES
Ayu Febriyanti Teddy Dyatmika Aba Yazid		THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN OVERCOMING THE PROBLEMS OF THE INDONESIAN BADMINTON
Amma Chorida Adila Abdul Khobir Jainul Arifin	<i>State Islamic institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia</i>	<i>CULTURE OF THE RELIGIOUS SOUL</i>
Amma Chorida Adila Muhammad Hufron Jainul Arifin	<i>State Islamic institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia</i>	EDUCATION, FAITH AND CHARITY: A GOAL

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DİN SOSYOLOJİSİ Mİ? İSLAM SOSYOLOJİSİ Mİ? SOSYOLOJİK DİN ARAŞTIRMALARINDA ZAMAN VE UZAM

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION? ISLAMIC SOCIOLOGY?
TIME AND SPACE IN SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OG RELIGION

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Abstract

The subject of sociology of religion can be generally defined as the explanation/understanding of the relationship between religion and religious phenomena and social institutions in any society. The aim of sociological religion studies is to try to reach a general definition of religion. As a result of this effort, some sociologists of religion try to define and explain the phenomenon of religion by referring to concepts such as the sacred, supernatural powers, church and similar concepts. Although this effort is significant in sociological terms, the many religious diversity in the world does not allow this effort to be completed. At this stage, it can be said that besides a general sociology of religion study, a temporal and spatial sociology of religion studies is also needed. For example, conducting research on the sociology of the Church, the sociology of Buddhism, the sociology of Judaism or the sociology of Islam can strengthen the basis of sociological studies of religion, and these studies can lead to more encompassing and seminal results in terms of sociological understanding of world religions.

The sociology of Islam is the study of a certain religion (Islam) as a historical and social movement that emerged at a certain time (6th-7th century) and in a certain region (Arabia) and the study of the religion-society relationship experienced in Muslim societies since then. definable. In addition, the sociological examination of the relationship between scientific thought, technological progress, modernization, secularization, globalization, postmodernism, capitalism, socialism, urbanization, individualization and similar phenomena in modern times and Islam is also included in the subject area of Islamic sociology. At this point, it does not seem possible to say that the modern sociology of religion approach alone can provide an adequate understanding of many religions in the world, especially Islam. Therefore, in societies where Islamic sociology research is necessary and also in societies like Turkey, where Islam has been strongly affected historically and socially, an Islamic sociology course should be included in addition to the sociology of religion course in all relevant social science fields, especially in theology/Islamic sciences faculties and sociology departments, It is thought that it is necessary for the field to be placed on the right ground and for the studies to produce healthy and correct information

Keywords: Sociology of religion, sociology of Islam, Religion and time, Religion and space

Özet

Din sosyolojisinin konusu genel olarak herhangi bir toplumdaki din ve dinsel olgular ile toplumsal kurumlar arasındaki ilişkinin açıklanması/anlaşılması olarak tanımlanabilir. Sosyolojik din araştırmalarında amaç, genel bir din tanımına ulaşmaya çalışmaktır. Bu çaba

sonucunda bazı din sosyologları kutsal, doğaüstü güçler, kilise ve benzeri kavramlara başvurarak din olgusunu tanımlamaya ve açıklamaya çalışırlar. Her ne kadar bu çaba sosyolojik anlamda kayda değer ise de dünyada var olan çok sayıdaki dinsel çeşitlilik bu çabanın tamamlanmasına izin vermemektedir. Bu aşamada genel bir din sosyolojisi çalışmasının yanı sıra zamansal ve uzamsal bir din sosyolojisi çalışmalarına da ihtiyaç duyulduğu söylenebilir. Söz gelimi bir Kilise sosyolojisi, Budizm sosyolojisi, Yahudilik sosyolojisi veya İslam sosyolojisi araştırmalarının yapılması, sosyolojik din araştırmalarının zeminini sağlamlaştırabileceği gibi, bu çalışmalar dünya dinlerinin sosyolojik olarak anlaşılabilmesi açısından da daha kuşatıcı ve ufuk açıcı sonuçlara ulaşılmasını sağlayabilir.

İslam sosyolojisi, belirli bir dinin (İslam) belirli bir zamanda (6.-7. yüzyıl) ve belirli bir bölgede (Arabistan) ortaya çıkan tarihsel ve toplumsal bir hareket olarak incelenmesi ve o zamandan bugünlere kadar Müslüman toplumlarda yaşanan din-toplum ilişkisinin incelenmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Bununla birlikte modern dönemlerde ortaya çıkan bilimsel düşünce, teknolojik ilerleme, modernleşme, sekülerleşme, küreselleşme, postmodernizm, kapitalizm, sosyalizm, şehirleşme, bireyselleşme ve benzeri olgular ile İslam arasındaki ilişkinin sosyolojik olarak incelenmesi de İslam sosyolojisinin konu alanına girmektedir. Bu noktada tek başına modern din sosyolojisi yaklaşımının başta İslam dini olmak üzere dünyadaki pek çok dinin yeterli bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlayabildiğini söyleyebilmek mümkün görünmemektedir. Dolayısıyla İslam sosyolojisi araştırmalarının gerekli olduğu ve ayrıca Türkiye gibi İslam dininin tarihsel ve toplumsal olarak güçlü bir şekilde etkilediği toplumlarda başta ilahiyat/İslami ilimler fakülteleri ve sosyoloji bölümleri olmak üzere konuyla ilgili tüm sosyal bilim alanlarında din sosyolojisi dersinin yanı sıra bir İslam sosyolojisi dersinin de konulması, alanın doğru bir zemine oturtulabilmesi ve çalışmaların sağlıklı ve doğru bilgi üretebilmesi bakımından zorunlu olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din sosyolojisi, İslam sosyolojisi, Din ve zaman, Din ve uzam

FARABİ’NİN ORGANİZMACI TOPLUM ANLAYIŞI ÇERÇEVESİNDE SİYASETTE YÖNETEN-YÖNETİLEN AYRIMI VE SİYASAL İKTİDAR

WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FARABI'S ORGANISMIC UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIETY, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE RULER AND THE ROULED IN POLITICS AND POLITICAL POWER

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Abstract

Views of Farabi on society and the state, who can be described as the founder of Islamic political philosophy, have a great importance in the Islamic world and have also seriously influenced Western philosophy. The philosopher, influenced by Aristotle and Plato, reinterpreted these philosophers, thus establishing a new philosophical system. Farabi, whose works were translated into Western languages in the following centuries, provided a better understanding of Ancient Greek philosophy by Western philosopher and created a kind of bridge between Western thought and Ancient Greek philosophy. Farabi, who occupies an important place in this sense in Western and Islamic philosophies, started to work in the field of political philosophy by researching the reasons why people became a society and lived in a society. According to him, since people are not in a position to meet their needs alone, they have to live in groups in order to continue their lives. At this point, the philosopher, who mentions that there is a division of labor in the society, compares the society to the human body and reveals the understanding of organismic society. He argues that just as each organ in the body has a function, everyone has a different task in society, and the distinction between the ruler and the ruled is formed in this context. He deduces that just as all organs in the body are ruled by the heart, it is natural for the political power to rule the whole society. For Farabi, who also reveals the characteristics of the political power and the administrator in this context, it is essential to ensure justice in the administration. He thinks that an administrator with certain qualifications should be in a position of political power in order to ensure justice. By counting the characteristics of the ruler, Farabi argues that an authoritarian regime with these characteristics will ensure justice. In this study, the views of Farabi, which has a central importance in terms of Islamic political philosophy, about how the society is formed, how the ruler-ruled distinction emerges and what the characteristics of political power should be will be examined. It is important to examine Farabi as it will enable a better understanding of the history of political thoughts in terms of his influence on both the Islamic and Western world.

Keywords: Islamic Political Thought, Farabi, Political Power

Özet

İslam siyaset felsefesinin kurucusu olarak nitelendirilebilecek olan Farabi'nin topluma ve devlete dair görüşleri İslam dünyasında büyük bir öneme sahip olduğu gibi Batı felsefesini de ciddi anlamda etkilemiştir. Düşünür, Aristoteles ve Platon'dan etkilenecek bu filozofları yeniden yorumlamış, böylece yeni bir felsefi sistem kurmuştur. Sonraki yüzyıllarda eserleri Batı dillerine çevrilen Farabi Eski Yunan felsefesinin Batılı düşünürler tarafından daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayarak Batı düşünce dünyası ile Eski Yunan felsefesi arasında bir çeşit köprü oluşturmuştur. Batı ve İslam felsefeleri içinde bu anlamda önemli bir yer işgal eden

Farabi insanların toplum haline gelmelerinin ve toplum halinde yaşamalarının sebeplerini araştırarak siyaset felsefesi alanında çalışmaya başlamıştır. Ona göre insanlar tek başlarına ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek bir durumda olmadıklarından yaşamlarını devam ettirebilmek için topluluk halinde yaşamaya mecburdurlar. Bu noktada toplumda bir işbölümü olduğundan bahseden düşünür toplumu insan vücuduna benzeterek organizmacı toplum anlayışını ortaya koyar. Vücutta her bir organın bir işlevi olduğu gibi toplumda da herkesin farklı bir görevi bulunduğunu, yöneten-yönetilen ayrımının da bu bağlamda olduğunu öne sürer. Vücutta tüm organlar kalp tarafından yönetildiği gibi siyasal iktidarın da tüm toplumu yönetmesinin doğal bir durum olduğu çıkarımında bulunur. Siyasal iktidarın ve yöneticinin özelliklerini de yine bu bağlamda ortaya koyan Farabi için yönetimde adaletin sağlanması esastır. Adaletin sağlanması için de belirli niteliklere sahip bir yöneticinin siyasal iktidar konumunda bulunması gerektiğini düşünür. Farabi yöneticinin özelliklerini sayarak bu özelliklere sahip olan otoriter bir yönetimin adaleti sağlayacağını öne sürer. Bu çalışmada İslam siyaset felsefesi açısından merkezi öneme sahip olan Farabi'nin, toplumun nasıl oluştuğu, yöneten-yönetilen ayrımının nasıl ortaya çıktığı ve siyasal iktidarın özelliklerinin neler olması gerektiği ile ilgili görüşleri incelenecektir. Hem İslam hem de Batı dünyasını etkilemesi bakımından Farabi'nin anlaşılması siyasal düşünceler tarihinin daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayacağından incelenmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam siyasal düşüncesi, Farabi, siyasal iktidar

HOBBS, LOCKE VE ROUSSEAU'NUN DOĞA DURUMU VE TOPLUM SÖZLEŞMESİ TEORİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF STATE OF NATURE AND SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORIES OF HOBBS, LOCKE AND ROUESSEAU

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Abstract

Throughout the history, it has been researched how the phenomenon of the state emerged, and the formation of the state, what kind of a situation existed before there was the state, source of the state and why it is necessary to obey the state were tried to be explained with various theories. Formation of the state and its authority are explained by the theories with divine origin in the traditional era and the source of power is considered as God. Origin of the state began to be explained by secular theories with the idea of enlightenment coming up. These theories primarily try to determine the positive and negative aspects in functioning of a society where there is no political authority by describing the period before state. Thus, they present why the state is necessary. They assert that the members of the society come together and consider it necessary to be subject to an authority as a result of the needs that arise in the state of nature and establish the state by forming a contract between themselves. Qualities of the state of nature and social contract have been presented in different ways by different philosophers. Thus, the reason for the existence of the state and the source of its authority will also differ according to the nature of the social contract. In Hobbes' design of state of nature, people are in a constant state of war and conflict with each other. Those who are disturbed by this state of chaos come together to establish the state within the framework of a contract to maintain order, and transfer some of their powers to it. In Locke's state of nature, there is no war and chaos, but as there is no authority to resolve the conflicts emerging, people consent to the rule of a political authority with a social contract. According to Rousseau, on the other hand, factors that caused inequalities emerging, such as the formation of the concept of property among the people living like wild animals in the state of nature, emerged the need for a political authority. The state of nature and social contract theories that these three philosophers, who are considered to be among the most important names in the history of political thoughts, used to explain the emergence of the state will be examined in this research.

Keywords: State of Nature, Social Contract, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

Özet

Tarih boyunca devlet olgusunun nasıl ortaya çıktığı araştırılmış, devletin oluşumu, devlet olmadan önce nasıl bir durumun var olduğu, devlet otoritesinin kaynağı ve devlete itaat edilmesinin neden gerekli olduğu konuları çeşitli teoriler ile açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Geleneksel dönemde devletin oluşumu ve otoritesi ilahi kökenli teorilerle açıklanmakta ve iktidarın kaynağı Tanrı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Aydınlanma düşüncesinin gündeme gelmesiyle birlikte devletin kökeni seküler teorilerle açıklanmaya başlanmıştır. Bu teoriler öncelikle devlet öncesi dönemi tasvir ederek siyasal otoritenin var olmadığı bir toplumun işleyişindeki olumlu ve olumsuz yönleri tespit etmeye çalışırlar. Böylece devletin neden

gerekli olduğunu ortaya koyarlar. Doğa durumunda ortaya çıkan gereksinimler neticesinde toplum üyelerinin bir araya gelerek bir otoriteye tabi olmayı gerekli gördüklerini ve kendi aralarında bir sözleşme yaparak devleti kurduklarını öne sürerler. Doğa durumunun ve toplum sözleşmesinin nitelikleri farklı düşünürlerce farklı şekillerde ortaya konulmuştur. Böylece devletin var oluş gerekçesi ve otoritesinin kaynağı da toplum sözleşmesinin niteliğine göre farklılık arz edecektir. Hobbes'un doğa durumu tasarımı insanları birbirleriyle sürekli bir savaş ve çatışma durumu içerisinde bulur. Bu karmaşa ortamından rahatsız olan insanlar bir araya gelerek düzenin sağlanması için bir sözleşme çerçevesinde devleti kurarak bir kısım yetkilerini ona devrederler. Locke'un doğa durumunda ise savaş ve karmaşa yoktur, ancak ortaya çıkan anlaşmazlıkları çözebilecek bir otoritenin olmaması sebebiyle insanlar toplum sözleşmesi ile bir siyasal otoritenin yönetimine razı olmuşlardır. Rousseau'ya göre ise doğa durumunda vahşi hayvanlar gibi yaşayan insanlar arasında mülkiyet kavramının oluşması gibi eşitsizlik meydana gelmesine sebep olan unsurların ortaya çıkmasıyla bir siyasal otorite ihtiyacı hasıl olmuştur. Bu çalışmada siyasal düşünceler tarihinin en önemli isimleri arasında sayılan bu üç düşünürün devletin ortaya çıkışını açıklamakta kullandıkları doğa durumu ve toplum sözleşmesi kuramları incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğa Durumu, Toplum Sözleşmesi, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

ERGENLERİN HAMİLELİĞE KARŞI TUTUMLARI VE HAMİLE AKRANLARIYLA OLAN AĞ BAĞLANTILARI: EKONOMİK OLARAK FARKLI OLAN MAHALLELERİN KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PREGNANCY AND THEIR NETWORK CONNECTION WITH THEIR PREGNANT PEERS: COMPARING ECONOMICALLY DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS

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Özet

Ergen gebelik oranları Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde diğer gelişmiş ülkelere göre daha yüksektir, ancak son yıllarda önemli bir düşüş yaşanmaktadır. Araştırmalar, Ergen gebeliklerinin ekonomik ve sosyal sonuçlarını iyi bir şekilde tartışmıştır, ancak gençlerin hamile kalmaya ilişkin kararsız duyguları, hamilelikten kaçınmama nedeni olabilir. Ergenlerin gebeliğe yönelik tutumlarının kaynakları hakkında sınırlı sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, ergenlerin hamileliğe yönelik tutumları ile okullardaki sosyal ağlarındaki hamile arkadaşları arasındaki bağlantıyı incelemektedir. Bu çalışmada ben 1994-1995 öğretim yılında ABD'de 7. ila 12. sınıftaki ergenlerin ulusal olarak temsili bir örneği olan Add Health veri setini (dalga I) kullandım. Bulgular, hamilelik ile ilgili ılımlı tutuma sahip, ergenlerin hamile akranlarıyla daha yakın ilişkilere sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Öte yandan, avantajlı mahallelerde yaşayan ergenlerin hamile akranlarıyla yakın ağları olmasına rağmen hamileliğe yönelik olumlu tutumları olma olasılığı daha azdır. Bu çalışma, mahalle özelliklerinin ve hamile akranlarla bağlantının hamile olmayan ergenlerin hamileliğe yönelik tutumları üzerinde önemli olumlu etkileri olduğunu gösteren literatürle tutarlı sonuçlar sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ergen Hamileliği, Akranlar, Ağ, Mahalle

Abstract

Adolescent pregnancy rates are higher within the United States than other developed countries, though there is a considerable decrease in recent years. Studies well argued the economic and social consequences of adolescent pregnancies, but teenagers' ambivalent feelings about becoming pregnant can be reason of not avoiding pregnancy. There is limited study about the sources of adolescent's attitudes toward pregnancy. Thus, this study examines the connection between adolescent's attitudes toward pregnancy and pregnant friends in their social network at schools. I used the Add health dataset (wave I), that is a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grade 7 through 12 in the US in 1994-1995 school year. Findings show that adolescents who have moderate attitudes toward pregnancy have closer connections with pregnant peers. On the other hand, for adolescents who live in advantaged neighborhoods are less likely to have positive attitudes toward pregnancy even though they have close networks with pregnant peers. The present study provides consistent results with literatures indicating that neighborhood characteristics and connection with pregnant peers have important positive effects on non-pregnant adolescents' attitudes toward pregnancy.

Key Words: Adolescent Pregnancy, Teenagers, Peers, Network, Neighborhood

ATAERKİL AİLE DEĞERLERİ BAĞLILIK ÖLÇEĞİ (AADBÖ): GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

PATRIARCHAL FAMILY VALUES ALLEGIENCA SCALE (PFVAS): THE STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

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Abstract

There is more than one way to draw inferences about social change in the social sciences. Examining the changes in social values is one of the perspectives that allows to make inferences about the process of social change. Since the concept of social value has a wide scope, it is not possible to deal with every aspect of it here. In the field study carried out within the scope of the master's thesis on which this article is based, the change in social values is tried to be determined through the difference between the approaches of those who represent the social segments called "Generation Y" and "Generation Z" to family values. The concept of generation is a controversial concept in the social sciences literature. Although the concept of generation refers to periods of approximately 15-25 years, it is seen that different references are used when expressing the change between generations in the past and today. Being modern or traditional, being political or apolitical, being able to use technology well or not being able to adapt to technology, etc. After 1980, it is seen that information and communication technologies are a common reference in intergenerational differences in Turkey and in the world.

In this study, a family values scale was developed in order to determine and interpret the value change between the Y and Z generations with the family values sub-dimension. The sample of the study consists of 412 people, consisting of Y and Z generation participants living in the province of Bartın. The family values scale, which was prepared by the researcher and arranged in line with the expert opinions, was applied to the participants. A scale form has been developed so that the participants can give a clear and most appropriate answer for themselves. The form was filled in by the researcher in line with the statements of the participants by interviewing the participants face to face. Data obtained from 412 participants were subjected to frequency, factor routines and reliability tests using the SPSS 12.0 statistical package program. The scale consists of 30 evaluation questions gathered around four main categories; patriarchal family structure and values, male roles in patriarchal family, female roles in patriarchal family and patriarchal family marriage values. The scale developed to determine family values in patriarchal societies will offer a different perspective to examine the change in family values in Y and Z generations.

Keywords: Family values scale, Bartın, generation, Y generation, Z generation

Özet

Sosyal bilimlerde toplumsal deęişim hakkında çıkarımlarda bulunabilmenin birden fazla yolu vardır. Toplumsal deęerlerde meydana gelen deęişimlerin incelenmesi, toplumsal deęişimin süreci hakkında çıkarım yapılmasına olanak tanıyan perspektiflerden bir tanesidir. Toplumsal deęer kavramı geniş bir kapsama sahip olduęu için her boyutunun burada ele alınması mümkün deęildir. Bu yazının dayandıęı yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütölen saha çalışmasında, toplumsal deęerlerde meydana gelen deęişim, “Y kuşadıı” ve “Z kuşadıı” olarak adlandırılan toplumsal kesimleri temsil edenlerin, aile deęerlerine yaklaşımları arasındaki fark üzerinden tespit edilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Kuşak kavramı sosyal bilimler literatüründe tartışmalı bir kavramdır. Kuşak kavramı, yaklaşık olarak 15-25 yıllık dönemleri ifade etse de geçmişte ve günümüzde kuşaklar arası deęişim ifade edilirken farklı referanslara başvurulduęu görölmektedir. Modern veya geleneksel olmak/davranmak, politik veya apolitik olmak, teknolojiyi iyi kullanabilmek veya teknolojiye uyum sağlayamamak vb. 1980 sonrasında Türkiye’de ve dünyada bilgi iletişim teknolojilerinin kuşaklara arası farklılıklarda ortak bir referans olduęu görölmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Y ve Z kuşakları arasında var olan deęer deęişimini aile deęerleri alt boyutu ile saptamak ve yorumlamak amacı ile geliştirilmiş olan aile deęerleri ölçeęi anlatılacaktır. Çalışmanın örneklemini Bartın ili içerisinde yaşıyan Y ve Z kuşadıı katılımcılarının oluşturduęu 412 kiři oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcılara araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmış ve uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda düzenlenmiş aile deęerleri ölçeęi uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların net ve kendileri için en uygun cevabı verebilmeleri için ölçek formu geliştirilmiştir. Form araştırmacı tarafında katılımcılar ile yüz yüze görüşölerek katılımcıların ifadeleri doğrultusunda doldurulmuştur. 412 katılımcıdan elde edilen veriler SPSS 12.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılarak frekans, faktör rutinleri ve güvenilirlik testlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Ölçek dört ana kategori etrafında toplanan 30 deęerlendirme sorusundan oluşmaktadır; ataerkil aile yapısı ve deęerleri, ataerkil ailede erkek rolleri, ataerkil ailede kadın rolleri ve ataerkil aile evlilik deęerleri. Ataerkil toplumlarda aile deęerlerini saptamak amacı ile geliştirilen ölçek Y ve Z kuşaklarında aile deęerlerinde meydana gelen deęişimin incelenebilmesi için farklı bir perspektif sunacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile deęerleri ölçeęi, Bartın, kuşak, Y kuşadıı, Z kuşadıı

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DÜNYADA VE ÜLKEMİZDE DOĞUMA HAZIRLIK SINIFLARININ YÜRÜTÜME ŞEKİLLERİ AVANTAJ VE DEZAVANTAJLARI

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE WORLD AND IN OUR COUNTRY

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Özet

Doğum öncesi hazırlık kursları, gebeliğin sağlıklı bir şekilde sürdürülmesi ve sağlıklı doğumlarını gerçekleştirmelerini hedefler ve vajina doğumlarla doğal doğumları destekleyen eğitim programlarıdır. Bu eğitimler doğuma ilişkin ağrı ve korkusunun azaltılması, doğum memnuniyetinin yükselmesine hizmet etmesinin yanı sıra, gebelerin profesyonel destek ve eğitim ihtiyacını da karşılamaktadır. Sağlık profesyonelinin gebe eğitim rolü, gebelerin doğum deneyimini şekillendiren etkili bir faktördür. Bu amaçla dünyada ve ülkemizde hemşire ebe gibi sağlık profesyonelleri farklı metotların uygulandığı gebe eğitim programlarının yürütülmesinde etkin olarak yer almaktadır. Türkiye ve dünyada doğum öncesi bakım modelleri genellikle grup ya da az da olsa bireysel olarak yürütülmektedir. Ancak modeller, her oturumun uzunluğu, her gruptaki kadın sayısı ve gruplara eşlerin eğitimlere davet edilip edilmemesi açısından farklılık göstermektedir. Dünyada 1930 yıllarında başlayan doğuma hazırlık kursları ülkemizde 2014 Türkiye’de Gebe Bilgilendirme Genelgesi ile birlikte kamu sağlık kuruluşlarında ücretsiz olarak vermeye devam etmektedir. Sağlık Bakanlığı 2018 yılında ise Gebe Okulu, Gebe Bilgilendirme Sınıfı, Doğuma Hazırlık ve Danışmanlık Merkezleri Genelgesi ile özel ve kamu olmak üzere bu eğitimlerin isimleri, çalışacak sağlık personelinin nitelikleri, eğitimlerde kullanılacak malzemeler ve eğitim programlarına standart hale getirmiştir.

Dünyada fiziksel olarak sunulan doğum öncesi hazırlık eğitiminin yanı sıra web tabanlı eğitimler de yürütülmektedir. Web siteleri aracılığıyla kadınlar gebelik ile ilgili güncel bilgilere ulaşabilirler. Ancak bu bilgiler yasal olarak denetlenemediği durumlarda verilen bilgilerin doğruluğu ve güvenilirliği belirsiz olabilmektedir. Ülkemizde yüz yüze yapılan gebe eğitimlerinin sonuçları incelendiğinde; doğuma hazırlık eğitimi alan kadınların vajinal doğum oranlarının, doğum eğitimi alma durumu ile planlanan doğum şekli ve gerçekleşen doğum şekli arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu ya da olmadığını bildiren çalışma sonuçları mevcuttur. Ayrıca doğuma hazırlık sınıfının, isteğe bağlı sezaryenleri azalttığı ya da azaltmadığı sonuçları elde edilmiştir. Bu derlemede dünyada ve ülkemizde yürütülen son yıllarda yapılan araştırmalar ışığında doğuma hazırlık eğitimlerin yürütüme şekilleri açısından avantaj ve dezavantajları tartışılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: doğum öncesi bakım, doğuma hazırlık sınıfı, doğum öncesi hazırlık modelleri

Abstract

Childbirth education programs aim to maintain a healthy pregnancy and give birth in a healthy way and are training programs that support vaginal births and natural births. This training not only serves to reduce pain and fear of childbirth, increase birth satisfaction but also meets the professional support and training needs of pregnant women. The pregnant

education role of the health professional is an effective factor that shapes the birth experience of pregnant women. For this purpose, health professionals such as nurse midwives in the world and in our country are actively involved in the execution of pregnant training programs in which different methods are applied. Antenatal care models in Turkey and in the world are generally carried out in groups or individually. However, the models differ in terms of the length of each session, the number of women in each group, and whether spouses are invited to the trainings. Birth preparation courses, which started in the 1930s in the world, continue to be given free of charge in public health institutions in our country with the 2014 Pregnancy Information Circular in Turkey. In 2018, the Ministry of Health standardized the names of these private and public trainings, the qualifications of the health personnel to be employed, the materials to be used in the trainings, and the training programs with the Pregnant School, Pregnant Information Class, Childbirth Education and Counseling Centers Circular.

In addition to the Childbirth education offered physically in the world, web-based training is also carried out. Through websites, women can access up-to-date information about pregnancy. However, in cases where this information cannot be legally audited, the accuracy and reliability of the information provided may be uncertain. When the results of face-to-face pregnant training in our country are examined; There are study results that state that there is or is not a statistically significant relationship between the rates of vaginal delivery of women who received birth preparation training, their status of receiving birth education, and planned delivery and actual delivery. In addition, results were obtained that the birth preparation class reduced or did not reduce optional cesarean sections. This review, it is aimed to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of childbirth education in light of recent studies conducted in the world and in our country.

Keywords: Antenatal care, Childbirth education programs, Childbirth education models

FARKLILIK ALGILARININ ÖRGÜT ENTEGRASYONUNA ETKİSİ**THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRATION****Asst. Prof. Merve TARIM¹**¹ Halic University, Engineering Faculty, Industrial Engineering Department, Istanbul, Turkey,
ORCID: ID 0000-0002-9328-1897**Abstract**

The concept of diversity is becoming more and more important for a business that wants to survive in today's variable external environmental conditions. Organizations have opportunities to gain competitive advantage if they have different structures and can manage these structures in line with their common goals. In order to take advantage of this opportunity, the organization must have a belief that diversity will be beneficial and an idea that it is necessary to manage it. In today's external environmental conditions, where information can be obtained from different sources and become one of the most important sources of competition, the survival of organizations depends on their power to access different information. It is possible for them to have different information only through different stakeholders in their social networks. This means a social capital in which differences exist. In order for social capital to be differentiated, intellectual capital must be differentiated too. For this reason, the more the human resource of the organization is formed from different individuals, the more different the intellectual capital will be. In organizations where diversity is managed, each individual is different and each individual's diversity is valuable to the organization. This is a perception that the whole organization should adopt. It is necessary to create an organizational culture where each individual uses their differences to produce positive output for the organization. In order to manage differences, first of all, it is necessary to know what the perceptions of individuals about the concept of diversity are. In line with this information, the knowledge of whether the individual can adapt to the culture of diversity management emerges. Not every individual has the perspective to adopt this culture. Individuals with the potential to be transformed can be integrated into the culture. The research tries to determine whether the participants can adapt to such a culture by measuring their perceptions of diversity. In the qualitative research, participants' perceptions of diversity are evaluated and they are grouped by generating code words. The aim is to identify the positive or negative perspective on diversity. At the same time, the answers of the individuals are compared according to each other or their gender, and the result is evaluated in this respect.

Keywords: Diversity, Diversity Management, Perception, Qualitative Research**Özet**

Farklılık kavramı, günümüz değişken dış çevre koşullarında varlığını sürdürebilmek isteyen bir işletme açısından giderek daha önemli hale gelmektedir. Organizasyonların, farklılık içeren yapılarının olması ve bu yapılarını ortak amaçları doğrultusunda yönetebilmeleri halinde rekabet avantajı elde etme fırsatları söz konusudur. Bu fırsatın değerlendirilebilmesi için organizasyonun farklılığın yararlı olacağına dair inancı ve onu yöneteceği konusunda fikri olması gerekmektedir. Bilginin farklı kaynaklardan elde edilebildiği ve en önemli rekabet kaynaklarından biri haline geldiği günümüz dış çevre koşullarında, organizasyonların

hayatta kalmaları farklı bilgilere erişebilme güçlerine bağlı olmaktadır. Farklı bilgilere ancak sosyal ağlarında yer alan farklı paydaşlar aracılığıyla sahip olabilmeleri mümkün olmaktadır. Bu da farklılıkların var olduğu bir sosyal sermaye demektir. Sosyal sermayenin farklılaşabilmesi için de entelektüel sermayenin farklılaşmış olması gerekmektedir. Bu sebeple organizasyonun beşeri kaynağı ne kadar farklı bireylerden oluşturulursa entelektüel sermaye o kadar farklılaşacaktır. Farklılıkların yönetildiği organizasyonlarda her birey farklıdır ve her bireyin farklılığı organizasyon için değerlidir. Bu bütün organizasyonun benimsemesi gereken bir algıdır. Her bireyin farklılıklarını organizasyona pozitif çıktı üretmek için kullandığı bir örgüt kültürü yaratmak gerekmektedir. Farklılıkların yönetilebilmesi için öncelikle bireylerin farklılık kavramına dair algılarının ne olduğunun bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bilgi doğrultusunda bireyin farklılıkların yönetimi kültürüne adapte olup olamayacağı bilgisi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Her birey bu kültürü benimseyebilecek bakış açısına sahip olmamaktadır. Dönüştürülebilir potansiyelleri olan bireyler kültüre entegre edilebilmektedirler. Araştırma farklılık algılarının ölçülerek katılımcıların böyle bir kültüre uyum sağlayıp sağlayamayacaklarını tespit etmeye çalışmaktadır. Nitel olarak yapılan araştırmada, katılımcıların farklılık algıları değerlendirilmekte ve kod kelimeler üretilerek gruplandırılmaktadır. Amaç, farklılığa dair pozitif ya da negatif yönlü bakış açısını tespit edebilmektir. Aynı zamanda bireylerin birbirlerine veya cinsiyetlerine göre cevapları da kıyaslanmakta ve sonuç bu açıdan da değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Farklılık, Farklılıkların Yönetimi, Algı, Nitel Araştırma

SOSYAL KALKINMA BAĞLAMINDA SOSYAL İNOVASYON**SOCIAL INNOVATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT****Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER¹, Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN²**

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Abstract

In recent years, many activities carried out on a social basis tend to be innovation-oriented. In today's world, the existence of a perspective that tries to offer more innovative solutions to various problems encountered both individually and institutionally stands out. In this sense, many institutions and organizations that act around the concept of "innovation" which is expressed as the development and implementation of different, different and new ideas, offer various product and service options in order to meet the new needs in the society. Innovative practices, which show their effects in many economic, cultural, administrative and environmental fields, have been applied in social systems recently. In the struggle to meet the social demands accumulated in social life and to solve the social problems that occur for various reasons, an innovative perspective is used. In line with an understanding that focuses on the needs that the market cannot meet, unlike the economic innovations carried out with financial concerns, on the one hand, new methods are developed to increase productivity in the social field, on the other hand, institutional practices such as trying to reorganize the workforce according to technological innovations draw attention. This phenomenon, which means innovative activities and services that are spread and expanded through institutions and mobilized to meet social needs, is expressed as "social innovation". Social innovation is new products, services, processes and methods designed to solve a social problem or fulfill a societal demand by mobilizing a set of financial, organizational, technological, political and cultural resources in order to solve existing or emerging problems at the market and state level. It is seen that the theory of innovation, which was first created in economic development, is also evaluated in social development. In this small study, first of all, explanations about the concepts of innovation and social innovation were given, and then the concept of social innovation was examined in the context of social development.

Keywords: Innovation, Social Innovation, Social Development

Özet

Son yıllarda toplumsal bazda yürütülen birçok faaliyette yenilik odaklı olma eğilimi görülmektedir. Günümüz dünyasında, hem bireysel hem kurumsal anlamda karşılaşılan çeşitli sorunlara her geçen gün daha yenilikçi çözümler sunmaya çalışan bir bakış açısının varlığı göze çarpmaktadır. Bu anlamda farklı, değişik ve yeni fikirlerin geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması şeklinde ifade edilen “yenilik” -bir diğer ifadeyle “inovasyon”- kavramı etrafında hareket eden birçok kurum ve kuruluş toplumda oluşan yeni ihtiyaçların karşılanabilmesi adına çeşitli ürün ve hizmet seçenekleri sunmaktadır. Ekonomik, kültürel, idari ve çevresel birçok alanda etkisini gösteren inovatif pratikler son dönemlerde sosyal sistemler içinde de

uygulanmaktadır. Toplumsal yaşam içerisinde biriken sosyal taleplerin karşılanması ve çeşitli sebeplerle meydana gelen sosyal sorunların çözümü için verilen mücadelede yenilikçi perspektiften yararlanma yoluna gidilmektedir. Finansal birtakım kaygılarla yürütülen ekonomik yeniliklerden farklı olarak piyasanın karşılayamadığı ihtiyaçlara odaklanan bir anlayış doğrultusunda sosyal alanda üretkenliğin artırılması için bir yandan yeni yöntemler geliştirilirken, diğer yandan teknolojik yeniliklere göre işgücünün yeniden düzenlenmeye çalışılması gibi kurumsal uygulamalar dikkat çekmektedir. Kurumlar yoluyla yayılan ve genişletilen, sosyal ihtiyaçları karşılama amacıyla harekete geçirilen inovatif aktiviteler ve hizmetler anlamına gelen bu olgu “sosyal inovasyon” olarak ifade edilmektedir. Sosyal inovasyon, piyasa ve devlet düzeyinde mevcut veya yeni oluşan sorunları gidermek amacı doğrultusunda bir dizi finansal, örgütsel, teknolojik, politik ve kültürel kaynağın seferber edilerek toplumsal bir problemin çözüme ulaştırılması veya toplumsal bir talebin yerine getirilmesi için tasarlanan yeni ürünler, hizmetler, süreçler ve yöntemlerdir. İlk olarak ekonomik kalkınma içerisinde oluşturulan inovasyon teorisinin sosyal kalkınma içerisinde de değerlendirildiği görülmektedir. Bu küçük çalışmada öncelikle inovasyon ve sosyal inovasyon kavramları hakkında açıklamalara yer verilmiş, ardından sosyal kalkınma bağlamında sosyal inovasyon kavramı incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnovasyon, Sosyal İnovasyon, Sosyal Kalkınma

DAVRANIŞSAL EKONOMİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN NÖROPAZARLAMA**NEUROMARKETING IN BEHAVIORAL ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE****Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER¹, Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN²**¹Trakya University, Edirne Social Sciences Vocational School, Edirne, Turkey,
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ORCID: ID/ 0000-0002-2338-8074**Abstract**

The economic behavior of individuals occurs under the influence of many factors. When traditional economic theories and practices are examined, it is seen that the decisions and choices in question are explained on the basis of rationality from a homo-economicus point of view. However, today, some economic theorists argue that the economy cannot be thought independently from the human factor. At this point, behavioral economics, as a sub-discipline emerging from the interaction of economics and psychology, examines some mental and emotional effects and results in the preferences of individuals. Behavioral economics, which has an important and influential position in economics disciplines recently, draws attention as a field of study that aims to understand the neurological and psychological motivations underlying consumer preferences. In today's rapidly increasing global competition, it is important for businesses to understand the factors that affect consumers' product preferences. In line with this goal, neuromarketing, which emerged by adapting neuroscience techniques to marketing applications, contributes to marketing strategies by investigating the reactions of consumers to stimuli. In order to understand the reasons for product and service preferences, tools such as fMRI, EEG, eye tracking, facial expression coding are used to monitor brain activities. With these methods, it is tried to solve how and for what reason the target audience made a purchase by revealing the reactions of the human brain. With fMRI, one of the neuromarketing techniques, blood flow in the brain can be followed with strong magnets while the brain responds to some sound and visual stimuli, while with EEG, brain waves can be measured with electrodes placed on the head. In this way, while the emotions of consumers can be analyzed, it enables the target audience to be better known and to make accurate product and service decisions at lower costs for businesses. From a behavioral economics perspective, neuromarketing activities are important in terms of understanding consumer trends. In this study, first of all, the concepts of behavioral economics and neuromarketing were examined, then an evaluation was made on neuromarketing activities from the perspective of behavioral economics.

Keywords: Behavioral Economics, Neuromarketing, Consumer Behaviour**Özet**

Bireylerin ekonomik davranışları birçok faktörün etkisiyle meydana gelmektedir. Geleneksel ekonomi teorileri ve uygulamalarına bakıldığında söz konusu karar ve seçimlerin homo-economicus bakış açısıyla rasyonellik temelinde açıklandığı görülmektedir. Ancak bugün artık bazı ekonomi teorisyenleri ekonominin insan faktöründen bağımsız düşünülemediğini savunmaktadır. Bu noktada, ekonomi ve psikoloji etkileşiminden ortaya çıkan bir alt disiplin olarak davranışsal ekonomi, bireylerin tercihlerinde zihinsel ve duygusal birtakım etkileri ve sonuçları incelemektedir. Son dönemde ekonomi disiplinleri içinde önemli ve etkili bir

konuma sahip olan davranışsal ekonomi, tüketici tercihlerinin altından yatan nörolojik ve psikolojik motivasyonların anlaşılmasını hedefleyen bir çalışma alanı olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Küresel rekabetin hızla arttığı günümüzde işletmeler açısından tüketicilerin ürün tercihlerinde etkili olan faktörlerin anlaşılması önem arz etmektedir. Bu hedef doğrultusunda nörobilim tekniklerinin pazarlama uygulamalarına uyarlanmasıyla ortaya çıkan nöropazarlama, tüketicilerin uyarılar karşısındaki tepkilerini araştırarak pazarlama stratejilerine katkı sunmaktadır. Ürün ve hizmet tercihlerinin nedenlerinin anlaşılması adına beyin aktivitelerini görüntülemek için fMRI, EEG, göz izleme, yüz ifadesi kodlama gibi araçlardan faydalanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerle insan beyninin tepkileri ortaya konularak hedef kitlenin nasıl ve hangi nedenle bir satın alma gerçekleştirdiği çözülmeye çalışılmaktadır. Nöropazarlama tekniklerinden fMRI ile birtakım ses ve görsel uyarılara beyin cevap vermesi sırasında güçlü miktatıslarla beyindeki kan akışı takip edilebilirken, EEG ile ise, başa yerleştirilen elektrotlarla beyin dalgalarının ölçümü gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu sayede, tüketicilerin duyguları analiz edilebilirken, hedef kitlenin daha iyi tanınmasına ve işletmeler açısından daha düşük maliyetlerle isabetli ürün ve hizmet kararlarının alınmasına olanak sunmaktadır. Davranışsal ekonomi perspektifinden bakıldığında tüketici eğilimlerinin anlaşılması açısından nöropazarlama faaliyetleri önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle davranışsal ekonomi ve nöropazarlama kavramları incelenmiş ardından davranışsal ekonomi perspektifinden nöropazarlama faaliyetleri konusunda bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Davranışsal Ekonomi, Nöropazarlama, Tüketici Davranışları

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN THE CASE OF ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

OKUL YÖNETİCİLİĞİNDE CİNSİYET FARKI: TÜRKİYE ANADOLU LİSELERİ ÖRNEĞİNDE BİR ELEŞTİREL SÖYLEM ANALİZİ

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Abstract

Although the present discourse in the educational administration in the Turkish education system emphasizes the need to increase the number of female school administrators, it can be seen that it ignores the organizational and social context-specific conditions related to female administrators. There is a need in the literature for a study that examines in detail the gender differences in the experiences of school administrators at the organizational and social levels in their original context. This study aimed to examine the reflections of gender on the organizational socialization experiences of school administrators working in Anatolian high schools in a province in the Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey through the method of critical discourse analysis. The notion of organizational socialization was used in the research as a data collection framework to gather school administrators' experiences. The study group of the research, which was designed as a qualitative study, comprised of three female and three male school administrators who had worked at Anatolian High Schools in a province in the Eastern Anatolia region of Turkey and who voluntarily participated in the research. Face-to-face interviews with school administrators were conducted using a semi-structured interview form to collect research data. The method of critical discourse analysis was used to analyze the data. According to the findings of the study, it was determined that gender was a significant factor that shaped the school administrators' experiences and filled the background they used to make sense of those experiences. Furthermore, clues were discovered to suggest that the organizational and social context in which organizational socialization experiences took place had a patriarchal cultural framework based on fear and power. In addition, it was determined that the workload and responsibilities of school administration were a busy task, and that organizational socialization experiences occurred informally and incidentally. There are findings indicating that female school administrators are forced more than males, objectified and excluded in this defined cultural background.

Keywords: Organizational socialization, gender, feminism, critical discourse analysis, female school administrators, culture of fear, patriarchal culture.

Özet

Türkiye eğitim sistemindeki, eğitim yönetimi alanındaki güncel söylemin kadın okul yöneticilerinin sayısının artırılması gerektiğini öne çıkardığı halde, kadın yöneticilerle ilgili örgütsel ve toplumsal bağlama özgü koşulları göz ardı ettiği görülmektedir. Literatürde, okul

yöneticilerinin deneyimleri içinde toplumsal cinsiyetlerine bağlı farklılıkları örgütsel ve toplumsal düzeyde özgün bağlamı içinde ayrıntılı olarak inceleyen bir araştırmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, toplumsal cinsiyetin, Türkiye’de, Doğu Anadolu Bölgesinde bir ilde, Anadolu liselerinde çalışmış olan okul yöneticilerinin, örgütsel sosyalleşme deneyimlerine yansımalarının, eleştirel söylem analizi yöntemi ile incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Örgütsel sosyalleşme kavramı, araştırmada, okul yöneticilerinin deneyimlerinin altına toplanabileceği, veri toplamak için bir çerçeve olarak kullanılmıştır. Nitel yöntemle tasarlanan araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye’de, Doğu Anadolu’da bir ilde, Anadolu Liselerinde çalışmış olan okul yöneticilerinden araştırmaya gönüllü katılan, üç kadın ve üç erkek oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu yardımıyla, okul yöneticileri ile yapılan yüz yüze görüşmelerle toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde eleştirel söylem analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, toplumsal cinsiyetin, okul yöneticilerinin deneyimlerini biçimlendiren ve bu deneyimleri anlamlandırmada kullandıkları arka planı dolduran önemli bir etken olduğu görülmüştür. Bunun yanında örgütsel sosyalleşme deneyimlerinin gerçekleştiği örgütsel ve toplumsal bağlamın ataerkil, korku ve güce dayalı bir kültürel yapısının olduğuna işaret eden ipuçlarına rastlanmıştır. Ayrıca okul yöneticiliğinin iş yükü ve sorumluluğu çok bir görev olduğu ile örgütsel sosyalleşme deneyimlerinin informal ve tesadüfi olarak gerçekleştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Tanımlanan bu kültürel zeminde kadın okul yöneticilerinin erkeklerden daha fazla zorlandığına, nesne konumuna itildiğine, dışlandığına işaret eden bulgular elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Sosyalleşme, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Feminizm, Eleştirel Söylem Analizi, Kadın Okul Yöneticileri, Korku Kültürü, Ataerkil Kültür.

ACCORDING TO THE SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS FEMALE AND MALE MANAGERS

OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİ VE ÖĞRETMENLERİN ALGILARINA GÖRE KADIN VE
ERKEK YÖNETİCİLER

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Abstract

In the literature of educational administration often are criticized the fact that while women are equal in number or outnumber men at some levels in educational institutions, they are not represented in the administrative positions. There are several social and organizational reasons underrepresentation of women in the management positions. For contributing to the identification of these reasons, in this study aimed to describe the school principals' and teachers' perceptions about the gender differences at the school administration. (For this purpose, the questions to be answered are: How do school managers and teachers describe the school administrator in general? How do they describe the ideal school administrator? How do they describe men and women in general? What are their views on gender difference in school administration?) This study is designed as qualitative. Twelve school administrators and teachers who worked in Anatolian high schools in a city center in Eastern Anatolia in Turkey and participated voluntarily in the research constitute the study group of the research. Research data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a semi-structured interview form. The collected data were analyzed by content analysis method via Nvivo program. As a result of the research, it was seen that there was no clear emphasis on the manager's gender in the participants' general and ideal principal descriptions. However, the majority of the participants stated that the gender they envisioned when describing the manager was male. In the participants' descriptions of men and women, it was observed that traditional gender roles came to the forefront. In addition, expressions such as leader and authoritarian, which they use when describing men, are consistent with their pre-admission that the manager's gender is male. The participants' opinions about the gender difference in school administration, were mostly gathered around the positive and negative characteristics of female administrators. It was positively stated that, female school administrators were more fair, organized, disciplined, hardworking, loyal to the rules, showed maternal sensitivity, were better at communicating with female teachers and students, and communicated more formally in a way that would not cause favoritism. But it was negatively stated that, female administrators have more difficulties in maintaining discipline at school, they are sometimes insensitive, impatient and overly prescriptive, and have a negative attitude especially towards female teachers. In addition to the positive and negative characteristics of female administrators, it has observed that there are details on the background of the participants' statements, which reveal the situations arising from the organizational structure and functions that cause female administrators to be perceived negatively.

Keywords: Female school managers, gender in management, gender, patriarchal culture

Özet

Eğitim yönetimi literatüründe kadınların eğitim kurumları içinde erkeklerle sayıca eşit hatta bazı kademelerde daha fazla olmalarına rağmen yönetim pozisyonlarında yeterince temsil edilmedikleri yaygın olarak dile getirilmektedir. Kadınların yönetimde daha az görev yapıyor olmasının toplumsal ve örgütsel düzeyde çeşitli nedenleri bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenlerin tespitine katkıda bulunmak adına bu araştırmada okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerin, okul yöneticiliğinde cinsiyet farkına ilişkin algılarının betimlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. (Bu amaçla cevabı aranan sorular şunlardır: Okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenler; Genel olarak okul yöneticisini nasıl tarif etmektedirler? İdeal okul yöneticisini nasıl tarif etmektedirler? Genel olarak kadınları ve erkekleri nasıl tarif etmektedirler? Okul yöneticiliğinde cinsiyet farkına ilişkin görüşleri nelerdir?) Nitel yöntemle tasarlanan bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Doğu Anadolu'da bir il merkezinde Anadolu Liselerinde görev yapan okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerden araştırmaya gönüllü katılmayı kabul eden on iki kişi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu yardımıyla katılımcılarla yapılan yüz yüze görüşmeler ile toplanmıştır. Yazılı hale getirilen görüşme kayıtlarının Nvivo programı yardımıyla içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda katılımcıların genel ve ideal yönetici tariflerinde yöneticinin cinsiyetine dair açık bir vurgunun bulunmadığı görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu yöneticiyi tarif ederken tasavvur ettiği cinsiyetin erkek olduğunu ifade etmiştir. Katılımcıların genel olarak kadın ve erkek tariflerinde geleneksel toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin ön plana çıktığı görülmüştür. Bunun yanında erkekleri tarif ederken kullandıkları lider, otoriter gibi ifadeler yönetici cinsiyetinin erkek olduğuna ilişkin ön kabulleri ile tutarlıdır. Katılımcıların okul yöneticiliğinde cinsiyet farkına ilişkin görüşleri kadın yöneticilerin olumlu ve olumsuz özellikleri etrafında toplanmıştır. Olumlu olarak kadın okul yöneticilerinin erkeklere göre daha adil, düzenli, disiplinli, çalışkan, kurallara bağlı olduğu, anne hassasiyeti gösterdiği, kadın öğretmenlerle ve öğrencilerle iletişim kurma konusunda daha iyi olduğu ve adam kayırmaya neden olmayacak şekilde daha resmi bir iletişim kurdukları ifade edilmiştir. Olumsuz olarak ise kadın yöneticilerin okulda disiplin sağlamada daha çok zorlandığı, zaman zaman anlayışsız, sabırsız ve aşırı kuralcı davrandığı, özellikle kadın öğretmenlere karşı olumsuz bir tavır içinde olduğu ifade edilmiştir. Kadın yöneticilerin olumlu ve olumsuz özelliklerinin yanında katılımcıların ifadelerinde, arka planda, kadın yöneticilerin olumsuz algılanmasına neden olan örgütsel yapı ve işleyişten kaynaklanan durumları ortaya koyan ayrıntılar olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar sözcükler: Kadın okul yöneticileri, yönetimde cinsiyet, toplumsal cinsiyet, ataerkil kültür

AKUT LÖSEMİ TANILI HASTALARDA UYGULANAN TERAPÖTİK LÖKOFEREZ İŞLEMİ: TEK MERKEZ 13 YILLIK DENEYİM

THERAPEUTIC LEUKAPHERESIS PROCEDURE APPLIED TO PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LEUKEMIA: SINGLE CENTER 13 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Özet

Hiperlökositoz, yaygın olarak lösemik hücre proliferasyonunun neden olduğu periferik kanda $>100 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ lökosit sayısı olarak tanımlanır. Lökostaz, çoklu organ yetmezliği, tümör lizis sendromu, ciddi koagülasyon bozukluğu ve erken ölüm ile ilişkili klinikopatolojik bir sendromdur. Lökofereze ne zaman başlanacağı konusunda kanıta dayalı bir kılavuz yoktur. Bu çalışmada 2008-2020 yılları arasında yüksek lökosit sayısına sahip semptomatik olan ve semptomatik olmayan akut lösemi tanısı alan hastalarımızda lökoferez uygulama deneyimimizi aktarmayı amaçladık.

Çalışmaya 2008-2020 yılları arasında kliniğimizde lökoferez yapılan 14'u (% 36.8) kadın, 24'si (% 63.2) erkek toplam 38 hasta değerlendirmeye alındı. Çalışmaya 38 hasta, 14 kadın (%36,8) ve 24 erkek (%63,2) hasta dahil edildi. Profilaktik lökoferez uygulanan hastalarda genel sağkalım sonucu 141 gün iken semptomatik grupta 3 dü. Laboratuvar özelliklerinde semptomatik grupta medyan WBC sayısı 187.2 (87.2-425.7) iken profilaktik grupta medyan WBC sayısı 256 (110-648.5) idi. Lökoferez tipik olarak indüksiyon kemoterapisini hemen başlatamayan semptomatik hiperlökositozlu hastalara uygulanır. Sonuç olarak, lökoferez, hayatı tehdit eden komplikasyonların nadir görüldüğü güvenli bir uygulamadır ve yoğun kemoterapi öncesi hiperlökositozlu hastalarda kullanılan bir tedavi yöntemi olmaya devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: lökoferez, akut lösemi, profilaksi

Abstract

Hyperleukocytosis is commonly defined as a leukocyte count $>100 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ in peripheral blood caused by leukemic cell proliferation. Leukostasis is a clinicopathological syndrome associated with multiple organ failure, tumor lysis syndrome, severe coagulation disorder, and premature death. There is no evidence-based guideline for when to start leukapheresis. This study aimed to convey our experience applying leukapheresis in patients diagnosed with symptomatic and non-symptomatic acute leukemia with high leukocyte counts between 2008 and 2020. In the study, there were 38 patients, 14 (36.8%) female, and 24 (63.2%) male. Overall survival outcome was higher in patients who underwent prophylactic leukapheresis, with 141 versus 34 days. In laboratory characteristics, the median WBC count was 187.2 (87.2-425.7) in the symptomatic group, while the median WBC count was 256 (110-648.5) in the prophylactic group. Leukapheresis is typically administered to patients with symptomatic hyperleukocytosis who cannot immediately initiate induction chemotherapy. In conclusion, leukapheresis is a safe practice with infrequent life-threatening complications and continues to be a treatment method used in patients with hyperleukocytosis before intensive chemotherapy.

Keywords: leukapheresis, acute leukemia, prophylaxis

ERİŞKİN YAŞTA TANI ALAN ENFEKTE URAKAL KİST: OLGULARIMIZ EŞLİĞİNDE CERRAHİ YAKLAŞIMIMIZIN SUNUMU

INFECTED URACHAL CYST DIAGNOSED AT ADULT AGE: PRESENTATION OF OUR SURGICAL APPROACH ACROSS OUR CASES

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Özet

İntrauterin yaşamın başlangıcında allontois kesesi ile mesane arasında urakus bağlantısı mevcuttur. Geç fetal gelişim veya erken bebeklik döneminde (<6 ay) urakus oblitere olarak median umbilikal ligaman olarak adlandırılan fibröz bir bant halini alır. Urakal obliterasyon oluşmaması durumunda, urakal fistül, urakal kist, urakal sinus ve urakal divertikül olarak bilinen dört farklı embriyolojik malformasyon ortaya çıkabilir. Nadir olarak urakal kalıntılar erişkinliğe kadar tanınmayabilir. Urachal kist Akut appendisit, Meckel divertikülü veya inkarsere herniyi taklit ederek akut abdomen tablosu ile karışabilir. Görüntüleme yöntemleri ile tanı konabilir ve apse, sepsis veya fistül gibi bulgular oluşturmadan tanı konulup tedavi edilebilir.

Olgularımız 20 ve 28 yaşlarında iki kadın hasta idi. İlk hastamız 28 yaşında kadın hasta umbilikus inferiorunda yaklaşık 5-6cm'lik apse formasyonu ile başvurdu. Diğer hasta ise 7 yıl önce appendektomi operasyonu öyküsü mevcut. Umbilikus alt kısmında intermittan akıntı şikâyeti ile başvurdu. Her iki hastanın batın bilgisayarlı tomografilerinde umbilikus inferiorunda, rektus kaslarının arkasında enfekte urakus kisti tespit edildi. Her iki hastaya da antibiyoterapi başlandı. Hastaların lökositozu mevcuttu. Bir hastaya apse drenaj kateteri takıldı. Ancak klinik tablo gerilemedi. Diğer hastada ise antibiyotik tedavisi sonrası drene olabilecek apse görülmedi. Hastalar opere edildi. Her iki hastada da urakus kisti total eksize edildi. Bir hastada perop mesane yaralanması gelişti ve primer onarım yapıldı. Patolojilik incelemelerde malignite görülmedi, klinik ile birlikte değerlendirildiğinde de enfekte urakus kisti olarak rapor edildi. Hastalar postoperatif takipleri sonrası şifa ile taburcu edildiler.

Sonuç olarak urakus kistine bağlı enfeksiyon yetişkinlerde nadir bir durumdur. Umbilikal akıntı, umbilikusun altında ve orta hatta oluşabilecek kitle yada apse formasyonu varlığında akla getirilmelidir. Tedavisinde apse drenajı ve antibiyoterapi yapılabilirse de malignite riskinden dolayı total eksizyon yapılmalıdır

Anahtar kelimeler: enfekte urakus kisti, cerrahi yaklaşım, erişkinde urakal kist

Abstract

At the beginning of intrauterine life, there is a urachus connection between the allontois sac and the bladder. During late fetal development or early infancy (<6 months), the urachus obliterates into a fibrous band called the median umbilical ligament. If urachal obliteration does not occur, four different embryological malformations known as urachal fistula, urachal cyst, urachal sinus, and urachal diverticulum may occur. Rarely, urachal remnants may not be recognized until adulthood. Urachal cyst can mimic acute appendicitis, Meckel's diverticulum

or incarcerated hernia and can be confused with acute abdomen. Diagnosis can be made with imaging methods and it can be diagnosed and treated without creating findings such as abscess, sepsis or fistula.

Our cases were two female patients aged 20 and 28 years. Our first patient, a 28-year-old female patient, presented with an abscess formation of approximately 5-6 cm in the inferior of the umbilicus. The other patient has a history of appendectomy operation 7 years ago. She admitted to hospital with the complaint of intermittent fluid discharge from skin below the umbilicus. In the abdominal computed tomography of both patients, an infected urachus cyst was detected in the inferior of the umbilicus, behind the rectus muscles. Antibiotherapy was started in both patients. The patients had leukocytosis. An abscess drainage catheter was inserted in one patient. However, the clinical picture did not regress. In the other patient, there was no abscess that could drain after antibiotic treatment. The patients were operated. In both patients, the urachal cyst was completely excised. Perop bladder injury developed in one patient and primary repair was performed. No malignancy was observed in pathological examinations, and when evaluated together with the clinic, it was reported as an infected urachal cyst. The patients were discharged with good recovery after postoperative follow-up. In conclusion, infection due to urachal cyst is a rare condition in adults. Umbilical discharge should be considered in the presence of a mass or abscess formation that may occur under the umbilicus and in the midline. Although abscess drainage and antibiotic therapy can be used in its treatment, total excision should be performed due to the risk of malignancy.

Key words: infected urachal cyst, surgical approach, adult urachal cyst

BİR ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI: KALP YETERSİZLİĞİNDE SAĞLIK İNANÇ MODELİ ÖLÇEĞİ

A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY: THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL SCALE IN HEART FAILURE

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Abstract

Background: Heart failure is a serious health problem with its increasing prevalence both in our country and in the world. In order to provide symptom control of patients with heart failure and to facilitate their adherence to treatment, first of all, individuals' attitudes and beliefs about the subject should be evaluated.

Objective: This study was conducted to develop the health belief model scale in heart failure and to evaluate its psychometric properties.

Method: The sample of the methodological type study consisted of 260 heart failure patients who were treated in the cardiology outpatient clinic of a university hospital in the western part of Turkey and met the inclusion criteria. The data were collected with the "Patient Description Form" and the "Health Belief Model Scale in Heart Failure Draft Form". The content validity of the scale was evaluated by consulting 13 experts in internal medicine nursing faculty members. While item analysis, internal consistency coefficient and test-retest reliability were used in the reliability analysis of the data; In the validity analysis, validity index, explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis were applied.

Results: The Cronbach α reliability coefficient of the whole scale was 0.91, and the item-total score correlation coefficients were between 0.68 and 0.90. In the explanatory factor analysis, it was determined that the scale was divided into five sub-dimensions and the factors explained 70,017% of the total variance. It was observed that the factor loads of the items of the scale ranged from 0.426 to 0.863. There was no difference between the test-retest measurement mean scores performed at four-week intervals to test the invariance of the scale with respect to time ($p>0.05$). Model fit indices of the scale according to confirmatory factor analysis (CFA): χ^2/df ratio: 2.729, RMSEA: 0.042, GFI: 0.912; TLI: 0.932 and CFI: 0.925.

Discussion and Conclusion: As a result, the Health Belief Model Scale in Heart Failure was found to be a valid and reliable scale. According to this; It can be used to evaluate the attitudes and beliefs of patients with heart failure towards heart failure. Also; It is recommended to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to increase the attitudes and beliefs of patients with heart failure towards heart failure.

Keywords: Heart failure, Attitude, Belief, Psychometric Properties.

Özet

Giriş: Kalp yetersizliği, hem ülkemizde hem de dünyada artan prevalansı ile ciddi bir sağlık sorunudur. Kalp yetersizliğinde hastaların semptom kontrolünü sağlayabilmek, tedaviye uyumlarını kolaylaştırabilmek amacıyla öncelikle bireylerin konuya ilişkin tutum ve inançlarının değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Amaç: Bu araştırma, kalp yetersizliğinde sağlık inanç modeli ölçeğinin geliştirilmesi ve psikometrik özelliklerinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Yöntem: Metodolojik tipteki araştırmanın örneklemini, Türkiye'nin batı bölgesindeki bir üniversite hastanesinin kardiyoloji polikliniğinde tedavi alan ve örneklem dahil etme kriterlerini karşılayan 260 kalp yetersizliği hastası oluşturdu. Veriler, "Hasta Tanıtım Formu" ve "Kalp Yetersizliğinde Sağlık İnanç Modeli Ölçeği Taslak Formu" ile toplandı. Ölçeğin kapsam geçerliliği, iç hastalıkları hemşireliği öğretim üyelerinden oluşan 13 uzmanın görüşüne başvurularak değerlendirildi. Verilerin güvenilirlik analizinde madde analizi, iç tutarlılık katsayısı ve test-tekrar test güvenilirliği kullanılırken; geçerlik analizlerinde geçerlik indeksi, açıklayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi uygulandı.

Bulgular: Ölçeğin tamamının Cronbach α güvenilirlik katsayısı 0.91 ve madde-toplam puan korelasyon katsayıları 0.68 ile 0.90 arasında bulundu. Açıklayıcı faktör analizinde, ölçeğin beş alt boyuta ayrıldığı ve faktörlerin toplam varyansın %70.017'sini açıkladığı belirlendi. Ölçeğin maddelerinin faktör yüklerinin 0.426 ile 0.863 arasında değiştiği görüldü. Ölçeğin zamana göre değişmezliğini sınamak için dört hafta arayla yapılan test-tekrar test ölçüm puan ortalamaları arasında fark bulunmadı ($p>0.05$). Doğrulayıcı faktör analizine (DFA) göre ölçeğin model uyum indekslerinin χ^2/df oranı: 2.729, RMSEA: 0.042, GFI: 0.912; TLI: 0.932 ve CFI: 0.925 olduğu belirlendi.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Sonuç olarak, Kalp Yetersizliğinde Sağlık İnanç Modeli Ölçeği geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek olarak bulundu. Buna göre; ölçek kalp yetersizliği olan hastaların kalp yetersizliğine yönelik tutum ve inançlarını değerlendirmek için kullanılabilir. Ayrıca; ölçeğin kalp yetersizliği olan hastaların kalp yetersizliğine yönelik tutum ve inançlarını artırmaya yönelik girişimlerin etkinliğini değerlendirmek için kullanılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalp yetersizliği, Tutum, İnanç, Psikometrik Özellikler.

BAĞIRSAK MİKROBİYOMUNUN DAVRANIŞ ÜZERİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ**POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF GUT MICROBIOME ON BEHAVIOR****Öğr. Gör. Ecem Yüksel GÜRLE¹,**Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Physiology,
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Abstract

The gastrointestinal (GI) tract is host to thousands of microorganisms that the majority of which is bacteria. The way the animals were born, the composition of their mother's microbiota, early nutrition compositions and levels, diseases they suffered, their stress level, and the use of antibiotics can affect the type of microorganisms at the GI tract. As a result, the microbiome in the GI tract is special for every living being. The gut microbiome performs a number of vital functions such as assisting digestion, producing various vitamins, and supporting the immune system. Current studies suggest that microbiota in the GI tract is associated with many diseases such as colon cancer, type 1 and type 2 diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's, autism, celiac, obesity, and inflammatory bowel disease. Particularly, recent research implied that the gut microbiota could have a significant effect on the development and functions of the host brain. It has been suggested that there can be bidirectional interactions between brain and gut, and a conceptual model is purposed called the microbiota-gut-brain axis. The gut-brain axis is an interactive system that incorporates immunological, neural, endocrine, and metabolic pathways. Dysfunctions in this axis can create pathophysiologic effects on the host. The Vagus nerve, immunologic responses, short-chain fatty acid, endocrine signals, and tryptophan metabolism assist the communication between brain and gut. Therefore, this interaction between gut and brain suggests that behavioral response may be altered depending on the changes in gut microbiota. This review is aimed to examine the possible effects of gut microbiota changes in animal behavior.

Keywords: Animal behavior, Animal nutrition, Gut-brain axis, Gut microbiome.**Özet**

Gastrointestinal sistem, çoğunluğunu bakterilerin oluşturduğu binlerce mikroorganizma türüne ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Gastrointestinal sistemdeki bu mikroorganizmaların türü canlının doğum şekline, annesinin mikrobiyota bileşimine, erken dönem beslenmesine ve seviyesine, geçirdiği hastalıklara, stres seviyesine ve antibiyotik kullanımına bağlı olarak değişebilir. Bu yüzden mikrobiyom her canlı için özeldir. Mikrobiyom sindirime yardımcı olma, çeşitli vitaminleri sentezleme ve bağışıklık sistemine destek olma gibi bir dizi hayati işlevi yerine getirmektedir. Yapılan bazı çalışmalar gastrointestinal sistemde bulunan mikrobiyotanın kolon kanseri, tip 1 ve tip 2 diyabet, multipleskleroz, Parkinson, otizm, çölyak, obezite ve inflamatuvar bağırsak rahatsızlıkları gibi hastalıklar ile de ilişkili olabileceğini düşündürmektedir. Özellikle, son araştırmalar bağırsak mikrobiyotasının konakçı beyninin gelişimi ve işlevi üzerinde de önemli etkilere sahip olduğuna dikkat

çekmektedir. Yakın zamanda yapılan çalışmalar bağırsak mikrobiyotası ve beyin arasında çift yönlü bir etkileşimin olabileceğini düşündürmekte ve mikrobiyota-bağırsak-beyin eksenini adı verilen kavramsal bir model önermektedir. Bağırsak-beyin eksenini, immünolojik, nöral, endokrin ve metabolik yolları bütünleştiren bir etkileşim sistemidir. Bu eksenindeki fonksiyon bozuklukları konakçı üzerinde patofizyolojik etkiler oluşturabilmektedir. Vagus siniri, immünolojik yanıtlar, kısa zincirli yağ asitleri, endokrin sinyaller ve triptofan metabolizması, bağırsak ve beyin arasındaki iletişimin kurulmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Dolayısıyla ile, bağırsak ve beyin arasındaki bu iletişim, bağırsak mikrobiyotasındaki değişikliklere bağlı olarak canlılığın davranışsal tepkilerinin de değişebileceğini düşündürmektedir. Bu derlemede bağırsak mikrobiyotasındaki değişikliklerin hayvan davranışları üzerine olası etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler:Hayvan davranışı, Hayvan besleme, Bağırsak-beyin eksenini, Bağırsak mikrobiyomu

READABILITY ASSESSMENT AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ONLINE PATIENT EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON CATARACT ON THE WEBSITES OF MAJOR HOSPITALS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION AND AIM: In this study, it was aimed to examine the readability/intelligibility indexes of patient information texts about cataracts on the online web pages of public hospitals in Turkey.

METHOD: The patient information texts of the first ten public hospitals (including the Ministry of Health Training and Research Hospitals and University hospitals) reached as a result of typing the keyword cataract into the widely used search engine (Google Inc.) were analyzed. Since the evaluated texts were in Turkish, the readability evaluations were made with the known Ateşman Formula.

RESULTS: The mean value of the Ateşman index of the texts analyzed within the framework of this research was found to be 56.7 (attachment 1-100 scale). This figure corresponds to the medium difficulty level. However, the value found corresponds to the associate and undergraduate education levels when the education level is compared.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: It is the first study in the literature and it is understood that the readability of these texts is lower than it should be, considering that the people who read the relevant texts consist of people from almost every education level. It has been determined that the intelligibility levels of the texts are low due to the intense medical terminology content. For this reason, patient-physician compatibility can be achieved by making the readability and comprehensibility levels of patient information texts more suitable for readers. The relevant regulations in this regard will not only benefit the patient-doctor relations but also the whole society. the relevant professional chambers, official institutions and organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations will benefit not only the patient-doctor relationships but also the whole society.

Keywords: Cataract, Readability, Online Educational Materials, Patient Information Texts

Özet

GİRİŞ VE AMAÇ: Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'deki kamu hastanelerinin online web sayfalarında yer alan katarakt ile ilgili hasta bilgilendirme metinlerinin okunabilirlik/ anlaşılabilirlik indekslerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

YÖNTEM: Katarakt anahtar kelimesi yaygın olarak kullanılan arama motoruna (Google Inc.) yazılması sonucunda ulaşılan ilk on kamu hastanesinin (Sağlık Bakanlığı Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastaneleri ve Üniversite hastaneleri dahil olmak üzere) hasta bilgilendirme metinleri analiz edilmiştir. Değerlendirilen metinler Türkçe olduğu için okunabilirlik değerlendirmeleri bilinen Ateşman Formülü ile yapılmıştır.

BULGULAR: Bu araştırma çerçevesinde incelenen metinlerin Ateşman dizini ortalama değeri 56,7 (Ateşman 1-100 skalasında) olarak bulunmuştur. Bu rakam orta zorluk seviyesine tekabül etmektedir. Ancak bulunan değer, eğitim düzeyi karşılaştırıldığında ön lisans ve lisans eğitim düzeylerine karşılık gelmektedir.

TARTIŞMA VE SONUÇ: Literatürdeki ilk çalışma olup ilgili metinleri okuyan kişilerin hemen her eğitim düzeyindeki kişilerden oluştuğu düşünüldüğünde bu metinlerin okunabilirliğinin olması gerekenden daha düşük olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Metinlerin yoğun tıbbi terminoloji içeriği nedeniyle anlaşılabilirlik düzeylerinin düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle hasta bilgilendirme metinlerinin okunabilirlik ve anlaşılabilirlik düzeyleri okuyuculara daha uygun hale getirilerek hasta hekim uyumluluğu sağlanabilir. Bu konuda ilgili düzenlemeler sadece hasta-doktor ilişkilerine değil tüm topluma fayda sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Katarakt, Okunabilirlik, Çevrimiçi Eğitim Materyalleri, Hasta Bilgilendirme Metinleri

VENTİLATOR İLİŞKİLİ PNÖMONİLİ HASTALARDA PROGNOSTİK BİR GÖSTERGE: TİROİD HORMON BOZUKLUKLARI

THYROID HORMONE DISORDERS: AS A PROGNOSTIC MARKER IN PATIENTS WITH VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

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Abstract

The decrease in serum triiodothyronine (T3) concentration of euthyroid patients, which is also defined as nonthyroidal illness or euthyroid sick syndrome, is frequently observed in critically ill patients. Decreased T3 concentration is associated with increased mortality in patients with chronic renal failure, acute myocardial infarction, and surgical sepsis. In addition, it has been shown that the decrease in thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) concentration has prognostic significance in liver failure and in the elderly population. Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is the most common nosocomial infection in patients receiving invasive mechanical ventilation for at least 48 hours. Therefore, in our study, we aimed to investigate the thyroid hormone responses in patients with VAP and its role in assessing the risk of all-cause intensive care unit (ICU) mortality. 73 patients diagnosed with VAP clinically and microbiologically were divided into two groups as Survivors (n = 43) and Nonsurvivors (n = 30) according to 30-day ICU mortality. In the blood samples collected at the time of diagnosis of pneumonia; thyroid hormone profile (fT3, fT4 and TSH), white blood cells, C-reactive protein and procalcitonin (PCT) levels were measured. Hypertension (32%) was the most common comorbid disease in VAP patients. While the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score and PCT levels in the Nonsurvivors group were higher than the Survivors group, the PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio and free T3 (fT3) levels were significantly lower (p < 0.05). Although there was a weak negative correlation between fT3 and PCT in the Nonsurvivors group, the negative correlation between fT3 and PCT in the Survivors group was statistically significant (r = -0,324, p = 0,063; r = -0,395, p = 0,019, respectively). In the adjusted multivariate model, low fT3 levels were independently associated with mortality in VAP patients (hazard ratio, 0.399; 95% CI, 0.169-0.944; p = 0.036). Thyroid function changes in pneumonia patients may be related to the severity of the inflammatory response. Decreased fT3 levels in VAP are an important indicator of mortality.

Keywords: Inflammation, Mortality, Thyroid dysfunction, Triiodothyronine, Ventilator-associated pneumonia

Özet

Nonthyroidal illness veya hasta ötiroid sendromu olarak da tanımlanan ötiroid hastaların serum triiodotironin (T3) konsantrasyonundaki azalma, kritik hastalarda sıklıkla görülmektedir. Azalan T3 konsantrasyonu kronik renal yetmezliği, akut myokard infarktüsü ve cerrahi sepsisi olan hastalarda mortalite artışı ile ilişkilidir. Ayrıca tiroid stimulan hormon (TSH) konsantrasyonundaki azalmanın KC yetmezliğinde ve yaşlı popülasyonda prognostik önemi olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ventilatör-ilişkili pnömoni (VİP) en az 48 saat süreyle invaziv mekanik ventilasyon alan hastalardaki en sık nazokomiyal enfeksiyondür. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda VİP'li hastalardaki tiroid hormon yanıtlarını ve tüm nedenlere bağlı yoğun bakım ünite (YBÜ) mortalite riskini değerlendirmedeki rolünü araştırmayı amaçladık. Klinik

ve mikrobiyolojik olarak VİP tanısı konulan 73 hasta, 30 gün YBÜ mortalitesine göre Survivors (n = 43) ve Nonsurvivors (n = 30) olarak iki gruba ayrıldı. Pnömoni tanısı koyulduğunda alınan kan örneklerinde; tiroid hormon profili (fT3, fT4 ve TSH), beyaz küre, C-reaktif protein ve prokalsitonin (PCT) düzeyleri ölçüldü. Hipertansiyon % 32 ile VİP hastalarındaki en yaygın komorbid hastalıktı. Nonsurvivors grubundaki Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II skoru ve PCT düzeyleri Survivors grubundan daha yüksek iken, PaO₂/FiO₂ oranı ve serbest T3 (fT3) düzeyleri ise anlamlı düşüktü (p < 0.05). Nonsurvivors grubunda fT3 ile PCT arasında zayıf negatif korelasyon olmasına rağmen, Survivors grubunda fT3 ile PCT arasında görülen negatif korelasyon istatistiksel anlamlıydı (r = -0,324, p = 0,063; r = -0,395, p = 0,019, sırasıyla). Düzeltilmiş multivariate modelde düşük fT3 düzeyleri, VİP hastalarının mortalitesi ile bağımsız olarak ilişkiliydi (hazard ratio, 0.399; 95% CI, 0.169-0.944; p = 0.036). Pnömoni hastalarındaki tiroid fonksiyon değişiklikleri inflamatuvar yanıtın şiddeti ile ilişkili olabilir. VİP'de azalan fT3 düzeyleri mortalitenin önemli bir göstergesidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnflamasyon, Mortalite, Tiroid disfonksiyonu, Triiodotironin, , Ventilatör ilişkili pnömoni

**KAMU VE ÜNİVERSİTE HASTANELERİNDE GÖREV ALAN SAĞLIK
ÇALIŞANLARININ KBRN OLAY FARKINDALIĞI****CBRN EVENT AWARENESS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS AT PUBLIC AND
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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study is to investigate the perceptions, knowledge and experiences of healthcare professionals working in public and university hospitals who will respond to CBRN incidents, and to raise awareness about this situations. **Methodology:** Our study was a survey study, and approval was obtained from the Namık Kemal University Faculty of Medicine Non-Invasive Clinical Research Ethics Committee before starting the study. (decision no 27.04.2021-31432). Data collection process took place between 10.05.2021 and 10.11.2021. The questionnaire was applied to health workers working in public and university hospitals. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before starting the survey. There were 26 questions in total in our survey. Each question was given 3 options as "Yes/No/Partly". **Results:** A total of 103 people participated in the study. Of the participants, 65 (63.1%) were female and 38 (36.9%) were male. The age data of the respondents were evaluated categorically and 44 (42.7%) people were between the ages of 26-35, 38 (36.9%) were between the ages of 18-25, 17 (16.5%) were between the ages of 36-45, 4 (3.9%) of the participants were in the age group of 46 and above. When the answers to the questions were evaluated by comparing them with the education level, it was determined that those with undergraduate degrees gave a statistically significant yes answer to the statement that the injured who were exposed to a possible CBRN agent in the health institution I work for are admitted to the emergency room after the decontamination procedure is performed (p:0.04). While 17 doctors answered no, 1 doctor yes, 41 nurses no, and 1 nurse answered yes to the question "I encountered injured people who applied to the hospital due to exposure to CBRN agent in the region where I worked" it was determined that the majority of those who answered yes were ATT and paramedic. This difference was considered statistically significant (p<0.001). **Conclusion:** As a conclusion, it is thought that it is very important to identify and eliminate the deficiencies in this subject, where health workers do not have the necessary interest and awareness in preparation for CBRN events.

Keywords: Awareness, CBRN, disaster, emergency

Özet

Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı KBRN olaylarına müdahale edecek kamu ve üniversite hastanesinde görev alan sağlık çalışanlarının KBRN konusundaki algıları, bilgi ve deneyimlerini araştırarak bu konudaki bilgi, eğitim ve tatbikat ihtiyaçları konusunda farkındalık oluşturmaktır. **Metodoloji:** Çalışmamız anket çalışması olup, çalışmaya başlamadan önce Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan onay alınmıştır. (karar no 27.04.2021-31432). Veri toplama süreci 10.05.2021-10.11.2021 tarihlerinde gerçekleşmiştir. Anket kamu ve üniversite hastanelerinde görev alan sağlık çalışanlarına uygulanması sağlanmıştır. Ankete başlamadan önce tüm katılımcılardan bilgilendirilmiş onam alınmıştır. Anketimizde toplam 26 soru bulunmaktaydı. İlk 4'ü sosyo-demografik bilgilere yönelik tanımlayıcı sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Diğer sorular ise bilgi ve tutum düzeylerinin belirlenmesine yönelik sorulardır. Sorular kısa, açık ve anlaşılır biçimde hazırlanmıştır. Her soruya, "Evet/Hayır/Kısmen" şeklinde 3 seçenek sunulmuştur. **Bulgular:** Çalışmaya toplam 103 kişi katıldı. Katılımcıların 65 (%63,1) kadın, 38 (%36,9) ise erkekti. Ankete katılanların yaş verileri kategorik olarak değerlendirilmiş olup 44 (%42,7) kişi 26-35 yaş arasında 38(%36,9) kişi 18-25 yaş arasında, 17(%16,5) 36-45 yaş arasında, 4 (%3,9) kişi de 46 ve üzeri yaş grubundaydı. Sorulara verilen yanıtlar eğitim durumu ile karşılaştırılarak değerlendirildiğinde Çalıştığım sağlık kuruluşunda olası bir KBRN ajanına maruz kalan yaralı/yaralılar dekontaminasyon işlemi gerçekleştirildikten sonra acil servise kabul edilmektedir ifadesine lisans mezunu olanların diğer gruplara kıyasla istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede daha çok evet cevabı verdiği belirlendi (p:0,04). Görev yaptığım bölgede KBRN ajanına maruziyet nedeniyle hastaneye başvuran yaralılar ile karşılaştım sorusuna 17 doktor hayır 1 doktor evet, 41 hemşire hayır, 1 hemşire evet cevabını verirken evet cevabını verenlerin çoğunluğunun ATT ve paramedik olduğu belirlendi. Bu farklılık istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değerlendirildi (p<0,001). **Sonuç:** Sonuç olarak KBRN olaylarına hazırlık konusunda sağlık çalışanlarının ihtiyaç duyulan ilgi ve farkındalığa sahip olmadığı bu konudaki eksikliklerin belirlenerek giderilmesinin oldukça önem arz ettiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Farkındalık, KBRN, afet, acil servis

SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINDA KÜLTÜRLERARASI İLETİŞİM KAYGISININ ZENOFOBİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION AND XENOPHOBIA IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract

It was planned to decipher the intercultural communication apprehension and xenophobia levels of nurses and midwives and the relationship between these two variables in Gaziantep. The study, which was conducted to determine the relationship between the levels of intercultural communication apprehension and the levels of xenophobia of health workers, is of cross-sectional type. The data was collected from nurses and midwives working at Cengiz Gökçek Maternity and Children's Hospital in Gaziantep province between the dates November 2020-May 2021. The research was conducted with 143 nurses and midwives who volunteered to participate in the study. Research data was collected through the personal data form, the Intercultural Communication Apprehension Scale and the Xenophobia Scale. Mean \pm , standard deviation, frequency, percentage values, independent groups t-test and one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) test were used in the analysis of the data. The average score of health workers from the Intercultural Communication Anxiety Scale was 32.64 ± 6.78 . In our research, we found that health workers have a moderate level of intercultural communication apprehension. The average score of health workers from the Xenophobia Scale was 42.81 ± 7.61 . As a result of research, it was found that health workers have a moderate level of xenophobia. In our research, a positive moderate relation was found between the intercultural communication concerns of health workers and the levels of xenophobia ($r=.432$, $p<0.05$). In study, it was found that these variables were lower in the findings on intercultural communication anxiety and xenophobia level with increased educational status. The number of academic courses for intercultural communication, culture-sensitive care and migration should be increased in the pre-service education programs of all health workers who will work in the health service sector and these courses should be supported by implementations.

Keywords: Health workers, Foreigners, Immigrants, Intercultural communication apprehension, Xenophobia.

Özet

Gaziantep ilinde hemşire ve ebelerin kültürlerarası iletişim kaygılarının ve zenofobi düzeyleri ile bu iki değişken arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya koyulması planlandı. Sağlık çalışanlarının (hemşire ve ebe) kültürlerarası iletişim kaygısı düzeyleri ile zenofobi düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bu çalışma kesitsel tiptedir. Araştırma verileri, Kasım 2020- Mayıs 2021 tarihleri arasında Gaziantep ilindeki Cengiz Gökçek Kadın Doğum ve

Çocuk Hastanesinde görev yapan hemşire ve ebelerden toplandı. Araştırma, çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 143 hemşire ve ebe ile yürütüldü. Araştırma verileri Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Kültürler Arası İletişim Kaygısı Ölçeği ve Zenofobi (Yabancı Düşmanlığı) Ölçeği aracılığıyla toplandı. Verilerin analizinde ortalama \pm standart sapma, frekans ve yüzde değerleri, Bağımsız gruplar t-testi ve Tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) testi kullanıldı. Sağlık çalışanlarının Kültürler Arası İletişim Kaygısı Ölçeği'nden aldıkları puan ortalaması 32.64 ± 6.78 olarak bulundu. Araştırmamızda sağlık çalışanlarının orta düzeyde bir kültürlerarası iletişim kaygısına sahip oldukları belirlendi. Sağlık çalışanlarının Zenofobi Ölçeği'nden aldıkları puan ortalaması ise 42.81 ± 7.61 olarak tespit edildi. Araştırma sonucunda, sağlık çalışanlarının zenofobi düzeyi orta düzeyde olarak bulundu. Araştırmamızda sağlık çalışanlarının kültürlerarası iletişim kaygıları ile zenofobi düzeyleri arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde bir ilişki bulundu ($r=.432$, $p<0.05$). Araştırmada, kültürlerarası iletişim kaygısı ve zenofobi düzeyine ilişkin bulgularda, eğitim durumunun yükselmesi ile bu değişkenlerin daha düşük düzeyde olduğu belirlendi. Sağlık hizmeti sektöründe görev yapacak olan tüm sağlık çalışanlarının hizmet öncesi dönemde eğitim programlarında kültürlerarası iletişim, kültüre duyarlı bakım ve göçe yönelik akademik derslerin sayısı artırılmalı ve bu dersler uygulamalar ile desteklenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık çalışanları, Yabancılar, Göçmenler, Kültürlerarası iletişim kaygısı, Zenofobi.

PATOJENLERİN TUTULMASI VE YOK EDİLMESİNİ SAĞLAYAN MEDİKAL MASKELERİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL MASKS THAT ENSURE THE RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION OF PATHOGENS

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Abstract

The use of masks is envisaged as one of the most effective ways to prevent the transmission of diseases/diseases such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Among the mask applications, the most common ones are surgical (or medical) masks and N95 type masks in general. These masks have been intensively and widely used for similar purposes for decades. Surgical masks from these masks have become and remain the most widely used type, especially due to the economic advantages they have.

On the other hand, the new generation of antibacterial or antimicrobial agents in the types of surgical masks to mask this mask with the addition of some bacteria and/or microbe by destroying the function of agents beyond keeping only such contamination prevention/life-saving functions to equip students with intensive research is being done on. For this purpose, especially in the new generation masks in question, agents with different biocidal effects Synthetic polymeric materials (for example, nylon, polyvinyl alcohol, etc.) are used in the preparation of a new generation of masks.), as well as biopolymeric structures (e.g. microbial polyesters, silk proteins, alginate, etc.) it can be used as a fiber material.

In order to give biocidal properties to masks, it is possible to integrate various metal oxide nanostructures into mask materials by determining the most appropriate of the above-mentioned strategies. As an example of biocidal metal oxide materials, copper and zinc oxide structures are often considered materials.

In the presented study, the designs of new generation masks using silk fibroin were carried out and it was tried to impart biocidal properties to the masks by using hydroxy apatite and copper oxides. In antibacterial effectivity studies, Staphylococcus Aureus, Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Klebsiella Pneumoniae, Micrococcus Luteus have been used as bacterial lines and the mask material (fibers) have shown to be effective against all bacteria except

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa with a particular copper oxide concentration. Also, it was detected that when the copper concentration increases, antibacterial effectivity is increased either.

Keywords: Medical Mask, Antibacterial, Antimicrobial

Özet

Covid-19 salgını gibi hastalığın/hastalıkların bulaşmasını engellemenin en etkin yollarından biri olarak maske kullanımı öngörülmektedir. Söz konusu maske uygulamaları arasında en yaygın olanlar genel olarak cerrahi (ya da medikal) maske ve N95 tipi maskelerdir. Bu maskeler onlarca yıldır benzer amaçlarla yoğun ve yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu maskelerden cerrahi maskeler özellikle sahip oldukları ekonomik avantajlardan dolayı en yaygın olarak kullanılan tür olmuş ve olmaya devam etmektedir.

Öte yandan cerrahi maskelerin yeni nesil olan türlerinde bazı antibakteriyal ya da antimikrobiyal ajanların bu maskelere ilave edilmesiyle bu maskelere, bakteri ve/veya mikropları yok ederek sadece bu gibi ajanların tutulması fonksiyonunun ötesinde bulaşmayı engelleyici/hayat kurtarıcı fonksiyonlar kazandırılması üzerine yoğun araştırmalar yapılmaktadır. Bu amaçla söz konusu yeni nesil maskelerde özellikle değişik biyosidal etkiye sahip ajanlarında kullanımı araştırılmaktadır.

Yeni nesil maskelerin hazırlanmasında sentetik polimerik malzemeler (örneğin; naylon, polivinil alkol, vb.) kullanılabilirdiği gibi biyopolimerik yapılar da (örneğin; mikrobiyal polyesterler, ipek proteinleri, aljinat vb.) fiber malzemesi olarak kullanılabilirlerdir.

Maskelere biyosidal özellik kazandırılmak üzere değişik metal oksit nanoyapıların yukarıda belirtilen stratejilerden en uygun olan belirlenerek maske malzemelerine entegre edilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir. Biyosidal metal oksit malzemelere örnek olarak bakır ve çinko oksit yapıları sıklıkla değerlendirilen malzemelerdir.

Sunulan çalışmada, ipek fibroin kullanılarak yeni nesil maskelerin tasarımları gerçekleştirilmiş ve hidroksi apatit ile bakır oksitlerin kullanımıyla maskelere biyosidal özellikler kazandırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmalarda *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Micrococcus luteus* bakterileri kullanılmış ve belirli oranda bakır oksidin *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* dışında tüm bakterilere karşı geliştirilen yapıların etkili olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Ayrıca bakır derişimin artmasıyla antibakteriyel etkinliğin arttığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Medikal maske, Antibakteriyal, Antimikrobiyal

C6 GLİOMA HÜCRE KÜLTÜRÜNDE SİKLİN BAĞIMLI KİNAZ VE MAP KİNAZ YOLAĞI İNHİBİTÖRLERİNİN ETKİNLİĞİ

EFFICACY OF CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE AND MAP KINASE PATHWAY INHIBITORS IN C6 GLIOMA CELL CULTURE

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Özet

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) tedavisi zor, mortalitesi yüksek ve tedavi seçenekleri az olan bir beyin tümörüdür. C6 hücre kültür hattı rattan üretilmiştir ve GBM çalışmalarında altın standart olarak kullanılmaktadır. Siklin bağımlı kinaz 4/6 inhibitörü (CDK 4/6) ribosiklib ve MAP kinaz yolağı inhibitörü olan lapatinib'in C6 hücre kültürü üzerine etkinliğinin değerlendirildiği bu çalışmada, ribosiklib 100 mikromolün zayıf bir sitotoksik etkisi gözlenirken lapatinib hiçbir dozunun ya da iki ilaç kombinasyonunun etkinliği görülmemiştir. Ribosiklib ile hücre içi kalsiyum oranını azaltan bir tirozin kinaz inhibitörünün kombine edildiği başka hücre kültürü çalışmalarına ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: C6, GBM, glioma, lapatinib, ribosiklib

Abstract

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is a difficult-to-treat brain tumor with a high mortality rate and few treatment options. The C6 cell-line is produced from rat and is used as the gold standard in GBM studies. In this study, in which the efficacy of cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor (CDK 4/6) ribociclib and MAP kinase pathway inhibitor lapatinib on C6 cell culture was evaluated. A weak cytotoxic effect of ribociclib 100 micromole was observed, while no effective dose of lapatinib or a combination of two drugs were observed. . Further cell culture studies are needed in which ribociclib is combined with a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that reduces intracellular calcium.

Keywords: C6, GBM, glioma, lapatinib, ribociclib

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE BİREYLERİN KORUYUCU DAVRANIŞLARA YÖNELİK SAĞLIK İNANÇLARI VE KORKU DÜZEYLERİ

HEALTH BELIEFS AND FEARS LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS REGARDING PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a respiratory disease caused by a new type of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2. Since its emergence, it has caused millions of cases and deaths. COVID-19 is a serious public health problem as it is highly contagious, affects the respiratory tract and leaves permanent damage to the body. Personal protective measures play a major role in preventing this disease, which is transmitted from person to person through droplets. Maintaining social distance, washing hands frequently with soap and water, using disinfectants and masks are some of the protection measures. Although it has been proven by studies that personal protective measures reduce the risk of transmission of the disease, its effectiveness varies individually. The main reason for this situation is the difference in the health beliefs of individuals. Parameters such as demographic characteristics, medical knowledge and general sensitivity levels, and perception levels shape individual health beliefs. In addition, individual variables greatly affect the attitude towards a disease, the behaviors of protecting and maintaining health and coping with the disease. The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak raises concerns about individual coping; It increases the incidence of anxiety, fear and health anxiety against the process. The majority of people who participated in the COVID-19 anxiety scale development studies stated that they had fear and anxiety throughout the epidemic. In recent studies on the psychological and social effects of COVID-19, it has been determined that socio-demographic characteristics of individuals are associated with anxiety, fear and depression levels. Again, in the same study, the levels of anxiety and depression were found to be significantly lower in the social isolation process of individuals who stated that they could reach protective measures better. Since the COVID-19 epidemic is still a new disease, studies on it are limited but very valuable. Every work to be done will have a cumulative effect on the scientific world and will make it possible to go further. The purpose of this study is to examine the health beliefs and protective practices of individuals towards the Covid-19 disease and their fear and anxiety levels towards this disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, Health Belief, Preventive Health Behaviors, Pandemic Fear

Özet

COVID-19, yeni bir koronavirüs türü olan SARS-CoV-2'nin neden olduğu solunum yolu hastalığıdır. Ortaya çıktığı günden bu yana milyonlarca vakaya ve ölüme neden olmuştur. COVID-19, oldukça bulaşıcı olması, solunum yollarını etkilemesi ve vücutta kalıcı hasarlar bırakması nedeniyle ciddi bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. İnsandan insana damlacıklar yoluyla bulaşan bu hastalığı önlemede kişisel koruyucu önlemler büyük bir rol oynamaktadır. Sosyal mesafeyi korumak, elleri sık sık sabun ve su ile yıkamak, dezenfektan ve maske kullanmak korunma önlemlerinden bazılarıdır. Kişisel koruyucu önlemlerin hastalığın bulaşma riskini

azalttığı yapılan çalışmalarla kanıtlanmasına rağmen etkinliği bireysel farklılık göstermektedir. Bu durumun asıl sebebi, bireylerin sağlık inançlarının farklılığıdır. Kişilerin demografik özellikleri, medikal bilgi ve genel hassasiyet düzeyleri, algı seviyeleri gibi parametreler bireysel sağlık inancını şekillendirmektedir. Ayrıca, bireysel değişkenler bir hastalığa karşı tutumu, sağlığı koruma, sürdürme ve hastalıkla baş etme davranışlarını büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. COVID-19 salgınının halen sürmekte olması, bireysel baş etme konusunda endişeleri arttırmakta; sürece karşı anksiyete, korku ve sağlık kaygısının görülme oranlarını yaygınlaştırmaktadır. COVID-19 anksiyetesi ölçeği geliştirme çalışmalarına katılan kişilerin büyük çoğunluğu salgın boyunca korku ve anksiyeteye sahip olduğunu ifade etmiştir. COVID-19'un psikolojik ve sosyal etkileri üstüne yapılmış yakın zamanlı çalışmalarda kişilerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerinin anksiyete, korku ve depresyon düzeyi ile ilişkili olduğu saptanmıştır. Yine aynı çalışmada koruyucu önlemlere daha iyi ulaşabildiğini belirten bireylerin sosyal izolasyon sürecinde anksiyete ve depresyon düzeyleri anlamlı olarak düşük bulunmuştur. COVID-19 salgını henüz yeni bir hastalık olduğu için hakkındaki çalışmalar kısıtlı fakat çok kıymetlidir. Yapılacak her çalışma bilim dünyasına kümülatif bir şekilde etki gösterecek ve daha ileriye gidebilmeyi mümkün kılacaktır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bireylerin Covid-19 hastalığına yönelik sağlık inançları ve koruyucu uygulamaları ile bu hastalığa yönelik korku ve kaygı düzeylerini incelemektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, Sağlık İnancı, Koruyucu Sağlık Davranışları, Pandemi Korkusu

EVALUATION OF LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION INDEXES IN DRESSAGE HORSES BY B-MODE AND DOPPLER ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY – PILOT STUDY

DRESAJ ATLARINDA B-MODE VE DOPPLER EKOKARDİYOĞRAFI İLE SOL VENTRİKÜLER FONKSİYON İNDEKSLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ – PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

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Abstract

The horse's heart is one of the most efficient pumps among animals, and such a perfect athlete is one of those who prefer to be admired. Although dressage is an equestrian sport, no study has been found to describe the left ventricular (LV) function of competitive dressage horses to date. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate the LV functions of dressage horses.

This study was performed on 20 clinically-hematologically healthy purebreds (Trakheiner, Selle Français and Anglo-Arabian Horses) in dressage horses (4-10 years old, body weight 450-550 kg, mean 520 kg, both sexes) brought to the Animal Hospital (Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bursa). Horses who were clinically, hematologically and electrocardiographically healthy (ECG, 3-channel bipolar extremity lead, 50 mm/sec and 10 mm/mV) were included in the study; Horses with any cardiorespiratory or systemic disorders were excluded. Clinical evaluation was performed by the same veterinarian in a separate diagnostic imaging room. Conventional echocardiography methods (2-D, M-mode and spectral Doppler; CarisPlus, Esoate, Italy) and viewing windows (right parasternal short/long axis and left apical) were used for cardiological examination in horses with a heart rate in the normal range (32±18 bpm). Cardiac output (CO) and myocardial performance index (MPI-Tei index) were measured, along with LV-related systolic and diastolic time intervals. Tei index was calculated from PW Doppler currents of mitral and aortic flows. Statistically, the mean and standard errors of the data were determined, and correlations with clinical (heart rate and body weight) and echocardiographic values were examined (Pearson Correlation, SigmaStat). A value of P>0.05 was considered statistically significant.

There was a negative correlation between Tei index and systolic (ejection time-ET), pre-ejection time-PEP) and mitral diastolic time intervals (mitral E/A) (P<0.01). Tei index was not statistically correlated with fractional shortening (FS) and cardiac output.

Our results showed that the Tei Index value is a useful and independent echocardiographic parameter to evaluate LV functions unaffected by heart rate and body weight. This pilot study data obtained from healthy dressage horses; It has been concluded that it can be a reference for those who have cardiac disease and will undergo echocardiography.

Keywords: Echocardiography, myocardial performance index, left ventricular function, dressage, horse.

Özet

Atın kalbi, hayvanlar arasında bulunan en verimli pompalardan biridir ve atın bu kadar mükemmel bir atlet olmasının nedeni de budur. Dresajın bir binicilik sporu olmasına rağmen, bugüne kadar yarışmalı dresaj yapan atların sol ventrikül (LV) fonksiyonunu tanımlayan herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, dresaj atlarının LV fonksiyonlarını değerlendirmek için yapılmıştır.

Bu çalışma Hayvan Hastanesine getirilen (Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi, Bursa) klinik – hematolojik olarak sağlıklı 20 safkan (Trahehner, Selle Français ve Anglo-Arap Atları) dresaj atında (4-10 yaş arası, vücut ağırlığı 450-550 kg, ortalama 520 kg, her iki cinsiyetten) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Klinik – hematolojik ve elektrokardiyografik (EKG, 3-kanal bipolar ekstremite derivasyonu, 50 mm/sn ve 10 mm/mV) olarak sağlıklı olan olgular çalışma kapsamına alınmış; herhangi bir kardiyorespiratuar veya sistemik bozukluğu olan atlar çalışma dışı bırakılmıştır. Klinik değerlendirme, aynı veteriner tarafından ayrı tanısal görüntüleme odasında yapılmıştır. Muayene sırasında kalp frekansı normal aralıkta olan (32 ± 18 vuru/dk) bu atlarda kardiyolojik muayene için konvensiyonel ekokardiyografi metotları (2-D, M-mode ve spektral Doppler; CarisPlus, Esoate, İtalya) ve görüntüleme pencereleri (sağ parasternal kısa / uzun eksen ve sol apikal) kullanılmıştır. LV ilişkili sistolik ve diyastolik zaman intervalleri ile birlikte kardiyak debi (CO) ve miyokardiyal performans indeksi (MPI-Tei indeksi) ölçülmüştür. Tei indeksi mitral ve aortik akımların PW Doppler akımlarından hesaplanmıştır. İstatiksel olarak verilerin ortalama ve standart hataları belirlenmiş, klinik (kalp hızı ve vücut ağırlığı) ve ekokardiyografik değerler ile korelasyonlar incelenmiştir (Pearson Korelasyonu, SigmaStat). $P > 0.05$ değeri istatiksel olarak önemli kabul edildi.

Tei indeksi ile sistolik (ejeksiyon zamanı-ET), pre-ejeksiyon süresi-PEP) ve mitral diyastolik zaman intervalleri (mitral E/A) arasında negatif korelasyon vardı ($P < 0.01$). Tei indeksi fraksiyonel kısalma (FS) ve kardiyak debi ile istatiksel önemde korele değildi.

Sonuçlarımız Tei İndeksi değerinin kalp hızı ve vücut ağırlığından etkilenmeyen LV fonksiyonlarını değerlendirmede kullanışlı ve bağımsız bir ekokardiyografik parametre olduğunu göstermiştir. Sağlıklı dresaj atlarından elde edilen bu pilot çalışma verilerinin; kardiyak hastalığı olup ekokardiyografisi yapılacak olanlara referans teşkil edebileceği kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekokardiyografi, miyokardiyal performans indeksi, sol ventrikül fonksiyonu, dresaj, at.

**PATOJENİK VİRÜSLERİN TAYİNİNDE KULLANILMAK ÜZERE
ELEKTROKİMYASAL TEMELLİ BİYOSENSÖR PLATFORMLARININ
GELİŞTİRİLMESİ**

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROCHEMICAL-BASED BIOSENSOR PLATFORMS TO BE
USED IN THE DETERMINATION OF PATHOGENIC VIRUSES

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Abstract

Infectious diseases caused by viruses (such as influenza, Zika, human immunodeficiency, Ebola, dengue, hepatitis and Covid-19 virus) are diseases that have been on the agenda of the whole world for the last quarter of the century and have become one of the most important problems of people.

Urgent identification of the people infected with the disease will allow these people who have contracted the disease to be treated effectively. In this context, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based methods have been the most common and widely used method that responds with sensitivity. However, due to some disadvantages encountered in PCR applications (in particular; the test protocol is comprehensive, not fast in terms of time, not economical, requires user expertise, is not suitable for field/on-site measurements, etc.), the new generation (which can give fast results, economical, sensitive, suitable for on-site application, etc.) systems that can provide solutions are needed. On the subject of different test-diagnostic applications used in a large number of test-based analysis methods and techniques, electroanalytical systems have some advantages. Within the scope of this presentation, a low-cost, miniaturized electrochemical platforms for surface-printed electrodes by using appropriate biochemical and viral structures of the electrode surfaces decorated with suitable agents. These platforms can be used as the determination of some particular viral proteins for the understanding of viral pathogenic diseases.

In this study; copper modified graphite electrode was developed and characterized with SEM. Afterwards an antibody of N protein of Covid-19 was decorated surrounding this electrode to measure the amount of that protein in the samples. When the Cyclic voltammetry (CV) signals were examined, it was determined that the electrode coated with N protein antibody was 1.156 mA, and the electrode coated with N protein antigen was 0.712 mA. It has been shown that there is an obvious effect on the electrochemical activity of modified electrodes in the detection of N protein. In these measurements first a calibration curve was performed for the unknown samples then the amount of N protein was determined as virus positive or not.

Keywords: Electrochemical biosensor, viral pathogen, electrode modification

Özet

Virüslerin neden olduğu bulaşıcı hastalıklar (influenza, Zika, insan immün yetmezliği, Ebola, dang, hepatit ve Covid-19 virüsü gibi) yüzyılın son çeyreği boyunca tüm dünyanın gündeminde olan ve insanların en önemli sorunlarından biri haline gelen hastalıklardır.

Hastalığa yakalanan kişilerin acil olarak tanımlanması, hastalığa yakalanan bu kişilerin etkili bir şekilde tedavi edilmesini sağlayacaktır. Bu bağlamda, polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (PCR) bazlı yöntemler, hassasiyetle yanıt veren en genel ve yaygın olarak kullanılan yöntem olmuştur. Bununla birlikte, PCR uygulamalarında karşılaşılan bazı dezavantajlar nedeniyle (özellikle; test protokolündeki detaylar, zaman açısından uzun sürmesi, ekonomik olmaması, kullanıcının uzman olması gerekliliği, alanda/alan ölçümleri vb. için uygun olmaması vb), yeni nesil (bir başka deyimle hızlı sonuç verebilen, ekonomik, hassas, yerinde uygulama için uygun vb.) çözüm sağlayabilecek sistemlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Çok sayıda test tabanlı analiz yöntem ve tekniğinde kullanılan farklı test-teşhis uygulamaları konusunda elektroanalitik sistemlerin önemli avantajları vardır. Bu sunum kapsamında, elektrot yüzeylerinin uygun biyokimyasal ve viral yapılar kullanılarak yüzey baskılı elektrotlar için düşük maliyetli, minyatürleştirilmiş elektrokimyasal platformlar uygun ajanlarla dekore edilmiştir. Bu platformlar, viral patojenik hastalıkların tanımlanması için bazı özel viral proteinlerin belirlenmesi şeklinde kullanılabilir.

Bu çalışmada; bakır ile modifiye edilmiş olan grafit elektrotlar geliştirilmiş ve SEM ile karakterize edilmiştir. Geliştirilen elektrotlar değerlendirilen numunelerdeki protein miktarını ölçmek için Covid-19 N proteini antikoru ile donatılmıştır. Dönüşümlü voltametri (CV) sinyallerine bakıldığında N protein antikoru kaplanmış elektrodun 1.156 mA olduğu, N protein antijeni ile kaplanan elektrodun 0.712 mA olduğu saptanmıştır. N protein saptamasında modifiye edilmiş elektrotların elektrokimyasal aktivitesi üzerinde bariz bir etkisi olduğu gösterilmiştir. Yapılan ölçümlerde önce bilinmeyen numuneler için bir kalibrasyon eğrisi hazırlanmış ve daha sonra N protein miktarı virüs pozitif veya virüs negatif olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Elektrokimyasal biyosensör, viral patojen, elektrot modifikasyonu

AĞRILI ORTOPEDİK HASTALARDA PREOPERATİF TRANSDERMAL FENTALİNİN ANESTEZİ VE POSTOPERATİF ANALJEZİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

THE RESEARCH OF EFFECTS OF PREOPERATIVE TRANSDERMAL FENTANYL ON ANESTHESIA AND POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA IN THE PAINFUL ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Recently, in spite of many analgesic drugs and techniques are being applied for postoperative pain management, research and controversies continue in this subject. Transdermal fentanyl patch is an alternative method that is a noninvasive and easy for receiving to the patients. Because of this reason, in our study, we aimed to show whether application of transdermal fentanyl patch is effective and acceptable in postoperative pain management or not. This prospective randomized study was performed in Operating Room of Research and Training Center of Pamukkale University. 40 patients whose risk classification was ASA I-II-III and age was between 20-65 years and who underwent orthopaedics surgery were included the study. None of the patients were premedicated. Patients were randomly divided into two groups. Group TF (n=20) was transdermally received fentanyl patch (50 µg/saat) 10 hours before the operation and removed 24 hours after the operation. Group HKA (n=20) was received iv morphine for patient-controlled analgesia postoperatively. None of the patients were premedicated. Conventional inhalation anesthesia with desflurane was applied to the each groups. Group TF and Group HKA were clinically observed by monitoring in the perioperative period. Hemodynamical parameters, intubation, extubation, Ramsey sedation (RSS) and visual analogue pain scores (VAS) and side effects were enrolled preoperatively, intraoperatively and postoperatively. And also, additional analgesic consumption and patient comfort scores were noted. According to the results; preoperative side effects (nausea and vomiting), hemodynamical parameters (systolic, diastolic, and mean blood pressure, heart rate) at control were statistically significantly higher at Group TF than Group HKA (p<0,05); hemodynamical parameters before induction, after intubation and at extubation, with propofol consumption were lesser at Group TF than Group HKA (p<0,01); intubation score was better at Group TF than Group HKA (p<0,01); patient comfort with VAS at ambulation and rest were better at Group HKA than Group TF after the second hour postoperatively (p<0,01); there was no statistically difference at preoperative visual analogue scores, intraoperative peripheral arterial O₂ saturation, hemodynamical parameters and respiratory rate, postoperative side effects and hemodynamical parameters between the two groups. In conclusion; we estimated that TTS fentanyl has been provided better intubation and extubation conditions but patient-controlled analgesia with iv morphine has been more effective than transdermally fentanyl according to VAS and patient comfort in the postoperative period.

Keywords: Transdermal fentanyl patch, postoperative pain, analgesia, patient-controlled analgesia

Özet

Günümüzde, postoperatif ağrı tedavisi yönetimi için birçok analjezik ilaç ve teknik uygulanıyor olmasına rağmen, bu konuda araştırma ve tartışmalar devam etmektedir. Transdermal fentanil yaması, hastaya uygulaması kolay ve noninvaziv olan bir alternatif yöntemdir. Bu nedenle, çalışmamızda transdermal fentanil yaması uygulamanın postoperatif ağrı tedavisi yönetiminde etkili ve kabul edilebilir olup olmadığını göstermeyi amaçladık. Bu prospektif randomize çalışma, Pamukkale Üniversitesi Eğitim Araştırma ve Uygulama Hastanesi Ameliyathanesi'nde gerçekleştirildi. Risk sınıflaması ASA I-II-III olan, yaşları 20-65 arasında ortopedik cerrahi geçirmiş olan 40 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Hiçbir hastaya premedikasyon verilmedi. Hastalar rastgele iki gruba ayrıldı. Grup TF'ye (n=20) operasyondan 10 saat önce transdermal fentanil yaması (50 µg/saat) uygulandı ve operasyondan 24 saat sonra çıkarıldı. Grup HKA'ya (n=20) postoperatif olarak iv morfin ile hasta kontrollü analjezi uygulandı. Hiçbir hastaya premedikasyon uygulanmadı. Her gruba geleneksel desfluran ile inhalasyon anestezisi uygulandı. Grup TF ve Grup HKA perioperatif dönemde klinik olarak gözlemlendi. Hemodinamik parametreler, entübasyon, ekstübasyon, Ramsey sedasyon (RSS) ve görsel ağrı skorları (VAS) ve yan etkiler preoperatif, intraoperatif ve postoperatif olarak kaydedildi. Aynı zamanda, ilave analjezik tüketimi ve hasta konforu skalası da kaydedildi. Elde edilen bulgulara göre; preoperatif yan etkiler (bulantı ve kusma), kontroldeki hemodinamik parametreler (sistolik, diastolik ve ortalama kan basıncı, kalp hızı) Grup TF'de Grup HKA'dan istatistiksel olarak daha yüksek idi ($p<0,05$); induksiyondan önce, entübasyondan sonra ve ekstübasyondaki hemodinamik parametreler ile propofol tüketimi Grup TF'de Grup HKA'dan istatistiksel olarak daha düşük idi ($p<0,01$); entübasyon skoru Grup TF'de Grup HKA'dan daha iyi idi ($p<0,01$); hasta konforu ile hareket ve istirahat VAS, postoperatif 2. saatten sonra Grup HKA'da Grup TF'den daha iyi idi ($p<0,01$); preoperatif VAS, intraoperatif periferik arteriyel oksijen saturasyonu, hemodinamik parametreler ve solunum sayısı, postoperatif yan etkiler ve hemodinamik parametrelerde gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak fark yoktu. Sonuç olarak; TTS fentanilin daha iyi entübasyon ve ekstübasyon koşulları sağladığı, ancak postoperatif dönemde VAS ve hasta konforu bağlamında iv morfin ile hasta kontrollü analjezinin transdermal fentanile oranla daha etkili olduğu kanısına vardık.

Anahtar kelimeler: Transdermal fentanil yaması, postoperatif ağrı, analjezi, hasta kontrollü analjezi

**GERİATRİK ORTOPEDİ CERRAHİSİNDE HASTA KAN YÖNETİMİ
VE ANESTEZİ YÖNTEMİ İLİŞKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ:
TEK MERKEZLİ RETROSPEKTİF ÇALIŞMA**

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATIENT BLOOD
MANAGEMENT AND ANESTHESIA METHOD IN GERIATRIC ORTHOPEDIC
SURGERY: A SINGLE-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: We aimed to determine the patient blood management in geriatric patients and the effects of the anesthesia method applied on this subject in orthopedic surgery

Materials and Methods: In our hospital, 751 patients aged 65 years and older between 15 July 2019 and 28 September 2021, who underwent knee and hip arthroplasty were analyzed. Demographic data of the patients, preoperative hemogram laboratory values, anesthesia methods applied, transfusion period (preoperative, perioperative and postoperative), transfusion rate, length of hospital stay and results were recorded from the database

Results: Patients in the study 576 (76.7%) were female, 175 (23.3%) were male, and the mean age was 71.2 ± 4.77 . Preoperative anemia was detected in 537 (71.5%) of the patients. Anemia was detected in 82.9% of the male patients and 68.2% of the female patients. The mean preoperative hemoglobin (Hb) level was 11.22 ± 1.71 g/dL. The rate of blood transfusion in the patients was 98.4% (n=739). It was determined that 198 (26.4%) preoperatively, 338 (45.0%) perioperatively and 203 (27.0%) patients postoperatively received blood transfusion. Regional anesthesia was applied to 696 (92.5%) of the patients and it was found to be statistically higher than general anesthesia ($p < 0.05$). While the preoperative Hb value of the patients who underwent regional anesthesia was 11.25 ± 1.72 g/dL, it was 10.86 ± 1.60 g/dL in the patients who received general anesthesia. The mean Hb level of the patients who underwent preoperative blood transfusion was 9.14 ± 0.77 g/dL in general anesthesia and 9.18 ± 0.74 g/dL in regional anesthesia, and there was no significant difference between the two methods ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The comorbid diseases in the majority of geriatric patients is very important in terms of patient blood management. In the geriatric patient population where the level of anemia is quite high, the effects of surgery and anesthesia on the patient are quite high. Recently, regional anesthesia is preferred in geriatric patients. Optimizing the hemoglobin level will improve the recovery time of the patient in both perioperative and postoperative periods and reduce postoperative complications and thus transfusion will reduce the risk of complications. Blood transfusion should not be considered as a primary treatment. We think that the treatment of anemia in geriatric patients should be planned before the operation, so that we will both increase the efficiency of patient blood management and reduce the complications of blood transfusion.

Keywords: Anemia, anesthesia, geriatrics, patient blood management, blood transfusion, orthopedic surgery

Özet

Giriş: Geriyatrik hastalarda ortopedi cerrahisinde hasta kan yönetimini ve bu konu üzerine uygulanan anestezi yönteminin etkilerini saptamayı amaçladık

Gereç ve Yöntem: Hastanemizde 15 Temmuz 2019-28 Eylül 2021 tarihleri arasında 65 yaş ve üstü diz ve kalça artroplastisi uygulanan 751 hastanın dosyaları incelendi. Hastaların demografik verileri, preoperatif hemogram laboratuvar değerleri, uygulanan anestezi yöntemleri, transfüzyon uygulanma dönemi (preoperatif, perioperatif ve postoperatif), transfüzyon oranı, hastanede kalış süresi ve sonuçları veri tabanından kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan hastaların 576 (%76,7) si Kadın, 175 (%23,3) i Erkek, yaş ortalaması $71,2 \pm 4,77$ idi. Hastaların 537 (%71,5) sinde preoperatif anemi saptandı. Erkek hastaların %82,9 unda, kadın hastaların ise %68,2 inde anemi saptandı. Preoperatif Hemoglobin (Hb) düzeyi ortalaması $11,22 \pm 1,71$ gr/dL idi. Hastalarda kan transfüzyon oranı %98,4 (n=739) idi. Preoperatif 198 (%26,4), perioperatif 338 (%45,0) ve postoperatif 203 (%27,0) hastaya kan transfüzyonu uygulandığı belirlendi. Hastaların 696 (%92,5) ine rejyonel anestezi uygulanmış ve genel anesteziye göre istatistiksel olarak daha yüksek saptandı ($p < 0,05$). Rejyonel anestezi uygulanan hastaların preoperatif Hb değeri $11,25 \pm 1,72$ gr/dL iken, genel anestezi uygulanan hastalarda $10,86 \pm 1,60$ gr/dL idi. Preoperatif kan transfüzyonu uygulanan hastaların Hb düzey ortalaması genel anestezi uygulananlarda $9,14 \pm 0,77$ gr/dL, rejyonel anestezi uygulananlarda ise $9,18 \pm 0,74$ gr/dL saptandı ve iki yöntem arasında anlamlı fark yoktu ($p > 0,05$)

Sonuç: Geriyatrik hastaların çoğunluğunda komordib hastalıkların eşlik ediyor olması hasta kan yönetimi açısından çok önemlidir. Anemi düzeyinin oldukça yüksek olduğu geriyatrik hasta popülasyonunda cerrahinin ve anestezinin hastaya olan yükü oldukça fazladır. Günümüzde geriyatrik hastalarda rejyonel anestezi tercih edilmektedir. Hemoglobin düzeyinin optimize edilmesi hem perioperatif hem de postoperatif dönemde hastanın iyileşme süresini iyileştirecek ve postoperatif komplikasyonları azaltacaktır. Bu konudaki kılavuzlar doğrultusunda gereksiz transfüzyonları ve dolayısıyla transfüzyon komplikasyon risklerini azaltacaktır. Kan transfüzyonu öncelikli olarak bir tedavi olarak düşünülmemelidir. Geriyatrik hastalarda anemi tedavisi ameliyattan önce planlanmalı ve bu sayede hem hasta kan yönetiminin etkinliğini artıracığımızı hem de kan transfüzyonunun komplikasyonlarını azaltacağımızı düşünüyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anemi, anestezi, geriatri, hasta kan yönetimi, kan transfüzyonu, ortopedik cerrahi

**SITAGLIPTIN TREATMENT IS APPLIED IN EXPERIMENTAL OBESITY MODEL
ANALYSIS OF LPIN 2 GENE EXPRESSION IN DIFFERENT TISSUES****SİTAGLİPTİN TEDAVİSİ UYGULANAN DENEYSEL OBEZİTE MODELİNDE FARKLI
DOKULARDA LPİN 2 GEN İFADESİNİN ANALİZİ****Ass Dr.Tuğba SERDAL**

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Abstract

Obesity is the biggest risk factor worldwide. Turkey is the country with the highest rate of obesity; Scaled and genetic mechanisms are put in place that cause this amplification and will amplify the overload. Obesity has been connected to type 2 diabetes. Type 2 is linked to the insulin appearance-related perspective; available for beta, technical information for review muscle, insufficient fat for reviews. Lipin-2 is a isoform of lipin found richly in the liver and brain (especially in the cerebellum).Decreased lipin-2 level in macrophages lowers cell cholesterol level. Bile acid-dependent regulation of TAG synthesis in the liver is mediated by lipin-2. Bile acids, which are cholesterol breakdown products, can suppress lipin-2 expression in the liver.LPIN2 expression is increased in mouse liver due to acute or chronic ER stress and high-fat diet. Overexpression of LPIN2 impairs insulin signaling in the liver due to PAP activity.

It is stated that sensitivity to high liposaccharide doses is increased in mice lacking lipin-2. As lipin-2, it is compensated by tissue and age-related lipin-1. Lipin-1 protein levels are increased to maintain normal phospholipid levels in the liver of lipin-2 knockout mice. In other words, in the absence of lipin-1 in the liver, the amount of lipin-2 protein increases considerably.

In our study, 24 wistar albino mice were used. Control, Obese, Obese + Sitagliptin Control + Sitagliptin are divided into animals. The obese experiment was fed a high-fat diet (HFD) for obesity training. It is performed under general anesthesia using experimental animals. Lpin 2 gene expression level between groups was analyzed whether sitagliptin treatment to liver tissue was effective or not.

Our study is important in terms of investigating whether sitagliptin, which is used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes, can be used in obesity, which is one of the most important causes of health problems in the world, to be treated with low-cost and non-invasive alternative methods, and to illuminate the metabolic disorder caused by obesity at the molecular level.

Keywords: Lpin 2 ,Tip 2 Diabetes , Sitagliptin, Obesity

Özet

Obezite dünya çapındaki hastalıklar arasında en büyük beşinci risk faktörüdür. Ülkemiz Türkiye obezitenin en çok görüldüğü üçüncü ülkedir; bu nedenle obeziteye neden olan ve obeziteyi geriye çevirecek olan moleküler ve genetik mekanizmalar ortaya konulmalıdır. Obezite Tip 2 diyabetle bağlantılıdır . Tip 2 diyabet, insülin direncine bağlı bozulmuş glikoz toleransı ile bağlantılıdır; beta hücrelerinin hasarı, iskelet kası, karaciğer ve yağ dokuları tarafından glikoz kullanımını etkileyen insülin eksikliğine yol açabilir .Lipin-2, karaciğer ve beyinde (özellikle serebelyumda) zengin bulunan lipin izoformudur. Makrofajlarda lipin-2 seviyesinin düşmesi hücre kolesterol seviyesini düşürür. Karaciğerde TAG sentezinin safra asidi bağımlı düzenlenmesi, lipin-2 aracılığı ile olmaktadır. Kolesterol yıkım ürünleri olan safra asitleri karaciğerde lipin-2 ekspresyonunu baskılayabilir. (Obama vd. 2011) Akut veya kronik ER stresine ve yüksek yağlı diyetle bağlı olarak fare karaciğerinde LPIN2 ekspresyonu artmaktadır. LPIN2'nin aşırı ekspresyonu PAP aktivitesine bağlı olarak karaciğerde insülin sinyalini bozmaktadır. (Ryu vd. 2011)Lipin-2'den yoksun farede yüksek lipolisakkarit dozlarına hassasiyetin arttığı belirtilmektedir. (Lorden vd. 2017) Lipin-2 eksikliği, dokuya ve yaşa bağlı olarak lipin-1 tarafından kompanse edilmektedir. Lipin-2 nakavt farelerin karaciğerinde normal fosfolipid seviyelerini sürdürmek için lipin-1 protein seviyeleri artmaktadır. Yani karaciğerde lipin-1 eksikliğinde lipin-2 protein miktarı oldukça artmaktadır Çalışmamızda 24 adet wistar albino sıçan kullanılmıştır. Hayvanlar Kontrol, Obez, Obez + Sitagliptin Kontrol + Sitagliptin gruplarına ayrılmıştır. Obez grupları deneysel obezite oluşturulması için yüksek yağlı diyetle (HFD) beslendi. Deney hayvanlarından kas dokusu genel anestezi altında alındı. Kas dokusuna sitagliptin tedavisinin etkili olup olmadığı gruplar arası LPİN 2 gen ifade düzeyi analiz edildi.

Çalışmamız, Dünyada sağlık problemlerinin en önemli sebeplerinden biri olan obezitenin, tip 2 diyabet tedavisinde kullanılan sitagliptinin obezitede de kullanılıp kullanılmayacağı araştırılarak düşük maliyetli ve invaziv olmayan alternatif yöntemlerle tedavi edilebilmesi ve obezitenin yol açtığı metabolik bozuklukluğu moleküler düzeyde aydınlatılabilmesi açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtarkelimeler: Lpin 2 ,Tip 2 Diyabet, Sitagliptin, Obezite

**KLOROPLAST GENOMA AİT MATK GENİ VE PSBA-TRNH İNTRONUNUN,
TRİGONELLA CİNSİNE AİT TÜRLERDE DNA BARKODLAMA VE
FİLOGENETİK
İLİŞKİLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE ÖNEMİ**

IMPORTANCE OF MATK GENE AND PSBA-TRNH INTRON BELONGING TO
CHLOROPLAST GENOME IN THE EVALUATION OF PHYLOGNETIC
RELATIONSHIPS AND DNA BARCODING IN THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS
TRIGONELLA

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Abstract

The genus *Trigonella* belonging to the family Fabaceae is represented by 135 species in the world. The genus *Trigonella* show distribution in the regions of Eastern Mediterranean, Western Asia, Southern Europe, Northern and Southern Africa. Many taxa belonging to the genus *Trigonella* have a great economic importance and frequently preferred as food and in medicine. However, there are some problems in the taxonomy of the genus, especially, in the classification of species belonging to the genus based on section and subsection. These taxonomic problems are still observed. The DNA barcoding method is an important molecular approach to determine the species diversity, to evaluate phylogenetic relationships and to identify the taxonomically problematic species because of their insufficient diagnostic characters. For this reasons, DNA barcoding method was used in this study to eliminate the problems existing in the taxonomy of the genus. Futhermore; in order to evaluate the taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships of the species belonging to the genus *Trigonella*, the *matK* gene region and the *psbA-trnH* region of cpDNA were preferred as scope of this study. The *matK* gene region and the *psbA-trnH* intron region belonging to the chloroplast genome were examined by the Maximum Parsimony (MP) method for *Trigonella* taxa. Also MP dendogram, was used to contribute to taxonomic classification of *Trigonella* taxa, to reveal the phylogenetic relationship among the species and to evaluate the identification abilities of the regions used. As a result of this study, it was observed high variation for both cpDNA regions. It can be said that *matK* and the *psbA-trnH* intron region proposed by the Life Barcode Consortium (CBOL) in the taxonomy of species belonging to the genus *Trigonella* have enough information for sectional separation and species identification. As a result of the study, it is proposed the using of both region for later studies in the solving of the problems within the genus *Trigonella*.

Keywords: *Trigonella*, Barcoding, *matK*, *psbA-trnH*

Özet

Fabaceae familyasına ait olan *Trigonella* cinsi, Dünya'da 135 tür ile temsil edilmektedir. *Trigonella* cinsi, Doğu Akdeniz, Batı Asya, Güney Avrupa, Kuzey ve Güney Afrika çevresindeki kurak bölgelerde yayılış göstermektedir. *Trigonella* cinsine ait birçok takson, gıda ve tıp alanlarında sıklıkla tercih edilmekte ve ekonomik anlamda büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bununla beraber *Trigonella* cinsine ait türlerin taksonomisinde problemler bulunmaktadır. Özellikle cinse ait türlerin sınıflandırılmasında morfolojik karakterlere bağlı seksiyon ve alt seksiyon sınıflandırmalarında hatalar bulunmakta, var olan bu taksonomik problemler hala devam etmektedir. DNA barkodlama yöntemi, tür çeşitliliğinin belirlenmesinde, filogenetik ilişkilerin değerlendirilmesinde ve yetersiz tanı karakterlerinden dolayı taksonomik sorunlu olan türlerin tanımlanmasında önemli bir moleküler yaklaşımdır. Bu nedenle cinsin taksonomisinde var olan problemlerin giderilmesi amacı ile bu çalışmada DNA barkodlama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. *Trigonella* cinsine ait türlerin taksonomisine değinmek ve filogenetik ilişkilerin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla kloroplast genoma ait matK gen bölgesi ve psbA-trnH bölgesi bu çalışma kapsamında tercih edilmiştir. Kloroplast genoma ait matK gen bölgesi ve psbA-trnH intron bölgesi *Trigonella* taksonları için Maximum Parsimony (MP) yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Ayrıca oluşturulan MP dendogramı ile *Trigonella* taksonlarının taksonomik sınıflandırmasına katkı sağlamak ve türler arasındaki filogenetik ilişkinin ortaya çıkarılmasının yanısıra, kullanılan bölgelerin ayırım yetenekleri incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda kullanılan her iki kloroplast genom bölgesi yüksek varyasyon oranları vermiştir. *Trigonella* cinsine ait türlerin taksonomisinde Yaşam Barkot Konsorsiyumu (CBOL) tarafınca önerilen, matK gen bölgesi ve psbA-trnH intron bölgesinin tür ayırım güçlerinin ve bu bölgelerden elde edilen bilgilerin türlerin seksiyonel ayırımı için yeterli bilgiye sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Sonraki çalışmalarda, *Trigonella* cinsi içerisinde taksonomik ilişkilerin değerlendirilmesi ve var olan problemlerin çözümünde bu iki kloroplast genom bölgesinin kullanılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Trigonella*, Barkodlama, matK, psbA-trnH

ANALYSING GENDER DISPARITIES IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S NOVEL 'HALF GIRLFRIEND' (2017)

Aasiya JAN

Research Scholar Bhagwant University Ajmer Rajasthan

Abstract

Chetan Bhagat has very careful observation of a particular situation occurring in entire world, especially in India. He has presented his characters in the flow of reality and connectivity. He visualizes the whole panorama of the sense and his mission is to equip the youth with their own aspirational identity. The present study was carried to analysing the gender disparities in Chetan Bhagat's novel 'Half Girlfriend' (2017). The study was investigated in context of descriptive research. The investigator found that the novel half girlfriend (2017) represents the marginalised experience of women characters in factual analysis. After exploring the novel the investigator can argue that everyfemale character displays strength and clarity of thought despite living in patriarchal society. Women of Chetan are readyto face challenges and risks. Bhagat is a realist and creator of new society which lives freely. The womenprotagonists in entire novel show the intellectual versatility to cope the bitter experience of the society.They speak their mind and they believe in confidence, clear vision,a perfect and a noble freedom.Thenovel prompts the youth to lead their life according to their wish andaspirations, so as to resist thepatriarchal society. The novel rejects the old ethology and classical concepts and tradition which areenforced by elders to make new generation salve of gendered disparities.

Keywords:Gender Disparities, Chetan Bhagat,Half Girlfriend' (2017)

YOL AYRIMI ROMANINDA -mİş ol- YAPILI CÜMLELERİN KIPLİK GÖRÜNÜMÜ**THE MODAL VIEW OF THE SENTENCES WITH -mİş ol- IN THE NOVEL YOL AYRIMI****Dr. Adayı Laçın ÖZĞÜL¹**¹ Uşak Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Ana Bilim Dalı,
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ORCID: ID/0000-0003-3753-6573**Özet**

Eylem çekim eklerinden biri olan -mİş, Türkçede var olan iki geçmiş zaman ekinde biridir. Geleneksel dilbilgisi öğretiminde çoğunlukla -mİş ekinin zaman işlevi üzerinde durulur. Ancak -mİş eki zaman bildirme işlevi dışında görünüş ve kiplik gibi işlevlerle de kullanılabilir. -mİş eki hem basit hem birleşik hem de katmerli yapılarda kiplik anlamları işaretleyebilir. -mİş eki basit yapılarda eylem kök veya gövdesine tek başına eklenir. Birleşik yapılarda -mİş ekinin arka arkaya eklenme durumu söz konusudur. Katmerli yapılarda ise -mİş eki eyleme eklendikten sonra ol- yardımcı eylemi getirilir ve ol- yardımcı eylemine de ikinci bir zaman eki eklenir. -mİş ekinin birinci ek olarak eklenmesi dışında ikinci ek olarak eklenmesiyle de farklı katmerli yapılar oluşturulabilir. -mİş eki ile oluşan basit, birleşik ve katmerli yapılar; bir cümlede kiplik işaretleyicisi olarak öne çıkıp cümlenin kiplik görünümünü etkileyebilir. Türkçe alanyazında “mİş ol-” katmerli yapısının kiplik işaretleyicisi olarak seçildiği ve ilgili cümlelerin kiplik görünümüne olan etkisinin incelendiği çalışmaların nicelik olarak fazla olmaması bizde de bu konuda bir çalışma yapılabileceği izlenimini uyandırmıştır. “-mİş ol-” yapıları cümlelerin kiplik görünümünü belirlemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışmada örneklem olarak Kemal Tahir’in Esir Şehir üçlemesi içinde yer alan Yol Ayrımı romanı seçilmiştir. -mİş ekinin birinci ek olarak eklendiği katmerli yapılarla sınırlandırılan çalışmada, F. R. Palmer’in “önerme kipliği-eylem kipliği” ikili ayırımına dayanan kiplik sınıflandırması kullanılmıştır. Çalışmamızda Yol Ayrımı romanındaki “-mİş ol-” yapısını içeren cümleler kiplikler açısından analiz edilmiştir. Bu analiz neticesinde, “-mİş ol-” yapısının bilgi kipliği, kanıt kipliği, yükümlülük kipliği ve devinim kipliğindeki görünümüne ve bu kiplik kategorilerinin alt anlam alanlarından hangilerini işaretlediğine dair tespitler yapılmıştır. Çalışmamızın gerek Türkçe alanyazındaki nicelik olarak eksikliği giderebileceği gerekse kiplik çalışmalarına katkı sunabileceği düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil bilim, Kiplik, “-mİş ol-” Yapısı, Kemal Tahir, Yol Ayrımı**Abstract**

The verb inflection suffix -mİş, which is one of the verb inflection suffixes, is one of the two past tense suffixes in Turkish. In traditional grammar teaching, the tense function of the suffix -mİş is mostly emphasized. However, the -mİş suffix can also be used with functions such as aspect and modality, apart from the tense function. The suffix -mİş can mark modality meanings in both simple, compound and multiple structures. The suffix -mİş is added to the verb root or the verb stem by itself in simple structures. In compound structures, the suffix -mİş is added one after the other. In multiple structures, the auxiliary verb ol- is added after the suffix -mİş is added to the verb, and a second tense suffix is added to the auxiliary verb ol-.

Except for the addition of the -mİş suffix as the first suffix, by the addition of it as a second suffix multiple structures can be created. Simple, compound and multiple structures formed by the -mİş suffix can stand out as a modality marker in a sentence and affect the modal view of the sentence. In the Turkish literature, the fact that the number of studies in which the multiple structure "mİş ol-" was chosen as the modality marker and the effect of the related sentences on the modal views were not numerous, gave us the impression that a study could be conducted on this subject. In this study, which aims to determine the modal view of the sentences with "-mİş ol-" structure, the novel Yol Ayrımı, which is included in the Esir Şehir trilogy of Kemal Tahir, was chosen as a sample. In the study, which is limited to the multiple structures in which the suffix -mİş is added as the first suffix, the modality classification based on F. R. Palmer's "propositional modality-event modality" binary distinction is used. In our study, sentences containing the "-mİş ol-" structure in the novel Yol Ayrımı were analyzed in terms of modalities. As a result of this analysis, determinations have been made about the view of the "-mİş ol-" structure in the epistemic modality, evidential modality, deontic modality and dynamic modality, and which of the sub-meaning areas these modal categories mark. We have thought that our study can both make up for the quantitative deficiency in the Turkish literature and contribute to the modality studies.

Keywords: Linguistics, Modality, “-mİş ol-” Structure, Kemal Tahir, Yol Ayrımı

ÇİN'DE KUKLA SANATI**PUPPET ART IN CHINA****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatma Ecem CEYLAN¹**

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Özet

Çin'in geleneksel gösteri sanatlarından biri olan Kukla Sanatı, Çin'in somut olmayan kültür mirasları arasında yer almaktadır. Çin literatüründe kuklacılığın ilk ne zaman ortaya çıktığına dair tarihi bir kayıt yoktur. Ancak Çin'de kuklacılık alanında yapılan araştırmalara baktığımızda, Çin'deki kukla sanatının uzun bir geçmişe sahip olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

Arkeolojik kazılara göre Çin'de ilk kuklanın ortaya çıkışı Shang-Zhou dönemine dayanmaktadır. Henan Anyang kazılarında, Shang-Zhou dönemine ait mezarlardan pişmiş topraktan yapılmış figürinler çıkarılmıştır. İnançların etkisiyle yapılan ve mezarlara gömülen bu figürinlerin Çin kuklacılığının temelini oluşturduğu görüşü yaygındır. 1979 yılında Shandong Laixi'den çıkarılan Batı Han dönemine ait buluntulara göre Batı Han döneminde kuklacılık figürin formundan çıkararak oturabilen, ayakta durabilen ve diz çökebilen hareketli forma ulaşmıştır. Üç Devlet dönemine gelindiğinde ise kuklaların hareketleri daha işlevsel hâle getirilmiştir.

Çin'de kuklacılığın gelişmesiyle birlikte kuklacılık; gösteri sanatının bir parçası olmuştur. Kukla tiyatrosu, Tang döneminde oldukça popüler hâle gelmiştir. Bilindiği üzere Tang dönemi kültür ve sanat etkileşiminin en derin yaşandığı dönemlerden biridir. Kukla sanatı, bu dönemde olgunluk evresine ulaşmış; eğlence ve gösteri sanatlarında daha yaygın olarak kullanılmıştır. Hatta bu dönemde diğer dönemlere kıyasla çubuklu kukla, ipli kukla ve el kuklası gibi çeşitli kukla formları geliştirilmiştir. Song-Yuan dönemi kukla sanatının en parlak dönemidir. Sonraki dönemlerde kukla sanatı hem gösteri sanatının bir parçası olarak hem de kuklaların çeşitliliği bakımından gelişimini sürdürmeye devam etmiştir. Günümüzde ise Çin'in birçok yerinde hâlen varlığını sürdürmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Çin'de kuklacılığın ilk ortaya çıkışı ele alınacak, kukla sanatının ve kukla tiyatrosunun dönemsel gelişim süreçleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çin gösteri sanatı, kukla tiyatrosu, Çin kuklacılığı, tiyatro, kukla

Abstract

Puppet Art, one of China's traditional performing arts, is among the intangible cultural heritages of China. In Chinese literature, there is no historical record of when puppetry first appeared. However, when we examine the research in the field of puppetry in China, we can advocate that puppet art in China has a long history.

According to archaeological excavations, the appearance of the first puppet in China dates back to the Shang-Zhou period. At the Henan Anyang excavations, terracotta figurines were unearthed from tombs dating back to the Shang-Zhou period. It is widely believed that these figurines, made under the influence of beliefs and buried in tombs, form the basis of Chinese puppetry. According to the findings from the Western Han period unearthed in Shandong Laixi in 1979, puppetry in the Western Han period was transformed from the figurine form

and reached the mobile form which can sit, stand and kneel. When it came to the Three States period, the movements of the puppets were made more functional.

With the development of puppetry in China, puppetry became a part of the performing arts. Puppet theatre became very popular during the Tang period. As it is known, the Tang period is one of the periods in which the interaction of culture and art is experienced at its best. The art of puppetry reached its maturity stage during this period; it has been used more widely in entertainment and performing arts. In fact, various puppet forms such as stick puppet, string puppet and hand puppet were developed in this period compared to other periods. The Song-Yuan period is the heyday of puppetry. In the following periods, the art of puppetry continued to develop both as a part of performance art and in various types of puppetry. Today, it still exists in many parts of China.

In this study, the first emergence of puppetry in China will be discussed, and the periodical development processes of puppet art and puppet theatre will be examined.

Keywords: Chinese Performing Arts, Puppet Theatre, Chinese Puppetry, Theatre, Puppetry

MÜELLİFİ BİLİNMEYEN AVRAT-NÂME İSİMLİ ESERDE YER ALAN MANZUM BİR NASİHATNAME: ŞEKİL VE MUHTEVA ÖZELLİKLERİ

A VERSE NASİHATNAME IN THE WORK NAMED AVRAT-NÂME, WHOSE
AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN: ITS FORM AND CONTENT FEATURES

Fırat SEVİNÇ

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Abstract

Works on religious sciences were written in verse, prose or mixed in verse and prose. The creation of works in prose is a classical approach. In the works created in verse or in verse-prose mixed, the classical style is gone. In such works, the aim is to make the education that the reader or listener has received enjoyable, together with the aim of teaching. The work named Avrat-nâme mentioned in this study is a mixed verse-prose work written in the field of Islamic law.

The word avrat, which means woman, wife, and lady, became the name of this work and the name of the work was formed as Avrat-nâme. The author of Avrat-nâme, which describes some social situations related to women, is unknown. The work was written in 1235 (1819/20). Avrat-nâme is a work consisting of 22 leaves. The beginning and the last parts of the work are in prose, and an advice of 70 couplets is included among the prose parts. The prosody of the advice written in mesnevi verse is fÀÖilÀtün / fÀÖilÀtün / fÀÖilün. The language of the work is simple and understandable. Until now, a copy of Avrat-nâme and its poetic advice has been found. This copy is registered with the number 81023 in the Manuscripts Library of the Presidency of Religious Affairs.

The author generally displayed a critical attitude in the verse advice section of Avrat-nâme. She stated that some of the attitudes and behaviors of women towards their husbands are wrong, and she especially emphasized that going out without permission from their husbands harms the family. The author used expressions from religious sources to defend the accuracy of what he said, and even in his dream, He stated that he saw the Prophet and conveyed what he told at his command.

In the verse advice in Avrat-nâme, the author presented a different perspective on the situation of women in the family at the beginning of the 19th century. It is not only women that he criticizes, but also the ruling judges of the time. Therefore, verse advice is a work that reflects the social landscape of the period.

Keywords: Avrat-nâme, nasihatname, verse, woman.

Özet

Dinî ilimleri konu alan eserler manzum, mensur ya da manzum-mensur karışık şekilde kaleme alınmıştır. Eserlerin mensur şekilde oluşturulması klasik bir yaklaşımdır. Manzum ya da manzum-mensur karışık olarak oluşturulan eserlerde klasik tarzın dışına çıkmıştır. Bu tür eserlerde öğreticilik gayesi ile birlikte okuyucu ya da dinleyicinin almış olduğu eğitimi zevkli bir hâle getirme amacı esas alınmıştır. Bu çalışmada ismi geçen Avrat-nâme isimli eser İslam hukuku alanında yazılmış manzum-mensur karışık olan bir eserdir.

Kadın, eş, karı ve hanım gibi anlamlara gelen avrat kelimesi bu esere isim olmuş ve eserin ismi Avrat-nâme şeklinde oluşturulmuştur. Kadınlarla ilgili bazı sosyal durumları anlatan

Avrat-nâme'nin müellifi belli değildir. Eser 1235 (1819/20) yılında yazılmıştır. Avrat-nâme 22 varaktan oluşan bir eserdir. Eserin baş ve son kısımları mensur olup mensur kısımlar arasında 70 beyitlik bir nasihatnameye yer verilmiştir. Mesnevi nazım şekliyle yazılmış olan nasihatnamenin aruz kalıbı fÀÖilÀtün / fÀÖilÀtün / fÀÖilün şeklindedir. Eserin dili sade ve anlaşılırdır. Şu ana kadar Avrat-nâme'nin ve içindeki manzum nasihatnamenin bir nüshasına rastlanmıştır. Bu nüsha Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı'nın Yazma Eserler Kütüphanesi'nde 81023 numarayla kayıtlıdır.

Müellif Avrat-nâme'nin manzum nasihatname kısmında genel olarak eleştirel bir tavır sergilemiştir. Kadınların kocalarına karşı sergiledikleri bazı hâl ve tavırların yanlış olduğunu belirtmiş, özellikle kocalarından izinsiz olarak dışarı çıkmalarının aileye zarar verdiği üzerinde durmuştur. Müellif söylediklerinin doğruluğunu savunmak için dinî kaynaklardan ifadeler yer vermiş, hatta rüyasında Hz. Peygamber'i gördüğünü ve anlattıklarını onun emriyle aktardığını ifade etmiştir.

Avrat-nâme'deki manzum nasihatnamede müellif 19. yüzyılın başında kadının aile içindeki durumuyla ilgili farklı bir bakış açısı ortaya koymuştur. Onun eleştirdiği sadece kadınlar değil ayrıca zamanın hüküm veren hâkimleridir. Bundan dolayı manzum nasihatname dönemin sosyal manzarasını yansıtan bir eserdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrat-nâme, nasihatname, manzum, kadın.

SÖZLÜ VE YAZILI KÜLTÜRDEN DİJİTAL KÜLTÜRE GEÇİŞTE HALK BİLİMİNİN DURUMU VE GELECEĞİ

STATUS AND FUTURE OF FOLKLORE IN THE TRANSITION FROM VERBAL AND WRITTEN CULTURE TO DIGITAL CULTURE

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Abstract

Culture is among the most important social structures created by people and that will exist in every period that humanity has and will continue to exist. Until now, it has been divided into verbal and written. Then, classifications were made as primary and cultural products. In the studies, verbal and written culture were handled comparatively, and it was tried to determine which one was superior. Today, this classification is insufficient; because technology, which is an indispensable part of our age, is now a part of our lives and our culture. In fact, beyond being a part of it, technology now constitutes our digital culture, our digital culture environments. Especially after the COVID 19 epidemic that affected the whole world, our private life, our education life and our business life quickly entered into a digitalization process. In the past, live events, meetings, lessons, exams, especially after the illness, started to be held on various social media platforms. Instead of expressing their feelings verbally or in writing, people have started to use emojis as a means of expression, where they find the equivalent of every emotion. A crying emoji for a crying person started to represent an angry person as a crimson emoji.

Folklore did not remain indifferent to the developments. The change of culture has also changed the studies and fields of study of folklore. The compiler, who could not go to the field in the environment of illness, turned the digital environment into a field environment; the minstrels started to perform their performances on the internet; lecturers held their conferences in live broadcasts of the internet environment; almost all of the training has been moved to the screen; Eid festivities have moved from family homes to family groups. These changes are completely related to folklore. The aim of this study is to evaluate the state of folklore within the framework of these changes and to make suggestions for the future.

Keywords: Folklore, Digital Culture, Social Media, Technology

Özet

Kültür, insanların yarattığı ve insanlığın varlığını sürdürdüğü ve sürdüreceği her dönemde var olacak olan en önemli toplumsal yapılar arasındadır. Bu zamana kadar kendi içerisinde sözlü ve yazılı olarak ayrılmış ; daha sonrasında birincil ve kültür ürünleri şeklinde sınıflandırmalar yapılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmalarda sözlü ve yazılı kültür karşılaştırmalı olarak ele alınmış, hangisinin daha üstün olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Günümüzde ise bu sınıflandırma yetersiz kalmaktadır ; çünkü çağımızın vazgeçilmez olan teknoloji bizim hayatımızın da kültürümüzün de artık bir parçasıdır. Hatta parçası olmaktan öte artık teknoloji bizim dijital kültürümüzü, dijital kültür ortamlarımızı oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle tüm dünyayı etkisi altına

alan COVID 19 salgınından sonra özel hayatımız da eğitim hayatımız da iş hayatımız da hızlıca bir dijitalleşme sürecinin içine girmiştir. Eskiden kanlı canlı yapılan etkinlikler ,toplantılar, dersler ,sınavlar özellikle de hastalık sonrasında çeşitli sosyal medya platformlarında yapılmaya başlanmıştır. İnsanlar duygularını sözle ya da yazıyla ifade etmek yerine artık her duygunun karşılığını buldukları emojileri ifade aracı olarak kullanmaya başlamışlardır. Ağlayan insanı ağlayan bir emoji, kızgın insanı kıpkırmızı bir emoji temsil etmeye başlamıştır.

Halk bilimi yaşanan gelişmelere kayıtsız kalmamıştır. Kültürün değişimi halk biliminin çalışmalarını, çalışma alanlarını da değiştirmiştir. Hastalık ortamında sahaya çıkamayan derlemeci, dijital ortamı bir saha ortamı haline getirmiştir ;âşıklar performanslarını internet üzerinden gerçekleştirmeye başlamıştır ; hocalar konferanslarını internet ortamının canlı yayınlarında gerçekleştirmiş ; eğitimin neredeyse tamamı ekrana taşınmış ; bayramlaşmalar aile evlerinden aile gruplarına taşınmıştır. Yaşanan bu değişimler halk bilimi ile tamamıyla ilgilidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yaşanan bu değişimler çerçevesinde halk biliminin durumunu değerlendirmek ve geleceğe yönelik önerilerde bulunmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Halk Bilimi, Dijital Kültür, Sosyal Medya , Teknoloji

GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL ÇÖZÜMLEMEDE YÖRÜNGE DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ OLASI MI?**IS A CHANGE OF TRAJECTORY POSSIBLE IN SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS?****Ph.D. Candidate Kaan TANYERİ**

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Abstract

Semiotics, which emerged from structuralism and has made a name for itself in almost every field of science today with its new techniques and understandings, offers very concrete techniques to its practitioners, especially in the analysis of literary texts. Since semiotics widely adopts the Greimasian discipline, they follow Greimas's path in their analysis processes. An analysis according to important semioticians such as Greimas and his followers (Jacques Fontanille, Denis Bertrand, etc.) goes through the following steps, respectively: discursive structure, narrative structure, and deep structure. This trajectory, which has become the understanding of the Paris School of Semiotics, is quite common in semiotic analysis in Turkey, as it is throughout the world. It is important to follow a relatively new or different trajectory outside the tradition in literary semiotic analysis in terms of providing a different perspective to text analysis. However, this frequently encountered follow-up can lead to repetition and stereotyping in semiotic analysis. So, is it possible to suggest a change of trajectory in this regard, or does the existing analysis trajectory consist of an unchangeable structure? In our study, in which we seek answers to these questions, we aim to contribute to the analysis of literary texts to be made with the semiotics method, by presenting a proposal for a change in the trajectory of the method. This change, which we will call the semantic variant, will break the hierarchy in the operational steps of the analysis and follow the following orders of operation: narrative structure, discursive structure, and deep structure. Thus, the basic principles of the common approach, which is rooted in the Greimasian discipline, which we accept as the classical variant (here trajectory), will be re-evaluated in the form of from the abstract to the concrete, from the deep to the surface. Between the trajectory that we accept as the classical variant and the semantic variant we propose, there is an apparent distinction between applicability and basically from which perspective the content will be handled. While semioticians generally explore the form of content, we will enter the semantic variant and focus on the substance of content as well as the form of the content, how the meaning is produced as well as what the meaning expresses. Thus, on the meaning of literary texts, we will present a different way.

Keywords: Literary Semiotics, Trajectory, Analysis, Semantic Variant

Özet

Yapısalcılıktan doğan, edindiği yeni teknikler ve anlayışlarla bugün hemen her bilim dalında adından söz ettiren ve ettirecek olan göstergebilim, özellikle yazınsal metin çözümlemelerinde uygulayıcılarına çok somut teknikler sunar. Göstergebilimciler, yaygın olarak Greimasçı disiplini benimsediği için çözümleme süreçlerinde Greimas'ın ortaya koyduğu yolu izlerler. Greimas ve onu izleyen Jacques Fontanille, Denis Bertrand gibi önemli göstergebilimcilere göre bir çözümleme; sırasıyla şu basamaklardan geçer: söylemsel yapı, anlatısal yapı ve temel yapı. Paris Göstergebilim Okulu'nun anlayışı durumuna gelen bu yörünge, dünya genelinde

de olduđu gibi, Türkiye'deki göstergebilimsel çözümlenelerde oldukça yaygındır. Yazınsal göstergebilim çözümlenelerinde geleneğin dışında görece yeni ya da ayrımlı bir yörünge izlemek, metin çözümlenelerine deđişik bir bakış açısı sağlaması açısından önemlidir. Ancak sıklıkla karşılaşılan bu izlem, göstergebilimsel çözümlenelerde yinelemeye ve basmakalıplığa yol açabilir. Öyleyse bu konuda bir yörünge deđişikliği önerilebilir mi yoksa var olan çözümlenme yörüngesi, deđiştirilemez bir yapıdan mı oluşmaktadır? Bu soruların yanıtlarını aradığımız çalışmamızda yöntemin yörüngesi üzerinde bir deđişiklik önerisi sunarak göstergebilim yöntemiyle yapılacak olan yazınsal metin çözümlenelerine katkı sağlamayı amaçlıyoruz. “Anlambilimsel varyant” olarak adlandıracağımız bu deđişiklik; çözümlenmenin işlem basamaklarındaki hiyerarşiyi kırarak anlatısal yapı, söylemsel yapı ve temel yapı işlem sırasını izleyecektir. Böylece klasik varyant (burada yörünge) olarak kabul ettiğimiz Greimasçı disiplinden kökünü alan yaygın yaklaşımın temel ilkeleri olan “soyuttan somuta”, “derinden yüzeye” biçimindeki çözümlenme ilkeleri yeniden deđerlendirilecektir. Klasik varyant olarak kabul ettiğimiz yörünge ile bizim önerdiğimiz anlambilimsel varyant arasında görünürde “uygulanabilirlik”, temelde ise “içeriğın hangi açıdan ele alınacağı” ayrımı vardır. Göstergebilimciler, genellikle içeriğın biçimini araştırırken biz, anlambilimsel varyanta girerek içeriğın biçiminin yanı sıra “içeriğın tözü”ne, anlamın “nasıl” üretildiğinin yanı sıra anlamın “ne” ifade ettiğine odaklanacağız. Böylelikle yazınsal metinlerin anlamlanması üzerine farklı bir yol sunmuş olacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göstergebilim, Yörünge, Çözümlenme, Anlambilimsel Varyant

ÜÇ BABA VE ÜÇ OĞUL**THREE FATHERS AND THREE SONS****Ph.D. Candidate Kaan TANYERİ**

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Abstract

The father-son conflict has an important place in mythological narratives. Laios (father)-Oedipus (son) conflict in Greek mythology, Rustem (father)-Suhrab (son) conflict in Persian mythology are examples. If we call these myths “Western and Eastern myths”, while the son in the Western myth kills his father, and the father in the Eastern myth kills his son. In both Western and Eastern myths, the father and the son do not know each other during the conflict. We will characterize this as “unconsciousness”. Unconsciousness is the main element of dramatic endings in the mythical narratives we are talking about.

Orhan Pamuk’s novel *The Red-Haired Woman* addresses the father-son conflict by associating mythical narratives. Cem (father)-Enver (son) conflict ends with death, such as Western and Eastern myths. According to the fiction of the novel, the son kills his father. In comparison with the mentioned myths, it can be said that the novel is similar to the Western and Eastern myths in terms of the father-son conflict, and only Western myth in terms of the son’s killing his father. However, what makes the novel *The Red-Haired Woman* different from mythical narratives is that the reason for the father-son conflict is not that the father and the son do not know each other during the conflict. On the contrary, Cem and Enver consciously conflict by recognizing each other, unlike the Western and Eastern myths. This status of consciousness makes different the novel from Western and Eastern mythical narratives.

In this study, we will manifest the conflicts of three fathers and three sons (Laios-Oedipus in the Greek myth, Rustem-Suhrab in the Persian myth, and Cem-Enver in *The Red-Haired Woman* narrative) by semiotic analysis and make sense of these three narratives by using semiotic technics. During signification, we will support the findings, which are presented by semiotics, with ideological inferences. Finally, we will identify the similarities and differences of the father-son conflicts in the West-East mythical narratives and *The Red-Haired Woman* narrative. So we will see the myth that the novel follows.

Keywords: Mythological Narratives, Semiotics, *The Red-Haired Woman*, Orhan Pamuk

Özet

Baba-oğul çatışması, mitolojik anlatılarda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Yunan mitolojisinde Laios (baba)-Oedipus (oğul) çatışması, Pers mitolojisinde Rüstem (baba)-Sührab (oğul) çatışması örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Biz, bu mitleri sırasıyla “Batı ve Doğu” mitleri olarak isimlendirebiliriz. Batı mitinde oğul, babasını öldürürken Doğu mitinde baba, oğlunu öldürür. Gerek Batı gerekse Doğu mitinde baba ve oğul, çatışma sürecinde birbirlerini tanımazlar. Bu durumu, “bilinçsizlik” olarak nitelendireceğiz. Bilinçsizlik, sözünü ettiğimiz mitolojik anlatılardaki dramatik sonların ana ögesidir.

Orhan Pamuk’un *Kırmızı Saçlı Kadın* romanı, mitolojik anlatılarla ilişkili olarak baba-oğul çatışmasını ele alır. Cem (baba)-Enver (oğul) çatışması, tıpkı Batı ve Doğu mitolojilerindeki

gibi ölümlerle sonuçlanır. Romanın kurgusuna göre oğul, babayı öldürür. Sözü edilen mitolojilerle karşılaştırmalı olarak denebilir ki roman; baba-oğul çatışması bakımından Batı ve Doğu mitlerine, oğlanın babasını öldürmesi bakımından yalnızca Batı mitine benzer. Ancak Kırmızı Saçlı Kadın romanını mitsel anlatılardan farklı kılan şey, baba ve oğlan çatışma sürecinde birbirlerini tanımaması değildir. Aksine Cem ve Enver, Batı ve Doğu mitlerine karşıt olarak, birbirlerini tanıyarak bilinçli bir şekilde çatışır. Bu bilinçlilik durumu da romanı, Batı ve Doğu mitsel anlatılarından farklılaştırır.

Bu çalışmada üç baba ve üç oğlanın (Yunan mitinde Laios-Oedipus, Pers mitinde Rüstem-Sührab ve Kırmızı Saçlı Kadın anlatısında Cem-Enver) çatışmalarını göstergebilimle çözümleyeceğiz ve bütüncemizi oluşturan üç anlatıyı göstergebilimin tekniklerini kullanarak anlamaya çalışacağız. Anlamama sürecinde göstergebilimin bize sunduğu bulguları ideolojik çıkarımlar ve saptamalarla destekleyeceğiz. Çalışmamızın sonunda ise gerek Batı mitindeki gerek Doğu mitindeki gerekse Kırmızı Saçlı Kadın anlatısındaki baba-oğlan çatışmalarını karşılaştıracak, benzerlik ve farklılıklarını belirleyeceğiz. Böylece romanın, hangi mitsel anlatıyı takip ettiğini metnin bize sunduklarıyla kanıtlayacağız.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mitolojik Anlatılar, Göstergebilim, Kırmızı Saçlı Kadın, Orhan Pamuk

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENTENCES THAT MEAN THE MEANING OF THE MODALITY

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Summary

The article discusses the syntactic ways of expressing modal structures in a sentence..

Резюме

В статье рассматриваются синтаксические способы выражения модальных структур в предложении.

THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF COLOR TERMS IN PERSIAN POEMS: A CASE STUDY OF AXÆVAN'S POEMS

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Abstract

Analyzing the metaphorical meaning of the color terms from the perspective of cognitive linguistics is always debatable. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the archetype of color in the Axævan's poems, a Persian Poet, from cognitive perspective. The methodological nature of this qualitative research is descriptive-analytical and the method of data collection has been documented among the poems of this contemporary poet. And it is worth mentioning that 22 verses of the Axævan's poems were randomly selected and analyzed within the framework of Cognitive Linguistics. In this study, it was shown that color as life is a reverberation of imaginary imaginations that express the truths of life through poetry. The findings showed that each of the main colors in their separate and specific meaning and concept reflects the states, feelings and emotions that people have in their existence and poetry has expressed it in a literary way. The results also showed that Axævan used black more than other colors in its poems; and this shows his interest in the archetype of black and white contrast, both of which are considered to be focal colors. On the other hand, using the black focal color, it depicts the unhealthy and suffocating situation of the society

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, mythology, archetype, color, Axævan

ÇİN YAZISI'NIN TEMELİ JIAGUWEN'DA ÇİNCE KAVRAMLARIN GÖSTERİMİ**INDICATION OF CHINESE CHARACTERS IN FOUNDATION OF CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM JIAGUWEN****Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Sema GÖKENÇ GÜLEZ**

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Özet

Yazının icadı antik dönemdeki insanların edindikleri bilgileri kendilerinden sonraki nesillere aktarabilmeleri ve bunun sonucunda da insanların uygarlaşması adına şüphesiz ki çok önemlidir. Yazı kendi içerisinde insan, toplum ve kültür olgularını barındırmaktadır. Tarih boyunca insanlar buldukları çevre ve yaşadıkları toplumda kültürlerini yazıya aktararak yaşayan toplumların oluşmasına sebep olmuşlardır. Dolayısıyla her toplumun yazısı antik dönemden günümüze kendi kültürünün elçisi olarak görülmektedir. İnsanoğlu kendi kültürünün aktarımını yapabilmek için tarih boyunca birçok farklı yazı sistemi oluşturmuştur. Bu yazı sistemleri coğrafya ve dönemin şartlarına bağlı olarak kimi zaman Mezopotamya'da Sümerlerin M.Ö. 4000 yıllarına ait Çivi Yazısını yazdıkları kil bir tablet, kimi zaman da M.Ö.

14 yy - M.Ö. 11. Yy Çin'in Shang Hanedanlığı (商朝) döneminden kalma Fal Yazıtlarıdır (甲骨文).

Fal Yazıtları olarak adlandırılan Jiaguwen, Çince'nin bilinen en eski yazı sistemidir. Fal Yazıtları yaklaşık 3600 yıl öncesinde Çin'in Shang Hanedanlığı döneminde hayvan kemikleri ya da kaplumbağa kabukları üzerine yazılmış yazılardır. Fal yazıtları günümüzde Çin yazısının temelini oluşturduğu gibi aynı zamanda Çin astronomisinin de en eski kayıtları olarak kabul edilmektedir. Çince ideografik yazı sistemine ait bir dil olarak geçmişten günümüze kadar gelen kültürü barındırmaktadır. Antik dönemden günümüze kadar Çince imler değişime uğramıştır. Günümüzde sadeleşmiş Çince imler kullanılsa da imlerin ilk formları ile günümüz formları arasındaki benzerlikler sayesinde imler bugün kolaylıkla tanınabilir. Hayvan kemikleri veya kaplumbağa kabukları üzerine yazılan ilk Çince imler o dönemde insanların gördükleri kavramları birebir resmetmiş halidir. Bu sebeple resim yazısı olarak Çince imlerin ilk haline bakarak anlamını tahmin etmek zor değildir.

Çince imler kuşaklararası ve geçmişten günümüze kadar gelen kültürü barındırarak dahası bunu kaybetmemeyi başararak Çin'in kültürel birliğini sağlayan en güçlü unsurlardan biri olarak görülmektedir. Kemikler üzerindeki ilk Çince formlara bakarak o dönemdeki insanların kültürleri, yaşam tarzları, günlük faaliyetleri gibi birçok şey hakkında bilgi edinebiliyoruz. Bu çalışmada günümüz Çin yazısının temelini oluşturan Fal Yazıtları'nda kavramların gösterimleri ve ilk halleri, imlerin zaman içerisinde değişimi ve günümüz Çince imlerle olan benzerliği çeşitli Çince im örnekleri üzerinden analiz edilerek ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelime: Fal Yazıtları, Çin Yazısı, Jiaguwen, Çince İmler**Abstract**

The invention of writing is undoubtedly very important for the people in ancient times to transfer the knowledge they have acquired to the next generations and caused to result civilization of humans. The writing text contains human and cultural facts in itself. Throughout history, people have caused the formation of living societies by transferring their

culture to writing system in the environment that they live in. Therefore, the writing system of each society has been seen as the ambassador of its own culture. In order to transfer their own culture the mankind has created many different writing system throughout history. Depending on the geography and the conditions of the period, these writing systems in that period have been a clay tablet on which they wrote the Cuneiform Script that written by Sumerians in Mesopotamia in 4000 B.C. and Oracle Bones (甲骨文) from the China's Shang Dynasty (商朝) period during 14th century B.C. - 11th century B.C.

Jiaguwen that called Oracle Bones is the oldest known writing system of Chinese. These Oracle Bones were written on animal bones or turtle shells during Shang Dynasty of China about 3600 years ago. Oracle Bones are the basis form of today's Chinese writing system and also considered to be the oldest record of Chinese astronomy. As an ideographic writing system Chinese contains the culture from past to the present. Chinese characters have changed since ancient times. Besides today we are using simplified Chinese characters, thanks to the similarities between the early forms of Chinese characters and the today's simplified characters, the characters are easily recognizable today. The first Chinese characters written on the animal bones or turtle shells are the exact picture of the concepts that people saw at their environment at that time. Therefore, it is not difficult to guess the meaning of characters by looking the initial form of Chinese character.

Chinese characters are seen as one of the strongest elements that provide cultural unity of China by hosting the intergenerational and the culture from the past to the present moreover not losing it. By looking the first Chinese characters on the bones, we can get information about many things such as the culture, lifestyle and daily activities of the people of that period. The Chinese characters indication and initial forms in Jiaguwen-Oracle Bones that is the foundation of modern Chinese writing system, changing of Chinese characters over time and the similarity with today's Chinese characters will be analyzed and discussed through various Chinese characters examples.

Key Words: Oracle Bones, Chinese Writing System, Jiaguwen, Chinese Characters

INNOVATIVE FORMS OF EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN NOVEL: RICHARD BRAUTIGAN

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Abstract

Contended with the victories and prosperity that the Second World War has brought, American society in 1960s reflects the values of a mass society with its consumerist life style. Embracing both the highly conservative and extremely innovative values at the same time, American society experiences a new dilemmatic life style with its new values and traditions peculiar to the period. As a counter-culture novel, Trout Fishing in America becomes the contemporary American novelist Richard Brautigan's expression of the new life style and the changing mentality of the 60s' American society. The impossibility of reflecting the new values of American society with a traditional writing style urges Brautigan to generate a new and an experimental technique not only in the structure and theme but also in the language and narration of the novel. By violating the expectations of a conventional reader and writer, throughout the novel Brautigan makes use of a self-cancelling narration in his endeavors of both parodying and also re-creating the American mythical history with its significant national and literary figures as Benjamin Franklin, Herman Melville and Ernest Hemingway. Besides offering an alternative perspective to American culture and its pioneer literary and national figures, the signifier aspect of the words are separated from their signifieds as they are endowed with various meanings. Hence, even the title of the book Trout Fishing in America is dissociated from the habit of 'fishing' which is a popular activity of Americans in that period and it is used as a commodity, a book, a place or even as a human being. Towards the end of the novel, the experimental techniques applied by Brautigan dissolves not only the semantic and linguistic structure of the text but, the author's innovative attempts of writing also leaves him in an endless endeavor of re-producing the text by refuting it forever.

Keywords: American mass culture, exhaustion of American myths, experimental prose writing

KÜÇÜKYALI ARKEOPARK'TAKİ SATYROS MANASTIR'ININ JEOFİZİK YÖNTEMLER İLE ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF SATYROS MONASTERY BY GEOPHYSICAL METHODS IN KÜÇÜKYALI ARCHEOPARK

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Abstract

History has always been a subject of curiosity for humanity. Archeology is a sub-branch of the science of history. It illuminates and directs history by revealing archaeological objects under soil and water. It allows us to comprehend historical events. Geophysics, on the other hand, is a branch of science that tries to understand the physical functioning of our world, investigates the seismic activities that occur in our world, determines the times of occurrence, and causes, ensures the discovery of underground resources, and explains the existence of these resources with mathematical and physical formulas. Geophysical methods have successfully been used in the field of archeology for many years. Within the scope of this study, the Satyros Monastery in the Küçükaly Archeopark were investigated by using the most preferred ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetic methods in archaeological sites. Two potential areas were investigated with in the Satyros Monastery by geophysical methods. In the field study, the data acquisition was performed by a 350 MHz shielded GPR antenna and cesium magnetic devices. The spacing was 0.25 m chosen for each GPR measurements profile. Using a 350 MHz GPR antenna allows us to investigate shallow depth. Differential magnetic field measurements were taken at 0.50 m intervals in the same areas. After applying some classical data processing technics for both GPR and magnetic methods, contour maps were prepared. As a result, the anomaly maps prepared by both methods were overlapped and the possible archaeological remains were delineated.

Keywords: Geophysical Methods, Ground Penetrating Radar, Magnetic Method, Küçükaly Archeopark

Özet

Tarih insanlık için her zaman merak konusu olmuştur. Arkeolojide tarih biliminin bir alt dalıdır. Toprak ve su altında kalan objeleri ortaya çıkararak tarihe ışık tutar ve yön verir. Tarihsel olayları kavraya bilmemizi sağlar. Jeofizik ise dünyamızın fiziksel işleyişini anlamaya çalışan dünyamızda meydana gelen sismik olayları araştıran meydana gelme zamanlarını ve nedenlerini belirleyen, yer altı kaynaklarının keşfini ve bulunmasını sağlayan bir bilim dalıdır. Bu kaynakların varlığını matematiksel ve fiziksel formüller ile açıklar. Jeofizik yöntemler arkeoloji alanında uzun yıllardır başarı ile kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışma

kapsamında arkeolojik alanlarda en çok tercih edilen yer radarı (GPR) ve manyetik yöntemler kullanılarak Küçükaly Arkeopark içerisinde bulunan Satyros Manastırı incelenmiştir. Satyros Manastırı'nda jeofizik yöntemler ile iki potansiyel alan araştırılmıştır. Saha çalışmasında veri alımı 350 MHz korumalı GPR anteni ve sezyum manyetik cihazı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her bir GPR ölçüm profili için aralık 0,25 m olarak seçilmiştir. 350 MHz GPR anteni kullanmak sığ derinlikleri araştırmamızı sağlar. Aynı alanlarda 0,50 m aralıklar ile manyetik ölçümler yapılmıştır. Hem GPR hem de manyetik yöntemler için bazı klasik veri işleme teknikleri uygulandıktan sonra, kontur haritaları hazırlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak her iki yöntemle hazırlanan anomali haritaları üst üste bindirilmiş ve olası arkeolojik kalıntıların sınırları çizilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Jeofizik Yöntemler, Yer Radarı, Manyetik Yöntem, Küçükaly Arkeopark

PERFECTIONISM, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-HARM IN MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study was conducted to know the basic elements which leads towards self-harm and to explore the culture specification. The purpose of the study to identify the relationship of Perfectionism, Perceived Social Support and Self-harm in Medical and Nursing Students (N= 250). The participants were selected through multi-stage sampling techniques, by using cross-sectional research design. Through which two strata included MBBS students (145) and nursing male and female students (105) and from private and government sector by holding the age range of 18-25 years. For this purpose, indigenous scale perfectionistic tendencies scale (PTS), multidimensional perceived social support (MDSPSS) and self-harm tendencies scales (SHTS) were used respectively. The result of the study shows that there was a significant positive relationship of perfectionism with social support. Respectively, students with the more social support have less self-harm tendencies. While the factors of self-harm have more prevalent in Private university students. This study will help to develop insight, to rule out the self-harm behaviors, along with to help in ventilation and catharsis of their issues. Also help in devising a management plan for these students.

Keywords: perfectionism, multidimensional perceived social support, self-harm

BİYO-İLHAMLI BİR KÜT CİSİM ETRAFINDAKİ AKIŞ**FLOW AROUND A BIO-INSPIRED BLUFF BODY****Husnu Egitmen**¹ Çukurova University, Engineering Faculty, Mechanical Engineering Department, Adana, Turkey

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Abstract

The flow around automobiles, bridges, underwater and unmanned aerial vehicles can be given as examples for the bluff body flows. Due to its importance in many engineering fields, bluff-body aerodynamics has been studied extensively for decades. The vortex-induced vibrations (VIVs) in the wake of a bluff body have the potential to cause structural failures. Therefore, eliminating or reducing the VIVs is necessary to build more robust structures. The drag coefficient of common bluff bodies can be reduced by redesigning the body as tear-drop shaped, which is known to be the best-streamlined body. Researchers have been inspired by nature to find ways for better aero/hydrodynamic geometries to attenuate VIVs. The method of inspiration from living creatures can be called Biomimicry which has led to the design of superior bodies in aerodynamics and aeroacoustics. For example, sharks have tooth-like dermal denticles on their skin in streamwise direction that form grooves and channels that pull water towards the shark and push it across its body. The mechanism by shark skin denticles has provided reduced drag and fast swimming. Another research topic for biomimicry can be given as the flipper anatomy of humpback whales, which improves maneuverability. Moreover, the rippled airfoil which is inspired by dragonflies was known to be useful for delaying separation at moderate Reynolds numbers. Lastly, the tail anatomy of the night owl was reported to be the main reason for silent flying and has been addressed as a method to reduce noise in airplanes. These biological living things that were mentioned can be given as examples of inspiration from nature.

In this study, a bluff body inspired by the denticle of the *Isurus oxyrinchus* (known as the fastest shark in nature) was developed and investigated. Experiments were done using 2D2C Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) as a first step. Next, the aero/hydrodynamic characteristics were revealed through CFD simulations via implementing Large Eddy Simulations (LES). According to the results, the flow structure in the bio-body wake was found to be symmetrical along the body's symmetry plane. The magnitude of the vorticity was reduced with increasing Reynolds number. The streamwise velocity fluctuations were concentrated along with the separated shear layers, whereas the transverse fluctuations were distributed in the near wake. Besides, the flow around the bio-body was evaluated to be highly three-dimensional. Moreover, vortex shedding was not observed in the wake which indicates that the developed

bio-body is effective in eliminating VIVs in the wake of bluff bodies. Furthermore, the drag coefficient obtained from LES simulations was found to be lower than that of a sphere, which might be a reference model for the developed geometry. Therefore, it is believed that the proposed bio-inspired body can be a good alternative for having better aero/hydrodynamic characteristics to be utilized within the wide range of applications in engineering.

Keywords: denticle, shark skin, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, bluff body, vortex shedding, PIV, LES

Özet

Otomobiller, köprüler, su altı ve insansız hava araçlarının etrafındaki akış, küt cisim akışlarına örnek olarak verilebilir. Birçok mühendislik alanındaki önemi nedeniyle, küt cisim aerodinamiği onlarca yıldır kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Bir küt cismin art izindeki girdap kaynaklı titreşimler (GKT'ler) yapısal yıkımlara neden olma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu nedenle, daha sağlam yapılar oluşturmak için GKT'leri ortadan kaldırmak veya azaltmak gerekir. Alışıl gelmiş küt cisimlerin sürüklenme katsayısı, gövdenin gözyaşı şeklinde yeniden tasarlanması ile azaltılabilir. Araştırmacılar, GKT'leri azaltmak için daha iyi aero / hidrodinamik geometrinin yollarını bulmak için doğadan ilham almışlardır. Aerodinamik ve aeroakustikte üstün cisimlerin tasarımına yol açan canlılardan alınan yöntem, Biyomimikri olarak adlandırılabilir. Örneğin, köpekbalıklarının derisi üzerinde, köpekbalığına doğru suyu çeken ve vücudu boyunca iten oluklar ve kanallar oluşturan diş benzer çıkıntılar mevcuttur. Köpekbalığının diş benzer çıkıntılarında kaynaklanan mekanizma, direnci azaltmaya ve hızlı yüzmeye olanak sağlar. Biyomimikri için bir başka araştırma konusu, kambur balinaların manevra kabiliyetini artıran yüzgeç anatomisi olarak verilebilir. Ayrıca, yusufluklardan esinlenen dalgalı kanatın, orta dereceli Reynolds sayılarında ayrılmayı geciktirmekte yararlı olduğu bilinmektedir. Son olarak, baykuşun kuyruk anatomisinin sessiz uçuşun ana nedeni olduğu rapor edilmiştir ve uçaklardaki gürültüyü azaltmak için bir yöntem olarak ele kullanılmıştır. Bahsi geçen bu biyolojik canlılar doğadan alınan ilham örnekleri olarak verilebilir.

Bu çalışmada, *Isurus oxyrinchus*'un (doğadaki en hızlı köpekbalığı) diş benzer çıkıntılarında esinlenilerek bir küt cisim geliştirilmiş ve araştırılmıştır. İlk adım olarak deneyler 2D2C Parçacık Görüntülü Hız Ölçüm Tekniği ile (PIV) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra, aero/hidrodinamik özellikler, Large Eddy Simülasyon tekniği (LES) uygulanarak CFD ile ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, biyo-cismin art izi bölgesindeki akış yapısının, cismin simetri düzlemi boyunca simetrik olduğu bulunmuştur. Reynolds sayısının artmasıyla girdap büyüklüğünün azaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Akış yönündeki hız çalkantıları, ayrılmış kayma tabakaları ile birlikte yoğunlaşırken, akışa dik yöndeki çalkantıların yakın art izi bölgesi boyunca yayıldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca, biyo-cisim etrafındaki akışın oldukça üç boyutlu olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Dahası, art izi bölgesinde girdap kopması gözlenmemiş olup, geliştirilen biyo-cismin küt cisimlerinin art izindeki GKT'leri yok etmede etkili olduğunu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca, LES simülasyonlarından elde edilen direnç katsayısının, geliştirilen geometri için referans model olabilecek bir küreninkinden daha düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu nedenle, önerilen biyo-ilhamlı cismin, mühendislikteki geniş uygulama yelpazesinde kullanılmak üzere daha iyi aero / hidrodinamik özelliklere sahip bir alternatif olabileceğine inanılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: diş benzeri çıkıntı, köpekbalığı derisi, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, küt cisim, girdap kopması, PIV,LES

MANAGERIAL FACTORS AFFECTING BUILDING MAINTAINABILITY DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

BİNALARIN BAKIM-ONARIM FAALİYETLERİNİ ETKİLEYEN İŞLETME AŞAMASINDAKİ YÖNETİMSEL FAKTÖRLER

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Abstract

Efficient and proper building maintenance practices throughout the operational phase could enable buildings to maintain their historical, architectural and investment values, and could provide safety and comfort for building users. Moreover, considering the rapid development of the construction industry and increasing costs of new construction, building maintenance also plays a significant role for the national economy due to the scale of expenditure involved, and to extend the useful life of the existing stock of buildings. Ever-increasing maintainability problems and maintenance costs during the operational phase have recently become researchers' field of interest in order to create awareness and to develop strategies against them. Quite a few studies have revealed that maintainability problems and relevant costs could be minimized through the right decisions and appropriate measures taken throughout the life cycle of building projects. In particular, decisions taken in the design phase and in the operational phase regarding maintenance management have the highest impact on the efficiency of building maintenance practices. However, the facility and maintenance management concept and the profession have not gained a well-deserved place especially in developing countries such as Turkey. The lack of awareness and knowledge of the industry constitutes an impediment to the improvement of buildings' maintainability. Thus, the present study aims to examine and discuss the factors that cause maintainability problems and increase relevant costs pertaining to the maintenance management process. The findings of the study are expected to be beneficial for providing adequate knowledge for building management professionals regarding the issue. Further, by identifying the main problem areas, appropriate strategies could be developed for the improvement of building maintainability.

Keywords: Building Maintainability, Maintenance Management, Facility Management

Özet

Binaların işlevlerini optimum şekilde sürdürebilmeleri; tarihi, mimari ve yatırım değerlerinin korunabilmesi ve kullanıcılara güvenli ve konforlu bir ortamın sağlanabilmesi; çoğunlukla binaların işletme süreleri boyunca bakım-onarım faaliyetlerinin etkin ve doğru şekilde gerçekleştirilmesine bağlıdır. Bunun yanında; endüstrideki gelişmelere bağlı olarak giderek artan inşaat maliyetleri nedeniyle mevcut yapı stokunun faydalı ömrünün uzatılması ve

bakım-onarım maliyetlerinin kabul edilebilir düzeyde tutulması, sürdürülebilir ekonomik kalkınmanın sağlanması açısından önem teşkil etmektedir. Konu ile ilgili kaygıların ve farkındalığın artmasıyla, işletme ve bakım-onarım faaliyetlerinin verimliliği ve bu kapsamdaki maliyetler birçok araştırmanın odak noktası haline gelmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar; yapım projelerinin tüm yaşam döngüsü boyunca alınacak doğru kararlar ile bakım-onarım problemlerinin ve ilgili maliyetlerin büyük ölçüde önlenbilir olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Özellikle projenin tasarım sürecinde alınan kararlar ile birlikte, işletme sürecindeki tesis veya bakım-onarım yöneticilerinin aldığı kararların ve yönetim planlarının da bakım-onarım faaliyetlerinin verimliliği üzerinde yüksek bir etkiye sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde tesis yönetimi kavramının ve disiplininin gelişmemiş olması; büyük yatırımların harcandığı binaların bakım-onarım faaliyetlerinin etkin şekilde gerçekleştirilmesinin önünde problem olarak durmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; binaların bakım-onarım yapılabilirliğini etkileyen, bakım-onarım problemlerinin ve ilgili maliyetlerin artmasına neden olan yönetsel faktörlerin, yapılan detaylı literatür taraması ile tanımlanması ve tartışılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilen bulguların, binaların bakım-onarım faaliyetlerinden sorumlu kişiler başta olmak üzere sektördeki tüm paydaşların konu ile ilgili farkındalıklarını arttıracakları varsayılmaktadır. Ayrıca yönetim süreci ile ilgili problem alanlarının belirlenmesiyle, bakım-onarım faaliyetlerine yönelik uygun stratejilerin geliştirilmesi sağlanabilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Binaların Bakım-Onarım Kolaylığı, Bakım-Onarım Yönetimi, Tesis Yönetimi

GÜNEŞ ENERJİSİ SANTRALİ KURULUMLARINDA TOPOĞRAFYA ANALİZİ**TOPOGRAPHY ANALYSIS IN SOLAR POWER PLANT INSTALLATIONS****Sefa Onur DÜNDAR**

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Abstract

Energy plays a leading role for economic and industrial development all over the world. According to the report published by the International Energy Agency in 2015, countries meet their energy needs primarily from fossil fuels and 80% of the world's energy needs are provided by fossil fuels. Hence, 90% of carbon dioxide emissions originate from fossil fuels used to meet energy needs. Environmental problems, dwindling energy sources, and rising energy prices increase the importance of energy production with renewable energy methods. Solar energy is one of the leading renewable energy sources used in the world. The main contributions of the survey engineering discipline in the project development process of solar power plants are the determination of the areas that are directly or indirectly affected by the topography, depending on the measurement methods. In the relevant process, multi-criteria analyzes are made on the digital terrain model and the analyzes are supported by other relevant specialists. In this study, it is aimed to examine the innovative contributions to the renewable energy sector with the analyzes obtained by modeling the topography produced with higher precision, as well as the basic surveying services applied during the Solar Power Plant (SPP) installation process.

Commonly in small-scale SPP projects (<5 Mw), the topography is analyzed with respect to the mean land slopes, and the placement of the solar table pile is planned accordingly. However, in recent years, with the development of the sector, it has become necessary to calculate the heights of each table pile on which solar panels sit in large projects that spread over large areas. While in the classical method, table leg heights are measured in the field through leveling, calculated simultaneously and maximum 1000-1500 table legs can be prepared daily. In the novel approach, the calculations are made in advance on the digital terrain model, so that 8000 pieces of daily table legs can be prepared. With this new approach, it has been observed that there is no need for personnel recruitment for level measurements and calculations, moreover, despite the decrease in the number of personnel; speed, productivity and work quality increased. In this study, innovative methods were presented in the fields of, project development and construction stages of the survey engineering works in SPP, land corrections and determination of the amount of excavation in accordance with the mechanical installation criteria, realization of the most appropriate design in table layout planning and optimum use of space, determination of table heights and slopes according to the topography, supporting electrical infrastructure works on topography, water discharge infrastructure planning of the facility, design of the internal roads of the facility, coordination of excavation works, application controls and as-build measurements.

In particular, the importance of topography analyzes and newly developed methods in the construction, manufacturing and quality control processes of the SPP project stages was emphasized in terms of the geomatics engineering profession.

Keywords: SPP, Renewable Energy, Geomatics Engineering, Topography

Özet

Enerji tüm dünyada ekonomik ve endüstriyel kalkınma için başrolde bulunmaktadır. 2015 yılında Uluslararası Enerji Ajansı'nın yayınladığı rapora göre ülkeler enerji ihtiyaçlarını birincil olarak fosil yakıtlardan karşılamakta ve dünyadaki enerji ihtiyacının %80'i fosil yakıtlardan sağlanmaktadır. Bu sebeple, karbondioksit salınımının %90'ı enerji ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kullanılan fosil yakıtlardan kaynaklanmaktadır. Çevresel problemler, tükenen enerji kaynakları ve yükselen enerji fiyatları yenilenebilir enerji yöntemleri ile enerji üretiminin önemini artırmaktadır. Dünya üzerinde kullanılan yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının başında güneş enerjisi gelmektedir. Güneş enerjisi santrallerinin proje geliştirme sürecinde harita mühendisliği disiplininin sunduğu başlıca katkılar, topoğrafyanın doğrudan veya dolaylı yoldan etkilediği alanların ölçme yöntemlerine bağlı olarak belirlenmesidir. İlgili süreçte sayısal arazi modeli üzerinde çok ölçütlü analizler yapılarak, diğer ilgili uzmanlıklarca da analizler desteklenmektedir. Bu çalışmada güneş enerjisi santrali (GES) kurulum sürecinde uygulanan temel haritacılık hizmetlerinin yanısıra, daha yüksek hassasiyette ilgili topoğrafyanın modellenmesi ile elde edilen analizlerin yenilenebilir enerji sektörüne sunulabileceği yenilikçi katkıların irdelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yaygın olarak küçük çaplı GES projelerinde (<5 Mw), topoğrafya genel arazi eğimlerine bakılarak analiz edilmekte, güneş panel ayaklarının yerleşimi buna göre planlanmaktadır. Buna karşın son yıllarda sektörün gelişimi ile birlikte geniş alanlara yayılan büyük projelerde güneş panellerinin oturduğu her masa ayağının yüksekliklerinin hesaplanması gerekliliği doğmuştur. Klasik çalışma yönteminde masa ayak boyları sahada nivo ile ölçülerek aynı anda hesaplanmakta ve günlük 1000-1500 adet masa ayağı hazırlanmaktadır. Yeni çalışma yönteminde ise hesaplamalar sayısal arazi modeli üzerinden önceden yapılmakta, böylece günlük masa ayağı 8000 adet olarak teslim edilebilmektedir. Geliştirilen bu yeni yöntem ile nivo ölçümleri ve hesaplamalar için personel ayrılmasına gerek kalmamış, personel sayısındaki azalmaya karşın hızın, verimliliğin ve iş kalitesinin arttığı görülmüştür. Bu araştırmada, güneş enerji santrallerindeki harita mühendisliği çalışmalarının proje geliştirme ve inşaat aşamalarında, mekanik kurulum kriterlerine uygun arazi düzeltmeleri ve hafriyat miktarının belirlenmesi, masa yerleşim planlamasında en uygun tasarımın gerçekleştirilmesi ve optimum alan kullanımı, masa yükseklik ve eğimlerinin topoğrafyaya uygun olarak belirlenmesi, elektrik altyapı çalışmalarının topoğrafya konusunda desteklenmesi, tesisin su tahliye altyapı planlamaları, tesis iç yollarının projelendirilmesi, hafriyat çalışmalarının koordine edilmesi, uygulama kontrolleri ve asbuild ölçümleri alanlarında yenilikçi yöntemler sunulmuştur. Özellikle topoğrafya analizlerinin ve yeni geliştirilen yöntemlerin güneş enerjisi santrali proje aşamalarının yapım, imalat ve kalite kontrol süreçlerindeki önemi harita mühendisliği mesleği açısından vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: GES, Yenilenebilir Enerji, Harita Mühendisliği, Topoğrafya

CAM LİFİ TAKVİYELİ BİTÜMLÜ SICAK KARIŞIMLARIN PERFORMANSININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FIBER SIZES USED IN HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURE ON THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MIXTURE

Sercan SERİN

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Abstract

With the effect of high temperatures and long loading times, resistance to deformations decreases in highway pavements and many deteriorations occur, especially rutting. Especially, rutting deformations caused by heavy traffic loads negatively affect the geometric standards of the road and cause economic losses. For this reason, various studies are carried out to increase the performance of asphalt mixtures and pavements by using various additives.

In this thesis, the usability of glass fiber as an additive material in hot bituminous mixtures was investigated. Three different fiber lengths as short, medium and long were used for glass fiber fiber. A total of 32 samples, 27 Marshall Samples and 5 reference samples, were prepared in three groups, 0.75%, 1% and 1.5%, from fibers of each length. Basic mechanical and physical tests specified in the highway technical specifications were carried out. Marshall stability values, yield, density, VMA, Vf and Vh values were obtained. Thus, the mechanical and physical properties of fiber type change, fiber ratio change and fiber length change on the hot asphalt mixture were investigated.

As a result of the examination, an increase was observed in the mechanical properties of 0.75% glass fiber added bituminous hot mixes according to Marshall stability test values compared to other ratios.

Keywords: Flexible pavements, Fiberglass Fiber, Fiber length, Marshall Stability

Özet

Karayolu üstyapılarında, yüksek sıcaklık ve uzun yükleme sürelerinin etkisiyle deformasyonlara karşı direnç azalmakta ve başta tekerlek izi olmak üzere birçok bozulmalar oluşmaktadır. Özellikle ağır trafik yüklerinden dolayı oluşan tekerlek izi deformasyonları, yolun geometrik standartlarını olumsuz etkilemekte ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle çeşitli katkı malzemeleri kullanılarak asfalt karışımları ve üstyapıların performansını arttırmaya yönelik çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada katkı malzemesi olarak cam elyaf lifinin bitümlü sıcak karışımlarda kullanılabilirliği incelenmiştir. Cam elyaf lifi 35-50 mm lif boyu kullanılmıştır. Karayolu teknik şartnamesinde belirtilen temel mekanik ve fiziksel deneyler yapılmıştır. Marshall stabilite değerleri, akma, yoğunluk, VMA, Vf ve Vh değerleri elde edilmiştir. Böylece lif oranı değişiminin sıcak asfalt karışımı üzerinde mekanik ve fiziksel özellikleri incelenmiştir.

İnceleme sonucunda Marshall stabilite deneyi değerlerine göre % 0,75 cam lifi katkılı bitümlü sıcak karışımların mekanik özelliklerinde artış gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Esnek üstyapılar, Cam Elyaf Lifi, Lif boyu, Marshall Stabilitesi.

METaverse DÜNYASINDA DEĞİŞEN SANAL-GERÇEK MEKÂNLAR VE TASARIMCININ ROLÜ

CHANGING VIRTUAL-REAL PLACES IN THE METAVERSE WORLD AND THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNER

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Abstract

Many of the material and physical tools through which the daily society and life order are carried out become independent from space and objects by digitizing. These changing technological tools can be with us at any time with their high capacity and small dimensions, and as an extension of us, they provide instant management of social-economic relations. These virtual-digital environments brought by technology create environments that are not limited to the space-physical environment parallel to real life. It seems possible to assume that the digitalization change that took place for everyday tools took place for spaces. With the formation of the Metaverse, independent virtual spaces and social environments are starting to come together under a single roof. Beyond being a buzzword, virtual spaces, which are changing in line with the concept of Metaverse, are growing rapidly and taking an alternative and enhancing position to physical spaces in education/learning, gaming, entertainment and business sectors. As a result of this, the digital spaces of Metaverse, which will be open to the use of people, and the real life spaces that will be shaped in line with the use of these virtual spaces with digital tools are formed. The planning and change of these spaces and living spaces is seen as a matter of architects and interior architects, who are designers. The possibility of acquiring movable and immovable property in addition to the existence of economic relations in virtual education-business-entertainment places by certain companies creates a new type of design, production and service area in the field of architecture-interior architecture. It can be foreseen that designers and interior architects will play an active role in the planning of the spaces of these virtual worlds, as well as in the construction of our existing living spaces in line with the simplifications and reductions that digitalized real spaces will create in our daily home, work and public spaces. In this context; Parallel universes such as Metaverse, which will be brought by digitalization, will not be thought of as the abandonment and emptiness of daily life, but as the reconstructing of our socio-economic relations independent of time and space and their physical environments.

Keywords: Metaverse, Virtual Space, Design, parallel universe

Özet

Gündelik toplum ve yaşam düzeninin yürütüldüğü maddesel ve fiziki araçların birçoğu sayısallaşarak- dijitalleşerek mekân ve objelerden bağımsız hale gelmektedir. Bu değişen

teknolojik araçlar yüksek kapasitese ve küçük boyutları ile her an yanımızda bulunabilmekte, bizlerin bir uzantısı olarak sosyal-ekonomik ilişkilerin anlık olarak yönetilebilmesini sağlamaktadır. Teknolojinin getirdiği bu sanal, sayısal ortamlar gerçek yaşantıya paralel uzay-mekân ile sınırlı olmayan ortamlar oluşturmaktadır. Gündelik araçlar için gerçekleşen dijitalleşme değişiminin mekânlar için gerçekleştiğini varsaymak mümkün görünmektedir. Metaverse oluşumu ile birbirinden bağımsız sanal mekânlar, sosyal ortamlar tek bir çatı altında bir araya gelmeye başlamaktadır. Bir moda kelime olmaktan öte, Metaverse kavramı doğrultusunda değişmekte sanal mekânlar hızla büyümekte ve eğitim/öğrenme, oyun, eğlence, iş sektörlerindeki fiziki mekânlara alternatif, artırıcı konumunu almaktadır. Bunun sonucu olarak insanların kullanımına açık olacak Metaverse'ün dijital mekânları ile bu sanal mekânların dijital araçlarla kullanımı doğrultusunda şekillenecek gerçek yaşam alanları oluşmaktadır. Bu mekânların ve yaşam alanların planlanması ve değişimi tasarımcı olan mimar ve iç mimarların meselesi olarak görülmektedir. Sanal eğitim-iş-eğlence mekânlarının belirli şirketler tarafından elde tutulması ve buradaki ekonomik ilişkilerin varlığına ek olarak taşınır- taşınmaz mal edinebilme olanağı, mimari-iç mimari alanda yeni bir tip tasarım, üretim, hizmet alanı oluşturmaktadır. Tasarımcılar ve iç mimarların, bu sanal dünyaların mekânlarının planlanmasında, bununla birlikte sayısallaşan, fiziksel ortamları terk eden gerçek mekânların gündelik ev, iş, kamusal alanlarımızda yaratacağı sadeleşme ve eksilmeler doğrultusunda mevcut yaşam alanlarımızın da kurgulanmasında aktif bir rolü olacağı ön görülebilir. Bu bağlamda; dijitalleşmenin getireceği Metaverse gibi paralel evrenler gündelik yaşamın terk edilişi ve boşalması şeklinde değil, zaman ve mekândan bağımsız sosyo-ekonomik ilişkilerimizin bunların fiziksel ortamlarının yeniden kurgulanması şeklinde düşünülecektir.

Çalışmada; Metaverse kapsamında dijital-sanal ortamlarda varlık üretme, sahiplenme ve satma üzerinden mimar ve iç mimarın paralel evrendeki yeri sorgulanacaktır. Bu sanal ortamları deneyimleme araçları ve gerçekliğe vekil dünyalar yardımıyla yaşam mekânlarımızın uğrayacağı değişimler, mevcut öngörüler ve olası tasarım önerileri üzerinden incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metaverse, Sanal Mekân, Tasarım, paralel evren

THE FLEXURAL BEHAVIOR OF CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES STRENGTHENED WITH GLASS FIBER FABRIC

CAM ELYAF KUMAŞLA GÜÇLENDİRİLMİŞ ÇİMENTO ESASLI KOMPOZİTLERİN
EĞİLME DAVRANIŞI

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Abstract

Polymeric fibers have a broad range in civil engineering applications. Polymeric fibers are classified as natural and synthetic. Natural fibers consist of those from vegetable origin such as cotton, sisal, yarn, and jute, while those of animal origin such as leather and wool. Fiber reinforced composites consist of axial particles embedded in a matrix. The purpose of using fiber reinforced composites is to obtain a material with high modulus of elasticity and high strength. Glass fibers are materials made up of a large number of extremely fine glass fibers and show properties such as hardness, corrosion resistance and being inert (not reacting excessively with other materials). In addition to these advantages, they are very light, flexible and easily applied and their cost is relatively lower compared to other fibers. Although all glass fibers are similar in their modulus of elasticity, they have different strength values as well as different resistance to environmental influences. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of glass fiber fabric reinforcement on the flexural behavior of cementitious composites. Prismatic samples were obtained by producing the mortar mixture, which has a 0.65 water-to-cement ratio and a cement dosage of 432.65 kg/m³. The 28-day compressive strength of the mortar is 28.3 MPa. Two fiber fabric reinforcement were adopted by considering different span length ratios (SLR). The reinforcement is achieved by strengthening the bottom face of the prismatic specimen by splicing 1/7 and 4/7 of the mid-span length of the prisms with glass fiber fabric. It has been observed that glass fiber reinforcement increases the flexural strength. While the samples reinforced with glass fabric fiber and having 4/7 SLR showed the highest flexural strength, the least flexural strength was determined in the control sample. The flexural strength values were measured as 3.75 MPa,

4,0 MPa, and 8,0 MPa for control, 1/7 SLR, and 4/7 SLR respectively. Moreover, the strengthened samples revealed more ductile behaviour than control sample.

Keywords: Glass Fiber, Composite, Flexural Behavior

Özet

Polimerik liflerin inşaat mühendisliğinde geniş uygulamaları vardır. Polimerik lifler doğal ve sentetik lifler olarak sınıflandırılırlar. Doğal lifler pamuk, sisal, iplik ve jüt gibi bitkisel kökenlilerden ya da deri ve yün gibi hayvansal kökenli liflerden oluşmaktadır. Elyaf takviyeli kompozitler, bir matris içine gömülü eksenel parçacıklardan oluşmaktadır. Elyaf takviyeli kompozit kullanımının amacı, yüksek dayanım ve yüksek elastisite modüle sahip bir malzeme elde etmektedir. Cam elyaflar, çok sayıda son derece ince cam elyafından oluşan malzemelerdir. Bu malzemeler sertlik, korozyon direnci ve inert olma (diğer malzemelerle aşırı reaksiyona girmeme) gibi özellikler göstermektedir. Bu avantajlarının yanı sıra çok hafif, esnek ve kolay uygulanabilir olmakla birlikte maliyetleri de diğer elyaflara göre daha düşüktür. Tüm cam elyafların elastisite modülleri benzer olmasına rağmen, farklı mukavemet değerlerine ve çevresel etkilere karşı farklı dirençlere sahiptirler. Bu çalışmada cam elyaf kumaşın çimentolu kompozitlerin eğilme davranışı üzerindeki etkisini belirlemek hedeflenmiştir. 0.65 s/ç oranına ve 432.65 kg/m³ çimento dozajına sahip olan harç üretilerek prizmatik numuneler elde edilmiştir. 28 günlük basınç dayanımı 28,3 MPa'dır. Farklı açıklık oranları (AO) dikkate alınarak elyaf kumaş takviyesi yapılmıştır. Elyaf kumaş takviyeleri numunelerin alt yüzlerindeki açıklığın 1/7 ve 4/7 oranlarındaki orta bölümlerine cam elyaf kumaş yapıştırılarak yapılmıştır. Elyaf kumaş takviyeli numunelerin eğilme kapasitelerinin arttığı gözlenmiştir. En yüksek eğilme dayanım değeri 4/7 AO değerine sahip numunede elde edilirken, en küçük değer kontrol numunesinde bulunmuştur. 4/7 AO Cam elyafın eğilme dayanımını arttırdığını gözlemlenmiştir. Cam kumaş elyafla takviye edilen ve Mesnet aralığı 4/7 olan numuneler en yüksek eğilme dayanım gerilmesi gösterirken en az eğilme dayanımı kontrol numunesinde tespit edilmiştir. Eğilme dayanım değerleri kontrol, 1/7 AO ve 4/7 AO numuneleri için sırasıyla 3,75 MPa, 4,0 MPa, ve 8,0 MPa olarak ölçülmüştür. Ayrıca güçlendirilmiş numuneler kontrol numunesinden daha sünek davranış göstermişlerdir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cam Elyaf, Kompozit, Eğilme Davranışı

PERFECTIONISM, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-HARM IN MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study was conducted to know the basic elements which leads towards self-harm and to explore the culture specification. The purpose of the study to identify the relationship of Perfectionism, Perceived Social Support and Self-harm in Medical and Nursing Students (N= 250). The participants were selected through multi-stage sampling techniques, by using cross-sectional research design. Through which two strata included MBBS students (145) and nursing male and female students (105) and from private and government sector by holding the age range of 18-25 years. For this purpose, indigenous scale perfectionistic tendencies scale (PTS), multidimensional perceived social support (MDSPSS) and self-harm tendencies scales (SHTS) were used respectively. The result of the study shows that there was a significant positive relationship of perfectionism with social support. Respectively, students with the more social support have less self-harm tendencies. While the factors of self-harm have more prevalent in Private university students. This study will help to develop insight, to rule out the self-harm behaviors, along with to help in ventilation and catharsis of their issues. Also help in devising a management plan for these students.

Keywords: perfectionism, multidimensional perceived social support, self-harm

SOCIO AND SPATIAL SEGREGATION AND INSTABILITY IN A METROPOLIS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON: A CASE STUDY ON “NOVA BELÉM” AND ITS FORTIFIED ENCLAVES

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Abstract

The city of Belém, capital of the State of Pará, was founded more than 400 years ago and is located at the mouth of the Amazon River, being, therefore, considered an Amazon and riverside city, in which nearly one million currently live. and a half of people. It is a city that, over the centuries, was occupied and developed with the contribution of indigenous peoples, enslaved blacks, the Portuguese and, more recently, peoples from western Asia, such as the Lebanese.

In just over two decades, the dynamics of reconfiguration of the urban space along Augusto Montenegro Highway, in Belém/PA (called “New Belém”) became noticeable. The frenetic process of reconfiguration of space and soil of the “New Belém” is due to several factors, among which, we highlight: 1) the strategy of “real estate developers” geared at expanding their businesses; 2) the self-segregation adopted by a portion of the urban population, which, faced with the charms of real estate marketing, abandoned the older part of the urban grid to live in “horizontal fortresses” (consisting of a highly protected space with high walls and security and access control systems).

This article aims at identifying the extent of noncompliance with the social function of property in the horizontal gated communities located in the so-called “New Belém”, because the fulfillment of the social function is one of the elements that characterize the full exercise of the property right, according to the set of laws and the Federal Constitution of Brazil.

Then we carried out a theoretical debate, together with an empirical analysis of urban laws and documents, allowing for the collation of these data with the consequences of expansion of privatization of the urban space and the phenomenon of socio-spatial segregation, which in

Belém (PA) is more relevant due to the overly permissive urban planning legislation, resulting in the deepening of socio-spatial segregation and widening of socioeconomic and spatial inequality in the urban space of the city of Belém.

ANALYZE THE NEXUS BETWEEN THE GENDER OF ALGERIAN CONSUMERS TOWARD THE ASSISTS ON THE ECOLOGICAL SEMINARS: CASE OF Y GENERATION CONSUMERS

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Abstract

After the emergence of green marketing five decades, the number of research about safe products was increased, by the studies of, many economics such us POLONSKY, OTTMAN, CHARTER, and others are argued that the key solution is the adaptation of new paradigm focalized in the use of healthy products; this idea is called green marketing.

First of all , M.CHARTER (1992) ,has presented green marketing as “A holistic and responsible management process that identifies, anticipates, satisfies and fulfills stakeholder requirements, for a reasonable reward, that does not adversely affect human or natural environmental wellbeing”.

Then, M.J. POLONSKY (1994) defined “Green Marketing as the marketing that consists of all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment.”

Green marketing in fact, is critical activity nowadays, its importance belongs to ecological and customer health issues, for that, ethical companies try to satisfy their stakeholders.

The aim of this study is to check the relation between the gender consumers among their interest to attend the seminars which aim to protect the ecological and well-being in Algeria, this action is real measure of awareness of consumers toward all what is belongs to green products

To achieve our research objective, we chosen an analytic methodology by the exploitation of an online survey between 11 and 25 February 2021, the size of respondents was 95 persons.

In consequence, our research allowed us to understand that there is no relationship between the two items, in order to confirm that, we used Chi-square test under SPSS Software V 26, the p-value shown that it is superior than 0.05.

It should be noted that the generation which was highlighted in this research is the Y generation; it means all persons who are born between 1986 and 2002.

Keywords: Green Marketing- Green consumer- Green products- Customer behavior- Gender of customer- Y generation-Algerian market.

THE STUDY OF INSOMNIA ON DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Objective: To understand the contribution of the work-related and extra-professional factors on the risk of insomnia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The survey was prepared on a GoogleDrive form. The questionnaire was distributed online and collected data from 769 responders. The dependent variable was the presence or absence of insomnia. Non parametric tests and correlations were used to find the main predictors linked with a greater chance of developing insomnia.

Results: The onset or the aggravation of the insomnia was reported by 41.01% of responders. The maximum rate was in healthcare workers (42.01%). Significant direct correlations were found between insomnia and work load, fear for the inefficiency of the personal protective equipment, changes in workplace, procedures and working schedule, belonging to a vulnerable health group, general psycho-social strain and lack of social recognition. A significant occupational stressor related to insomnia was the contact with COVID-19 patients followed by fear of developing infection at work. The personal perception of risk was a composite indicator and it was the only non-occupational factor related to insomnia. The best identified predictors for insomnia were work overload (OR=2.13, CI=1.7-2.5, p=0.03), occupations supposing contact with COVID-19 patients (OR=2.04, CI =1.7-2.3, p=0.01), belonging to a vulnerable health group (OR=1.53, CI=1.1-2.3, p=0.001), personal perception of risk (OR=1.26, CI =1.2-1.3, p=0.001) and lack of social recognition (OR=1.21, CI =1-1.3, p=0.02).

Conclusion: The study highlights the main risk factors that should be avoided in order or to reduce the occurrence of insomnia and its consequences.

Key words: work load, occupation, vulnerable health group.

INVESTIGATION OF POST DISASTER SPATIAL CHANGE BY IMAGE EVALUATION AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIATION METHODS

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Abstract

The containment measures that have been implemented in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic have had an impact on energy consumption. Despite an overall decrease in electricity consumption, that of households increased very slightly. This paper aims to study the temporary repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on the global energy system. We performed a descriptive analysis to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the global system energy. Thus, we have shown that the collapse in the price of a barrel of oil could be devastating for Arab and African countries with oil-dependent economies, deriving the bulk of their in-come from hydrocarbons. After overtaking coal for the first time in 2019, low-carbon energy sources are expected to remain the primary source of electricity generation in 2020, for the second year in a row. The unprecedented drop in greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 can only be temporary without structural changes.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, global energy system, energy consumption

THE URGENCE OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDONESIAN COMMUNITY TRAFFIC LAW COMPLIANCE PROGRAM FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

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Abstract

Traffic is defined as the movement of vehicles and people in the road traffic space intended for the movement of vehicles for people and/or goods in the form of roads and supporting facilities. The government aims to realize safe, fast, comfortable, efficient, smooth and safe road traffic and transportation. However, the traffic signs that are set are often violated by the public. What are the factors that cause people to disobey traffic rules? and How are the legal sanctions enforced as a deterrent effect for people who violate traffic rules?. This research uses normative research, using secondary data and primary data as support. Then deductive conclusions are drawn and described descriptively. The results showed that the cause of people disobeying traffic rules was because they wanted to get to their destination quickly without obeying traffic signs on the road, resulting in road conditions being disorderly. there is no legal awareness to obey the applicable traffic rules Legal sanctions that are enforced as a deterrent effect for traffic violators are in various ways, including withholding a driving license, imposing a fine, and detaining the vehicle in question.

Keywords: Socialization, Obeying the Law, Traffic, Indonesia

**BASKI GRUPLARININ SİYASA YAPIMINA KATILIMI:
TÜRK TABİPLERİ BİRLİĞİ ÖRNEĞİ****PRESSURE GROUPS' CONTRIBUTION TO POLICY-MAKING: THE TURKISH
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CASE****Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Cem KARADUT¹**

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Abstract

Non-governmental organizations that advocate professional interests and check the binding ethical principles are considered to be in the category of pressure groups. Falling into a special status and having been prominent civil society groups, professional organizations with public institution status, besides the function in question contributes to and participate in policy-making process through both by the means of control/criticism and providing the relevant technical/special knowledge. With the pandemic, the relationship and communication between the Ministry of Health and Turkish Medical Association has become more solid and efforts to contain the epidemic with issues and problems about health personnel, actions made towards public health make it necessary to think the common role of civil society organizations and public institutions in policy making. In this paper, the said partnership/common role in policy-making is examined by taking into account the relevant ministry and non-governmental organization, and the relationship between pressure groups and other organizations alike are reviewed within the case and the ongoing process of pandemic.

Keywords: Pressure and Interest Groups, Policy-Making, Turkish Medical Association

Özet

Mesleki çıkarları savunan ve uyulması gereken ilgili etik kuralları denetleyen sivil toplum örgütleri baskı grupları içerisinde değerlendirilmektedir. Türkiye’de özel bir statüde bulunan ve önde gelen sivil toplum örgütleri arasında olan kamu kurumu niteliğindeki meslek örgütleri, sözü edilen işlevin yanında siyasa yapımı sürecine de hem denetim/eleştiri yoluyla, hem de söz konusu siyasa ile ilgili olarak uzmanlık bilgisi sağlayarak katkı sunmakta ve katılmaktadırlar. Pandemi süreci ile birlikte, özellikle Sağlık Bakanlığı ve Türk Tabipleri Birliği arasındaki iletişim ve ilişki daha görünür olmuş, salgının önleme çabalarının yanında sağlık çalışanları ile ilgili konu ve sorunlar ve de halk sağlığına ilişkin yapılanlar sivil toplum kuruluşları ile kamu kurumlarının siyasa yapımındaki rollerini bir araya düşünmeyi zorunlu kılmıştır. Bu bildiride, siyasa yapımındaki sözü edilen paydaşlık ilgili bakanlık ve sivil toplum örgütü üzerinden ele alınacak, baskı grupları ve benzer diğer kuruluşların siyasa yapımıyla olan ilişkileri incelenen örnek ve pandemi süreci üzerinden değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Baskı ve Çıkar Grupları, Siyasa Yapımı, Türk Tabipler Birliği

AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE FRENCH COLONIALISTS IN THE MEKONG DELTA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20th CENTURY

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Can Tho University, Vietnam

Abstract

The Mekong Delta is an important strategic area for farming and agricultural production in Vietnam. From the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, Vietnam was invaded and under the domination and exploitation of the French colonialists. However, during the rule, the French colonialists also issued many different policies to exploit the agricultural potential of the Mekong Delta. The purpose of the paper is to analyze the agricultural policies of the French colonists towards the Mekong Delta of Vietnam in the early 20th century. The research results not only reflect a research aspect of the economic history of the Mekong Delta, but also contribute to supplemental sources of reference material for research activities on modern Vietnamese history.

Keywords: agricultural policy, Mekong Delta, French colonialism, early 20th century, modern history of Vietnam

STATE REGULATION AND SUPPORT OF MUSEUMS IN A PANDEMIC: A CASE OF RUSSIA AND EU COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The paper discusses the issues of state regulation of the activities of museums in Russia and the EU countries, as well as it analysis the funding opportunities, the level of state support in a pandemic and post pandemic period.

The question of the status of a modern museum as an object of economic relations will be slightly touched upon. Questions regarding a possible strategy for diversifying the museum's financial flows to minimize risks in the event of force majeure (such as a pandemic).

Cultural institutions are adjusting their financial plans due to the pandemic. For example, the revenues of the Moscow Museum of Cosmonautics from paid services this year will be 70% lower than originally planned.

The experience of European museums in responding to the challenges of the economic situation is also scrutinized.

In many EU countries, the situation has developed in such a way that the volume of public spending on financing culture has been significantly reduced by 4.5%.

Attracting external funds remains one of the central tasks of the museum management. The expansion of partnerships is taking place in different directions, for example, the largest image project - opening a branch in another country, according to estimates, can bring about 950 million euros.

A radical restructuring of the museum's financial support system provided for the creation of a large private fund, which would allow the management in difficult financial situations to have a reliable supply, to pursue an independent policy and not to be hostage to government subsidies. Endowment funds, or endowment funds, to support museums are most common in the United States and the United Kingdom. Such funds allow you to accumulate funds, transfer them to the management of professionals in order to receive investment income. Part of this investment income is used to fund museum programs.

Keywords: State Regulation, COVID-19, State Funding, Museum Management

THE ROOT OF LOOTING ECONOMY (POVERTY AND INEQUALITY) IN IRAN AFTER THE 1979 REVOLUTION, FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ACEME OGLU & ROBINSON THEORY

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Abstract

The study factors of poverty and inequality causes in countries is the subject of many scholars and economists in the last century, theorists in various areas of economic science know different factors as the roots of poverty and inequality in Iran after the 1979 revolution. Economists have emphasized political elements and political scientists on political elements. This research reviews the political economy of poverty and corruption in Iran after the revolution. The findings of this research, based on Acem Oglu and Robinson theory, show how the institutional structural dependence of Iran's economy to raw has led to the growth of its non-economic economic institutions and its consequence of the continuity of the release and looting economy and poverty and inequality in Iran's political economy Is.

Many economists try to justify the conditions of the country based on war, sanctions; And the external factors and ... knows. In this study, we tried to examine the roots of poverty and the looting economy of Iran by implementing Research Acem Oglu and Robinson on the institutions and roots of poverty. Looking for a framework for understanding why countries, such as Iran, the reason for the difference in revenue in different countries, as well as the poor or wealth of countries, regardless of the non-effective and non-professional institutions, and why inefficient institutions in some countries, such as Iran, such as Iran It remains and does not have a voluntary political powers to change these institutions. Findings The research shows that institutions are broadly the main reason for the roots of the robust and looting economy (poverty and inequality) in Iran.

Keywords: Iran, plunderable (Loot) economy, Raw sale, poverty and inequality, Acem Oglu and Robinson, inclusive institutions, institutions abstractive .

THE HISTORY OF NAKHCHIVAN MAIDEN TOWERS AND TIME FACTOR NAHÇIVAN KIZ KALELERİ TARİHİ VE ZAMAN FAKTÖRÜ

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Abstract

The investigation of historical monuments on the territory of Azerbaijan and delivery of their value to new generation are very important. The research of the history of Maiden Towers took an important place among the monuments of Azerbaijan of the ancient period and the Middle Ages, their investigation from the point of view of requirements of modern period, information of the time of their construction have the great important for to appreciate the moral world of the people. The research of the history of Maiden Towers constructed on the territory of Nakhchivan which is the part of Azerbaijan well-known with its different historical monuments is too important from this point of view. The Maiden Towers were situated on the territory of Sherur, Babek, Julfa and other regions, also differed with their time of construction. The Maiden Tower constructed near the village of Ashagi Yayji (Sherur) belongs to the end of period of Bronze – early period of Iron (A.C. II – I millennium). The construction elements found here confirm the existing of building constructed with stone. The different researches have not been realized here, superficial investigation has been preferred. The village of Gumushlu (Sherur) takes an important and characteristic part. On the south – western side of the village of Gumushlu and right hand of Arpachay the Maiden Tower was situated on the mountain. The Tower was surrounded in the north with an impassable rock. The width of some parts of walls constructed with squared stones is between 1,8 – 2 metres. The building constructed in the center of Maiden Tower has been evaluated as the ruling point. On the base of archeological materials the tower has been belonged to IV century A.C. – III century A.D. The Maiden Tower found on the eastern side of the village of Havush and belonged to the Middle Ages was situated on the impassable rock and surrounded with adorned girdle inside of it. The Maiden Tower belonged to II millennium A.C. and constructed on the north side of the village of Payiz (Babek) has been considered as the watching point. The rock where the Maiden Tower was situated on the right side on Jehri – Buzgov way (Babek) has the characteristic features of fortification, the width of cultural slide in the region where the tower has been found is for about 1 metre. The archeological materials found in this territory belong to the period of Last antique – Early Middle Ages. The tower has been evaluated as the same one with Asur mountainous towers. The information of construction of the Middle Ages situated on the north – eastern side of Maiden Tower in the village of Gall (Julfa) has been given in “Complete copy-book of Nakhchivan sanjag”. During formation of the name of Maiden Tower the ancient religious beliefs, mythical and ethical – moral views, historical events took an important part. Not only in Nakhchivan, also in Northern (Shamakhi, Ganja, Kelbejer, Zengilan and etc.) and Southern (Tebriz, Miyane, Hemedan, Maraga and etc.) Azerbaijanian territories it is possible to see the different mountainous Maiden Towers up today. Their construction is connected with not only military requirements also with the ancient religious beliefs of local people. The ancient Azerbaijan people consider the mountain as the beginning of the origin. That's why the investigation of the history of Maiden Towers based on these characteristic features is very important.

Keywords: Maiden Tower, Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan, history, Middle Ages, time, historical monuments

Özet

Azerbaycan topraklarında tarihi yapıların öğrenilmesi ve değerlerinin yeni kuşağa aktarılması büyük önem arz etmektedir. Azerbaycan'ın eski ve ortaçağ anıtları içerisinde özgün yere sahip olan Kız kaleleri tarihinin araştırılması, onlara modern çağın gereksinimleri açısından yaklaşım, onların inşa dönemi fikirleri halkın manevi dünyasını değerlendirmek için ortam sağlıyor. Sayısız tarihi anıtları ile ün kazanmış Azerbaycan'ın bir hissesi olan Nahçıvan topraklarında bulunan Kız kaleleri tarihinin araştırılması bu açıdan önemlidir. Kız kaleleri Şerur, Babek, Culfa vb. bölgelerde yerleşmiş ve yapım tarihi ile ayırt edilmiştir. Aşağı Yayı köyü (Şerur) yakınında inşa edilmiş Kız kalesi Tunç döneminin sonu – İlk Demir dönemine (m.ö.II-I binyıllar) aittir. Rastlanan inşaat kalıntıları burada taştan yapılmış binanın olduğunu teyit ediyor. Burada geniş kapsamlı araştırma çalışmaları yapılmamış, yüzey aramalara öncelik verilmiştir. Gümüşlü köyü (Şerur) kendine özgü bir yere sahiptir. Gümüşlü köyünden güneybatıda Arpaçay'ın sağ kıyısında Kız kalesi dağ üzerinde bulunmaktadır. Kale kuzey taraftan sarp kaya ile çevrelenmiştir. Belli bölümleri yontulmuş taşlardan inşa edilen duvarların genişliği 1,8 – 2 m arasındadır. Kız kalesinin merkezinde tespit edilen bina idari merkez hesap edildiği düşünülmektedir. Arkeolojik malzemeler esasında kale m.ö.IV – m.III yüzyıllarına ait edilmiştir. Ortaçağ dönemine ait edilen ve Havuş köyünün doğu tarafında bulunan Kız kalesi sarp kaya üzerinde bulunmaktadır ve kayanın içerisinde oymalı kemerle tamamlanır. Payız köyünden (Babek) kuzeyde bulunan m.ö.II binyıla ait Kız kalesinin bekçi noktası olarak kullanıldığı farz ediliyor. Cehri – Buzgov kara yolunun (Babek) sağ tarafındaki Kız kalesinin bulunduğu kaya savunma açısından özelliklere sahiptir. Kalenin bulunduğu bölgede kültürel tabakanın kalınlığı yaklaşık 1 metredir. Arazide tespit edilen arkeolojik malzemeler Son antik – Erken Ortaçağ dönemine aittir. Kalenin Asur dağ kaleleri ile benzer olması varsayılır. “Nahçıvan sancağının ayrıntılı defteri”nde Gal köyündeki (Culfa) Kız kalesinin kuzeydoğusunda Ortaçağ yerleşimi hakkında melumat anılmaktadır. Kız kalesi isminin oluşmasında eski dini inançlar, mitolojik ve etik – ahlaki görüşler, tarihi olaylar önemli rol oynamıştır. Yalnız Nahçıvan deyil, Kuzey (Şamahı, Gence, Kelbecer, Zengilan vb.) ve Güney (Tebriz, Miyane, Hemedan, Marağa vb.) Azerbaycan topraklarında modern döneme kadar çok sayıda dağ kaleleri tipli Kız kalelerine rastlanılır. Onların inşası sadece askeri ihtiyaçlardan doğmamış, yerel halkın eski dini inançları kimi temel olgulardan birine aittir. Eski Azerbaycanlılar dağı soyun başlangıcı gibi düşünürdüler. İşte böyle karakteristik özellikler üzerine oluşan Kız kaleleri tarihinin öğrenilmesi büyük ilgi uyandırır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kız kalesi, Azerbaycan, Nahçıvan, tarih, Ortaçağ, zaman, tarihi yapılar

MISIR'DA MAKEDON HAKİMİYETİ: PTOLEMAİOS KRALLIĞI (MÖ 305-30)

MACEDON RULE IN EGYPT: KINGDOM OF PTOLEMY (B.C. 305-30)

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ORCID: ID/ 0000-0002-1100-7203**Özet**

Makedonya Kralı Büyük İskender'in gençlik yıllarından yakın arkadaşı olan Ptolemaios, Büyük İskender'in tahta çıkmasıyla birlikte, önce kral muhafızı ardından Makedonya ordusunun generallerinden biri olmuştur. Büyük İskender'in MÖ 323 yılında ani ölümüyle birlikte Makedonya İmparatorluğu parçalanmış ve taht varisinin kim olacağı, ülkenin nasıl yönetileceği hususunda Makedonya'nın ileri gelen devlet adamları tarafından Babil Konseyi kurulmuştur. Konseyin sonunda imparatorluk toprakları Büyük İskender'in generalleri arasında paylaşılmıştır. Bu paylaşımında Ptolemaios, Mısır satrapı olmuştur. Ptolemaios hanedanlığının Mısır'daki mutlak hakimiyeti ise, Diadokhlar Savaşı denilen, Makedonya İmparatorluğu'nun generalleri arasında çıkan savaş nihayetinde, MÖ 305 yılında sağlanmıştır. I. Ptolemaios, Mısır'da krallığını güvence altına aldıktan sonra Kıbrıs, Suriye, Kirene gibi uzak bölgelere çeşitli seferler düzenleyip kontrol altına almıştır. Ele geçirdiği bölgelerde mutlak hakimiyet sağladıktan sonra oğlu II. Ptolemaios'u ülke yönetimine ortak edip kral naibi yaparak, onu krallığa hazırlamıştır. I. Ptolemaios, Mısır kralı olduktan sonra "Soter" yani "kurtarıcı" ünvanını almıştır. Ptolemaios Soter, krallığın yanısıra kendisini Firavun ilan etmiştir. Hakimiyeti süresince Mısır'a sosyo-kültürel anlamda önemli katkıları bulunan I. Ptolemaios'ın MÖ 283 yılında 84 yaşındaki ölümünün ardından oğlu II. Ptolemaios tahta çıkmıştır. Dış politikada babasının izinden giden, II. Ptolemaios'ın saltanatının yaklaşık olarak üçüncü yılında, Mısır Devleti Doğu Akdeniz'in deniz gücü haline gelmiştir. Ptolemaios hanedanlığı Kraliçe VII. Kleopatra'ya kadar devam etmiştir. Mısır'da Helenistik Ptolemaios hanedanlığı MÖ 31 senesinde, kraliçe VII. Kleopatra döneminde, Roma İmparatorluğu ile yapılan savaştan yenilgiyle çıkılmasıyla son bulmuştur. Bu tarihten itibaren Mısır, Roma eyaleti olmuştur. Çalışmamızın giriş kısmında, Mısır'ın Makedonya topraklarına katılması, I. Ptolemaios'ın Makedonya ordu generalliğinden, Mısır kralı olmasına kadar geçen süreçteki faaliyetleri ve Helenistik Mısır Krallığı'nın kuruluşuna değinilecektir. Alt başlıklar halinde Ptolemaios krallarının yönetimleri açıklanıp, Mısır'ın söz konusu dönemdeki siyasi, sosyal, kültürel durumu ele alınacaktır. Çalışmamızın sonuç kısmında Helenistik kültürün Antik Mısır'da yayılmasında Ptolemaios hanedanlığının rolü ve bölgedeki etkinliği değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antik Mısır, Ptolemaios Hanedanlığı, Helenizm, Diadokhlar**Abstract**

Ptolemy, who was a close friend of Macedonian King Alexander the Great from his youth, became first the king's guard and then one of the generals of the Macedonian army after Alexander the Great ascended the throne. With the sudden death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, the Macedonian Empire was disintegrated and the Babylonian Council was established by the prominent statesmen of Macedonia to determine who the heir to the throne would be and how the country would be governed. At the end of the council, the imperial lands were divided among Alexander the Great's generals. In this sharing, Ptolemy became

the satrap of Egypt. The absolute dominance of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt was finally ensured in 305 BC, after the war between the generals of the Macedonian Empire, called the War of the Diadochi. After Ptolemy I secured his kingdom in Egypt, he organized various expeditions to distant regions such as Cyprus, Syria and Cyrene and took them under control. After gaining absolute dominance in the regions he conquered, his son II. He made Ptolemy a partner in the administration of the country and made him the regent and prepared him for the kingdom. After Ptolemy I became the king of Egypt, he took the title of "Soter", that is, "redeemer". Ptolemy Soter declared himself Pharaoh as well as king. Ptolemy I, who made important socio-cultural contributions to Egypt during his rule, died in 283 BC at the age of 84, and his son II. Ptolemy ascended the throne. Following his father's footsteps in foreign policy, II. In approximately the third year of Ptolemy's reign, the State of Egypt became the naval power of the Eastern Mediterranean. Queen of the Ptolemaic dynasty VII. It continued until Cleopatra. Hellenistic Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt in 31 BC, Queen VII. It ended with the defeat of the war with the Roman Empire in the period of Cleopatra. From this date on, Egypt became a Roman province. In the introduction part of our study, the annexation of Egypt to Macedonia, the activities of Ptolemy I from Macedonian army general to being king of Egypt and the establishment of the Hellenistic Egyptian Kingdom will be discussed. Under subtitles, the administrations of the Ptolemaic kings will be explained and the political, social and cultural situation of Egypt in the said period will be discussed. In the conclusion part of our study, the role of the Ptolemaic dynasty in the spread of Hellenistic culture in Ancient Egypt and its effectiveness in the region will be evaluated.

Keywords: Ancient Egypt, Ptolemy Dynasty, Hellenism, Diadochi

**BLACKS' EXCLUSION IN THE UNITED STATES: A ROAD BLOCK TO THE
ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM IN BARACK OBAMA'S DREAMS
FROM MY FATHER: A STORY OF RACE AND INHERITANCE**

Dr. Hubert Franck Lylian Massala

Abstract

Years after Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. had delivered his famous speech "I have a dream" in Washington, DC. America has known little changes as far as Blacks' acceptance is concerned. For, shortly after that speech, one sees the passage of the Civil Rights Act of July 2nd, 1964 signed by President Lyndon Baines Johnson that prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. Then, in October of the same year, Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel peace prize for his struggle for human rights. In August, 1965, thanks to his leadership in a Civil Rights March known as "the Bloody Sunday" from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed a legislation to enact the Voting Rights Act.

All those significant events which were supposed to change black Americans' conditions in the United States, were also part of Barack Obama's experience as a black child in Indonesia. Unfortunately, those events are still regarded as the unfinished work for the Civil Rights in America. For, neither the King's Nobel Prize, nor the Civil and the Voting Rights Acts have changed Blacks' conditions on the American soil. In fact, during and after all those glorious years, and even beyond as reconstructed in *Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance*, Blacks are still facing racism and social injustice in this part of the world.

This means that here, I am supposed to examine Barack Obama's experience of racism in the United States. I purport to show that despite some Nobel prizes delivered to some black leaders of the Civil Rights Movement and the signing of different Acts that could allow Blacks' integration in this racist nation, one still observes the continuation of racism and the restriction of Blacks' rights in diverse forms. Obama in his book is just an illustration of Blacks' victimization and rejection that symbolize, in fact, the failure of the American dream. Even his acceptance in some racist schools and colleges of the United States does not really mean that this collective dream has been totally achieved.

Key words: Experience, Blacks' conditions, Racism, Civil Rights, Obama's acceptance.

THE SHRINE OF KAKA SAHIB AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING PEACE & HARMONY (AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPINIONS OF THE STUDENTS OF SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO WOMEN UNIVERSITY, PESHAWAR)

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Abstract

Hadrat Syed Kastir Gul, a great mystic (Sufi) master of his time, was a great mystic (Sufi) master of his day. He was born in the first Ramadan of the Islamic calendar year (A.H) 983 and died in the twenty-fourth Rajab of the Islamic calendar year (A.H)1063 in Ziarat Kaka Sahib, Noshehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He was a Hussaini Syed, descended from Ali bin Ismail bin Imam Jafar Al-Sadiq and a well-known Arab "Bani Hashim" dynasty. He was also known as Sheikh Rahamkar and Kaka Sahib. Kaka Sahib was a man of high moral integrity. He gave compassion and charity to everyone, regardless of caste, ethnicity, or religion. He was known for his gentleness, humility, and soft-spokenness. Throughout his life, he promoted Islamic teachings. Many people become Muslims as a result of his teachings. Every day, thousands of visitors and pilgrims flock to the shrine in search of spiritual fulfillment. This is an indication of Hadrat Kaka Sahib's spiritual attraction, as his devotees gather to his shrine to read the Holy Quran and pray for the rest of his soul. They left with contented hearts and a sense of accomplishment. The purpose of this paper was to show how the great mystic (Sufi) tried to bring peace and harmony into the world. The role of the mystic shrine in promoting affection, respect, and religious patience among individuals of all religions has been explained. In addition, the opinions of students at Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University in Peshawar have been incorporated in this study on the Sufi and whether or not he plays a significant role in spreading Islamic teachings in society. And did he play a significant part in the development of societal harmony and peace? In this research work, we used qualitative, quantitative, and field research methods, and we distributed 145 questionnaires to students. The students were divided into three groups: M.Phil, Masters, and BS students. In this work, tables of frequency were used to present students' perspectives. The majority of students agreed that a mystic (Sufi) may play a vital role in bringing peace and harmony to society through Islamic teachings, much as Kaka sahib served throughout his life for humanity. Many people visit his shrine to pray to rest his soul and recite the Holy Quran to put Kaka Sahib's spirit to rest. This work will be significant research because of its specialized subject and research background, and it can assist many researchers and readers.

Keywords: Hadrat Syed Kastir Gul, Mystic (Sufi), Shrine, Harmony, Peace,

ÇAĞDAŞ SANAT TARİHİNDE İSLAM SANATININ MEVKİSİ**POSITION OF ISLAMIC ART IN THE HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY ART****Phd. Elnara MUSAYEVA¹**

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Abstract

In the historical development process of the spiritual values of the society, there are some interactions between forms of social consciousness such as art and religion. In such a historical process, some religions choose one or another art system that can optimally expand the spiritual atmosphere and religious beliefs of a particular religion. Art occupies a certain place in the structure of one or another religion, as a figurative-emotional confirmation of religious ideas. This process is also reflected in the activities of the developed world religions. A historical process such as the relationship between art and religion has incorporated almost all traditional and modern art forms. However, the results of this process have not always been positive. As a result of the influence of all kinds of art, the boundaries of religious thought have lost their certainty and imaginary content. The role of Islamic art in the recognition of the religion of Islam in the world is great. Artists of the Islamic world applied their religious beliefs to works of art in a number of abstract forms. These art forms diverged significantly from the influence of Roman and Byzantine culture of the time, becoming a progressive direction in the emergence of a new style. For these artists, art was a means of conveying the messages of Islam. Because Islamic art has managed to touch everyone's hearts with its beauty, ornaments, architectural details and calligraphy. Although the depiction of all living things, including humans, is prohibited, it is important to emphasize the authenticity of Islamic art, which is based on high cultural values. Man is a reflection of the beauty of God, who created man. Beauty, symmetry, balance and expression of life in Islamic art and civilization are the unity of the principles of Islamic aesthetics. Interest in Islamic architecture and traditional arts emerged in Europe at the end of the 18th century, but with the success in the study of Eastern art, its serious research began in the second half of the 19th century. Since then, the phenomenon of Islamic art has been included in the overall picture of art history. A deep research of the subject of Islamic art depends on the volume of written sources available and the possibility of not being limited to the Middle Ages. However, contemporary art history researching regional art histories sees Islamic influences as a stage in the development of a national tradition. Therefore, the problem of "Islamic art" as a special title in the history of art may lose its actuality after a while. The term "Islamic art" denotes an artistic unity that is vast in time and space, clearly distinct from other artistic traditions of the world. At the same time, there is a shift in emphasis from the general Islamic to the regional. The basic approaches to Islamic art in the analyzed works are as follows. Emphasis is placed on the syncretic nature of culture that embraces different ethnic groups. It is argued that the existence of a common religion determines a certain uniformity of Islamic art in countries that had different artistic traditions before conversion and were being transformed into a new form.

Keywords: art, religion, Islamic art, art history, monotheism.

Özet

Toplumun manevi değerlerinin tarihsel gelişim sürecinde, sanat ve din gibi sosyal bilinç biçimleri arasında bir takım etkileşimler vardır. Böyle bir tarihsel süreçte, bazı dinler, belirli bir dinin manevi atmosferini ve dini inançlarını en uygun şekilde genişletebilecek bir veya başka bir sanat sistemini seçer. Sanat, dini fikirlerin mecazi-duygusal bir onayı olarak, bir veya başka bir dinin yapısında belirli bir yer tutar. Bu süreç gelişmiş dünya dinlerinin faaliyetlerine de yansımaktadır. Sanat ve din ilişkisi gibi tarihsel bir süreç, hemen hemen tüm geleneksel ve modern sanat biçimlerini bünyesine katmıştır. Ancak bu sürecin sonuçları her zaman olumlu olmamıştır. Her türlü sanatın etkisi sonucunda dini düşüncenin sınırları kesinliğini ve hayali içeriğini yitirmiştir.

Dünyada İslam dininin tanınmasında İslam sanatının rolü büyüktür. İslam dünyası sanatçıları, dini inançlarını bir dizi soyut formda sanat eserlerine uygulamışlardır. Bu sanat biçimleri, zamanın Roma ve Bizans kültürünün etkisinden önemli ölçüde uzaklaşarak yeni bir üslubun ortaya çıkmasında ilerici bir yön haline geldi. Bu sanatçılar için sanat, İslam'ın mesajlarını iletmenin bir aracıydı. Çünkü İslam sanatı güzelliğiyle, süslemeleriyle, mimari detaylarıyla, kaligrafisiyle herkesin kalbine dokunmayı başarmıştır. İnsan dahil tüm canlıların tasviri yasak olmasına rağmen, yüksek kültürel değerlere dayanan İslam sanatının özgünlüğünü vurgulamak önemlidir. İnsan, insanı yaratan Allah'ın güzelliğinin bir yansımasıdır. İslam sanat ve medeniyetinde güzellik, simetri, denge ve hayatın ifadesi İslam estetiğinin ilkelerinin birliğidir. İslam mimarisine ve geleneksel sanatlara ilgi 18. yüzyılın sonunda Avrupa'da ortaya çıktı, ancak Doğu sanatının incelenmesindeki başarı ile birlikte ciddi araştırmaları 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında başladı.

O zamandan beri İslam sanatı olgusu, sanat tarihi ve Sanat Tarihinin genel tablosuna dahil edilmiştir. İslam sanatı konusunun derinden incelenmesi mevcut olan yazılı kaynakların hacmine ve Orta Çağ ile sınırlı kalmama olasılığına bağlıdır. Bununla birlikte, bölgesel sanat tarihlerini inceleyen çağdaş sanat tarihi, İslami etkilerini ulusal bir geleneğin gelişmesinde bir aşama olarak görmektedir. Bu nedenle, sanat tarihinde özel bir başlık olarak "İslam sanatı" sorunu, bir süre sonra aktüelliğini yitirebilir. "İslam sanatı" terimi dünyanın diğer sanatsal geleneklerinden açıkça farklı, zaman ve mekan açısından muazzam olan bir sanatsal birliği ifade eder. Aynı zamanda, genel İslami olandan bölgesel olana doğru bir vurgu değişikliği vardır. İncelenen eserlerde İslam sanatına yönelik temel yaklaşımlar şu şekildedir. Farklı etnik grupları kucaklayan kültürün senkretik doğasına vurgu yapılır. Din değiştirmeden önce farklı sanatsal geleneklere sahip olan ve yeni bir biçime dönüştürülmekte olan ülkelerde ortak bir dinin varlığının İslam sanatının belli bir tekdüzeliğini belirlediği ileri sürülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sanat, din, İslam sanatı, sanat tarihi, monoteizm.

OSMANLI BÜROKRASİSİNDE GAYRİMÜSLİMLERİN İSTİHDAMINA ÖRNEK: RUM NAZIRLAR¹

EXAMPLE OF EMPLOYMENT OF NON-MUSLIMS IN THE OTTOMAN
BUREAUCRACY: GREEK(RUM) MINISTERS

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Abstract

The policy of Ottomanism in the bureaucracy aimed to develop the idea of equality in the Tanzimat reforms. Although the initial liberal steps were small and limited, the expectation was high since this would help the Ottoman nation to form a superior identity. The slow functioning of the Tanzimat practices, together with external pressures, made revision necessary. With the arrangements made after the 1856 Reform Edict, the employment of non-Muslims began to increase. When Krikor Aghaton, a member of the Armenian community, was appointed as the Minister of Public Works in 1868, a first in the history of bureaucracy took place. Among the Greeks, who were a little overshadowed by the Armenians at first, the number of employed people gradually increased. For the first time, during the reign of Abdulhamid II, Greeks began to be included in the government. Alexander Karatheodori served as the Minister of Public Works in the government of Safvet Pasha, established in June 1878. Karatheodori Pasha served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hayreddin Pasha government, which was established at the end of the same year. Another Greek bureaucrat, Sava Pasha, also served as the Minister of Public Works in the same government. In the government of Mehmed Said Pasha, established in October 1879, Sava Pasha was appointed as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After this date, although Armenians took part in the governments, no Greek was appointed as the minister until the new Constitutional period. After the constitutionalism in 1908, the Committee of Union and Progress adopted including non-Muslims in the cabinets as a principle as a requirement of constitutional thought. From the first government established, one or more of the non-Muslim bureaucrats were appointed as ministers. Even Christian Arabs took part in the cabinets. Mavrokordato Efendi, one of the Greeks, served as the Minister of Forestry and Mines in the first three governments. Later, Mavrokordato Efendi served as the Minister of Forestry and Mines in the government of İbrahim Hakkı Pasha. Aristidi Pasha served as the Minister of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture in the governments of Hüseyin Hilmi Pasha and Mehmed Said Pasha. Musurus Gikis Bey served as the Minister of Post and Telegraph in the Kamil Pasha government. The domestic and foreign political developments and events after the Second Constitutional Monarchy accelerated the social disintegration. On the other hand, as the Unionists gradually shifted towards a nationalist line, it became quite difficult to keep the cosmopolitan structure alive. The Balkan Wars were the heaviest blow to the cosmopolitan structure of Ottoman society. After that, it became almost impossible to talk about Ottomanism in the bureaucratic system. The last examples of Ottomanism policy were seen in the government of Ahmed Tevfik Pasha, which was established after the First World War. Konstantinos Vagianis, who was appointed as the Minister of Trade in the Ottoman Empire, which completed its life of nearly six centuries, was the last Greek to serve as a minister.

Keywords: Bureaucracy, Ottomanism, Non-Muslim, Employment, Minister, Greek

Özet

Tanzimat reformlarında yer alan eşitli fikrinin, bürokraside Osmanlılık siyasetiyle gelişmesi amaçlanıyordu. Liberal nitelik taşıyan ilk adımlar küçük çaplı ve sınırlı olsa da, beklenti büyüktü. Zira bu sayede üst bir kimlikle Osmanlı milleti teşkil edilecekti. Tanzimat uygulamalarının ağır aksak işleyişi, dış baskılarla beraber revizyonu zorunlu hale getirdi. 1856 Islahat Fermanı sonrasında yapılan düzenlemelerle gayrimüslimlerin istihdamı artmaya başladı. 1868'de Ermeni cemaatine mensup Ağaton Efendi, Nafia Nazırı tayin edilince, bürokraside bir ilk gerçekleşti. İlk zamanlar Ermenilerin biraz gölgesinde kalan Rumlardan, istihdam edilenlerin sayısı da giderek arttı. İlk kez II. Abdülhamid döneminde, hükümette Rumlara yer vermeye başlandı. Aleksandır Karatodori, Haziran 1878'de kurulan Safvet Paşa hükümetinde Nafia Nazırlığı yaptı. Karatodori Paşa aynı yılın sonlarında kurulan Hayreddin Paşa hükümetinde Hariciye Nazırlığı görevi bulundu. Aynı hükümette bir başka Rum bürokrat, Sava Paşa da Nafia Nazırlığı yaptı. Ekim 1879'da kurulan Mehmed Said Paşa hükümetinde ise Sava Paşa, Hariciye Nazırlığına atandı. Bu tarihten sonra Ermenilerden hükümetlerde görev alan olsa da, yeni Meşrutiyet dönemine kadar bir daha Rumlardan nazır atanmadı. 1908'de meşrutiyetin ardından, İttihat Terakki anayasal düşüncenin gereği, kabinelerde gayrimüslimlere yer vermeyi, ilke olarak benimsemişti. Kurulan ilk hükümetten itibaren gayrimüslim bürokratlardan bir veya birkaç kişi nazır tayin edildi. Hatta kabinelerde Hıristiyan Araplardan da görev alan oldu. Rumlardan Mavrokordato Efendi kurulan ilk üç hükümette Orman ve Maadin Nazırlığı yaptı. Mavrokordato Efendi daha sonra, aynı görevi İbrahim Hakkı Paşa hükümetinde ifa etti. Aristidi Paşa, Hüseyin Hilmi Paşa ve Mehmed Said Paşa hükümetlerinde Orman-Maadin ve Ziraat Nazırlığı yaptı. Musurus Gikis Bey, Kamil Paşa hükümetinde Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı olarak görev aldı. II. Meşrutiyet sonrası yaşanan iç ve dış siyasi gelişmeler ve olaylar, toplumsal çözölmeyi iyice hızlandırdı. Öte yandan, İttihatçıların gün geçtikçe ulusçu bir çizgiye kaymasıyla, kozmopolit yapıyı ayakta tutmak zorlaştı. Balkan Savaşları Osmanlı toplumunun kozmopolit yapısına indirilen en ağır darbe oldu. Bundan sonra bürokratik sistemde Osmanlılıktan bahsetmek neredeyse imkansız hale geldi. I. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra kurulan Ahmed Tevfik Paşa hükümetinde Osmanlılık siyasetinin son örnekleri göröldü. Yaklaşık altı asırlık ömrünü tamamlayan Osmanlı Devleti'nde Ticaret Nazırlığına atanan Kostaki Vayanis Efendi, nazırlık yapan son Rum oldu.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bürokrasi, Osmanlılık, Gayrimüslim, İstihdam, Nazır, Rum

**THE DRAWBACK OF CALLING MY/OUR REPUBLIC SAKARTVELO AS
'GEORGIA' INSTEAD OF AIAKOLKHETI AND/OR
AIAKOLKHETIKARDUGEOGIA AT THE PERMANENT VITICULTURE
EXCIBITION IN FRANCE IN THE CITY BORDEAUX**

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Abstract

Despite the desire of many scholars living in our Republic called Sakartvelo officially in our native language called Kartuli ena - to revive officially its older names Aia and Kolkheti attested even in cuneiform scripts in texts written in 2000s BCE, the agricultural permanent excibition of world's viticulture taking place in France since June 2017 has the younger name Georgia in the inscriptions. The text says that Georgia is the cradle of viticulture. The drawbacks of the words Georgia and Georgian are that these are not used in ancient times and when used in the first century by Strabo, the Elder Pliny, Tacitus and Pomponius Mela in their geographical descriptions they refer only to small several regions that are outside of our Republic in this century. The director of the National Museum of Archaeology situated in Tbilisi supplied materials to that important exhibition. He is a biologist by education but well knows history inasmuch as his father was a famous historian. I shall quote materials from Wikipedia proving the basis of mentioning our country as Aiakolkheti and/or as Aiakolkhetikardugeorgia instead of Georgia when there is talk about very ancient agricultural events and artifacts connected to 8 000 years old history of viticulture of our country.

Key words: Aia, Aya, Aiakolkheti/Sakartvelo/Gurcistan/Gruzia/Georgia

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Abstract

Koinon is a league of cities from similar ethnic origins on a certain geographical region. However, koinon has rarely emerged as an administrative centre. Mostly the right of administration is in the hands of the member cities of the league. Cities that are members of the league are bound to each other by a common accepted cult. During the Roman domination, the koinons lost most of their political dominance, and with the said period, only the authority to regulate their internal affairs was left to the koinons. Lycia is surrounded by Antalya Bay, which is called Pamphylia and Pamphylia Pelagos in the east, Caria in the West and Phrygia in the North. Lycia, whose name is mentioned for the first time in the sources belonging to the Late Bronze Age, it came under the rule of Hittite, Persian, Macedonian and Hellenistic Kingdoms, respectively, in the time period that passed until it came under Roman domination in 43 BC. Although Lycian League started to gain importance after 167 BC, there is evidence of the existence of an autonomous federation in inscriptions from the IV century BC. Although the Lycians ruled themselves independently for a long time after 167 BC, as Strabo stated, with Rome being the dominant power in the Mediterranean Basin, the Lycians came under the control of Rome in foreign policy. Although the war and peace decisions of the Lycian League were left to the Romans, internal affairs, law and security were still carried out by regularly appointed League officers. We learn the most important information about the structure of the Lycian League through Strabo. The Lycian League consisted of 23 cities, mainly Xanthos, Patara, Olympos, Myra and Tlos. Representatives of cities would meet in a city chosen for the purpose of meeting and hold a federal convention. Cities included in the league had voting rights according to their importance. Taxes and debts were determined according to this ratio. In the Lycian League, Myra represented central Lycia and Olympos represented eastern Lycia. The contingent generally met every autumn in Letoon, near Xanthos.

Keywords: Koinon, Lycia, Rome, Hellenistic**Özet**

Koinon, sınırları belli bir coğrafi bölge üzerinde benzer etnik kökenden gelen kentlerin oluşturduğu birliktir. Bununla beraber koinon, nadiren yönetsel bir merkez olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Çoğunlukla yönetim hakkı birliğe üye kentlerin elindedir. Birliğe üye olan kentler, birbirlerine ortak kabul görmüş bir kütle bağlıdırlar. Roma hâkimiyeti sırasında koinonlar siyasi egemenliklerinin büyük bir kısmını kaybetmişler, söz konusu dönemle birlikte sadece iç işlerini düzenleme yetkisi koinonlara bırakılmıştır. Lykia, ana hatlarıyla doğuda Pamphylia ve Pamphylia Pelagos olarak adlandırılan Antalya Körfezi, batıda Karia, kuzeyde Phrygia ile komşudur. Tarihte ilk kez Son Tunç Çağı'na ait kaynaklarda ismi zikredilen Lykia, M.S. 43 yılında Roma hâkimiyetine girene kadar geçen zaman diliminde sırasıyla Hitit, Pers, Makedonia ve Hellenistik Krallıkların egemenliği altına girmiştir. Lykia Birliği M.Ö. 167

tarihi sonrasında önem kazanmaya başlasa da M.Ö. IV yüzyıla ait yazıtlarda özerk bir federasyonun varlığına dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır. M.Ö. 167 sonrasında uzun bir süre boyunca Lykialılar bağımsız bir şekilde kendilerini idare etmişlerse de Strabon'un da ifade ettiği üzere Roma'nın Akdeniz Havzası'nın başat gücü olması ile birlikte, dış politikada Roma'nın kontrolü altına girmişlerdir. Her ne kadar Lykia Birliği savaş ve barış kararlarını Romalılara bırakılmış olsa da içişleri, hukuk ve güvenlik hala düzenli olarak atanan Birlik memurları tarafından yürütülmektedir. Lykia Birliği'nin yapısı konusunda en önemli bilgiyi Strabon vasıtası ile öğrenmekteyiz. Lykia Birliği Ksanthos, Patara, Olympos, Myra ve Tlos başta olmak üzere 23 kentten meydana gelmekteydi. Şehirlerin temsilcileri, toplantı amacıyla seçilmiş bir kentte buluşur ve federal bir kongre düzenlerlerdi. Birliğe dâhil olan kentlerin önem derecelerine göre oy hakları bulunmaktaydı. Vergiler ve borçlarda bu orana göre belirlenmekteydi. Lykia Birliği'nin de merkezi Lykia'yı Myra, doğu Lykia'yı ise Olympos temsil etmekteydi. Birlik genel olarak her sonbaharda Ksanthos'un yakınlarında yer alan Letoon'da toplanmaktaydı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Koinon, Lykia, Roma, Hellenistik

BÜYÜK SELÇUKLU DEVLETİ'NİN KURULUŞUNDA NESA VE SERAHS SAVAŞLARI

NESA AND SERAHS WARS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GREAT SELJUK STATE

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Özet

Dünya tarihi ve Türk-İslam tarihinde önemli bir yeri olan Büyük Selçuklu Devleti'nin kuruluşunda birtakım savaşlar yapılmıştır. Bunlardan en önemli iki tanesi Nesa ve Serahs savaşlarıdır. Nesa savaşı öncesinde Maverâünnehir bölgesinde, Tuğrul ve Çağrı Beyler liderliğinde bulunan Selçuklular ittifakları olan Harun Harezmsah ve Ali Tekin'in ölümleri üzerine Cend Emiri Şah Melik'in saldırılarına ve Ali Tekin'in oğullarının baskılarına karşı bölgede yalnız kaldıkları için Gazneli Devleti'nin elinde bulunan Horasan bölgesine zorunlu göç etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Bölgeye geldikten sonra Gazneli Sultanı Mesud'a elçi göndererek yurt istemişlerdir. Ancak Sultan Mesud babası Sultan Mahmud döneminde Arslan Yabgu Selçuklularının yaptıklarından ders aldıkları için bu teklifi ret etmiş ve Selçukluları Horasan bölgesinden çıkarmak için Beg-toğdı komutasında küçük bir orduyu Selçukluların üzerine yollamıştır. 1035 yılında Nesa yöresinde karşı karşıya gelen iki ordu şiddetli bir çarpışma içerisine girdi. Çağrı Bey'in akıllıca hamleleri sayesinde savaşı Selçuklular kazandı. Selçuklular bu savaş sonucunda çok büyük ganimet elde ettiler. Gazneli Devleti'ne karşı alınan bu ilk zafer sonucunda Selçuklular siyasi anlamda daha ciddiye alınmaya başlanmıştır. Savaş sonucunda Selçuklu reisi Tuğrul Bey, Sultan Mesud'a bir mektup yollayıp özür dilemiş, kendilerini müdafaa etmek zorunda kaldıklarını söylemiştir. Bu mektubu kendi devlet erkânıyla değerlendiren Sultan Mesud, bir barış yapılması kararını almıştır. Yapılan antlaşma sonucunda Nesa, Ferave ve Dihistan vilayetleri Selçuklulara verilmiştir.

İlerleyen zamanlarda bir barış antlaşması olmasına rağmen iki tarafta birbirine güven duymuyordu. Selçukluların muhtariyet kazanmasından dolayı birçok Oğuz boyunun Selçuklu himayesine girmesi ve Selçuklu şeflerinin İsmail Harezmsah ile ittifak haline girmesi Sultan Mesud'u oldukça rahatsız etmiştir. Daha fazla güçlenmelerini engellemek ve Selçukluları Horasan bölgesinden çıkarmak adına 15 bin kişilik bir ordu hazırlayıp Subaşı emrine vermiş ve Selçukluların üzerine yollamıştır. Büyük bir ordunun üzerine geldiğini gören Selçuklular, ağırlıklarını, kadınlarını ve çocuklarını Merv çölüne bırakmış ve Serahs önlerine gelmişlerdir. 1038 yılın da Serahs önlerinde şiddetli bir çarpışma içerisine giren iki ordu zaman zaman birbirlerine üstünlük sağlasalar da gerek Selçuklu birliklerinin hızlı olması gerek Gazneli ordusunun ağır teçhizatlı ve yavaş hareket etmesin dolayı üstünlük Selçuklulara geçmiş ve akşam saatlerinde Gazneli ordusu ikinci defa büyük bir hezimete uğramıştır. Serahs

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savaşı sonucunda Horasan bölgesinde hâkimiyet Selçukluların eline geçmiştir. Kuruluş sürecine giren Selçuklularda Tuğrul Bey devletin reisi, Çağrı Bey ise Melik ve ordunun komutanı olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Selçuklular, Gazneliler, Nesa, Serash

Abstract

A number of wars were fought in the establishment of the Great Seljuk State, which has an important place in world history and Turkish-Islamic history. The two most important of these are the wars of Nesa and Serahs. Before the Battle of Nesa, in the Transoxiana region, the Seljuks, led by Tuğrul and Çağrı Bey, were allied with Harun Harezmsah and Ali Tigin. They had to migrate to the Khorasan region. After they came to the region, they sent an envoy to the Gaznavid Sultan Mesud and asked for a homeland. However, Sultan Mesud's father, Arslan Yabgu, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud, rejected this offer because he learned from the lessons of the Seljuks and sent a small army under the command of Beg-toğdı against the Seljuks to drive the Seljuks out of the Khorasan region. The two armies that came face to face in the Nesa region entered into a fierce battle in 1035. Thanks to the clever moves of Çağrı Bey, the Seljuks won the war. As a result of this war, the Seljuks gained a lot of booty. As a result of this first victory against the Gaznavid State, the Seljuks began to be taken more seriously in the political sense. As a result of the war, the Seljuk chief Tuğrul Bey sent a letter to Sultan Mesud and apologized, saying that they had to defend themselves. Evaluating this letter with his own state officials, Sultan Mesud decided to make a peace. As a result of the agreement, the provinces of Nesa, Farava and Dihistan were given to the Seljuks.

Although there was a peace treaty in the future, both sides did not trust each other. Due to the Seljuks gaining autonomy, many Oghuz tribes came under the protection of the Seljuks and the Seljuk chiefs entered into an alliance with İsmail Harezmsah, which greatly disturbed Sultan Mesud. In order to prevent their further strengthening and to remove the Seljuks from the Khorasan region, he prepared an army of 15 thousand people and placed them under the command of Subaşı and sent them against the Seljuks. The Seljuks, who saw a large army coming upon them, left their weight, women and children in the Merv desert and came in front of Serahs. Although the two armies, which entered into a fierce battle in front of Serahs in 1038, sometimes gained superiority over each other, the speed of the Seljuk troops, Due to the heavy equipment and slow movement of the Gaznavid army, the superiority passed to the Seljuks, and the Gaznavid army was defeated for the second time in the evening. As a result of the Serahs war, the dominance in the Khorasan region passed into the hands of the Seljuks. Tuğrul Bey became the head of the state and Çağrı Bey became the commander of the army and the Melik in the Seljuks who entered the establishment process.

Keywords: Seljuks, Gaznavids, Nesa, Serahs

TURKEY IN ORIENTALISM STUDIES IN RUSSIA**RUSYA'DA YAPILAN ORYANTALİZM ÇALIŞMALARINDA TÜRKİYE****Dr. Nurettin ÇAKIR**

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<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2995-9149>**Abstract**

Orientalism is the name given to all the research areas that examine the Near East and Far East societies, cultures, languages, and peoples in Asia from Western (European) perspectives. Orientalism is abstractly a reflection of how the West sees the East or how it wants to look at it, how it wants to describe it in thought.

When we look at the concepts of East and West within the framework of geography, the fact that the sun rises and sets as a result of the rotation of the world around itself makes the concepts of east and west relative and debatable in the world. In addition, declaring the meridian passing through the Greenwich Observatory in London, the capital of Great Britain, as the prime meridian in determining the East and West directions, proved the political superiority of Great Britain. The fact that the city of London is based on the determination of whether all the countries of the world are in the east or west also reveals the imperialist policy and colonial past of Great Britain.

Tsar Peter I (1672-1725) succeeded in making Russia a state with European features with the important reforms he carried out. The fact that Russia is located in the easternmost part of Europe and most of its territory is located in Asia has always been the subject of debate as to which of the Eastern and Western civilizations Russia is closer to. The fact that Russia lived under the Mongol rule between 1237-1480 and adopted the Golden Horde traditions caused it to be described as Asian. Orientalism studies in Russia, which made significant contributions to European civilization in science and art, provide information about where the Russians position themselves.

It is noteworthy that Orientalism studies conducted in Russia examine the trade routes suitable for the interests of Russia and serve the expansionist policy. Studies and travels on ethnic elements living in Siberia, Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans are valuable scientific studies and also determined the lines of Russian foreign policy. In this sense, Turkey's position has also created an important topic for Russian Orientalism studies. The fact that Istanbul, Hagia Sophia and Fener Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, which have historical and religious importance for the Russians, are located in Turkey has turned the attention of Russian orientalists to Turkey. Russian intellectuals and statesmen, who were official or made individual trips in Anatolia, the Balkans and Istanbul, wrote down what they saw and felt. They have made important contributions to the world of thought and science by reflecting Istanbul, Anatolia and the lifestyle and cultural elements of the Turks to their own societies and also to the whole world.

Keywords: Orientalism, East, West, Expansionism, Culture, Civilization

Özet

Oryantalizm veya Şarkiyatçılık, Batılı (Avrupalı) bakış açılarıyla Asya'da bulunan Yakın Doğu ve Uzak Doğu toplumlarının, kültürlerinin, dillerinin ve halklarının incelendiği

araştırma alanlarının bütününe verilen isimdir. Oryantalizm soyut olarak Batı'nın Doğu'yu nasıl gördüğünün veya ona nasıl bakmak istediğinin, düşüncede nasıl betimlemek istediğinin bir yansımasıdır.

Doğu ve Batı kavramlarına coğrafya çerçevesinde baktığımızda dünyanın kendi çevresinde dönmesi sonucunda oluşan güneşin doğması ve batması olgusu dünyada doğu ve batı kavramlarını göreceli ve tartışılır kılmaktadır. Ayrıca Doğu ve Batı yönlerinin belirlenmesinde Büyük Britanya'nın başkenti Londra'da bulunan Greenwich Gözlemevi'nden geçen meridyenin baş meridyen ilan edilmesi Büyük Britanya'nın politik üstünlüğünü de kanıtlamıştır. Bütün dünya ülkelerinin doğuda ya da batıda olmasının belirlenmesinde Londra şehrinin esas alınması Büyük Britanya'nın emperyalist politikasını ve sömürgeci geçmişini de ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Çar I.Petro (1672-1725) gerçekleştirdiği önemli reformlarla Rusya'yı Avrupalı özelliklere sahip bir devlet konumuna getirmeyi başarmıştır. Rusya'nın Avrupa'nın en doğusunda bulunması ve topraklarının büyük kısmının Asya'da yer alması Rusya'nın Doğu ve Batı uygarlıklarından hangisine daha yakın olduğu sürekli bir tartışma konusu olmuştur. Rusya'nın 1237-1480 arasında Moğol egemenliğinde yaşaması ve Altın Orda geleneklerini benimsemesi Asyalı olarak nitelendirilmesine neden olmuştur. Bilim ve sanatta Avrupa uygarlığına önemli katkılar sağlayan Rusya'da Oryantalizm çalışmaları Rusların kendilerini nerede konumlandıkları konusunda bilgi vermektedir.

Rusya'da yapılan Oryantalizm çalışmalarının Rusya çıkarlarına uygun ticaret yollarının incelenmesi ve yayılcılık politikasına hizmet etmesi dikkat çekmektedir. Sibirya, Orta Asya, Kafkasya ve Balkanlarda yaşayan etnik unsurlar hakkında yapılan araştırmalar ve seyahatler değerli bilimsel çalışmalar olmakla birlikte Rusya dış politikasının çizgilerini de belirlemiştir. Bu anlamda Türkiye'nin konumu da Rusya Oryantalizm çalışmaları için önemli bir başlık oluşturmuştur. Ruslar için tarihi ve dini öneme sahip İstanbul, Ayasofya ve Fener Rum Ortodoks Patrikhanesi'nin Türkiye'de yer alması Rus oryantalistlerin dikkatini Türkiye'ye çevirmiştir. Anadolu, Balkanlar ve İstanbul'da resmi görevli ya da bireysel geziler gerçekleştiren Rus aydınları ve devlet adamları gördüklerini ve hissettiklerini yazıya geçirmiştir. İstanbul'u, Anadolu'yu ve Türklerin hayat tarzını, kültürel öğelerini kendi toplumlarına ve aynı zamanda bütün dünyaya yansıtarak düşünce ve bilim dünyasına önemli katkılarda bulunmuşlardır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Oryantalizm, Doğu, Batı, Yayılcılık, Kültür, Uygarlık

**AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASINDA ƏHALİNİN ƏRZAQ MƏHSULLARI İLƏ
TƏMİNAT SƏVİYYƏSİNİN TƏDQIQI****STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF FOOD SUPPLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN****Elnur Gara oğlu ALLAHVERDİYEV**Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Associate Professor, Azerbaijan Cooperation University,
Head of the "Commerce" department.

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Abstract

By studying the current state of food supply in the Republic of Azerbaijan, it is necessary to substantiate the role of the intensification of agricultural production in the country in reliable agriculture. In the first years of independence of our country, the reduction of the level of provision of the population with quality food products, both quantitatively and qualitatively, brought the issue of food security to the forefront and once again made it a constant concern of the state. Being part of national and state security, food security characterizes the economic and political independence of the state, the ability of the country's citizens to meet their needs without compromising national and state interests. The research methodology is based on the selection of food safety assessment criteria in the country on an optimal basis and their comparative application. In the first years of our country's independence, the reduction of the level of provision of the population with quality food products, both quantitatively and qualitatively, brought the issue of food security to the forefront and once again made it a constant concern of the state. Being part of national and state security, food security characterizes the economic and political independence of the state, the ability of the country's citizens to meet their needs without compromising national and state interests. The importance of the application of the research is determined by specifying the necessary theoretical and methodological aspects of the reliable provision of the population with food products in Azerbaijan. Ensuring reliable food products and food security of the country's population contributes to the intensive development of agriculture, increasing the efficiency of land use and increasing productivity. The intensification of agriculture is characterized by a system of natural and value, general and individual indicators. Many estimates confirm that agricultural production is a complex economic process that covers many areas of the economy. It is important to consider the issue of economic efficiency of agricultural intensification in the definition of the concept of production intensity. The concepts of intensity and intensity are different, but they are interrelated and interrelated. To determine the intensity of agricultural production, indicators such as the comparison of the obtained productivity with the potential productivity and the gross product per unit of cost incurred are used, as well as the gross product per person-hour consumed. The results of the study are based on the need to stimulate import-substituting production in the country, as well as to identify ways to rationally use both domestic and foreign resources in the provision of food to the population. Ensuring reliable food products and food security of the country's population contributes to the intensive development of agriculture, increasing the efficiency of land use and increasing productivity. Recent research shows that 300 kg of nitrogen, 350 kg of phosphorus and 100 kg of potassium fertilizers per hectare are required for autumn grain crops to achieve a yield of 30 quintals per hectare. Taking into account other operations, the required cost per hectare is 700 manat or more. In this case, the yield per hectare should not be less than 50 centners. In 2017, the market price of grain fluctuated between 0.26-0.4 manat and the average yield was 29 quintals. This shows that the economic efficiency of grain

production is low and the land is used inefficiently, while intensive development is not ensured.

Keywords: agriculture, food security, comparative approach, intensification of production, dependence on imports.

Xülasə

Azərbaycan Respublikasında ərzaq məhsulları ilə təminatının mövcud vəziyyətini öyrənməklə ölkədə kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının intensivləşdirilməsinin etibarlı kənd təsərrüfatında rolunu əsaslandırmaq lazımdır. Ölkəmizin müstəqilliyinin ilk illərində əhalinin keyfiyyətli ərzaq məhsulları ilə təminatı səviyyəsinin həm kəmiyyət, həm də kəmiyyətə aşağı salınması ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi məsələsini bir daha ön plana çıxarmış və bir daha dövlətin daimi qayğısına çevrilmişdir. . Ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi milli və dövlət təhlükəsizliyinin tərkib hissəsi olmaqla dövlətin iqtisadi və siyasi müstəqilliyini, ölkə vətəndaşlarının milli və dövlət maraqlarına xələl gətirmədən öz ehtiyaclarını ödəmək imkanlarını xarakterizə edir. Tədqiqat metodologiyası ölkədə qida təhlükəsizliyinin qiymətləndirilməsi meyarlarının optimal əsaslarla seçilməsinə və onların müqayisəli tətbiqinə əsaslanır. Ölkəmiz müstəqilliyinin ilk illərində əhalinin keyfiyyətli ərzaq məhsulları ilə təminatı səviyyəsinin həm kəmiyyət, həm də kəmiyyətə aşağı düşməsi ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi məsələsini bir daha ön plana çıxarmış və bir daha dövlətin daimi qayğısına qoymuşdur. Ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi milli və dövlət təhlükəsizliyinin tərkib hissəsi olmaqla dövlətin iqtisadi və siyasi müstəqilliyini, ölkə vətəndaşlarının milli və dövlət maraqlarına xələl gətirmədən öz ehtiyaclarını ödəmək imkanlarını xarakterizə edir. Tədqiqatın tətbiqinin əhəmiyyəti Azərbaycanda əhalinin ərzaq məhsulları ilə etibarlı təminatının zəruri nəzəri və metodoloji aspektlərinin konkretləşdirilməsi ilə müəyyən edilir. Etibarlı ərzaq məhsulları ilə ölkə əhalisinin ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi kənd təsərrüfatının intensiv inkişafına, torpaqlardan istifadənin səmərəliliyinin artırılmasına və məhsuldarlığın artırılmasına xidmət edir. Kənd təsərrüfatının intensivləşdirilməsi təbii və dəyərli, ümumi və fərdi göstəricilər sistemi ilə xarakterizə olunur. Bir çox hesablamalar kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının iqtisadiyyatın bir çox sahələrini əhatə edən mürəkkəb iqtisadi proses olduğunu təsdiq edir. İstehsal intensivliyi anlayışının müəyyən edilməsində kənd təsərrüfatının intensivləşdirilməsinin iqtisadi səmərəliliyi məsələsini nəzərə almaq vacibdir. İntensivlik və intensivlik anlayışları müxtəlifdir, lakin onlar bir-biri ilə əlaqəli və qarşılıqlı əlaqədədirlər. Kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının intensivliyini müəyyən etmək üçün əldə edilmiş məhsuldarlığın potensial məhsuldarlıqla və çəkilməmiş maya dəyəri vahidinə düşən ümumi məhsulun, habelə istehlak edilmiş adam-saata düşən ümumi məhsulun müqayisəsi kimi göstəricilərdən istifadə olunur. Tədqiqatın nəticələri ölkədə idxalı əvəz edən istehsalın stimullaşdırılması, o cümlədən əhalinin ərzaq məhsulları ilə təminatında həm daxili, həm də xarici resurslardan səmərəli istifadə yollarının müəyyən edilməsi zərurətinə əsaslanır. Etibarlı ərzaq məhsulları ilə ölkə əhalisinin ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi kənd təsərrüfatının intensiv inkişafına, torpaqlardan istifadənin səmərəliliyinin artırılmasına və məhsuldarlığın artırılmasına xidmət edir. Son tədqiqatlar göstərir ki, hər hektardan 30 sentner məhsul əldə etmək üçün payızlıq dənli bitkilərə 300 kq azot, 350 kq fosfor və 100 kq kalium gübrələri lazımdır. Digər əməliyyatları da nəzərə alsaq, hər hektar üçün tələb olunan xərc 700 manat və daha çox təşkil edir. Bu halda hektarın məhsuldarlığı 50 sentnerdən aşağı olmamalıdır. 2017-ci ildə taxılın bazar qiyməti 0,26-0,4 manat arasında dəyişib və orta məhsuldarlıq 29 sentner olub. Bu onu göstərir ki, taxıl istehsalının iqtisadi səmərəsi aşağıdır və torpaqdan səmərəsiz istifadə olunur, intensiv inkişafı təmin olunmur. Kənd təsərrüfatının intensivləşdirilməsi təbii və dəyərli, ümumi və fərdi göstəricilər sistemi ilə xarakterizə olunur. Bir çox hesablamalar kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının iqtisadiyyatın bir çox sahələrini əhatə edən mürəkkəb iqtisadi

proses olduğunu təsdiq edir. İstehsal intensivliyi anlayışının müəyyən edilməsində kənd təsərrüfatının intensivləşdirilməsinin iqtisadi səmərəliliyi məsələsini nəzərə almaq vacibdir. İntensivlik və intensivlik anlayışları müxtəlifdir, lakin onlar bir-biri ilə əlaqəli və qarşılıqlı əlaqədədirlər. Kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının intensivliyini müəyyən etmək üçün əldə edilmiş məhsuldarlığın potensial məhsuldarlıqla və çəkilməmiş maya dəyəri vahidinə düşən ümumi məhsulun, habelə istehlak edilmiş adam-saata düşən ümumi məhsulun müqayisəsi kimi göstəricilərdən istifadə olunur. Tədqiqatın orijinallığı və elmi yeniliyi mövzu ilə bağlı müvafiq nəzəri ümumiləşdirmələr əsasında ölkə əhalisinin ərzaq məhsulları ilə etibarlı təminatının optimallaşdırılmasında kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının rolunun öyrənilməsindən ibarətdir.

Açar sözlər: kənd təsərrüfatı, ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi, müqayisəli yanaşma, istehsalın intensivləşdirilməsi, idxaldan asılılıq.

GREEN GROWTH WITH ICT:A NECESSARY PARADIGM SHIFT FOR FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIES

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Abstract

Food security and SDGs are inseparable. The significance of food security with green growth is undeniable. Although the relationship between green growth and food security have been extensively studied, the literature that examines the role of green growth, as a key factor of food security, and the possible effects of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) on food security is not as vast. Promoting green growth and ICT are challenging priorities in the South Asian region for food security. The paper empirically investigates the relationship between Green growth, ICT diffusion, and food security in the South Asian region. A system General Method of Moments (GMM) dynamic panel model technique is employed on annual data for South Asian economies over the period 2008–2018. Particularly, the study uses indicators such as CO₂ emission ,pm_{2.5} and deforestation for green growth. Internet usage and mobile phone penetration are used as indicators of ICT whereas food security is measured by developing an index . The results of the study may indicate that ICT diffusion and green growth positively impact food security in South Asian economies. We may suggest policies to promote ICT infrastructure and fostering green growth to stimulate food security

Key words: Green growth, Food Security, South -Asian Economies, ICT

INTERDISCIPLINARY IN ECONOMICS

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Abstract

This study has been carried out in order to explain modern methodological practice: multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary in economic science.

Multidisciplinarity means that the perspective of a common problem of two disciplines A and B are considered simultaneously but are not integrated. The connection between the disciplines is situational, the jointly defined matrix is missing, the subjects are not changing and not improving.

Perspectives on the common problem of the two disciplines A and B are integrated (combined) in an interdisciplinary approach to obtain a more generalized understanding. In a broad sense, interdisciplinarity involves the mutual integration of organizational concepts, methodological procedures, epistemology, terminology, data and the organization of research and training.

The purpose of transdisciplinarity is to study the modern world based on the common knowledge and solutions of mega- and complex problems, relying on the conceptual basis of different disciplines and stakeholders of non-academic profile and basing on one priority theory.

In contrast to the integration of disciplines, the synthesis of diverse knowledge occurs here with the potential to move to a new quality, the emergence of a new scientific field or scientific discipline (Klein, 2017, p. 22-23).

Economics is a complicated complex phenomenon, intertwining economic, political, social, psychological, historical, institutional, cultural and other factors.

Given the above, the use of transdisciplinary methodology should take into account the theory and methodology of related disciplines, which is based on the economic paradigm.

One of the features of transdisciplinary methodology is that it creates a methodological framework not just for combining knowledge of different disciplines, but also for the analysis of new processes and phenomena, in particular in the field of economy.

The methodology of evolutionary and behavioural economics applied in economic, social, political, institutional, psychological and other areas is proposed as a basic methodological construction in transdisciplinary methodology. The methodological basis of behaviourism is largely based on Darwin's evolutionary theory.

Specifically, biology, along with mathematics, is the paradigmatic basis for solving problems of statics and dynamics.

Regarding economic statics (which is defined as the coordination logic), biology provides a paradigmatic support in the form of a systematic approach to organic systems, such as the work of Ludwig von Bertalanffy, which is unified into a general systems theory.

The historical system dynamics, as its second pillar, is described by the concepts of ontogeny and phylogeny. The regulatory mechanisms of the economy are based on the system analysis methodology, on the dialectic of the whole and its parts, and include coordination policy, game theory, and decision theory.

Coordination policy is illustrated by the game theory prisoner's dilemma. "Trust game", "ultimatum game" and "dictator game" can be the main ones in the regulatory mechanism (Dhami, 2016, p.715-718).

The social choice theory is the starting point in the decision theory, which is based on the Arrow's impossibility theorem and the Kahneman and Tversky's prospect theory (Peterson, 2009, p. 286).

Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model (DSGM), Computable general equilibrium model, the gravitational model and the new quantitative trade model are the methodological basis for the study of single sectors of the economy.

Logic performs a synthesizing function in interdisciplinarity. The logic is the language of economics, which builds its architectonics in a logical sequence according to the laws of logical thinking, which have been accumulated for thousands of years by both ancient and modern thinkers. The deterministic logic prevails in the leading economic concepts of modernity. The deterministic (basic) logic of neoclassical economic theory is taking into account the whole possible factors (economic and non-economic) affecting, for example, the prices changes. Individual needs, preferences, productive capacity, and the interaction of individuals are the main factors shaping the economy accounting.

Keynesian deterministic logic (holism) has a structural nature, in which the individuals' economic behaviour is determined by the general state of the economy as a whole.

The logic of Marxist economic analysis is called overdetermination, which is derived from dialectics. Such logic is based on a much larger number of factors than neoclassical one (Wolff, Resnik, 2012, pp. 39-41; 44-46).

For the first approximation, these definitions and statements, other applicable approaches and concepts allow formulating some principles for logical preconditions of economic analysis. According to V. Leontief, «the general theory of economic interdependence improved and expanded by V. Pareto and his contemporaries and followers... promises to be the unified logical structure with two other areas of analysis: the theory of market mechanism and the firm and household behaviour analysis» (Leontief, 2007, p. 116).

Keywords: interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary, economics, evolutionary, methodology

TÜRKİYE ŞANGHAY ÜLKELERİ ARASINDAKİ DIŞ TİCARET İLİŞKİLERİNİN EKONOMİK ANALİZİ

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN TURKEY SHANGHAI

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Özet

Dünyada ekonomi alanındaki gelişmeler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda ekonomik işbirliklerinin gerekliliği fark edilmektedir. Nitekim küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle dünya siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal açıdan bütünleşmeye başlamıştır. Bu bağlamda küreselleşmenin önemini kavrayan ülkeler ekonomik bütünleşmeye yönelmişlerdir. Ekonomik bütünleşme en genel tanımıyla ulusal ekonomilerin arasındaki bölünmelerin azaltılmasına yönelik çabaları ifade etmektedir. Türkiye'nin 2012 yılında diyalog ortağı olarak katıldığı Şanghay İşbirliği Örgütü'nü 1996 yılında Çin, Rusya, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan ve Tacikistan oluşturmuş olup örgütün amacı, üyesi olan ülkelerin sınır güvenliklerinin korunmasıdır. Öte yandan örgüt ABD suretinde batıya karşı alternatif ve etkili bir blok görevi görmektedir. Şanghay İşbirliği Örgütü (ŞİÖ) üyeleri ile Türkiye arasındaki dış ticaretin incelenmesi amacını taşıyan çalışmanın birinci bölümünde, ekonomik bütünleşmede küreselleşmenin etkisi, ekonomik birleşmenin nedenleri, iktisadi birleşme türleri ve ticaret örgütlerinin etkileri konularına yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde, Şanghay İşbirliği Örgütü hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve üye ülkelerin ekonomileri incelenmiştir. Üçüncü bölümde ise, Türkiye'nin küreselleşme sürecinde Dünya ticaretine uyumu, Türkiye ekonomisi ve dış ticareti, Türkiye'nin ekonomik birlikleri ile olan dış ticaretinin karşılaştırılması ve Türkiye ile Şanghay işbirliği örgütü üyeleri arasındaki ekonomik ilişki konularına yer verilmiştir. Şanghay İşbirliği Örgütü üyeleri ile Türkiye arasındaki dış ticaretin incelendiği çalışmada Türkiye'nin üyelerle olan ithalat ve ihracat hareketleri değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirme sonucunda Türkiye'nin Kırgızistan dışındaki ŞİÖ üyeleri olan Rusya, Çin, Özbekistan, Tacikistan, Hindistan ve Pakistan ile dış ticaretinde ithalatın ön planda olduğu, aynı zamanda Türkiye ve ŞİÖ üyeleri arasındaki toplam ticaret hacmi değerlendirildiğinde ticaret hacminin büyük kısmının Rusya ve Çin tarafından karşılandığı görülmektedir. Avrupa Birliği ülkeleri ile Türkiye'nin dış ticareti vazgeçilmesi mümkün olmayan bir noktada olmakla birlikte, son yıllarda ŞİÖ ülkeleri ile olan ticaretin oranının arttığı, AB ülkelerinin azaldığı görülmektedir. Türkiye'nin ŞİÖ ülkeleri ile ekonomik ve ticari işbirliğini geliştirirken AB ülkeleri ile yapılan ihracat ve ithalatın devamlılığını sağlaması gerekmektedir. Türkiye bulunduğu konum, komşu ülkeleri ve geçmişten günümüze gelen tarihi ile hem AB hem de ŞİÖ ülkeleri ve diğer bölge ülkeleri ile ticari ilişkilerini geliştirmelidir. Birlikler arasında köprü vazifesi üstlenerek, belli bir eksene kaymak yerine önündeki fırsatları en iyi şekilde değerlendirmelidir. İthalat kalemlerini azaltmanın ve ihracat kalemlerini arttırmanın gelecek planlamasını yaparak, dünya ticaret

pazarında söz sahibi olan ülkeler içerisinde yer alması Türkiye'nin en önemli vizyonu olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şanghay İşbirliği Örgütü, Ekonomik Bütünleşme, Ekonomik Birleşme

Abstract

Considering the developments in the field of economy in the world, the necessity of economic cooperation is noticed. As a matter of fact, the world started to integrate politically, economically, culturally and socially with the effect of globalization. In this context, countries that grasp the importance of globalization have turned towards economic integration. Economic integration, with its most general definition, refers to efforts to reduce the divisions between national economies. Shanghai Cooperation Organization with the participation of Turkey in 2012. In 1996, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has established the purpose of the organization is to protect the border security of member countries of. On the other hand, the organization acts as an alternative and effective block towards the West in the image of the USA. Şanghay Cooperation Organization members with the first part of the study, which aimed to examine the foreign trade between Turkey, economic integration on the impact of globalization, the causes of the economic merger is given place to the effects of the economic merger species and trade organizations. In the second part of the study, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization were informed about and members of the countries economies examined. In the third part, Turkey's globalization process in compliance with world trade, Turkey's economy and foreign trade, Turkey's comparison of the foreign trade and economic associations and the Shanghai cooperation with Turkey The economic relationship issues among the members of the organization are included. In the study examining the foreign trade between the Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and Turkey, Turkey's import and export movements with the members were evaluated. As a result of the evaluation, it is seen that imports are at the forefront in Turkey's foreign trade with Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, India and Pakistan, which are SCO members outside of Kyrgyzstan, and when the total trade volume between Turkey and SCO members is evaluated, most of the trade volume is covered by Russia and China. Although Turkey's foreign trade with the European Union countries is at a point where it is impossible to give up, it is seen that the rate of trade with the SCO countries has increased and the EU countries have decreased in recent years. While Turkey develops economic and commercial cooperation with SCO countries, it is necessary to ensure the continuity of exports and imports with EU countries. Turkey, with its location, neighboring countries and its history from past to present, should develop its commercial relations with both the EU and SCO countries and other regional countries. By acting as a bridge between the unions, instead of shifting to a certain axis, it should make the best use of the opportunities in front of it. Turkey's most important vision should be to reduce import items and increase export items, by making future plans, and to be among the countries that have a say in the world trade market.

Keywords: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Economic Integration, Economic Merger

FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT

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Direction: Management

Abstract

This paper will justify the importance of food safety, food safety awareness and the possibility of presenting risks that may come from various foodborne illnesses.

The quality of food is a basic factor for a healthy human body so it is very important to know what we consume. Food is paramount to human existence and this issue needs to be addressed with special care. The way of nutrition also plays an important role in health as well as the behavior of nutrition constitutes a sufficient role that creates a bodily balance in order to keep the body vital, because even excessive weight gain contributes to physical risks or even in the appearance of various diseases in the human body. The need for food care has always been in the past and will be from now on.

When distinguishing between safe and unsafe foods, it is important to have the right knowledge and to notice in time the doubts or uncertainties about the food, otherwise the consequences can be very large, up to poisoning or various diseases that come as due to food.

Keywords: food, food security, food quality

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN VIETNAM ECONOMY**Ly Dai HUNG**¹Vietnam Institute of Economics, Hanoi¹ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2693-7996>**Abstract**Objective:

The paper investigates the foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Vietnam economy. The FDI creates an crucial sector, together with the domestic sector, to form the whole economy.

Methodology:

The paper uses a quantitative method which examines a time-series data sample reflecting the Vietnam economy. The analysis of FDI sector focuses on three main aspects, including the international trade, the domestic investment and the employment.

Findings:

The evidence records that the FDI plays a crucial role on the domestic economy, by stimulating the foreign trade value, accounting for a large share of domestic investment and also generating a stable quantity of job vacancy for the economy.

Implications:

The results suggest that the FDI sector not only provides a source of foreign finance for the domestic economy, but also complements the domestic sector in a developing economy like Vietnam.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment; International Trade; Employment.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY BUSINESS MODELS : SHARING/POOLING

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Abstract

The circular economy (CE), presented as an economic model that can reconcile economic growth and environmental protection, has emerged in response to the limitations of current production and consumption patterns. This new economic model, an alternative to the linear economy, is now being integrated into the public policies and socio-ecological and energy transition strategies of various countries.

The transition to a circular economy emphasises the sharing and pooling, reuse, repair, renovation and recycling of existing materials and products. The transition to a circular economy requires the participation and commitment of many actors. It is up to policy makers to set the framework conditions, to give confidence and predictability to business, to promote the role of consumers and to define how citizens will benefit from the changes. The circular economy can create new markets in response to changing consumption patterns from traditional ownership to the use, reuse and sharing of products, and foster more and better jobs.

FOOD INDUSTRY AND THE CONCEPT OF GREEN ECONOMY: STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDIBLE FOOD PACKAGING MATERIALS

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Abstract

The food packaging industry is intense pollutant for the environment, especially due to the fact that they are usually disposable and made of successive layers of various materials, which makes them difficult to sort and almost impossible to recycle. Unfortunately, conventional packaging materials, petroleum based, are polluting for the environment, being non-biodegradable and obtained from non-renewable resources. In contrast, biopolymeric materials are biodegradable, compostable, non-toxic, edible, renewable, and with low cost. The aim of the research was the development of packaging materials based on biopolymers, respectively agar, sodium alginate and glycerol as plasticizer. The composition in biopolymers and plasticizer was established according to our best results obtained in previous research and aimed at the use of agar: alginate: glycerol in a ratio of 2:1:1. To improve the properties, cinnamon and cloves essential oil were added to the film-forming solution in concentrations of 10 and 20% w/v. Tween 80 was added as emulsifier. After obtaining, the materials were tested in order to evaluate the microstructure and uniformity, and to determine the thickness, retraction ratio, colour, transmittance and opacity, as well as water activity index, moisture content and water solubility. The foils presented specific and pleasant taste and smell, uniform, without pores and figures, with regular edges, low adhesivity, smooth, and flexible. The addition of essential oil has facilitated the development of materials with higher thickness and lower retraction ratio, lower transmittance and higher luminosity. The solubility has been improved, and the packaging can also be used for products with different moisture content. Properties comparable to those of conventional materials and their partial or total substitution with biopolymer zero-waste edible packaging material, can be a real benefit for the environment. According to the results, these films can be used in the food products industry, as edible packaging materials for dehydrated or powdered fruits and vegetables, teas, soluble coffee, beads, sweeteners, dyes, or other food additives.

Key words: cinnamon, clove, agar, sodium alginate, environment, zero-waste

Acknowledgements

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN THE VISION OF PARAGH KHANNA**Vasilescu Cezar**Economic Highschol “Ion Ghica” College
Targoviste, Romania**Abstract**

Paragh Khanna is a specialist in globalization and geopolitics, manager-partner at Future Map and founder of CEO Factotum but also an editorialist at the New York Times. His work (7 books and dozens of articles) covers vast areas such as the evolution of international relations, social evolution as economic trends brought by globalization and liberalization in the last decades of the postwar period. In this article I will briefly present some of them, grouped in two directions: the evolution of international economic relations and social evolution. After a short introduction, in the first part the evolution of international relations are highlighted as coordinated the evolution of diplomacy, technocracy but especially the economic rise of the asian area; in the second part the social evolution are underlined the connectivity, the role of the informations etc

Keyword: globalization and geopolitics, international economic relations, diplomacy, technocracy

JEL Classification : F 23, F50,O 53;

**MUHASEBE EĞİTİMİNDE CİNSİYET AYRIMCILIĞI: KÜTAHYA DUMLUPINAR
ÜNİVERSİTESİ UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ
ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN ACCOUNTING EDUCATION: A RESEARCH ON
KUTAHYA DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
STUDENTS**

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Abstract

The fact that human is a living, thinking and dynamic being by nature brings with it differences. With the increase in differences (social, cultural, economic, etc.) in almost every field where people are present, the phenomenon of discrimination has come to the fore. Especially in today's world, as a result of the increase in communication and transportation opportunities between different geographies, the related concept has started to be discussed. The discrimination movement, which manifests itself in almost every field from the ethnic origin of the person to his physical characteristics, from socio-cultural characteristics to education and training processes, is knotted in gender discrimination. Because the natural life of man has been eroded by gender discrimination, which is attributed as treating women and men differently. Finding a solution to the related problem has been of critical importance. To the solution of the problem; It has emerged as an inevitable requirement to start from the education level and to integrate a healthy individual into society. In this study, it was aimed to determine the attitudes of the students studying accounting at Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Applied Sciences, towards gender discrimination. The research includes students studying accounting at Kütahya Dumlupınar University. However, in terms of obtaining accurate, consistent and reliable information and interpreting the results correctly; Students enrolled in the accounting department at the Faculty of Applied Sciences in the 2020-2021 academic year were considered as an important constraint in the research. The fact that the study sheds light on the identification and management of the gap in the perception of gender discrimination reveals its originality. In addition, in the future students; The study has a special importance in terms of increasing awareness of the accounting profession by revealing their views on gender discrimination and strengthening the image of the accounting profession. In the study, the survey method was adopted in obtaining the data. The data were obtained from the students electronically due to the pandemic process. The data obtained were transferred to the "SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 22.0" program, and appropriate analyzes were made in this program (reliability analysis, descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, non-parametric analysis of variance; Kruskal Wallis H test and Mann Whitney U test) and the results were arranged and evaluated. As a result of the study; within the accounting profession regarding gender discrimination of students; accounting is not a male-dominated profession, women can be as talented as men, women can have the same level of professional trust as men, women can be as successful as men in customer relations, and that women can be as successful as men in providing tools and equipment. Their views as if they would not live came to the fore.

Keywords: Accounting, Accounting Education, Gender Discrimination

Gel Classification: M40, M41, M49

Özet

İnsanın doğası gereği canlı, düşünen ve dinamik bir varlık olması farklılıkları da beraberinde getirmektedir. İnsanın bulunduğu hemen her alanda farklılıkların (sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik, vs.) artması ile birlikte ayrımcılık olgusu öne çıkmıştır. Özellikle günümüz dünyasında farklı coğrafyalar arasında iletişim ve ulaşım olanaklarının artması sonucunda ilgili kavram tartışılmaya başlamıştır. İnsanın etnik kökeninden, fiziksel özelliklerine, sosyo-kültürel özelliklerinden eğitim öğretim süreçlerine dek hemen her alanda kendisini gösteren ayrımcılık hareketi, cinsiyet ayrımcılığında düğümlenmiştir. Çünkü kadın ve erkeğe farklı davranılması olarak atfedilen cinsiyet ayrımcılığı ile insanın doğal yaşamı erozyona uğramıştır. İlgili sorun karşısında çözüm üretilmesi kritik bir önem sahibi olmuştur. Sorunun çözümüne; eğitim basamağından başlanması, sağlıklı bir bireyin topluma kazandırılması noktasında kaçınılmaz bir gereksinim olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Uygulamalı Bilimler Fakültesi'nde muhasebe eğitimi alan öğrencilerin cinsiyet ayrımcılığına ilişkin tutumlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi'nde muhasebe eğitimi alan öğrencileri kapsamaktadır. Ancak doğru, tutarlı ve güvenilir bilgilerin elde edilmesi ve sonuçlarının doğru bir şekilde yorumlanabilmesi açısından; Uygulamalı Bilimler Fakültesi'nde 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretimde döneminde muhasebe bölümünde kayıtlı olan öğrenciler araştırmada önemli bir kısım olarak kabul edilmiştir. Çalışmanın, cinsiyet ayrımcılığına ilişkin algıdaki boşluğun tespit edilmesi ve yönetilmesine ışık tutması, özgünlüğünü ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, gelecekte öğrencilerin; cinsiyet ayrımcılığına ilişkin sahip oldukları görüşlerinin ortaya koyularak muhasebe mesleğine ilişkin farkındalıklarının artırılması ve muhasebe mesleğinin imajının güçlendirilebilmesi bakımından çalışma ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Araştırmada verilerin elde edilmesinde anket yöntemi benimsenmiştir. Veriler, pandemi süreci olmasından öğrencilerden elektronik ortamda elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, "SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 22.0" programına aktarılmış olup bu programda uygun analizler yapılmış ve (güvenirlilik analizi, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, frekans dağılımı, parametrik olmayan varyans analizi; Kruskal Wallis H testi ve Mann-Whitney U testi) ve sonuçlar düzenlenerek değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda; öğrencilerin cinsiyet ayrımcılığına ilişkin muhasebe mesleği içerisinde; muhasebenin erkek egemen bir meslek olmadığı, kadınların da erkekler kadar yetenekli olabileceği, erkeklere karşılık kadınlara da aynı düzeyde mesleki güveni oluşabileceği, müşteri ilişkilerinde kadınların da erkekler kadar başarılı olabileceği ve erkeklere kıyasla kadınların araç ve gereç temin edilmesine sorun yaşamayacakları gibi görüşleri öne çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Muhasebe Eğitimi, Cinsiyet Ayrımcılığı

Jel Sınıflandırması: M40, M41, M49

DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN CHEMICAL SECTOR INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Financial distress is such a condition when operating cash flows of company are not enough to satisfy present responsibilities and the firm is enforced to take corrective measures. It has been a real valuable topic to judge the strong health of any company either from the perspective of stakeholder or from management or investor's perspective. One would always invest in well growing and established companies where danger of nonpayment will be minimum.

Companies facing distressed financial condition have very catastrophic situation so the importance of correct determinants of the condition is evident. Since the financial distress and its determinants are very important for investors as well as for financial institutions no one can deny its significance. In this paper, attempts are made to identify the dominance of financial distress in chemical sector industries of Pakistan listed at Karachi Stock Exchange because the overall economic development and growth prospective of a company can be represented by chemical sector. Chemical Industry adds indirectly to almost every sector of every economy (examples include: paints, food processing, textiles, automobiles, furniture, petrochemical, pharmacy, agriculture, plastics, detergents etc.) in addition to its direct contribution.

The study will therefore estimate determinants of financial distress using panel data starting from 2016 to 2021. Financial distress in companies will be calculated from Z score model to show how many companies will fall in Financial Distressed Zone, in Grey Zone, or in Financially Healthy Zone. Determinants like liquidity, profitability, efficiency, solvency and leverage will be also identified. Result may show that liquidity, profitability, efficiency, and solvency are positively correlated while leverage is negatively correlated with financial distress.

Key words: Financial Distress, Solvency, Pakistan, Chemical Industry

ÇALIŞANLARIN İŞTEN AYRILMA OLASILIĞININ MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE TAHMİNİ : K-EN YAKIN KOMŞU ALGORİTMASI İLE

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER PREDICTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING: AN APPLICATION WITH THE K-NEAREST NEIGHBORS

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Abstract

Developing and nurturing talented employees costs enormous amounts of work time, money, and company performance. In addition, training and adaptation of employees consume time and money. Therefore, estimating the employee turnover rate is vital for talent management. To estimate employee turnover, the approaches applied within the company and the employees and work environments must be profiled. Today, many companies ignore these approaches in determining the source of the problem.

Thanks to the latest developments in technology, artificial intelligence is now included in all business lines. An important branch of artificial intelligence is algorithms called machine learning. Machine learning is an advanced computational algorithm designed to mimic human intelligence by learning from the surrounding environment. In this article, the estimation of employee turnover probability was calculated with the K-nearest neighbor algorithm, one of the machine learning algorithms, on the employee data set created through IBM Watson analysis software. Through a robust and comprehensive evaluation process, the performance of this machine learning method for predicting the probability of employee turnover was analyzed and determined using statistical methods. However, this method is a reliable guide for examining large and complex human resources datasets.

Keywords: Machine learning, Turnover, employee, K-NN, deep learning

Özet

Yetenek sahibi çalışanları geliştirmek ve yetiştirmek büyük miktarda iş süresine, paraya ve şirket performansına mal olmaktadır. Ayrıca çalışanların eğitimi ve adaptasyonu zaman ve para tüketir. Bu nedenle, çalışanların işten ayrılma hızının tahmini, yetenek yönetimi için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Çalışanların işten ayrılmaları hakkında bir tahmin elde edebilmek için, şirket içerisinde uygulanan yaklaşımlar, bununla birlikte çalışanların ve çalışma ortamlarının profilinin çıkarılması gerekmektedir. Günümüzde birçok şirket sorunun kaynağının tespitinde bu yaklaşımları göz ardı etmektedir.

Teknolojideki son gelişmeler sayesinde yapay zeka, artık tüm iş kollarının içerisine dahil olmuştur. Yapay zekanın önemli bir kolu makine öğrenmesi denen algoritmalarıdır. Makine öğrenimi, çevredeki ortamdan öğrenerek insan zekasını taklit etmek için tasarlanmış, gelişmiş bir hesaplama algoritmasıdır. Bu makale, IBM Watson analiz yazılımı üzerinden oluşturulan

alıřan veri seti zerinden makine ğrenmesi algoritmalarından biri olan K-en yakın komřu algoritması ile alıřanların iřten ayrılma olasılığının tahmini hesaplanmıřtır. Saėlam ve kapsamlı bir deėerlendirme sreci aracılıėıyla, alıřanların iřten ayrılma olasılıėını tahmin etmeye ynelik bu makine ğrenimi ynteminin performansı, istatistiksel yntemler kullanılarak analiz edilmiř ve belirlenmiřtir. Bununla birlikte, byk ve karmařık yapılarıdaki insan kaynakları veri kmelerini incelemek iin bu yntem, gvenilir bir kılavuz olmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Makine ğrenimi, iřten ayrılma, alıřan devri, K-NN, derin ğrenme

HOW ARE THE ENTERPRISES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES OF VALUATION RULES OF TAX PROCEDURE LAW?

VERGİ USUL KANUNU DEĞERLEME KURALLARINDAKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER İŞLETMELERİ NASIL ETKİLEDİ?

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Abstract

With the Law No. “7338 Amending the Tax Procedure Law and Some Laws”, published on 26.10.2021, amendments were made to various tax laws, especially the Tax Procedure Law. 41 articles in this law are related to the Tax Procedure Law. These changes in Tax Procedure Law are divided into two groups as administrative changes and changes in valuation. The scope of this study is the changes in the valuation rules of the Tax Procedure Law. The aim of the study is to provide an understanding of how the relevant changes will affect the taxable income of the enterprises. In the study, the situation before and after the amendment was examined in terms of the relevant law article. The study is important in to understand the changes in Tax Law and the advantages and disadvantages for businesses. When the amendments made are examined, the situations that are open to interpretation in some law articles have been eliminated. The content of cost value has been expanded and it has been explained which expenditures will be added to the cost value. A more understandable situation is presented by adding the concept of “Purchase Fee”, which exists in the law but has not been defined. Lower limits have been set for the recording of doubtful receivables. When the changes related to depreciation are examined, it is possible to estimate the management of the enterprise within the limits determined by the law in determining the economic life. By allowing the application of the number of days basis, there is an approach to the applications included in the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards. Various incentives have been provided to businesses in the application of depreciation for the assets invested in Research and Development. In addition, revaluation of the depreciable assets of the enterprises is allowed, taking into account today's economic conditions. By providing various tax advantages related to revaluation, this application, which is optional for businesses, is encouraged.

Keywords: Amendments on Tax Laws, Tax Procedure Law, Measurement and Valuation in Accounting

Özet

26.10.2021 tarihinde yayınlanan 7338 Sayılı “Vergi Usul Kanunu ile Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun” ile Vergi Usul Kanunu başta olmak üzere çeşitli vergi kanunlarında değişiklikler yapılmıştır. Bu kanunda yer alan 41 adet madde Vergi Usul Kanunu ile ilgilidir. Vergi Usul Kanunu ile ilgili değişiklikler idari değişiklikler ve değerlemeye ilişkin değişiklikler olmak üzere iki gruba ayrılmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın kapsamını Vergi Usul Kanununa ilişkin değerlendirme hükümlerinden yer alan değişiklikler oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, ilgili değişikliklerin işletmelerin vergi matrahını ne şekilde etkileyeceğinin anlaşılmasını sağlamaktır. Çalışmada değişiklik öncesi ve değişiklik sonrası durum ilgili kanun maddesi işletmeler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışma vergi kanunlarındaki değişiklikler ile işletmeler açısından avantajlarının ve dezavantajlarının anlaşılması açısından önemlidir. Yapılan değişiklikler incelendiğinde genel olarak bazı kanun

maddelerinde yoruma açık durumlar giderilmiştir. Maliyet bedeli kavramının kapsamı genişletilerek hangi harcamaların maliyet bedeline ekleneceği açıklanmıştır. Kanunda var olan ama tanımı yapılmamış “Alış Bedeli” kavramı eklenerek daha anlaşılır bir durum ortaya koyulmuştur. Şüpheli alacakların kayıtlara alınması bakımından alt sınırlar getirilmiştir. Amortismanlara ilişkin değişiklikler incelendiğinde ekonomik ömür belirlenmesinde kanunda belirlenen sınırlar çerçevesinde işletmenin yönetiminin tahminlerine olanak sağlanmıştır. Gün sayısı esaslı uygulamasına izin verilerek Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartlarında yer alan uygulamalara yaklaşım söz konusudur. Ar-Ge kapsamında yatırım yapılan varlıklar için amortisman uygulamasında işletmelere çeşitli teşvikler sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca, günümüz ekonomik şartları göz önünde bulundurularak işletmelerin amortismanına tabi varlıklarına yeniden değerlendirme yapılmasına izin verilmiştir. Yeniden değerlendirme ile ilgili çeşitli vergi avantajları sağlanarak işletmeler için ihtiyarı olan bu uygulamanın yapılması teşvik edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Kanunlarındaki Değişiklikler, Vergi Usul Kanunu, Muhasebede Ölçme ve Değerleme

**KENDİ KENDİNE YARDIM MEKANİZMALARININ TOPLUM VE ÇALIŞMA
HAYATI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF SELF-HELP MECHANISM IN TERMS OF SOCIETY AND
WORKING LIFE

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Abstract

The New World Order has brought some fundamental changes. All structures, especially the socio-economic structure, have been affected by this situation. This new order, which has become complex, not only reveals social problems, but also makes it difficult to solve problems. Today, while social problems are becoming clearer day by day; the desire to solve these problems brings new searches to the agenda. The social policies followed by the countries are of great importance at this stage. Social policy aims to provide both the welfare and peace of societies together. While welfare refers to the economic development of societies only; emphasizes the necessity of social peace for the integrity of the society. Many factors such as globalization, flexibility, privatization and neo-liberal policies are effective in the formation of the New World order. In this context; Self-help mechanisms have an important mission to ensure unity and order in society. The study deals with trade unions, cooperatives and non-governmental organizations that are active as a 'self-help mechanism' in terms of their effects on society and working life in the context of globalization, privatization and flexibility practices.

Keywords: Self-help mechanisms, union, cooperative, non-governmental organizations.

Özet

Yeni Dünya düzeni bir takım köklü değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Sosyo-ekonomik yapı başat olmak üzere tüm yapılar bu durumdan etkilenmiştir. Kompleks bir hal alan bu yeni düzen, sosyal sorunları ortaya çıkarmakla birlikte sorunların çözümünü de güç kılmaktadır. Günümüzde sosyal sorunlar her geçen gün belirginleşirken; bu sorunları çözüme isteği yeni arayışları gündeme getirmektedir. Ülkelerin izlediği sosyal politikalar ise bu aşamada büyük öneme sahiptir. Sosyal politika, toplumların hem refahını hem de huzurunu birlikte sağlamayı hedefler. Refah, toplumların sadece iktisadi boyutta kalkınmasını ifade ederken; toplumun bütünlüğü için sosyal barışın da gerekliliğini ön plana çıkarır. Yeni Dünya düzeninin oluşumunda küreselleşme, esneklik, özelleştirme ve neo-liberal politikalar gibi birçok husus etkili olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda; kendi kendine yardım mekanizmaları, toplumda bütünlüğü ve düzeni sağlamaları adına önemli bir misyona sahiptir. Çalışma, 'kendi kendine yardım mekanizması' olarak etkin faaliyetlerde bulunan sendikalar, kooperatifler ve sivil toplum kuruluşlarını küreselleşme, özelleştirme ve esneklik uygulamaları bağlamında toplum ve çalışma hayatına etkileri açısından ele almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelime: Kendi kendine yardım mekanizmaları, sendika, kooperatif, sivil toplum kuruluşları.

İNSAN KAYNAKLARI SÜREÇLERİNDE YAPAY ZEKA KULLANIMI**USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCES PROCESSES****Res. Asst. Melike ARTAR**

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Abstract

When the literature is examined, three main problems regarding artificial intelligence in human resources processes draw attention. One of the primary issues is concerns about justice. People are social and psychological beings that are affected by their environment. Human resources can be influenced by some perceptual illusions and prejudices in their decision-making processes. However, in the selection made using artificial intelligence algorithms, the application will be standardized and only the most suitable personnel for the job will be determined, away from sexist or racist judgments. During this selection process, a selection will be made by creating a pool with the help of artificial intelligence, without making any discrimination among the personnel and taking into account the work-related competencies of the personnel.

The second important discussion topic in the literature review is that the decisions are more explainable with the introduction of artificial intelligence applications. For example, decisions regarding personnel selection are closely related to a range of ideas such as value and status among employees, perceived fairness, and contractual and relational expectations that affect individual and organizational outcomes. It is possible that a machine learning algorithm based on competencies can overcome these concerns. In particular, artificial intelligence algorithms will provide an excellent convenience in making comparisons and learning the reasons for the results. The process and reasons for the decisions taken will be explained.

Another critical discussion in the literature is employees' reactions to artificial intelligence algorithms. Although it has been found that employees react to these decisions in previous studies, recent studies have shown that employees accept the decisions determined by artificial intelligence algorithms more quickly. With artificial intelligence in all areas, people now make these decisions more quickly. Employees' reactions to algorithmic decisions are more positive than emotional and individual decisions. We suggest that artificial intelligence applications will increase rapidly in the coming periods and that employees' responses will be more moderate in this direction.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Human Resource, HR Analysis, Personnel Selection, Machine Learning

Özet

Literatür incelendiğinde yapay zekanın insan kaynakları süreçlerinde kullanılması ile ilgili üç temel sorun dikkat çekmektedir. Öncelikli sorunlardan biri adaletle ilgili kaygılardır. İnsanlar buldukları ortam içerisinde etkilenen sosyal ve psikolojik varlıklardır. İnsan kaynakları, karar verme süreçlerinde bir takım algısal yanılsamaların ve ön yargılarının etkisinde kalılabilmektedir. Fakat yapay zekâ algoritmaları kullanılarak yapılan seçimde, uygulama standartlaşacak cinsiyetçi veya ırkçı yargılarından uzakta sadece işe en uygun personel belirlenecektir. Bu seçim süreci sırasında yapay zekâ yardımı ile bir havuzun oluşturulması personel arasında bir ayrımcılık yapılmadan, personelin iş ile ilgili yetkinlikleri göz önünde bulundurularak bir seçim yapılacaktır.

Literatür incelemesinde ikinci önemli tartışma konusu ise yapay zeka uygulamalarının devreye girmesi ile birlikte kararların daha açıklanabilir olmasıdır. Personel seçilmesi ile ilgili kararlar çalışanlar arasında değer ve statü, adalet, bireysel ve kurumsal sonuçları etkileyen sözleşmeler ve ilişkisel beklentiler gibi bir dizi kavram ile yakından ilişkilidir. Yetkinliklere dayanan bir makine öğrenme algoritmasının bu kaygıların önüne geçmesi mümkündür. Özellikle çalışanlar birbirleriyle karşılaştırmalar yaptıkları ve sonuçların nedenlerini öğrenebilmeleri açısından yapay zekâ algoritmaları büyük kolaylık sağlayacaktır. Çalışlara alınan kararların sürecini ve nedenleri açıklanabilir hale gelecektir.

Literatürde ki bir diğer önemli tartışma ise çalışanların yapay zeka algoritmalarına karşı tepkileri ile ilgilidir. Geçmiş dönemde yapılan araştırmalarda çalışanların bu kararlara karşı tepki olduğu bulunmuş olsa da, son dönemde yapılan araştırmalarda yapay zekâ algoritmaları ile belirlenen kararları personelin daha rahat kabullendiğini göstermiştir. Yapay zekânın hayatın her alanında var olması ile birlikte artık insanlar bu kararları daha rahat kabullenmektedir. Çalışanların algoritmik kararlara tepkileri, duygusal ve bireysel kararlardan daha olumdur. İlerleyen dönemlerde yapay zeka uygulamalarının hızla artacağını ve çalışanların verdiği tepkilerinde bu doğrultuda daha ılımlı olacağını önermekteyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay Sinir Ağları, İnsan Kaynakları, İK Analizi, Personel Seçimi, Makine Öğrenimi

ULUSLARARASI TİCARETTE RİSKLERİN BELİRLENMESİ: İSO1000 FİRMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

DETERMINING RISKS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A RESEARCH ON ISO1000 COMPANIES

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Abstract

With the existence of risk trade, it has always been a situation that has been avoided. This situation is because the concept of risk is associated with the possibility of permanent damage. When it comes to risk, the possibility of losing as a result of an attempt usually comes to mind. However, theoretically, the risk is expressed as both positive and negative deviations between the expected value and the actual value due to an attempt. Firms want to obtain favourable variations by eliminating negative deviations that may occur due to risk due to their organizational objectives. Achieving this aims can only be possible by foreseeing and managing these deviations from risk. Risk management first emerged in the United States towards the end of the 1950s with insurance. As with all companies, international trade companies are established to profit. However, companies need to take certain risks to achieve this profit. However, companies need to take certain risks to achieve this profit. However, since there are differences in international trade, countries' trade methods, legislation, currencies and many other issues, risk management is a much more complex and sensitive process. Therefore, companies that import or export in international risk should determine risks and to what extent firms should take them to achieve their desired targets within good planning. These companies can only create opportunities by avoiding negative risks by foreseeing what risks they may face and what consequences they will have. In this context, companies operating in the international trade scene should anticipate what kind of risks they may face and take risks in a way that turns them into opportunities. This study aims to determine the risks companies face in international trade.

Key Words: International Trade, Risk Management, ISO1000 Firms

Özet

Risk ticaretin var olmasıyla beraber sürekli kaçınılan bir durum olmuştur. Bu durumun sebebi risk kavramının sürekli zarar ihtimali ile anılmasıdır. Risk denildiğinde akla genellikle gerçekleştirilen bir girişim sonucunda kaybetme olasılığı gelmektedir. Oysa teorik olarak risk bir girişim sonucunda beklenen değer ile gerçekleşen değer arasındaki hem olumlu hem de olumsuz sapmalar olarak ifade edilmektedir. Firmalar kuruluş amaçları gereği risk sonucu meydana gelebilecek olumsuz sapmaları bertaraf ederek olumlu sapmalara yönelik sonuçları elde etmek isterler. Bu durumun sağlanabilmesi ancak bu sapmaların ön görülerek

yönetilmesi ile mümkün olabilmektedir. Risk yönetimi ilk olarak Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde 1950'li yılların sonlarına doğru sigortacılık kavramı ile birlikte ortaya çıkmıştır. Tüm firmalarda olduğu gibi uluslararası ticaret yapan firmalar da kar elde etmek için kurulmaktadır. Ancak bu kârın elde edilebilmesi için firmaların belirli riskleri alması gerekmektedir. Ancak bu kârın elde edilebilmesi için firmaların belirli riskleri alması gerekmektedir. Fakat uluslararası ticarete, ülkelerin ticaret yöntemlerinde, mevzuatlarında, para birimlerinde ve daha birçok hususta farklılıklar olduğu için risk yönetimi çok daha karmaşık ve hassas bir süreç halinde gerçekleşmektedir. Dolayısıyla uluslararası riskte ithalat veya ihracat yapan firmaların arzu ettikleri hedefleri elde etmek için ne tür risklerin hangi ölçüde alınması gerektiğini iyi bir planlama dahilinde belirlemesi gerekir. Bu firmalar ancak ne tür risklerle karşı karşıya kalabileceğini ve bu risklerin ne gibi sonuçlar doğuracağını öngörerek, olumsuz risklerden kaçınarak fırsatlar yaratabilir. Bu bağlamda uluslararası ticaret sahnesinde faaliyet gösteren firmaların ne gibi risklerle karşı karşıya kalabileceğini öngörerek, riskleri fırsata çevirecek şekilde üstlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmasının amacı uluslararası ticarete firmaların ne tür risklerle karşı karşıya olduğunu belirlemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ticaret, Risk Yönetimi, İSO1000

**ULUSLARARASI İŞBİRLİĞİ VE İHRACAT" ULUSAL PROJESİNİN
KORONAVİRÜS PANDEMİSİ KOŞULLARINDA 2021 YILINDA RUSYA'NIN
GÜNEY BÖLGELERİNDE UYGULANMASI**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT "INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND EXPORT" IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF RUSSIA IN 2021
UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

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Abstract

On December 31, 2019, the Chinese authorities announced an outbreak of unknown pneumonia - this news became the source of the worldwide coronavirus pandemic, with which the whole world has been fighting for more than a year and a half. Despite the difficulties associated with the epidemic, the Russian Federation continues to implement activities within the framework of national projects approved on May 7, 2018 by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin. One of the most important national projects is the International Cooperation and Export project, which aims to improve this area in the period 2018–2024. According to the plan, the volume of exports of non-primary non-energy goods should almost double by the end of the project period - up to 250 billion US dollars, and the volume of exports of competitive industrial products up to 205 billion US dollars in 2024. The volume of exports of engineering products, based on the supplied goals will also nearly double to \$ 60 billion. The achievement of these and other indicators specified in the passport of the national project "International cooperation and export" is facilitated by the events taking place in the last month of the summer of 2021 in the regions of Russia. It is worth noting that according to the passport of the regional project "Industrial Export of the Stavropol Territory", carried out within the framework of the national project, by 2024 at least 10 agreements must be concluded to support corporate programs of international competitiveness in industry. As can be seen from the analysis of the current activities related to the implementation of the international cooperation and export national project, in Russia the instructions of the President of Russia are in full swing, despite the difficulties associated with the pandemic. The article was prepared as part of the government contract as requested by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation on the subject formulated as «Structural changes in economy and society as a result of achieving the target indicators of National projects, which provide opportunities to organize new areas of social and economic activity, including commercial, both in Russia and abroad» (project No. FSSW-2020-0010)

Keywords: export, coronavirus, pandemic, foreign trade, national projects.

Özet

31 Aralık 2019'da Çinli yetkililer bilinmeyen bir pnömoni salgını duyurdu - bu haber, tüm dünyanın bir buçuk yıldan fazla bir süredir savaştığı dünya çapındaki koronavirüs pandemisinin kaynağı oldu. Salgınla ilgili zorluklara rağmen Rusya Federasyonu, Rusya Federasyonu Başkanı Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin tarafından 7 Mayıs 2018'de onaylanan ulusal projeler çerçevesinde faaliyetlerini uygulamaya devam ediyor. En önemli ulusal projelerden biri de 2018-2024 döneminde bu alanı iyileştirmeyi hedefleyen Uluslararası İşbirliği ve İhracat projesidir. Plana göre, proje süresinin sonunda birincil olmayan enerji dışı malların ihracat hacmi neredeyse iki katına çıkmalı - 250 milyar ABD dolarına kadar ve rekabetçi sanayi ürünleri ihracat hacmi 205 milyar ABD dolarına kadar 2024'te. Tedarik edilen hedeflere dayalı mühendislik ürünleri ihracatı hacmi de yaklaşık iki katına çıkarak 60 milyar dolara ulaşacak. "Uluslararası işbirliği ve ihracat" ulusal projesinin pasaportunda belirtilen bu ve diğer göstergelerin elde edilmesi, 2021 yazının son ayında Rusya bölgelerinde gerçekleşen olaylarla kolaylaştırılmıştır. Ulusal proje çerçevesinde yürütülen "Stavropol Bölgesinin Endüstriyel İhracatı" bölgesel projesinin pasaportuna göre, 2024 yılına kadar sanayide uluslararası rekabet edebilirlik kurumsal programlarını desteklemek için en az 10 anlaşmanın imzalanması gerektiğini belirtmekte fayda var. Uluslararası işbirliği ve ulusal ihracat projesinin uygulanmasına ilişkin mevcut faaliyetlerin analizinden de anlaşılacağı gibi, Rusya'da Rusya Devlet Başkanı'nın talimatları, pandemi ile ilgili zorluklara rağmen tüm hızıyla devam ediyor. Makale, Rusya Federasyonu Bilim ve Yüksek Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından talep edilen hükümet sözleşmesinin bir parçası olarak, "Ulusal projelerin hedef göstergelerine ulaşılması sonucunda ekonomi ve toplumda yapısal değişiklikler" olarak formüle edilen konuyla ilgili olarak hazırlanmıştır. hem Rusya'da hem de yurtdışında ticari dahil olmak üzere yeni sosyal ve ekonomik faaliyet alanları düzenleme fırsatları» (proje No. FSSW-2020-0010).

Anahtar kelimeler: ihracat, koronavirüs, pandemi, dış ticaret, ulusal projeler.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND JOB CREATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN LAGOS STATE**Oladejo, Muhideen Adewale Ph.D**

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Abstract

The 21st century society is knowledge and technologically driven society that has witnessed rapid development in technology such that the developed and the New Industrial Countries (NICs) have made giant strides in technology, Information Communication Technology (ICT) and entrepreneurship. The need for entrepreneurship education is based on the continuous complaint by stakeholders on the poor quality of graduates in the society and the skill gap between the school system and the world of work. So many employers of labour had complained about the output of the school system and the need to spend so much in retraining these graduates of the nation's ivory towers. Obviously, the 21st century is a century where the production of goods and services has become highly scientific and technologically driven. Therefore, there is need for graduates of academic institutions to possess the requisite job creation skills to be self-reliant and contribute to economic growth and development of the country. The idea of infusing entrepreneurship into education has spurred much enthusiasm in the last few decades. A myriad of effects has been stated to result from this, such as economic growth, job creation and increased societal resilience, but also individual growth, increased school engagement and improved equality. Putting this idea into practice has however posed significant challenges alongside the stated positive effects. Lack of time and resources, teachers' fear of commercialism, impeding educational structures, assessment difficulties and lack of definitional clarity are some of the challenges practitioners have encountered when trying to infuse entrepreneurship into education in tertiary institutions. Attempts should therefore, be directed at eradicating all these challenges in tertiary institutions in order to enhance job creation among graduates in public Universities in Lagos State.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DRAINING SOLAR DRYING OF SEWAGE SLUDGE**Azza MASMOUDI**¹ Monastir University, National Engineering School of Monastir, Thermal and thermodynamic laboratory of industrial processes, Monastir, Tunisia,**Ahlem BEN SIK ALi**² Monastir University, National Engineering School of Monastir, Thermal and thermodynamic laboratory of industrial processes, Monastir, Tunisia,**Hatem DHAOUADI**³ Monastir University, Faculty of Sciences of Monastir, Department of Chemistry, Monastir, Tunisia,**Hatem MHIRI**⁴ Monastir University, National Engineering School of Monastir, Thermal and thermodynamic laboratory of industrial processes, Monastir, Tunisia,**Abstract**

The draining solar drying is an innovative technique in the field of sludge treatment. It is the coupling of two drying methods: the drying bed and the solar greenhouse. It allows the acceleration of the evaporation of water under the greenhouse effect surrounding the drying bed and consequently the increase of the water flow extracted from the sludge. The aim of this work is to study the efficiency of draining solar drying of sewage sludge in a lab-scale draining greenhouse in Tunisia during summer and winter. The influence of the ventilation on drying characteristics is investigated by changing the air flow rate. The first experience was carried out without ventilation. Then, a series of experiences was conducted with increasing the air velocity. The final dry solid content values of sludge are approximately 89%, which agree to a moisture content of 0.12 kg water /kg DS. The drying time of the sludge layer of 2 cm thickness varied from 2 to 6 days during the hot season and from 11 to 14 days in the cold season. Therefore, the drying time reduced by increasing the air flow rate. The drying curves, which describe the variation of the drying rate ($-dX/dt$) as a function of the moisture content X are determined. In summer, only the decreasing speed phase (phase 2) is observed. However, the heating-up phase (phase 0) and the constant drying-rate phase (phase 1) are absent. In winter, the curves did not follow any regular form. Besides, in sludge drying, the diffusion is supposed as the phenomenon responsible for the water transfer in the sludge during drying. The effective diffusivity values of dried sludge in the draining greenhouse were between $3.58 \cdot 10^{-8}$ - $4.36 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ in winter and between $11.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ - $17 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ in summer. The results show that by increasing the ambient temperature and the air velocity, the coefficient of diffusion increased.

Keywords: Draining solar drying, Draining greenhouse, Sewage sludge, Drying curves, Air velocity, Diffusion.

THE THERMAL INFLUENCE ON THE BUCKLING OF LAMINATED COMPOSITE BEAMS

Prof. Dr. BERRABAH HAMZA MADJID

Abstract

In this work we are interested in the study of the thermal influence on the buckling of laminated composite beams, this study is presented using the layer theory. The equations of motion are developed by the Hamiltonian principle which is used to find the formulas for these equations. Numerical results are obtained and compared with those of other Theories dealing with the effects of thickness ratio, degree of orthotropy on buckling temperature for laminate plies. The results found converge with others already found in the literature.

Keywords: Thermal, composite, buckling, beam.

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE WITH ADDITIVES OF METAKAOLIN, ZEOLITE AND PUMICE

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Abstract

Self-compacting concrete has been increasingly used in the last two decades, especially in the prefabricated industry due to its ability to compact without the need for vibration. The use of pozzolanic materials is one of the ways to improve the strength and durability of concrete. Pozzolanic reactions fill cavities in concrete, reducing porosity and permeability, thereby increasing the durability and strength of concrete. In this paper, the effect of zeolite, pumice and metakaolin additives as a substitute for cement used in the properties, performance and compressive strength (as an indicator of mechanical properties) of self-compacting concrete has been investigated. The water to powder ratio is chosen the same in all designs. For this purpose, 31 mixing schemes have been used. The performance of self-compacting concrete has been tested with slip flow tests, funnel V and L-box as well as its hardened characteristics with compressive strength. Experimental results show that the use of zeolite, pumice and metakaolin in self-compacting concrete, along with the use of a suitable lubricant, reduces unstable problems such as blockage, separation and hydration. Based on the results, concretes made with zeolite or pumice have better performance than concretes made with metakaolin. Replacement of 5% cement with zeolite increases by 22% and replacement of 9% cement with pumice increases compressive strength by 29%. The correlation between compressive strength and specific gravity as well as water absorption test and specific gravity is very high and the correlation coefficient of 0.93 and 0.9 can be observed, respectively. The results of petrographic experiments showed that different behaviors of concretes depend on the type of mineral, texture and construction of pozzolans and can change the strength behavior and durability of self-compacting concrete at different ages.

Keywords: Zeolite, Pumice, Metakaolin, Self-compacting concrete, Physical and mechanical properties.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE ACTIVATION OF GRANULATED SLAG
CONCRETE SUBJECTED TO HIGH TEMPERATURE****Dr. Nadia TEBBAL**

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Abstract

The cement industry today faces a major environmental issue due to CO₂ emissions during the production of Portland cement (CP) clinker. Although efforts are being made to minimize this negative impact on the environment through the use of industrial by-products during the manufacture of clinker or as partial replacement for concrete during the design of concrete, the carbon credit remains high. One of the solutions is to fully replace CP with a new generation of mineral binders known under the name of polymers which have properties similar to Portland cement. These binders are obtained by the alkaline activation of siliceous or aluminum silicate materials. The objective of this study was to do a bibliographic research on the chemical activation of granulated slag subjected to high temperature.

Keywords: Activation, Granulated slag concrete, Bibliographic study, High temperature .

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the most successful industries anywhere in the world, it has already become a major form of economic development in many countries around the world. Nature with different forms and cultural heritage with its mosaic are generators of tourism. Through the experience and pleasure that comes from contact with the nature, art, culture and cultural heritage (material and spiritual) of the host countries, tourism becomes a natural generating mechanism for the exchange of cultures and relationships between people of all ages, religions and races. . Much more attractive than the mechanical forms of global trade and those of economic development. Tourism markets are becoming increasingly competitive with the implementation of various types and forms of movement in tourism. Already its traditional forms are being replaced by new ones, giving worldwide reach and the abolition of the tourist monopoly of the warm coastal regions and economically developed countries.

Keywords: Tourism, tourist turnover. cultural tourism, tourism potential, tourism product, tourism strategy, destination, globalization.

İSTANBUL PIERRE LOTİ PEYZAJ TASARIM PROJESİ**LANDSCAPE DESIGN PROJECT OF ISTANBUL PIERRE LOTI****Doç. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN**¹ Bartın Üniversitesi Mühendislik Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü,
Bartın, Türkiye, ORCID: ID/0000-0001-9433-7007**Peyzaj Mimarı Deniz KESKİN**² Bartın Üniversitesi Mühendislik Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü,
Bartın, Türkiye, ORCID: ID/0000-0003-3364-7620**Abstract**

Historical environments, with their culture and architectural features, are important areas in the memory of the society, as in the past, as well as today. In the environments, there may be qualitative changes and deteriorations in spatial scale over time. Landscape design works carried out in historical environments aim to preserve the identity of the area, increase the quality of life in the physical environment and ensure the continuity of use. The study was built on Pierre Loti hill, in Eyüp Sultan district of Istanbul, where changes such as physical wear and tear are experienced with intense usage demand, in order to improve the area by preserving its original identity and to add value to the area by offering structural and plant design suggestions in the open area. In the study, the problems in the study area were determined with on-site observations and examinations, and a SWOT analysis was made by evaluating the potentials. Then, the structural and plant design suggestions for the area were transferred to the computer environment using AutoCad 2018 program. The final version of the project was modeled with SketchUp 2017 and Lumion 6 software, and three-dimensional images of the project were obtained. It is foreseen that the suggestions presented in the study will have a positive effect on the protection and physical quality of the area.

Keywords: Historical Environment, Landscape Design, Rehabilitation, Eyüpsultan, Pierre Loti

Özet

Tarihi çevreler, kültürü ve mimari özellikleri ile toplumun anılarında yer eden, geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de önemli alanlardır. Bu çevrelerde zaman içinde mekânsal ölçekte niteliksel değişimler ve bozulmalar olabilmektedir. Tarihi çevrelerde yapılan peyzaj tasarım çalışmaları alanın kimliğini korumayı, fiziksel ortamda yaşam kalitesini artırmayı ve kullanım sürekliliğini sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Bu çalışma; yoğun kullanım talebi ile fiziksel eskime gibi değişimlerin yaşandığı İstanbul ili Eyüp Sultan ilçesi Pierre Loti tepesinde, alanın özgün kimliğini koruyarak geliştirmek, açık alanda yapısal ve bitkisel tasarım önerileriyle alanın değerine artı değer katmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada yerinde yapılan gözlem ve incelemelerle alandaki sorunlar tespit edilmiş ve potansiyeller değerlendirilerek SWOT analizi yapılmıştır. Daha sonra alan için düşünülen yapısal ve bitkisel tasarım önerileri AutoCad 2018 programı kullanılarak bilgisayar ortamına aktarılmıştır. Projenin nihai hali, SketchUp 2017 ve Lumion 6 yazılımıyla modellenmiş ve projenin üç boyutlu görselleri elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada sunulan önerilerin alanın korunması ve fiziksel kalitesine olumlu etki yapacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tarihi Çevre, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Sağlıklaştırma, Eyüpsultan, Pierre Lo

İNŞAAT SEKTÖRÜNDE EMEĞİN GÜVENCESİZ VE KURALSIZ HÂLİ: MANİSA ÖRNEĞİ

INSECURE AND UNREGULATED LABOR IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR: THE CASE OF MANİSA

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Abstract

Globalization, Neo-liberal policies, changing forms of production depending on technological developments have brought some changes in the sectors. Besides the positive aspects of the changes, there are also negative effects. When the problems that are frequently encountered in working life such as flexibility, social insecurity, poor working conditions, lack of occupational health and safety, are considered on the basis of sectors, the construction sector comes to the fore. In addition, the construction sector has an important share in terms of affecting production areas, economic, social and cultural development of the country or region and creating employment for a significant part of the population. On the other hand, it is a business line where occupational accidents and occupational diseases are experienced intensively due to the absence of occupational health and safety measures, temporary and short-term works without employment contract, insecurity and irregularity are intense. In addition to the unemployment and poverty dimension of labor in the construction sector, thousands of workers in Turkey become incapacitated due to occupational diseases, die, get injured or get sick as a result of work accidents. In this study, a qualitative research was conducted for workers and employers with the theme of job security, unregistered employment, occupational health and safety in the construction sector of Manisa province. Semi-structured interviews (interviews) were conducted with two occupational safety specialists, a total of 30 workers residing in the center of Manisa and working actively in the construction sector. The obtained findings were compared with the TUIK HLFS micro data set. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the most important problem for labor, informal employment, which is precarious employment, brings risks such as low wages, irregular working, occupational health and safety deficiencies; It has been found that it causes unfair competition in terms of employers and negatively affects the economic structure of the state at national and international level.

Keywords: Construction Industry, Insecurity, Unlawful Working, Occupational Health and Safety, Manisa.

Özet

Küreselleşme, Neo-liberal politikalar, teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak üretim biçimlerinin form değiştirmesi sektörlerde birtakım değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Değişikliklerin olumlu yanlarının yanı sıra olumsuz etkileri de söz konusudur. Esneklik, sosyal güvencesizlik, kötü çalışma koşulları, işçi sağlığı ve iş güvenliğinden yoksunluk gibi çalışma hayatında sıklıkla rastlanan sorunlar sektörler bazında ele alındığında inşaat sektörü ön plana çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca inşaat sektörü, üretim alanlarını etkilemesi, ülkenin veya bölgenin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel anlamda kalkınması ve nüfusun önemli bir kısmına istihdam alanı yaratması açısından da önemli bir paya sahiptir. Bununla birlikte, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği

önlemlerin alınmadığı gerekçesiyle iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıklarının yoğun olarak yaşandığı, geçici ve iş sözleşmesiz kısa süreli işlerin, güvencesizliğin ve kuralsızlığın yoğun olduğu bir iş koludur. İnşaat sektöründe emeğin işsizlik ve yoksulluk boyutunun yanında Türkiye’de her yıl binlerce çalışan, meslek hastalığı sebebiyle iş göremez hale gelmekte, iş kazaları sonucu ölmekte, yaralanmakta veya hastalanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Manisa ili inşaat sektöründe iş güvencesi, kayıt dışı istihdam, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği temalı işçilere ve işverenlere yönelik nitel bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Manisa merkezde ikamet eden ve inşaat sektöründe aktif olarak çalışan iki iş güvenliği uzmanı toplam 30 işçi ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme (mülakat) yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular TÜİK HİA mikro veri seti ile karşılaştırması yapılmıştır. Araştırma neticesinde, emek açısından en önemli sorunun güvencesiz istihdam olan kayıtdışılığın, düşük ücret, kuralsız çalışma, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği yetersizlikleri gibi riskleri de beraberinde getirdiği; işverenler açısından haksız rekabete neden olduğu ve devletin ulusal ve uluslararası boyutta ekonomik yapısını olumsuz etkilediği bulguları elde edilmiştir.

6Anahtar Kelime: İnşaat Sektörü, Güvencesizlik, Kuralsız Çalışma, İşçi Sağlığı ve İş Güvenliği, Manisa.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMART CITY CONCEPT

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Annotation

The development of the "Smart City" concept is presented. It is shown that the development of human civilization tends to increase the number and size of cities, with their transition to megacities. It is shown that the growth in the number of cities and the number of citizens living in them inevitably leads to the need to apply modern methods of managing all aspects of urban life, with their transition to the category of "smart" cities. Four stages of the formation of smart cities are revealed - from 1.0 to 4.0. "Smart City 1.0" was based on the use of skyscrapers and developed transport communications (metro, high-speed buses, etc.) in urban planning architecture. "Smart City 2.0" was based on the use of numerous sensors. In accordance with this concept, the entire infrastructure of the metropolis is transformed into a modern digital system with specially designed controllers, sensors and video cameras. All data collected from such numerous devices is fed to a special platform (for further processing and analysis of the information received and making optimal decisions appropriate to the current situation), which operates on the basis of artificial intelligence. "Smart City 3.0" brought to the fore the requirements for improving the comfort of citizens' living, through their direct participation in urban life, as well as solving social problems. "Smart City 4.0" should be based on principles that prevent the development of viral epidemics, and even more so - pandemics. To do this, the urban planning of "Smart City 4.0" should make extensive use of materials and technologies,

Keywords: city, intelligence, concepts, development

THERMAL STABILITY OF ADVANCED SANDWICH PLATES VIA A NEW REFINED PLATE THEORY

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Abstract

This work present the thermal buckling analysis of simply supported functionally graded (FG) sandwich plates based on a novel four-variable refined plate theory. Unlike any other theory, the proposed theory is variationally consistent and gives four governing equations. The number of unknown functions involved is only four, as against five in case of other shear deformation theories. In addition, the theory, which has strong similarity with classical plate theory in many aspects, accounts for a quadratic variation of the transverse shear strains across the thickness and satisfies the zero traction boundary conditions on the top and bottom surfaces of the plate without using shear correction factors. Material properties and thermal expansion coefficient of the sandwich plate faces are assumed to be graded in the thickness direction according to a simple power-law distribution in terms of the volume fractions of the constituents. The core layer is still homogeneous and made of an isotropic material. The thermal loads are assumed as uniform, linear, and nonlinear temperature rises across the thickness direction. The governing equations are derived via virtual work principle. The effects of aspect and thickness ratios, gradient index, loading type, and sandwich plate type on the critical buckling are all discussed.

Keywords : Thermal buckling analysis, refined plate theory, FG sandwich plate

THE EFFECTS OF DAM-RESERVOIR INTERACTION ON THE SEISMIC RESPONSE OF CONCRETE GRAVITY DAMS

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Abstract

The motions of a dam during an earthquake cause dynamic pressures in the impounded water that act on the upstream face of the dam to modify the dam motions, which in turn influence the hydrodynamic pressures.

In this paper, we will illustrate some methods of taking into account the fluid-structure interaction for the evaluation seismic response of dams, in this regard, we will make the comparison between three approaches. The first is inspired by the method of Westergaard or the pressure exerted by the fluid on the walls of the reservoir, this method consists in representing the volume of water by a section of parabola under various assumptions. The second is based on the pseudo-dynamic analysis which is based on the resolution of the pressure wave equation with well specified boundary conditions, these two approaches consider a homogeneous fluid, which does not present the reality, since the reservoir of the dam contains a fluid degradable in regard to density and viscosity. And finally, we will compare the results of these analytical simplified approaches by the modeling with finite elements using the Comsol-Multiphysics software, where we will study the seismic response of a gravity dam interacting with a fluid of variable density.

Keywords: Fluid dynamic; hydrodynamic pressures; dams; fluid-structure interaction; FEM;

THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSION IN THE SMART CITY STRATEGIES

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Abstract

In the global economy, rapidly changing conditions (globalization, industry 4.0, artificial intelligence or the current pandemic situation) are setting new challenges for cities. The cities are the most important hubs of economic activity around the world (concentration of population, enterprises, trade, stock exchanges). These challenges require new and innovative solutions from cities, to which smart cities can give adequate solutions. The cities are not only concentrating the economic activity but are responsible for a huge part of environmental issues (energy consumption, greenhouse gas). That is why sustainability is more and more current also in the smart city definitions. The research aims to examine the connection of smart city concepts and sustainability (environmental, social and economic point of view), and tries to classify some best practice solutions from the international experiences based on strategy reviews of European cities. The results show, that also among the capitals there are some differences in this case.

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF ADVANCED COMPOSITES PLATES USING A SIMPLE INTEGRAL HIGHER ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY

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Abstract

In this work, the stability analysis of simply supported hybrid functionally graded plates is presented. The structure is modeled using a simple four variable integral higher order theory in which distribution of transverse shear deformation is parabolic across the thickness of the plate by satisfying the surface conditions. Therefore, it is unnecessary to use a shear correction factor. The variations of properties of the plate through the thickness are according to a symmetric sigmoid law (symmetric S-FGM). The principle virtual works is used herein to extract equilibrium equations. The analytical solution is determined using the Navier method for a simply supported 2D-FG rectangular plate subjected to uniaxial and biaxial uniform mechanical load. The precision of this theory is verified by comparing it with the various solutions available in the literature.

Keywords: Integral theory; stability analysis; symmetric S-FGM plate

**ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF A COMPOSITE PLATE BONDED
PIEZOELECTRIC PATCHES****Prof. Dr. Mustapha SANBI**

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Loukmane EL KHALDI

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Abstract

This work presents a dynamic study of a composite plate symmetrically bonded to the upper and lower surfaces by piezoelectric patches serving as sensors/actuators, the study consists in using Kirchhoff's assumptions. Hamilton's principle is used to derive the differential equation of motion with electromechanical coupling. The vibration frequencies are found by solving the eigenvalue problem. The proposed theory for the dynamic behavior of the flat piezoelectric is then exploited in the formulation of the active control laws using the LQG optimal control with the Kalman filter.

Keywords: LQG optimal control, Kalman filter, piezoelectric patches, Kirchhoff's assumptions, Hamilton's principle

MANAGEMENT STYLES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS: THE ARABIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CASE

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to elaborate the fundamental blocks of the EPG model and try to figure out the optimal management orientation that can be adopted by multinational corporations. In particular, the case of the Arabian Construction Company is addressed to figure out the different adopted management styles. It is found that the Arabian Construction Company (ACC) is adopting different management styles at the different firm's departments and activities. ACC adopts the ethnocentric orientation when it comes to information and communication flow, the polycentric orientation when it comes to the marketing strategy, the polycentric orientation when it comes to micro management, the geocentric orientation when it comes to macro management and the ethnocentric one when it comes to mission and vision. ACC further is adopting the geocentric orientation in its Research and Development department as is discussed and recommended in the literature. However, although ACC is not a starter in the multinational world, it is still adopting the ethnocentric approach when it comes to strategic big and sensitive decisions.

Key words: EPG model; EPRG model; ACC; geocentric orientation; polycentric orientation; ethnocentric orientation

KANSER SINIFLANDIRMASI: KANSERİN NİTELİĞİNİN EN UYGUN SINIFLANDIRILMASI İÇİN SEKİZ MAKİNE ÖĞRENME ALGORİTMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

CANCER CLASSIFICATION: A STUDY OF EIGHT MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR OPTIMAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATURE OF CANCER

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Abstract

Cancer mainly affects women and is the most dangerous disease in the world. Curing cancer through early detection of cancer and scientific research is our main goal, because early detection helps to eliminate cancer completely. Cancer is often seen as a painful and incurable disease. Most people think that there is no scarier diagnosis than cancer and this view of cancer is overly generalized and exaggerated. Although cancer is a potentially fatal and serious disease, it is wrong to believe that all forms of cancer are fatal and incurable. There are many types of cancer, many of which can now be effectively treated to reduce, slow or eliminate the impact of the disease on patients' lives. While a cancer diagnosis can still leave patients feeling out of control and helpless, in many cases there are now reasons for hope rather than despair. Millions of cells make up our body, each of them being an autonomous living unit. Each cell coordinates with the other cells that make up the tissues and organs of our body. This coordination is reflected in the way our cells reproduce. Normal cells in the body divide and grow for a period of time and then stop dividing and growing. Thereafter, they reproduce only when necessary to replace dying or defective cells. When this process of cell reproduction gets out of control, cancer occurs. In other words, cancer is a disease characterized by unwanted, uncontrolled and uncoordinated cell division. After reviewing several articles, we found that there are several techniques available for cancer detection. In this paper, we applied eight data mining techniques : Deep Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks, Naive Bayesian Classifier, Classification Trees, Fuzzy C-Means, Logistic Regression, Discriminant Analysis and K-Nearest Neighbor Classifier to this problem and show their significant results on real data. Therefore, among all data mining methods used, good results can be obtained by applying Deep Learning Neural Networks to cancer detection.

Keywords: Cancer detection, Classification, Data Mining, Deep Learning, Naïve Bayesian Classifier, Classification Trees, Fuzzy C-Means, Logistic Regression, Discriminant Analysis, K-Nearest Neighbor, Confusion Matrix.

Özet

Kanser ağırlıklı olarak kadınları etkiler ve dünyanın en tehlikeli hastalığıdır. Kanserın erken teşhisi ve bilimsel arařtırmalar yoluyla kanseri tedavi etmek ana hedefimizdir, çünkü erken teşhis kanserin tamamen ortadan kaldırılmasına yardımcı olur. Kanser genellikle ağırlı ve tedavisi olmayan bir hastalık olarak görülür. Çoğu insan kanserden daha korkunç bir teşhis olmadığını düşünür ve bu kanser görüşü aşırı derecede genelleştirilir ve abartılı olur. Kanser, potansiyel olarak ölümcül ve ciddi bir hastalık olmasına rağmen, tüm kanser türlerinin ölümcül ve tedavi edilemez olduğuna inanmak yanlıştır. Pek çok kanser türü vardır ve bunların çoğu, hastalığın hastaların yaşamları üzerindeki etkisini azaltmak, yavaşlatmak veya ortadan kaldırmak için artık etkili bir şekilde tedavi edilebilir. Bir kanser teşhisi hala hastaları kontrolden çıkmış ve çaresiz hissetmesine neden olsa da, çoğu durumda artık umutsuzluk yerine umut için nedenler var. Milyonlarca hücre vücudumuzu oluşturur ve her biri özerk bir yaşam birimidir. Her hücre, vücudumuzun dokularını ve organlarını oluşturan diğer hücrelerle koordine olur. Bu koordinasyon, hücrelerimizin üreme şekline de yansır. Vücuttaki normal hücreler bir süre bölünür ve büyür ve daha sonra bölünmeyi ve büyümeyi durdurur. Bundan sonra, yalnızca ölmekte olan veya kusurlu hücreleri değiřtirmek için gerektiğinde çoğalırlar. Bu hücre üreme süreci kontrolden çıktığında kanser meydana gelir. Başka bir deyişle kanser, istenmeyen, kontrolsüz ve koordine olmayan hücre bölünmesi ile karakterize bir hastalıktır. Birkaç makaleyi inceledikten sonra, kanser tespiti için kullanılabilir bir kaç teknik olduğunu gördük. Bu bildiride, sekiz veri madenciliği tekniğini (Derin Sinir Ağları, Yapay Sinir Ağları, Naive Bayesian Sınıflandırıcı, Sınıflandırma Ağaçları, Bulanık C-Ortalamlar, Lojistik Regresyon, Diskriminant Analizi ve K-En Yakın Komşu Sınıflandırıcı) bu probleme uyguladık ve önemli sonuçlarını gösterdik. gerçek veriler üzerinde. Bu nedenle kullanılan tüm veri madenciliği yöntemleri arasında kanser tespiti için Derin Öğrenme Sinir Ağları uygulanarak iyi sonuçlar alınabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser tespiti, Sınıflandırma, Veri Madenciliği, Derin Öğrenme, Naif Bayes Sınıflandırıcı, Sınıflandırma Ağaçları, Bulanık C-Ortalamlar, Lojistik Regresyon, Diskriminant Analizi, K-En Yakın Komşu, Karışıklık Matrisi.

LIVER FIBROSIS: INTELLIGENT ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS**Dr. Bouharati Khaoula**

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Abstract

Background. Hepatic fibrosis is excessive scarring resulting from the buildup of connective tissue in the liver. The extracellular matrix is produced in excess and / or insufficiently degraded. Fibrosis by itself is asymptomatic but can lead to portal hypertension (fibrosis deflects intrahepatic blood flow) or cirrhosis (fibrosis destroys normal hepatic architecture and induces hepatic dysfunction). Fibrosis can sometimes develop without being linked to a known risk factor. The most common causes of liver fibrosis are hepatitis B and C and alcohol abuse.

Methods. As the system is very complex to analyze its factors using classical mathematical tools, this study proposes an intelligent analysis in the data processing. A fuzzy inference system is proposed. Risk factors are considered fuzzy variables and therefore uncertain. The proposed analysis system has fuzzy inputs representing risk factors, an output that expresses the degree of certainty of fibrosis affection. A database is created from the real values of cases diagnosed at the level of our hospital service. Inputs are linked to output via inference rules of the form [IF... THEN].

Conclusion. Once the system is established, this will allow variables to be introduced randomly at the inputs to automatically read the output result calculated by the aggregation of all the rules combined and therefore can predict the attack by this disease.

Key words. Hepatic fibrosis, Risk factors, Intelligent modeling, Fuzzy logic

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND MENTAL HEALTH**Dr. Shk. Esmeralda Thoma¹; Prof Asc. Enkeleda Shkurti¹; Msc Sonila Bitri²**

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Abstract**Introduction**

Clinicians working with alcohol use disorders patients sometimes face a difficult task assessing their patient's psychiatric complaints because heavy drinking associated with alcoholism can coexist with, contribute to, or result from several different psychiatric syndromes.

The patient's gender, family history, and course of illness over time also should be considered to attain an accurate diagnosis.

Aim: The aim of this study is to find out if there is any relationship between AUD and any psychiatric diagnoses. If there is a relationship, which is the most prevalent psychiatric diagnoses?

Material and Methods: This is a retrospective study, that was performed in two clinics responsible for the treatment of AUD in UHCT" Mother Teresa" during January 2018-june 2019. The diagnosis was made based on clinical history of the patients and laboratory as well as imaging findings. In this study were enrolled 330 patients.

Results: In this study were enrolled 330 patients. 98 % of them were male. 107 patients had a dual diagnosis in the moment of hospitalization. Patients without a concomitant diagnose consumed 344.8 (± 103.1) ml/day alcohol, whereas patients with a concomitant diagnose consumed 404.1 (± 123.5) ml/day alcohol with a significant statistically difference between them ($t = 4.7$ $p < 0.01$). Patients that consumed > 350 ml/day alcohol had 1.7 more risk to develop a dual diagnose than those that consumed < 350 ml/day alcohol. Relative risk $RR=1.7$ 95%CI (1.1 – 2.8) $p=0.02$. 45.5% of patients had anxiety disorder, 15.2% had personality disorder.

Conclusions: More studies are needed to find out if high doses of alcohol use are associated with dual diagnosis. Till now, the relationship between the amount of alcohol use and the superposition of a psychiatric diagnose remains still unclear.

Key words: alcohol, dual diagnose, anxiety disorder, personality disorder

GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

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Abstract

Background Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

Objective Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

Materials and methods The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

Results We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

Conclusion This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

In conclusion, the link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis, gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralyzed dogs.

Keywords: gut dysbiosis, indole, paralyzed dog, Polenoplasmin.

UNDERSTANDING THE MICRORNA AND WNT SIGNALING PATHWAYS BEHIND THE EXPRESSION LEVEL OF CHEK2 AND LRP1B GENES IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)

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Abstract

Cancer is characterized by abnormal proliferation differentiation of different cells tissues of the body and having capability to metastasize to the other parts of the body. Metastization take place via lymphatic and circulatory systems. Death rate due to lung cancer ranked at top throughout the world among all ages. Lung cancer is divided into small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) for adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and large cell undifferentiated cancer fall under the category of non-small cell lung cancer. Current study was designed to analyze expression level of hereditary onco-suppressor gene (CHEK2) and somatic onco-suppressor gene LRP1B genes in non-small cell lung cancer. Understanding the cross-talk over the expression of CHEK2 and LRP1B through measuring the expression level of microRNA 140, microRNA-145 and microRNA-238 genes were also analyzed. Biopsy samples from lung cancer patients were collected from PINUM cancer hospital. The sample were preserved in 10% Formalin solution for histopathology as well as in Trizol for RNA extraction. Gene expression analysis was performed through qRT-PCR. Results showed a significant downregulation of Onco-suppressive CHEK2 and LRP1B ($p < 0.05$) while as significant upregulation of microRNA 140, microRNA-145 and microRNA-238 was also observe ($p < 0.05$). Histopathological examination showed multi-layering hyperplasia, psychotic nuclei and complete destruction of the alveolar structure of the lung parenchyma. Results were statistically analyzed by ANOVA and DMR as Graph pad prism 6 was used to draw the graph.

Keywords: MicroRNA, qRT-PCR, Tumor suppressor gene, Malignancy

METHODS AGAINST KOI HERPESVIRUS DISEASE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Koi herpesvirus (KHV) is a highly contagious double-stranded DNA virus that causes high morbidity and mass mortality of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758) and its colour and colourless varieties. The virus causes koi herpesvirus disease (KHVD) that has been listed as a notifiable disease by the World Organization for Animal Health in 2006. It is thought that the disease has been spread worldwide. There is no treatment of koi herpesvirus disease. Application of vaccines for aquatic animals and water environments is limited, associated to the risk of viral reactivation and reversion to virulence. No commercial vaccine for KHVD is available in Europe, for example.

We investigate the opportunity some disinfectants and varieties in water temperatures to be adequate methods against koi herpesvirus disease development. Infection with KHV is horizontal, from fish to fish or by infected water and equipment. At that base some disinfectants have been showing effectiveness against KHV. Extremely important are the dosage and contact time, which should be carefully examined during the disinfection because disinfectants could kill the fish and different conditions such as water temperature affecting the virulence of KHV. Furthermore, water temperature is one of the factors influencing the severity and disease speed. The carps are most susceptible to KHV at temperatures 18–28°C, and no morbidities occur at 13°C and 30°C. That knowledge resumes the chance to control the disease development but if water temperature is too cold or is increased to 30°C, it could lead to increased bacterial and parasitic diseases and additionally increased fish mortality.

Keywords: koi herpesvirus, viral diseases, common carp, water environment

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PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMR GENES IN *Salmonella typhimurium* ISOLATED FROM HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance is wide distribution among human pathogens, resulting in increased incidences of infections with multi-resistance strains. Traditionally, the evolution of clinically resistant strains are met with the development of a novel compound. On the other hand, the drug discovery pipeline is drying up because new antibiotic has become harder to come. Therefore, the current study was focused on identifying more sustainable treatment strategies with the available antibiotics and alternatives which, include mono as well as combination therapies followed by sequential treatments. Using in vitro evolution experiments with *Salmonella typhimurium* strains. This study was designed to analyse the antimicrobial resistance genes from isolated *Salmonella typhimurium*. AMR genes like bla CTX-M-15, Gyr A, Qnrs, MDR H58 haplotype was identified isolated from the sepsis samples of hospitalized patients and elaborate through culturing, identification, PCR, and qRT-PCR for identification of AMR genes in *Salmonella typhimurium*. Graphical data was expressed as SD± and subjected to analyse statistically using one-way ANOVA and DMR test for significance.

Key words: *Salmonella typhimurium*, AMR, Antibiotics

PREVALENCE OF ANTIBIOTIC GENES EXPRESSION IN PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA IN COMPARISON TO LACTOBACILLI

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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance is becoming global threat and different antibiotic resistance mechanisms are developed by microorganism for evasion of immune system. It is serious problem in clinical settings to the infectious disease caused by microorganism showing multi drug resistance and difficult to treat infectious agents. Irrational use of antibiotics allows bacterial population to acquire resistance against antibiotic through different ways. Currently *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* a multi drug resistant bacterium is the causative agent of life-threatening disease. *Lactobacillus* is commonly present in daily consumable products and it is proved that it is responsible for transferring the antibiotic resistant gene to another microorganism. The purpose of this study is to identify role of *Lactobacillus* in transfer of antibiotic resistance gene to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Clinical samples were collected from sepsis. Genomic DNA was isolated from bacterial species and amplified by using PCR technique followed by Gel electrophoresis. Antibiotic resistance genes tet(M) and erm(B) in *Lactobacillus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were analyzed by using qRT-PCR. Result showed that the prevalence of R genes for tet(M) and erm(B) were significantly expressed in both *Lactobacillus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Data was analyzed by one way ANOVA and DMR by using graph Pad prism version 6. Conclusively, qRT-PCR the results showed the higher ($P \leq 0.05$) expression level of tet(M) and erm(B) genes and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Keywords: tet(M) gene, erm(B) gene, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Lactobacillus*

**MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF GASTRODUODENAL
BLEEDING IN THE POSTKOVID PERIOD**
POSTKOVID DÖNEMİNDE GASTRODUODENAL KANAMA

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Abstract

Introduction. The solution of problems of effective treatment of gastroduodenal hemorrhage observed during the use of anticoagulants in the complex treatment of Covid-19 virus infection is one of the current topics of discussion in modern surgery. At present, the incidence of gastroduodenal hemorrhage in the postkovid period remains high at 7.4-16%. Such a high percentage requires new research in the field of treatment and prevention of gastroduodenal hemorrhage in the postkovid period.

The aim of the study was to improve the outcome of postcovidal gastroduodenal hemorrhage by improving complex treatment and prevention methods.

Materials and methods: Between 2020-2021, 42 patients treated with the diagnosis of gastroduodenal bleeding of ulcer origin observed after Covid-19 virus disease were under our control on the Department of Surgical Diseases AMU. Of the patients, 29 were women and 13 were men. The age range of patients was 20-80. Bleeding from gastric ulcer in 9 patients, bleeding from ulcer of 12 fingers in 33 patients. In these patients, the diagnosis was made by emergency fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy. In the complex treatment were used hemostatic(aminocaproic acid 100ml x 3 times intravenously, disinon 2ml x 4 times intramuscularly, transamine 5ml x 2 times intravenously, kleston 5ml x2 times), antisecretory(histamine, H-histamine blockers - ranitidine 50 mg x 3 times, kvamatel 20 mg x 2 times or proton pump inhibitor (pantoprazole - 30 mg intravenously x 1 time), infusion-transfusion (erythrocyte mass, plasma, protein preparations, etc.), antihelicobacterial (clarithromycin 0, 5 x 2 times, amoxicillin 1.0 x 2 times).

Outcome: In the majority of patients receiving this treatment regimen, the acute period was eliminated, and the bleeding was stopped quickly. In 8 patients, endoscopic hemostasis (coagulation + sclerotherapy) was performed because the bleeding continued and conservative treatment was ineffective, thus stopping the bleeding. In 2 patients, due to the continuation of profuse bleeding, even if endoscopic hemostasis is performed, there is a high probability of recurrence of bleeding, emergency surgery was performed, and the bleeding vessel was closed.

Conclusion: According to our observations, in the case of gastroduodenal hemorrhage after Covid-19 virus disease, complex treatment with modern drugs is a convenient method, which allows to quickly eliminate the bleeding, quickly stop the acute period, and discharge patients from the hospital as soon as possible. In addition to the diagnosis of gastroduodenal hemorrhage, FEQDS examination also stops the bleeding by endoscopic hemostasis for therapeutic purposes, thus significantly reducing the risk of surgery. Also, the use of gastric lavage in the complex treatment of Covid-19 virus infection is of great importance in the prevention of postoperative bleeding.

Key words: postkovid, bleeding, treatment

Özet

Tanıtım. Covid-19 virüs enfeksiyonunun karmaşık tedavisinde antikoagülan kullanımı sırasında gözlenen gastroduodenal kanamanın etkin tedavisi sorununun çözümü modern

cerrahide güncel tartışma konularından biridir. Halen postkovid dönemde gastroduodenal kanama yüzdesi yüksek olmaya devam etmekte ve %7,4-16'dır. Böyle yüksek bir yüzde, postkovid dönemde gastroduodenal kanamanın tedavisi ve önlenmesinde yeni araştırmaları gerektirir.

Çalışmanın amacı, karmaşık tedavi ve önleme yöntemlerini geliştirerek postkovid dönemde gastroduodenal kanamanın sonuçlarını iyileştirmektir.

Gereç ve yöntem: 2020-2021 yılları arasında AMU Cerrahi Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı'nda Covid-19 virüs hastalığı sonrası gözlenen ülser kaynaklı gastroduodenal kanama tanısı ile tedavi edilen 42 hasta kontrolümüz altındaydı. Hastaların 29'u kadın, 13'ü erkekti. Hastaların yaş aralığı 20-80 idi. 9 hastada mide ülserinden kanama, 33 hastada 12 parmak barsak ülserinden kanama. . Bu hastalarda acil fibroözofageal gastroduodenoskopi, hastaların kompleks tedavisinde hemostatik (aminokaproik asit 100ml x 3 defa intravenöz, disinon 2ml x 4 defa intramüsküler, transamin 5ml x 2 defa intravenöz, kleston 5ml x2 defa histamin, H) ile tanı konulmuştur. -histamin H) blokerleri - ranitidin 50 mg x 3 kez, kvamatel 20 mg x 2 kez veya proton pompa inhibitörü (pantoprazol - 30 mg intravenöz x 1 kez), infüzyon-transfüzyon (eritrosit kütleli, plazma, protein preparatları vb.), Tedavide antihelikobakteriyel (klaritromisin 0 , 5x2 kez, amoksisilin 1.0x2 kez) kullanıldı.

Sonuç: Yukarıdaki tedavi rejimini alan hastaların çoğunda akut dönem ortadan kalktı, kanama hızla durduruldu. Endoskopik hemostaz yapılsa dahi kanamanın devam etmesi ve kanamanın tekrarlama olasılığının yüksek olması nedeniyle acil cerrahi uygulandı. Gözlemlerimize göre, Covid-19 virüs hastalığı sonrası mide-duodenal kanama durumunda, modern ilaçlarla kompleks tedavi, kanamanın hızla ortadan kaldırılmasına, akut dönemin hızla durdurulmasına ve hastaların bir an önce hastaneden taburcu edilmesine olanak tanıyan uygun bir yöntemdir. olabildiğince. FEQDS testi gastroduodenal kanama teşhisinin yanı sıra tedavi amaçlı endoskopik hemostaz ile kanamayı da durdurarak ameliyat riskini önemli ölçüde azaltır. Ayrıca Covid-19 virüs enfeksiyonunun kompleks tedavisi için mide ilaçlarının kullanılması, postkovid dönemde kanamaların önlenmesinde büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: postkovid, kanama, tedavi

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT OF ABSOLUTE CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN THE BULGARIAN POPULATION

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Abstract

The **aim** of the present study is to evaluate the frequency of risk factors and the absolute cardiovascular risk in the Bulgarian population. **Material and methods.** The design is a prospective cohort study, with a retrospective data collection. A total of 1598 patients were followed up over a calendar year. Following the European Recommendations for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment SCORE according to ESC (2016) and the National Framework agreement, the patients were divided into four risk categories. Descriptive statistics and Fisher's exact test were used for data analysis, with a guarantee probability of $P = 95\%$ and a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results and discussion.** The mean age was $55.7 \text{ SD} \pm 6.60$, with women less prevalent - 704 (44.0%). Smoking was more common among men, additionally they presented with a number of underlying medical conditions and were at a younger age. Higher levels of systolic blood pressure were more common in older men, who had at least one underlying medical condition. Higher levels of total cholesterol occurred in women in the higher age groups and who had a family history of CVD. Of all participants, 624 fall into the high and very high risk category of the SCORE. The global cardiovascular absolute risk for the entire cohort was calculated at 2.74. The calculated relative risk (OR) for occurrence of severe or fatal atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) in the participants from the high or very high risk group was more significant in men than in women $\text{RR}=2.043$, 95% CI [0.4519÷9.235]. **Conclusion.** The prevalence of the measured risk factors: smoking, elevated systolic blood pressure, total cholesterol show dependence on gender, age, the presence of concomitant chronic disease and family history of CVD. Eventually, 1598 risk profile were analyzed, of which 60.0% had low or moderate risk (SCORE). The global cardiovascular absolute risk in Bulgarian population is relatively low. Calculated RR of CVD in men is higher than in women.

Key words: SCORE, Cardiovascular diseases, Relative risk, Risk factors, Global absolute risk

QSPR-NEURAL NETWORKS MODEL FOR THE PREDICTION OF THE REJECTION OF ORGANIC MOLECULES BY NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES

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Abstract

The rejection of organic molecules by membranes has shown paramount importance in separation membrane processes such as nanofiltration and reverse osmosis (NF/RO) membranes for pharmaceutical industries. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to use a neural network based on quantitative structure properties relationship (QSPR-NN) to model the rejections of organic molecules by nanofiltration and reverse osmosis (NF/RO) membranes using 300 experimental data points gathered from the literature. The approach of QSPR-NN model gives close results with a slight superiority of the neural networks model demonstrated by its correlation coefficient (R) and root mean square error (RMSE) values of 0.9930 and 1.8094% respectively. Sensitivity analysis by the weight method demonstrates that the most relevant variables that influence the rejection of organic molecules are: effective diameter of an organic compound in water "d_e", molecular length, contact angle, and zeta potential. These input relevant variables have a significant contribution (relative importance superior to 10 %).

Keywords: QSPR; Neural Networks; Rejection; Organic Molecules; Nanofiltration; Reverse Osmosis.

FACTORS IMPEDING COMPUTER-ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING COURSES: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

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Abstract

The present mixed-methods study was aimed to identify the factors that prevent English foreign language teachers from offering Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) classes. This research followed an exploratory sequential design. The researchers explored the teachers' ideas concerning the problematic factors in conducting CALL-based classes through a semi-structured interview with fifteen EFL teachers as a focused group. After designing and checking the reliability and validity of the interview protocol according to Castillo-Montoya's (2016) framework, the interview was carried out. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, coded, and thematized. Accordingly, EFL teacher's and learners' knowledge of computers, cultural and religious background, institutional support policy, and human factors such as learning style, age, and motivation were identified as the most shared beliefs of EFL teachers concerning preventive factors. The qualitative phase of the study was used for developing a questionnaire as an instrument for the quantitative phase to see if the qualitative results are generalizable. A questionnaire was developed, piloted, distributed online, and responded to by over 200 EFL teachers. The questionnaire results were analyzed using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The results of the quantitative phase confirmed the results obtained in the qualitative stage in identifying factors hindering EFL teachers from offering CALL-based classes. The findings of this study can have significant implications for policymakers, curriculum developers, and language teachers.

Keywords: Computer-assisted language learning, CALL problems, CALL-based courses, Factors inhibiting CALL

YAZMA ÖĞRETİMİ ARAŞTIRMALARININ GÖRÜNÜMÜNE İLİŞKİN BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON TEACHING WRITING: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine writing teaching research using bibliometric analysis method. It is aimed to identify the distribution thereof by journals, years, countries, number of authors, most cited publications and authors, and keyword, author and citation structures. A journal-oriented approach has been adopted in the collection of data. Titles, keywords, abstracts and full texts of articles were read and elimination is performed. In the elimination, articles directly on reading teaching, vocabulary teaching, teacher training, mathematical writing, and early literacy were excluded. As a result, analyzes were carried out on 1172 research from Journal of Second Language Writing, Assessing Writing, Reading and Writing, Journal of Writing Research, Reading & Writing Quarterly, Reading and Writing (South Africa). Prominent results are: Reading and Writing journal has the most publications on teaching writing. There is a constant increase in publication amount between 1990 - 2020. 90.42% of the research have maximum 4 authors. USA constitutes 51.1% of publications and European-countries constitute 25%. Steve Graham has the most research, citation and total link strength. Writing, second language writing, spelling, measurement-evaluation, text quality, editing and correction, and teacher education come to fore in keyword analysis. Most cited journals are Journal of Second Language Writing, Assessing Writing and Journal of Educational Psychology. Writing teaching researchers are grouped as follows: those with an approach from a linguistic, technology-based, psychological, second language, first literacy perspective. Researchers in countries that are in close distance tend to cooperate and cite each other.

Keywords: Teaching writing; Writing research; Bibliometric analysis; Citation analysis

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı yazma öğretimi araştırmalarını bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile incelemektir. Bu temel amaca bağlı olarak yazma öğretimi araştırmalarının dergilere, yıllara, ülkelere, yazar sayılarına, yayınların ve yazarların atıf sayılarına göre dağılımını; ortak anahtar kelime ağ yapısını, ortak atıf-kaynak ağ yapısını, ortak atıf-yazar ağ yapısını, ortak yazar-ülke ağ yapısını, ortak yazar-yazar ağ yapısını ve bibliyografik eşleşme-ülke ağ yapısını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Verilerin toplanması aşamasında dergi odaklı bir yaklaşım benimsenmiştir. Makalelerin başlıkları, anahtar kelimeleri, özet bölümleri ve tam metinleri okunarak eleme yoluna gidilmiştir. Doğrudan okuma öğretimi, kelime öğretimi, öğretmen eğitimi, matematiksel yazma, erken okuryazarlık konu alanları ile ilgili olan makaleler çıkarılmıştır. Yapılan elemeler neticesinde analizler, Journal of Second Language Writing, Assessing Writing, Reading and Writing, Journal of Writing Research, Reading & Writing Quarterly, Reading and Writing (South Africa) dergilerinde yayımlanmış olan 1172 yazma öğretimi araştırması üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öne çıkan bazı sonuçlar şu

şekildedir. Yazma öğretimi üzerine en fazla yayına sahip olan dergi Reading and Writing'dir. Yayın sayısında 1990'dan 2020'ye doğru sürekli bir artış vardır. Araştırmaların % 90,42'si en fazla 4 yazarlıdır. ABD tüm yayınların % 51,1'ini; Avrupa ülkeleri ise % 25'ini oluşturmaktadır. En çok araştırma sayısına, atıf sayısına ve toplam bağlantı gücüne sahip olan araştırmacı Steve Graham'dır. Anahtar kelime ağ analizinde yazma, ikinci dilde yazma, imla, yazmanın ölçülmesi-değerlendirilmesi, metin kalitesi, yazma sürecinde düzenleme ve düzeltme, öğretmen eğitimi kavramlarının ön plana çıktığı görülmektedir. En çok atıf alan dergiler Journal of Second Language Writing, Assessing Writing ve Journal of Educational Psychology şeklindedir. Yazma öğretimi araştırmacıları yazma öğretimine dilbilimsel, teknoloji tabanlı, psikolojik, ikinci dil, ilk okuma yazma perspektifinden yaklaşanlar olmak üzere beş kümeye toplanmışlardır. Genellikle konum itibarıyla birbirine yakın olan ülkelerdeki araştırmacılar iş birliği yapmakta ve birbirlerine atıfta bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yazma öğretimi, Bibliyometrik analiz, Atıf analizi, Ortak anahtar kelime analizi, Ortak yazar analizi

COVID-19 PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE İŞİTME ENGELLİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN UZAKTAN ÖĞRETİM DURUMUNUN BETİMLENMESİ

DESCRIBING THE DISTANCE EDUCATION SITUATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED
STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

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Abstract

During the Covid-19 pandemic, face-to-face training; continues as distance education and mostly online learning. Language and verbal language skills of individuals with hearing problems who cannot participate in face-to-face education activities may be hindered or not developed. Written language as a visual communication tool gains importance for hearing impaired individuals. In the teaching process of written expression; providing input, planning, writing and editing. At the end of this process, a product is presented. The product contains notices. These may be the feelings, thoughts, or events that the person who wrote the papers watched or experienced. It is seen in the literature that hearing-impaired individuals frequently write the same repetitions with less fluent and complex structure, limited vocabulary and short sentences, and generally make many mistakes in spelling and punctuation. There are also studies focusing on the writing skills of hearing-impaired individuals, as well as the formal features, and the fluency in the content and text. In the literacy skills of hearing impaired students, e-learning tools; They report that they have benefits in vocabulary, grammar and verbal language development. The purpose of this research is to describe the situation of hearing impaired students in the distance education process. To achieve this aim, the approval of Anadolu University Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Committee was obtained. The problems of hearing-impaired students in distance education, their performance levels in writing skills, and whether the teacher understands the techniques in the lesson were analyzed using the Case Study method. In this study, from the beginning of the spring term of 2020 to the end of the spring term of 2021, 56 university level students with hearing impairment who had severe and severe hearing loss were studied. Data were obtained from hearing-impaired students through a questionnaire. Descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the obtained data. Written expression characteristics were determined by the "Written Expression Skills Assessment Tool-YABDA" (validity coefficient .907, reliability correlation coefficient .865). During the Covid19 Pandemic period, distance education and writing skills of hearing impaired students were taught with Anadolu University Mergen ÖYS and still continues. Conditions of hearing-impaired students, writing skills; Improvement in content, grammar, arrangement, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling was determined. In this study, the distance education status of the hearing impaired students, the factors and problems affecting distance education, the teacher's tools and presentation techniques, and the levels of the written expression characteristics of the hearing impaired students are included.

Keywords: hearing impaired students, e-learning, support teaching, writing

Özet

Covid-19 pandemi döneminde, yüz yüze eğitim; uzaktan eğitim ve çoğunlukla da çevrim içi öğrenme olarak devam etmektedir. Yüz yüze eğitim öğretim etkinliklerine katılamayan, işitme sorunlu bireyin dil ve sözel dil yeteneği engellenebilir, gelişmeyebilir. Görsel bir iletişim aracı olarak yazı dili, işitme engelli bireyler için önem kazanmaktadır. Yazılı anlatım öğretim sürecinde; girdi sağlanması, planlama, yazma ve düzeltme yer alır. Bu süreç sonunda bir ürün sunulur. Üründe bildirimler bulunur. Bu bildirimler yazan kişinin duyguları, düşünceleri, izlediği veya yaşadığı olaylar olabilir. İşitme engelli bireylerin daha az akıcı ve karmaşık yapıda, sözcük dağarcığı sınırlı ve kısa cümlelerle, birbirinin aynı tekrarları sık yazdıkları, genellikle yazım ve noktalama çok hata yaptıkları literatürde sıkça ifade edildiği görülmektedir. İşitme engelli bireylerin yazma becerisini, biçimsel özelliklerin yanı sıra içerik ve metinde akıcılık yönüne odaklanan araştırmalar da görülmektedir. E-öğrenme araçlarının, işitme engelli öğrencilerin okuma yazma becerilerinde; sözcük bilgisi, dilbilgisi ve sözel dil gelişiminde yararları olduğu bildirmektedirler. Bu araştırmanın amacı, işitme engelli öğrencilerin uzaktan öğretim süreci içindeki durumlarını betimlemektir. Bu amaca ulaşmak için Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Kurulu onayı alındı. İşitme engelli öğrencilerin uzaktan öğretimdeki sorunları ve yazma becerilerindeki performans düzeyleri ile öğretmenin ders işleyişindeki teknikleri anlayıp anlamama durumları Durum Çalışması yöntemiyle incelendi. Bu çalışmada, 2020 bahar dönemi başından 2021 bahar dönemi sonuna kadar ileri ve çok ileri düzeyde işitme kaybı olan üniversite düzeyi 56 işitme engelli öğrenci ile çalışıldı. İşitme engelli öğrencilerden anket yolu ile veri elde edildi. Elde edilen verilerin analiz edilmesinde betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanıldı. Yazılı anlatım özellikleri “Yazılı Anlatım Becerilerini Değerlendirme Aracı-YABDA” (geçerlilik katsayısı .907, güvenirlik korelasyon katsayısı .865) ile belirlendi. Covid19 Pandemisi döneminde de İşitme engelli öğrencilerin uzaktan öğretimi, yazma becerilerinin öğretimi Anadolu Üniversitesi Mergen ÖYS ile yapıldı ve halen devam etmektedir. İşitme engelli öğrencilerin durumları, yazma becerileri; içerik, dilbilgisi, düzenleme, sözcük dağarcığı, noktalama ve yazım özelliklerinde gelişme belirlendi. Bu çalışmada, işitme engelli öğrencilerin uzaktan öğretim durumları, uzaktan öğretimi etkileyen etmenler ve sorunlar, öğretmenin ders işleyişindeki araç-gereçler ile sunuş teknikleri ile İşitme engelli öğrencilerin yazılı anlatım özelliklerindeki düzeyler yer almaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: işitme engelli öğrenciler, e-öğrenme, destek öğretim, yazma

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to examine the effects of childhood experiences on individuals' compassion tendencies and fears of compassion. For this purpose, 33 undergraduate students were asked various questions about the definition of compassion, the characteristics of compassionate people, and compassionate events in their childhood, and the Fear of Compassion Scale was administered. The responses given by the participants were analyzed through content analysis and compared with the scores obtained from the scale. According to the results, the participants defined compassion based on concepts such as pity, forgiveness, empathy, tolerance, gratitude, conscience, kindness, love and help. According to the participants, compassionate person is a person who can share the pain of others, empathize, understand people, approach nature/animals/plants and people with love and forgive them. Also, compassionate person acts with a sense of conscience, wants to help whatever he can, is understanding towards people, prudent, well-intentioned, disinterested, merciful, kind, has a sense of responsibility, altruistic, helpful, patient, tolerant, able to control his anger, does not tend to violence, does not harm the environment and can be happy with the happiness of others. Participants who scored high on the fear of compassion scale stated that there were fewer compassionate experiences in their childhood and that they were suspicious of those around them because of the cruelty they witnessed. Participants with low scores on the scale emphasized the compassion they received from their parents, family elders or teachers and attributed their compassion in their present life to their past experiences. Some participants, on the other hand, stated that they preferred to be compassionate in their adulthood by learning lessons from them, although they had experienced incidents involving ruthlessness at a young age. The participants, who were exposed to violence in the school environment or in the family in early childhood, stated that they could not be compassionate enough and as much as they wanted because they could not get rid of the negative experiences in the past. This situation reveals that it causes them to experience the fear of compassion. However, it is concluded that some individuals tend to be compassionate despite all the negative experiences in the past, but some of them cannot get rid of negative experiences. As a result, it is understood that both positive aspects of childhood experiences and negative experiences with compassion can be effective in the adulthood process.

Keywords: Childhood Experiences, Compassion, Fear of Compassion.**Özet**

Bu çalışmada, çocukluk yaşantılarının bireylerin merhamet eğilimleri ve merhamet korkuları üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç kapsamında 33 üniversite öğrencisine merhametin tanımı, merhametli insanın özellikleri ve çocukluk döneminde karşılaştığı merhamet içerikli olaylarla ilgili çeşitli sorular sorulmuş ve Merhamet Korkusu Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların sorulara verdikleri cevaplar içerik analizi yoluyla

incelenmiş ve ölçekten alınan puanlarla karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuçlara göre katılımcılar merhameti acıma, affetme, empati, hoşgörü, şükür, vicdan, iyilik, sevgi ve yardım gibi kavramlardan hareketle tanımlamışlardır. Katılımcılara göre merhametli insan, başkalarının acısına ortak olabilen, empati kurabilen, insanları anlayabilen, doğaya/hayvanlara/bitkilere ve insanlara sevgiyle yaklaşabilen ve onları affedebilen insandır. Ayrıca merhametli insan vicdan duygusuyla hareket eder, gücünün yettiği her şeye yardım etmek ister, insanlara karşı anlayışlıdır, sağduyuludur, iyi niyetlidir, çıkarsızdır, şefkatlidir, naziktir, sorumluluk bilincine sahiptir, fedakardır, yardımseverdir, sabırlıdır, hoşgörülüdür, öfkesini kontrol edebilir, şiddete eğilim göstermez, çevresine zarar vermez ve başkalarının mutluluğuyla mutlu olabilir. Merhamet korkusu ölçeğinden yüksek puan alan katılımcılar, çocukluk deneyimleri arasında merhamet içeren olayların daha az olduğunu ve şahit oldukları merhametsizliklerden dolayı çevrelerine karşı şüpheyle yaklaştıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Ölçekten düşük puan alan katılımcılar, anne-babalarından, aile büyüklerinden veya öğretmenlerinden gördükleri merhamete vurgu yaparak şimdiki yaşamlarında merhametli olmalarını da geçmişteki yaşantılarına bağlamışlardır. Bazı katılımcılar ise küçük yaşlarda merhametsizlik içeren olayları yaşamalarına rağmen bunlardan ders çıkararak yetişkinlik döneminde merhametli olmayı tercih ettiklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Erken çocuklukta okul ortamında veya aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan katılımcılar, geçmişteki olumsuz yaşantılardan kurtulamadığı için yeterince ve istediği kadar merhametli olmayı başaramadığını belirtmişlerdir. Bu durum ise onların merhamet korkusunu deneyimlemelerine sebep olmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, kimi bireyin geçmişteki tüm olumsuzluklara rağmen merhametli olmaya eğilimli olduğu ama kimisinin de olumsuz yaşantılardan sıyrılamadığı sonucuna varılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak çocukluk yaşantılarının merhamet içeren olumlu yönleri yetişkinlikte devam edebildiği gibi merhametsizliğin mevcut olduğu olumsuz yaşantıların da yetişkinlik sürecinde etkili olabildiği anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çocukluk Yaşantıları, Merhamet, Merhamet Korkusu.

AN EVALUATION OF THE USE OF E-LEARNING AS A LEARNING TOOL: A CASE STUDY AT ONE TVET COLLEGE IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT, SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

The study done in this article is based on reviewing the adoption of e-learning at one TVET College in Southern part of Gauteng Province of South Africa. Focus is on the perception students, lecturers and stakeholders have towards e-learning, its implementation and functions. This comes after a report by the Commission of inquiry into fee-free education, charged by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), was released. The report was explicit in referring to TVET Colleges as one of the solutions to bring relief to free education. The report also advised that e-learning be used to reach more students as a relief on class capacity which is currently a major problem. The data was collected from 20 participants given a questionnaire on face-to-face basis. Most of the respondents cite lack of resources as the greatest challenge in establishing e-learning process. There are high positive responses in the attitudes and perceptions the respondents have towards e-learning and the use thereof. Most of the results showed the need for training of students and lecturers for e-learning to be efficiently implemented.

Key words: TVET College, e-learning, student, lecturer, teaching and learning.

MODELING THE LESSON OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION CARRIED OUT IN THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT DUE TO THE 19 COVID PANDEMIC

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Abstract

With the declaration by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020 of pandemic with the new coronavirus, restrictive measures have been established worldwide to reduce virus transmission.

The COVID-19 pandemic created fear, anxiety, depression among the population, but the most exposed were the young people who were accustomed to an active lifestyle.

The appearance of the pandemic has certainly led to a change in the way we live.

The COVID-19 pandemic has generated a number of impacts with a strong impact not only on the health of the population, but also on economic and social life. Studies on the impact of the pandemic show that young people are among the most affected groups of the population. They had to adapt to the dramatic changes in education and social life.

The isolation of students, the courses conducted in the virtual environment, the closure of the sports halls, the lack of a mentor in directing a program of physical development or correction of physical deficiencies led to the need to model physical education lessons in the virtual environment. So our students were permanently advised in the virtual environment by the teachers of the physical and Sports education department. Teachers adapted the means and methods used in physical education to pandemic conditions and to the virtual environment, choosing subjects and work tasks that required limited areas of activity and sports materials that could be improvised. After analyzing the situation we have created, I think it is very important to deal with preventing the physical deficiencies of students who are usually segmented.

Throughout the term, I worked in the lesson of complex virtual physical education of exercises for the prevention and correction of physical deficiencies of light degree.

At the end of the semester we applied to the participating students a questionnaire on the degree of satisfaction and efficiency of physical education lessons in the online environment.

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRENME KAPSAMINDA ÇEŞİTLİ DİJİTAL PLATFORMLARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF VARIOUS DIGITAL PLATFORMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF BLENDED LEARNING

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Abstract

Technological development and advances have been and continue to be effective in the field of education, as well as in many fields. Although the effects of technology in the field of education are especially concentrated in the context of the tools and materials used; It is seen that teaching methods and techniques and education and training processes are also directly or indirectly affected by the effects of technology. In addition, with the COVID-19 pandemic that emerged in 2019, the need for technology in education and training processes has increased exponentially and blended learning has become increasingly common. With the developing mass communication devices, applications and digital platforms, the need to conduct the resulting education remotely has expanded the boundaries of blended learning. As a result of this, many applications and digital platforms in different ways (whether or not the main purpose of the establishment is to contribute to learning environments) have been put to work in order to contribute to the education-teaching processes. This is where blended learning comes to the fore. Blended learning can be explained as combining online and face-to-face teaching processes. In other words, in addition to the face-to-face teaching processes of the teacher and the learner in blended learning, there are also technology-supported distance learning processes. It is possible to easily access many applications and digital platforms that can be used in blended learning. At this point, it is important to make an assessment by providing information about the applications and digital platforms that students and teachers will prefer. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to evaluate various applications and digital platforms (such as virtual classroom applications, social media applications, office programs and video editing applications) with a focus on blended learning, the importance of which is better understood and increasingly widespread. In this qualitative study, the relevant domestic and foreign literature was reviewed. The digital platforms and applications discussed in the study and evaluated within the scope of blended learning can be listed as Microsoft Teams, Edmodo, Edapp, Beyazpano, Blackboard, Education Information Network, Instagram, Facebook, Youtube, WhatsApp, Twitter, Flickr, Zentation, Microsoft Office Programs and Prezi. In this study, only some of them were evaluated because it was not possible to evaluate all of the applications and digital platforms that can be used in blended learning.

Keywords: Blended Learning, Digital Platforms

Özet

Teknolojik gelişme ve ilerlemeler birçok alanda olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da etkili olmuştur ve olmaya da devam etmektedir. Eğitim alanında teknolojinin etkileri özellikle kullanılan araç-gereç ve materyal bağlamında yoğunlaşsa da; öğretim yöntem-teknikleri ile eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin de teknolojinin etkilerinden doğrudan veya dolaylı biçimde etkilendiği

görülmektedir. Bunun yanında bir de 2019 yılında ortaya çıkan COVID-19 pandemisi ile eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin teknolojiye olan ihtiyacı katlanarak artmış ve harmanlanmış öğrenmenin giderek yaygınlaştığı görülmüştür. Gelişen kitle iletişim cihazları, uygulama ve dijital platformlar ile ortaya çıkan eğitimin uzaktan yürütülme ihtiyacı beraberinde harmanlanmış öğrenmenin sınırlarını genişletmiştir. Bunun sonucu olarak ise farklı şekillerde (temel kuruluş amacı öğrenme ortamlarına katkı sunmak olsun veya olmasın) birçok uygulama ve dijital platform eğitim-öğretim süreçlerine katkı sunulabilmesi için işe koşulmuştur. İşte bu noktada harmanlanmış öğrenme ön plana çıkmaktadır. Harmanlanmış öğrenme çevrimiçi ve yüz yüze öğretim süreçlerinin birleştirilmesi şeklinde açıklanabilir. Diğer bir ifadeyle harmanlanmış öğrenmede öğreten ve öğrenenin yüz yüze bir biçimde sürdürdükleri öğretim süreçlerine ek olarak teknoloji destekli uzaktan yürütülen öğretim süreçleri de yer almaktadır. Harmanlanmış öğrenmede faydalanılabilecek birçok uygulama ve dijital platforma kolayca ulaşmak mümkündür. Bu noktada öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin tercih edecekleri uygulama ve dijital platformlar hakkında bilgiler sunulurken bir değerlendirilmede bulunulması önem taşımaktadır. Bu sebeple bu çalışmada çeşitli uygulama ve dijital platformların (sanal sınıf uygulamaları, sosyal medya uygulamaları, ofis programları ve video düzenleme uygulamaları gibi.) günümüzde önemi daha iyi anlaşılabilir ve giderek yaygınlaşan harmanlanmış öğrenme odaklı değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Nitel desenli bu çalışmada ilgili yerli ve yabancı literatür taranmıştır. Çalışmada ele alınan ve harmanlanmış öğrenme kapsamında değerlendirilen dijital platform ve uygulamalar Microsoft Teams, Edmodo, Edapp, Beyazpano, Blackboard, Eğitim Bilişim Ağı, Instagram, Facebook, Youtube, WhatsApp, Twitter, Flickr, Zentation, Microsoft Office Programları ve Prezi şeklinde sıralanabilir. Bu çalışmada harmanlanmış öğrenmede kullanılabilen uygulama ve dijital platformların tümünü değerlendirilmesinin mümkün olamamasından dolayı sadece bir kısmı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harmanlanmış Öğrenme, Dijital Platformlar

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEACHING OF KNITTING TECHNOLOGY AND KNITTED STRUCTURES IN TEXTILE AND FASHION DESIGN STUDY PROGRAMMES

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Abstract

Although textile and fashion design has its origins in traditional craftsmanship, it is a branch that has evolved over the last century into a distinct and specific system of expression linked to other artistic and design practices and theories. The creative process of a textile designer generally begins with an idea that must first be visualised through artistic means, while at the same time considering appropriate technical processes and developing strategies. The process of conceptualising and materialising an idea requires a broad understanding and experience in artistic disciplines and sociology, as well as knowledge of production technologies. The study of textile and fashion design at the Department of textiles, graphic arts and design at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, develops analytical and conceptual thinking to support project-oriented and team-based working methods. Technological expertise in knitted structures is taught in the compulsory courses Knitted Structures 1 and 2 of the undergraduate programme. Students learn about the graphic representation of knitted structures, become familiar with computer simulation programmes, study basic weft and warp knitted structures, and work on hand-operated knitting machines in the knitting laboratory. By taking an elective course in knitting at the master's level, students enhance their knitting knowledge and skills acquired in their previous education. Working with the teacher, teaching assistant, and technical assistant individually, students implement a planned design and technology project. The work includes hand knitting and crocheting as well as machine knitting and computer simulations of knitted structures. Knitting as a design option is also integrated into the Textile Design and Fashion Design courses. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the complexity of knit structures outside of established teaching practices, an inspirational approach can be incorporated through project work. This paper introduces the knitting courses in the textile and fashion design programmes, as well as the knitting course topics, student competencies, and student project work.

Keywords: knitting, knitted structure, textile design, fashion design, inspiration, study programme

CHANGING THE FOCUS IN INITIAL MUSIC EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING. AN INTEGRATIVE INTERVENTION WITH CREATIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper describes the design and implementation of an intervention in the initial training of music teacher-students at a Spanish university. The design integrated musical creativity (disciplinary), pedagogical and technological contents through an action learning approach based on musical composition projects. The main objective was to find out the ways in which they use technology, the importance students assign to technology in integrated creative activities and perceptions of the integrated intervention. The intervention (45 hours of class time) was carried out in a semester subject of the Primary Education Teacher Training curriculum, with a specialization in Music Education. Qualitative data were collected using self-reports and nine focus groups. The results suggest that when technological, creative and pedagogical content is integrated into meaningful activities -real tasks of the domain- technology is assigned a tool function, subsuming it within the creative process. The important thing for the students is not to learn the software in an exhaustive way, but to learn some of the functions necessary for the task. The intervention has been extremely well received, both for the integration of content, based on the TPACK framework, and for the action learning approach followed through creative projects.

Key words: music technology, musical creativity, initial teacher training, TPACK.

Özet

Bu makale, bir İspanyol üniversitesinde uzman müzik öğretmenlerinin ilk eğitiminde bir müdahalenin tasarımını ve uygulamasını anlatmaktadır. Tasarım, müzikal yaratıcılığı (disiplinsel), pedagojik ve teknolojik içerikleri, müzik besteleme projelerine dayalı bir eylem öğrenme yaklaşımıyla bütünleştirdi. Temel amaç, teknolojiyi nasıl kullandıklarını, öğrencilerin bütünleşik yaratıcı etkinliklerde teknolojiye verdikleri önemi ve bütünleşik müdahaleye ilişkin algılarını bilmektir. Müdahale (45 saat ders) İlköğretim Öğretmenliği müfredatının bir dönem konusu olan Müzik Eğitiminde Mansiyon dersinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sürecin nitel verileri, nitel araçlar ve teknikler - öz raporlar ve dokuz tartışma grubu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Sonuçlar, teknolojik, yaratıcı ve pedagojik içerikler anlamlı etkinliklere - alanın gerçek görevlerine - entegre edildiğinde, teknolojiye bir araç işlevi atandığını ve onu yaratma süreci içinde kapsadığını gösteriyor. Öğrenciler için önemli olan programı baştan sona öğrenmek değil, görev için gerekli olan bazı fonksiyonları bilmektir. Müdahale, hem içeriğin entegrasyonu hem de yaratma projelerinin gerektirdiği eylemde öğrenme yaklaşımı için olağanüstü iyi karşılandı.

Anahtar Sözcükler: müzik teknolojisi, müzikal yaratıcılık, başlangıç öğretmen eğitimi, TPAB.

ERGENLERİN DUYGUSAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN YORDANMASINDA AİLE İÇİ İLETİŞİM VE AKRAN İLİŞKİLERİNİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS IN
PREDICTING THE EMOTIONAL LITERACY LEVELS OF ADOLESCENTS

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Özet

Bu çalışmada ergenlerin duygusal okuryazarlık düzeylerinin yordanmasında aile içi iletişim ve akran ilişkilerinin rolünü belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri seti, İstanbul Bahçelievler'deki ortaöğretim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler aracılığıyla elde edilmiştir. Çalışma grubu, 334'ü (%73,7) kız, 119'u (%26,3) erkek, toplam 453 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada "Duygusal Okuryazarlık Ölçeği", "Aile İletişim Kalıpları Ölçeği" ve "Akran İlişkileri Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca ergenlerin demografik niteliklerinin belirlenmesi için anket formu oluşturulmuştur. Ölçeklerden alınan puanların incelenmesinde; betimsel istatistikler, tek yönlü varyans, t testi, pearson korelasyon ve çoklu regresyon analizlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarında; kız ergenlerin erkek ergenlere göre duygusal okuryazarlık düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu, ergenlerin başarı durumları arttıkça duygusal okuryazarlık düzeylerinin arttığı, aile iletişim kalıpları ölçeğinin diyalog alt boyutunda cinsiyet açısından kızlar lehine anlamlı bir farklılığın olduğu; ailede diyalog yönelimi arttıkça ergenlerin başarı durumlarının arttığı ve yine cinsiyet açısından kızların erkeklere göre daha iyi akran ilişkileri geliştirdikleri saptanmıştır. Pearson korelasyon analizi sonucuna göre; ergenlerin duygusal okuryazarlık düzeyleri ile aile içi diyalog yönelimi arasında pozitif yönde yüksek düzeyde; uyum yönelimi arasında negatif yönde; akran ilişkileri arasında ise pozitif bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Ayrıca akran ilişkileri ve diyalog yönelimi arasında pozitif ilişki görülürken; uyum yönelimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı görülmektedir. Çoklu regresyon analiz sonucuna göre ise, diyalog yöneliminin duygusal okuryazarlık düzeyleri üzerinde yüksek; akran ilişkilerinin düşük düzeyde anlamlı yordayıcı etkisi bulunurken; uyum alt boyutunun duygusal okuryazarlık düzeyleri üzerinde anlamlı düzeyde yordayıcı etkisinin olmadığı bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, ülkemizde ailenin ergenlik döneminde etkili duygusal ve sosyal desteği üzerine yapılacak çalışmaların artırılmasının, sağlıklı bir aile iletişimi ve ergenin duygusal gelişimi açısından gerekli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal Okuryazarlık Becerileri, Ergenlik Dönemi, Aile İçi İletişim, Akran İlişkileri

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the role of family communication and peer relationships in predicting the emotional literacy levels of adolescents. Relational survey model was used in the study. The data set of the study was obtained through students studying in secondary education institutions in Istanbul Bahçelievler. The study group consisted of a total of 453 students, 334 (73.7%) female and 119 (26.3%) male. "Emotional Literacy Scale", "Family Communication Patterns Scale" and "Peer Relationship Scale" were used in the study. In addition, a questionnaire form was created to determine the demographic characteristics of the adolescents. In the examination of the scores obtained from the scales; descriptive statistics, one-way variance, t-test, pearson correlation and multiple regression analyzes were used. In the results of the research; it was found that female adolescents have higher emotional literacy levels than male adolescents, emotional literacy levels increase as adolescents' achievement levels increase, there is a significant difference in favor of girls in terms of gender in the conversation orientation of the family communication patterns scale; it has been determined that as the orientation towards conversation in the family increases, the success of the adolescents increases. In addition, in terms of gender, girls develop better peer relations than boys. According to the result of correlation analysis; a high level of positive correlation between the emotional literacy levels of adolescents and their orientation towards intra-family conversation; in the negative direction between conformity orientation; a positive relationship was found between peer relationships. In addition, there is a positive relationship between peer relations and conversation orientation; It is seen that there is no significant relationship between conformity orientation. According to the regression analysis results, conversation orientation was higher on emotional literacy levels; while peer relations had a low significant predictive effect; it was found that conformity orientation did not have a significant predictive effect on emotional literacy levels. As a result, it is thought that increasing the number of studies on the effective emotional-social support of the family during adolescence in our country is necessary for a healthy family communication and emotional development of the adolescent.

Keywords: Emotional Literacy, Adolescence Period, Family Communication, Peer Relationships

OPTIMIZATION OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC PUMPING SYSTEM BASED ON SLIDING MODE CONTROL

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Abstract

The most popular application of the photovoltaic energy is stand-alone Solar Water Pumping System (SWPS) driven by electrical motors. Indeed, it is the best adopted energy source to supply drinking and irrigating water in remote regions which economically cannot benefit from the national grid connection. The major part of the pumping systems currently implemented as electric actuator using the DC motor, brushless motor or induction motor (IM). Induction motor is preferred in this work because it seems to be the adequate alternative in terms of power and high SWPS reliability.

Maximum-Power-Point-Tracking (MPPT) controllers allow PV system to work at maximum power points of their characteristics without prior knowledge of these operating points and their variation following changing weather conditions.

The main contribution of this work is to use the Sliding-Mode-Control (SMC) for the MPPT control of SWPS driving a centrifugal pump to deal with variation of environmental conditions. To show the efficiency of the proposed method, a comparison between the P&O and SMC MPPT algorithms will be evaluated for the tracking of the point of maximum power applied to the pumping system. Moreover, SMC is used to generate torque reference for the field-oriented-control (FOC) in order to provide good performance for IM-drive speed control under variation of system parameters.

The architecture of the proposed system is shown in figure 1.

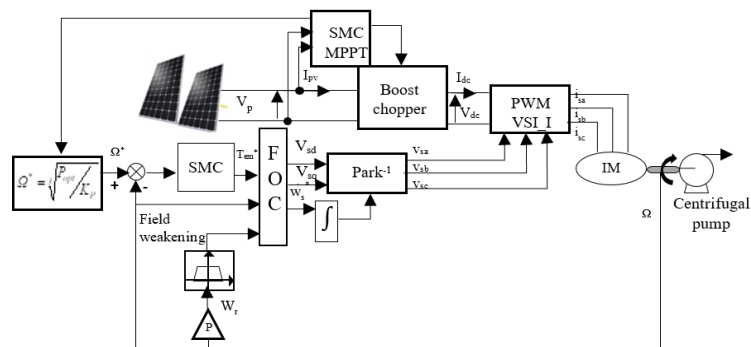


Figure 1: The proposed system architecture

To test the performance and the robustness of the proposed control, variable solar irradiations are applied and the results are shown in figure 2.

The MPPT controller by SMC forces the PV generator to operate at the maximum power point despite weather changes. We note that the SMC is faster and higher than the P&O and

there are less oscillations and therefore we can conclude that the proposed method is more efficient and this is clearly shown in the PV power response, the water flow and the hydraulic power.

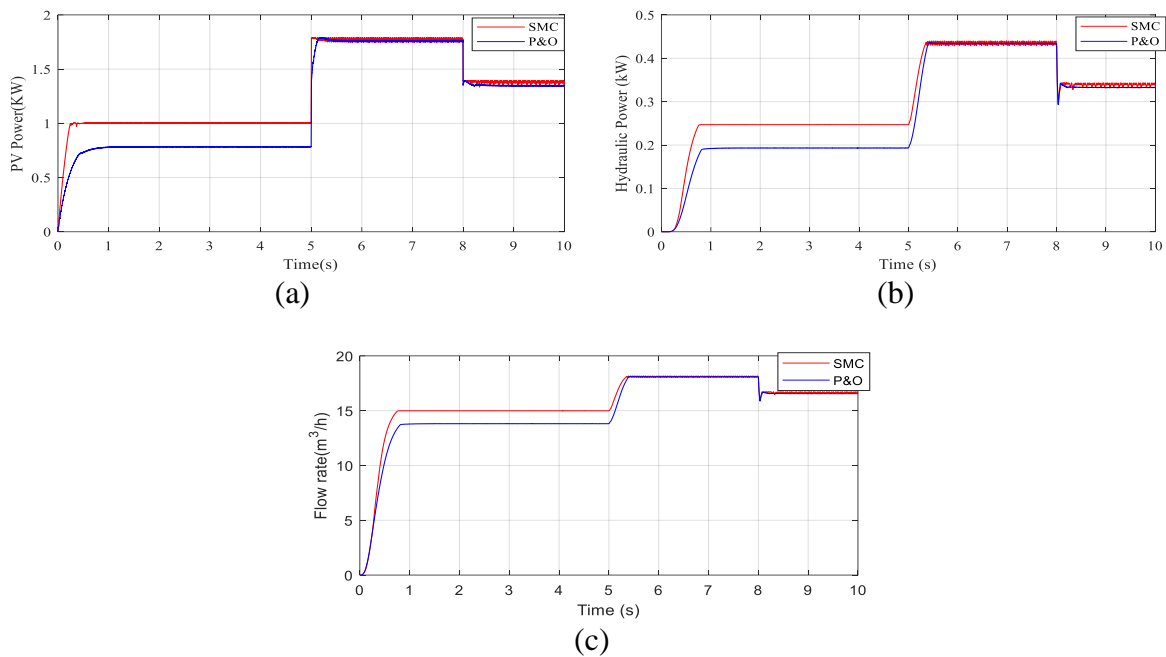


Figure2: (a) PV power, (b) Hydraulic power, (c) Flow rate under variable radiation (600_1000_800kW/m²)

The results show that the proposed approach provides robust results compared to P&O in terms of good tracking, stability, and fast response time under variable solar irradiancies.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Water Pumping; Induction Motor; MPPT; Field-Oriented-Control; Slide-Mode-Control.

**ALÜMİNYUMDAN ÜRETİLEN RADYATÖR KAPAK PROFİLLERİNİ ÇELİK
PROFİLE ÇEVİRMEK**
CONVERTING ALUMINUM RADIATOR PROFILES TO STEEL PROFILE

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Abstract

Nowdays, due to the increase in aluminum prices in Turkey and in the world and the problems in the supply of aluminum raw materials, working have started to use steel raw materials instead of aluminum in most sectors. The extrusion method, which is the most widely used method in aluminum profile production, is the method of producing profiles how melting pure aluminum lots and passing the molten raw material through the mold. While this method is applied, a high heat energy is needed for the aluminum raw material has to be melted, and carbon-based materials are used as fuel to provide the necessary heat energy, this situation increasing the CO2 emission. Due to use of aluminum profiles instead to steel in the world and in Turkey, the high cost of raw materials and processing, as well as the damage it causes to nature. Especially for steel profiles the cold roll forming process, which is the most common method and the lowest mass production cost, have come to the fore recently. In this study, the conversion of radiator caps, which are aluminum profiles to steel profiles with the roll cold forming process has been investigated. element of aluminum has (2.7gr/cm³) density, approximately 3 times lighter than steel (7.857gr/cm³). In the transition from aluminum profile to steel, suitable material and sheet thickness should be selected so as not to increase the weight of the system and to ensure the strength value. The cold forming method with roll form is the gradually bending of flat strip steel raw material with rollers until the final cross section. While the hardening that occurs in the material during the bending process adds extra strength to the profile, there is no such plus in aluminum profiles produced by the extrusion method. Considering the current strength value of the steel and the increase in strength after cold forming, it is expected to produce from thinner steel raw materials so that the steel profile can be competitive against the aluminum profile. For this reason, the production of decorative radiator caps made of 1.5mm aluminum from 0.5mm steel raw material has been tried and the steel raw material behavior has been investigated. In the roll forming process, especially producing sheets of 0.8 mm thickness and below, caused except permanent deformations on bending points straight edges exposed to permanent deformation pose a risk in terms of production. In order to minimize this risk, the characteristic of the steel raw material to be used, the data required for examination in the finite element program were determined with the tensile test. The designed rollers model were entried to the finite element analysis program and the final rollers optimization was completed with the simulation working. While determine the final rollers desing optimization, increases in strength and non-linear behavior of the material, were investigated. As a result of the works , the production of the radiator cover profiles from steel has been successfully completed.

Simulation studies for investigate sheet metal forming behavior have been tested in real life and comparisons have been made.

Keywords: Alumnium, Steel, Roll forming

Özet

Günümüzde Türkiye’de ve dünyada alüminyum fiyatlarındaki artış ve alüminyum hammadde tedarikindeki yaşanan sıkıntılar sebebi ile çoğu sektörde alüminyum yerine çelik ham malzeme kullanılma yolunda çalışmalar başlamıştır. Alüminyum profil üretiminde en yaygın kullanılan metot olan ekstrüzyon yöntemi saf alüminyum lotlarını ergiterek, ergimiş ham maddeyi kalıp içeresinden geçirerek profil üretme yöntemidir. Bu yöntem uygulanırken alüminyum ham maddeyi ergitme zorunluluğu olduğu için ciddi oranda bir ısı enerjisine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır ve gerekli olan ısı enerjisini sağlamak için karbon bazlı maddeler yakıt olarak kullanılarak CO₂ salınımını artırmaktadır. Ham madde ve işleme maliyetinin yüksek olması ayrıca doğaya verdiği zarar sebebi ile alüminyum profil kullanımı dünyada ve Türkiye’de yerini çeliğe bırakmaktadır. Özellikle çelik profiller için en yaygın ve seri üretim maliyeti en düşük yöntem olan rol form prosesi ile soğuk şekillendirme yöntemi son zamanlarda ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada alüminyum profil kullanım yeri olan radyatör kapaklarını rol form soğuk şekillendirme prosesi ile çelik profile dönüştürülmesi incelenmiştir. Alüminyum öz kütlesi (2.7gr/cm³) olarak çeliğe (7.857gr/cm³) göre yaklaşık 3 kat daha hafif bir elementtir. Alüminyum profilden çeliğe geçişte hem sistemin ağırlığını artırmamak hem de mukavemet değerini koruyacak şekilde uygun malzeme ve sac kalınlığı seçilmesi gerekmektedir. Roll form ile soğuk şekillendirme yöntemi, düz şerit halindeki çelik ham malzemenin makaralar ile son kesite kadar kademeli bükme işlemidir. Bükme işlemi sırasında malzemede oluşan pekleşmeler profile ekstradan mukavemet kazandırırken ekstrüzyon yöntemi ile üretilen alüminyum profillerde böyle bir kazanç yoktur. Çeliğin mevcut mukavemet değeri ve soğuk şekillendirme sonrasında kazandığı mukavemet artışı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, çelik profilin alüminyum profile karşı rekabetçi olabilmesi için daha ince çelik ham malzemedan üretim yapılması beklenmektedir. Bu sebep ile 1.5mm alüminyumdan üretilen dekoratif radyatör kapakları 0.5mm çelik ham malzemedan üretimi denenmiş ve çelik ham malzeme davranışı incelenmiştir. Roll form prosesinde özellikle 0.8mm ve altındaki saclarda üretim yapmak, kalıcı deformasyona maruz kalan büküm noktalarının yanı sıra düz kenarlarda da oluşan kalıcı şekil değişimlerinden kaynaklanan dalgalanmalar üretim açısından risk oluşturmaktadır. Bu riski minimize etmek için kullanılacak çelik ham malzemenin karakteristiği, malzemeye uygulanan çekme testi ile elde edilen datalar ışığında yapılan hesaplamalar ile belirlenmiş ve sonlu elemanlar analiz programına tanıtılmıştır. Tasarımı yapılan roll form kalıpları sonlu elemanlar analiz programına aktarılmış ve yapılan simülasyon çalışmaları ile nihai kalıp optimizasyonu sağlanmıştır. Nihai kalıp optimizasyonu elde edilirken malzemede meydana gelen doğrusal olmayan şekil değişimleri, mukavemete artışları ve malzeme davranışları incelenmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar neticesinde radyatör kapak profillerinin çelikten üretimi başarı ile tamamlanmıştır. Sac metal şekillenme davranışını incelemek için yapılan simülasyon çalışmaları gerçek hayatta test edilmiş ve karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Alüminyum, Çelik, Roll form

DESIGN OF THE MONITORING AND ALERTING SYSTEM FOR THE MOVEMENT OF OBJECTS INSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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Abstract

Technical development has become part of most of the systems prevalent in our lives today, and its use becomes major in smart systems, especially those that contain an automatic control factor. The system is intended to be designed. Protection systems are the most sensitive systems at this time due to the emergence of the wireless communication system and remote control. The design of the monitoring system for public places after work time based on motion sensors that sense the presence of moving objects is the principle of the system's work and as a result, the guard personnel are alerted. The project designs a model of the system for controlling the end of working hours and securing the workplace by using the smart controller "Arduino Leonardo" based on the technology of sensors and devices complementary to the controller, including the motion sensor and the ultrasonic.

Key words: Arduino, controller, design, smart, sensor

REDUCTION OF ISI(INTER-SYMBOL INTERFERENCE) BY USING OFDM**Ammar Odeh***Princess Sumaya University for Technology P.O.Box 1438 Al-Jubaiha - Amman, 11941
Jordan**Abstract**

The most important thing in wireless communication is to provide high-data-rate along with promising reliability of data, In short, QoS cannot be given up in any way in doing so we need to improve our existing modulation techniques, If we look back in the history of wireless communication we used to high voice data(i.e. 2G) or AMPS only but as technology proceeded our communication started moving towards data packets more than voice (i.e. GSM) and then further on 4G, this was the time we realized we need more powerful modulation techniques so that integrity of data packets must be maintained at any cost and then further on 4G as at high-speed data transmission we encounter many impairments in wireless communication in which one of is known as ISI (Inter-symbol interference), it should be addressed effectively to keep our valuable data intact. One of the most important ideas which we come up with is Multi-carrier transmission like OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) it is heavily been used in wireless communication to deal with wireless impairments mainly in combating the severe effects of the ISI without harming data rates and QoS. This paper provides a way in which ISI can be reduced to a significant rate in the wireless environment by simply utilizing OFDM. [1]

Keywords: OFDM, FDM, BER, Orthogonality, Multipath Fading;

FAULT DETECTION USING BPT AND IBIP TECHNIQUES**B. Ygoubi, H. Nait and H. Sid ahmed**Signals and systems Laboratory
Mostaganem University, Algeria**Abstract**

The inverse of the belonging individual Gaussian probability (IBIP) is applied to the power spectral density (PSD) to detect faults due to induced vibrations in a normal system behavior. The detection in the PSD means, however, in Fourier space, thus, it suffers from lack of any information in time. Therefore, band pass filter transform (BPT) with a band width $\Delta f=4/N$ (N is the signal duration) can be applied to localize faults in the time –frequency space as well as to determine their durations. This BPT is compared to the wavelet transform (CWT) and to the short time Fourier transform (STFT). The results show that the BPT is far more accurate than both transforms, hence, we believe that the BPT technique will bring enormous enhancements to the faults detection and diagnosis.

Keywords: IBIP; BPT; CWT; STFT; faults detection and diagnosis.

KESME GERİLİMİ ALTINDA KALINLAŞAN SIVI EMDİRİLMİŞ KUMAŞLARIN (KEVLAR, HİBRİT VE KARBON) BALİSTİK DAYANIMLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE BALLISTIC RESISTANCE OF SHEAR THICKENING FLUID
IMPREGNATED FABRICS (KEVLAR, HYBRID AND CARBON)

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Abstract

A useful armor material is expected to be light, able to absorb high amount of energy, have a low density, high toughness, strength, elasticity modulus and shear modulus. Flexible body armors are generally produced by stacking 20-50 layers of high-performance ballistic fabrics, and this causes the body armors to become heavier and lose their flexibility. Recently, a new technology in which the puncture resistance of fabrics against high and low velocity threats (bullet, spike and knife) has increased significantly, but in spite of this a significant change in weight and flexibility has not been observed, has been developed.. Lighter and thinner armors with higher impact resistance and ballistic performance can be produced by impregnating the fabrics with shear thickening fluid (STF).

Shear thickening fluid (STF) is defined as a non-Newtonian fluid whose viscosity varies with the shear rate and has a sudden increase in viscosity after a critical shear rate. Thickening behaviour can be seen in dense colloidal suspensions of solid particles (silica, calcium carbonate, etc.) and carrier fluid (water, ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, etc.).

In this study, firstly, shear thickening fluids (STF) with the silica loading of 5 w%, 10 w%, 15 w% and 20 w% were fabricated and then rheological measurements were carried out. As a result of rheological measurements, shear thickening behavior was observed in STFs with the silica loading of 10 w%, 15 w% and 20 w%. Then, kevlar, hybrid (kevlar/carbon) and carbon fabrics were impregnated with STF/ethyl alcohol suspension containing 20 w% silica, and the effect of STF on the ballistic behaviour of fabrics (behaviour of the fabrics against high velocity threats) was investigated. In the ballistic tests, the trauma depths and widths formed on the backing material were measured. It was also observed that the ballistic resistance of all three fabrics increased with STF impregnation.

Keywords: Shear thickening fluid, armor, ballistic, kevlar

Özet

İyi bir zırh malzemesinin hafif, dayanıklı, yüksek miktarda enerji soğurabilmesi, düşük yoğunluğa, yüksek tokluğa, elastisite ve kayma modüllerine sahip olması beklenmektedir. Esnek vücut zırhları genellikle 20-50 adet yüksek performanslı balistik kumaşın üst üste dizilmesi yoluyla üretilmektedir ve bu durum vücut zırhlarının ağırlaşmasına ve esnekliğini yitirmesine neden olmaktadır. Son zamanlarda, kumaşların yüksek ve düşük hızlı tehditler

(mermi, sivri uçlu delici ve kesiciler) karşısında delinmeye karşı göstermiş oldukları direncin önemli miktarda arttığı, buna karşılık ağırlık ve esnekliğinde önemli bir değişimin gözlenmediği yeni bir teknoloji geliştirilmiştir. Kumaşlara, kesme gerilimi altında kalınlaşan sıvı (Shear Thickening Fluid: STF) emdirilmesi yöntemi ile daha hafif, daha ince, darbe dayanımı ve balistik performansı daha yüksek zırhlar üretilebilmektedir.

Kesme gerilimi altında kalınlaşan sıvı (Shear Thickening Fluid: STF), viskozitesi kayma şekil değiştirme hızı ile değişkenlik gösteren ve viskozitesinde kritik bir kayma şekil değiştirme hızından sonra ani bir artış görülen Newton tipi olmayan akışkandır. Kalınlaşma davranışı, katı partiküller (silika, kalsiyum karbonat vb.) ile taşıyıcı sıvının (su, etilen glikol, polietilen glikol, polipropilen glikol vb.) karışımından oluşan yoğun koloidal süspansiyonlarda görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada ilk olarak ağırlıkça %5, %10, %15 ve %20 oranlarında silika içeren STF hazırlanmış ve reolojik ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan reolojik ölçümler sonucunda ağırlıkça %10, %15 ve %20 oranlarında silika içeren STF'lerde kesme kalınlaşması davranışı görülmüştür. Daha sonra, ağırlıkça %20 oranında silika içeren STF/etil alkol süspansiyonu kevlar, hibrit (kevlar/karbon) ve karbon kumaşlara emdirilerek kumaşların balistik davranışına (yüksek hızlı tehdit karşısındaki davranışına) STF'nin etkisi araştırılmıştır. Balistik testlerde altlık malzemede oluşan iz derinlikleri ve iz genişlikleri ölçülmüştür. Yapılan balistik testler sonucunda ise STF emdirilmesiyle birlikte her üç kumaşında balistik dayanımının arttığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kesme gerilimi altında kalınlaşan sıvı, zırh, balistik, kevlar

ROBOTIC FRIENDLY INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

This paper aims to bring insights that forces manufacturing companies to leave their comfort zone and constantly look for new growth points. The possibilities of Industry 4.0 has become a point of growth for the enterprises to bring efficiency tools to exhaust themselves and go with the global competition necessitating conditions that develop market economy. Collaborative robots offer to facilitate physical interaction with humans in a smart shared workspace for activities in manufacturing. The layout of facilities have machines that are orderly designed and programmable as desired by operational teams. Smart synergetic working leads to increased productivity and reduced costs through the combination of the cognitive human ability with programmed repeatability and endurance, which are the strength of robots. Robots have a linkage of multiple cameras or vision embedded systems, which assist them in deterministic positioning and actuation. 360 degree view camera system supports the console operator to program and manage the system which can assemble around the product using fish eye cameras attached around to capture different directions, three dimensional periphery on a real time with secure and safe working ambience. Robots are applied in picking, placing, holding fabricating, welding and clean etc., The robot arm facilitates dimensional positions for rectilinear requirements and manoeuvre through planes with articulating versions, predominantly to improve the QWL of employees. Establishments incur perennial expenditure when their workplace has unavoidable dust, vapours, fumes and fluid borne contaminants in their work environment. With strict restrictions on corrosive fluids and suspended or dissolved particles per area, the essential requirement in environment demands to minimize the damage to people, vulnerable products, processes parameters and equipment protection to adhere and to maintain the necessitated stipulated levels of control, which abysmally hits the bottom-line of business feasibility. Hence collaborative that can work in areas which are Hard to Access (H T A) and Sources of contaminations (S O C), is a sought after inclusion into the manufacturing workspace. In spite of unemployment threats and younger generations are leaving the industrial sector, there are economic reasons attributed such as manpower cost is growing expensive; while compared with automation and robotics for assistance is becoming cheaper.

Keywords: Robotics, Industry 4.0, Smart Manufacturing, Hard to access, Sources of Contamination, Eco friendly

CASCADED H-BRIDGE NINE LEVEL INVERTER FOR THE ELIMINATION OF LOW ORDER HARMONICS USING SHEPWM

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Abstract

Multilevel inverters have been widely used for high-voltage and high-power applications. Because of their lower total harmonic distortion (THD), lower switching losses, lower electromagnetic interference, and higher dc link voltages, they outperform conventional two-level inverters. In a single phase Cascaded h-bridge nine level inverter, this paper provides a new way for solving nonlinear transcendental Selective Harmonic Elimination equations using the Newton Raphson method with any random initial guess. By solving non-linear equations while maintaining the fundamental, the selective harmonic elimination pulse width modulation approach is utilised to eliminate low order harmonics. The proposed concept has been validated by a simulation in the MATLAB/SIMULINK platform.

Keywords: Multilevel inverter, Cascaded H-Bridge multilevel inverter, Total Harmonic Distortion, SHEPWM, MATLAB

A NOVEL 15-LEVEL ASYMMETRICAL INVERTER WITH REDUCED NUMBER OF SWITCHES

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Abstract

Inverter is a power electronic device that converts DC power into AC power at desired output voltage and frequency. Conventional power electronic inverters are able to produce an output voltage that switches between two voltage levels only. However, multilevel Inverter generates a desired output voltage from several DC voltage levels at its input using power electronic switches. Nowadays multilevel inverter has become an interesting area in the industry for high power and medium voltage applications. Cascaded multilevel inverter (CMI) topology is prevalent in many applications. However, the CMI requires many switches and isolated DC sources, which is the main drawback of this type of inverter topology. As a result, the size, cost and complexity of the CMI topology are increased and the efficiency is deteriorated. This paper aims to present a new 15-level asymmetrical inverter topology with reduced number of switches suitable for renewable energy applications. In this topology, a separate DC supply is used Instead of capacitors, for each submodule as it eliminates problem of capacitor balancing. This topology is able to increase the number of output voltage levels by using lower number of power electronic switches, driver circuits, power diodes, and dc voltage sources. In addition, the low amount of blocked voltage by power electronic switches is another advantage of the proposed inverter. Simulation results obtained using MATLAB/Simulink software are provided to show the suitability of the presented topology.

Keywords: Multilevel inverter, asymmetrical, reduced switch count, cascaded H-bridge

CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR USING PLC

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Abstract

Induction motors have been used for many industrial applications such as elevators, electrical pumps, cranes, drilling machine, lathes, blower and fans due to their ruggedness, price, reliable and easy maintenance. In several industrial drive applications, the three phase induction motors are controlled by using Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). The PLC based control technique is used in the field of power electronics applications, particularly in industrial unit for the control of induction motors and drives. It plays a major role in the field of automation, monitoring and control. With respect to speed regulation and efficiency, the PLC is very adaptable tool for controlling the industrial and electrical drives. In this paper, a PLC based control system is implemented on an induction motor used in electrical drive applications. The three phase induction motor is driven by a space vector pulse with modulation (SV-PWM), a three-phase voltage source inverter (VSI) and a PLC controller. The implemented PLC based control technique monitor and control the speed, current and torque during load and no-load conditions, and initiate the protection signal for abnormal current, voltage and temperature. The accuracy of induction motor with PLC based control system is improved as compared with the traditional voltage - frequency (V/f) control mechanism. Also, this proposed PLC based control system increases the efficiency of induction motor to around 96%.

Keywords: Induction motor, Programmable Logic Controller, PLC, pulse with modulation, protection

BİLİNCİN NEDENSEL ETKİLİLİĞİNİ DESTEKLEYEN ARGÜMANLAR**ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING CAUSAL EFFICACY OF CONSCIOUSNESS****Asst. Prof. Ash ÜNER KAYA**

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Abstract

Consciousness, which is the most familiar yet mysterious part of our lives, has been one of the most heated debates of philosophers for centuries. Although there is no agreed-upon conventional definition, when speaking of consciousness, phenomenal experiences are often referred to. Being conscious means having phenomenal experiences. Our phenomenal experiences are arised with a number of physical processes. We do not yet have an explanation of what the ontological status of experience that arises with objective physical processes but cannot be expressed physically is. While the mystery around consciousness remains, our everyday experiences show us that our conscious states have causal effects on our behavior. Causal efficacy of consciousness refers to the idea that conscious states causally affect other conscious states and physical states. In our daily life, we hardly doubt that our conscious states, such as our thoughts, feelings, desires, and fears are the reasons behind our actions. In this sense, the causal efficacy of consciousness also is a fundamental part of the belief that we are morally and epistemically responsible and free individuals. But when we accept the idea that the physical world is causally closed, we have difficulty explaining the causal role of consciousness in our behavior. At the root of this difficulty is the idea that the physical world contains all the resources to offer causal explanations for its elements, and in this context, it is closed to any non-physical cause. Hence, it becomes problematic to explain the causal role of consciousness on the physical world, which cannot be reduced to physical processes and therefore cannot be fully physically explained. Despite this debate, which continues at full speed in the philosophy of mind and is known as the 'problem of mental causation', most philosophers do not want to give up the idea of causal efficacy of consciousness. According to their view, to accept consciousness as an ineffective by-product, an epiphenomenon, would mean giving up much of the view of ourselves. Therefore, many philosophers of mind continue to defend the causal role of consciousness by resorting to some arguments while trying to offer a solution to the current problem. These arguments are moral and epistemic arguments, which are classified as common-sense arguments and transcendental arguments. In this study, I will elaborate on these arguments and discuss whether they are strong enough to support the causal efficacy of consciousness.

Keywords: Consciousness, Mental Cuasation, Moral Argument, Epistemic Argument**Özet**

Yaşamımızdaki en tanıdık fakat bir o kadar da gizemli yanımız olan bilinç yüzyıllardır felsefecilerin en hararetli tartışma konularından biridir. Üzerinde uzlaşılan ortak bir tanımlı olmasa da bilinçten bahsederken genellikle fenomenal deneyimlere gönderme yapılır. Bilinçli olmak fenomenal deneyimlere sahip olmak anlamına gelir. Fenomenal deneyimlerimiz bir takım fiziksel süreçlerle birlikte ortaya çıkarlar. Nesnel fiziksel süreçlerle birlikte ortaya çıkan fakat fiziksel olarak ifade edilemeyen deneyimin ontolojik statüsünün ne olduğu hakkında

henüz bir açıklamamız yoktur. Bilinç ile ilgili gizem sürse de gündelik deneyimlerimiz bize bilinçli durumlarımızın davranışlarımız üzerinde nedensel olarak etkili olduğunu gösterir. Bilincin nedensel etkililiği, bilinçli durumların diğer bilinçli durumları ve fiziksel durumları nedensel olarak etkilediği fikrini ifade eder. Günlük hayatımızda düşüncelerimiz, duygularımız, istek ve korkularımız gibi bilinçli durumlarımızın eylemlerimize neden olduğundan neredeyse hiç şüphe duymayız. Bu anlamda bilincin nedensel etkililiği ahlaki ve epistemik olarak sorumluluk sahibi, özgür bireyler olduğumuz inancının da temelinde yer alır. Fakat, fiziksel dünyanın nedensel olarak kapalı olduğu fikrini kabul ettiğimizde bilincin davranışlarımız üzerindeki nedensel rolünü açıklamakta güçlük çekeriz. Bu güçlüğü temelinde fiziksel dünyanın, sahip olduğu unsurlara dair nedensel açıklamalar sunmak için tüm kaynakları kendi içinde barındırdığı ve bu anlamda fiziksel olmayan herhangi bir nedene kapalı olduğu görüşü vardır. Buna göre, fiziksel süreçlere indirgenemeyen dolayısıyla tam bir fiziksel açıklaması yapılamayan bilincin fiziksel dünya üzerindeki nedensel rolünü açıklamak problemlili bir hal alır. Zihin felsefesinde tüm hızıyla devam eden ve ‘zihinsel nedensellik meselesi’ olarak bilinen bu tartışmaya rağmen çoğu felsefeci bilincin nedensel etkililiği fikrinden vazgeçmek istemez. Onlara göre bilinci etkisiz bir yan ürün, bir epifenomen, olarak kabul etmek kendimizle ilgili tablonun çoğundan vazgeçmek anlamına gelecektir. Bu sebeple bir çok zihin felsefecisi bir yandan mevcut probleme bir çözüm sunmaya çalışırken bir yandan da bazı argümanlara başvurarak bilincin nedensel rolünü savunmaya devam ederler. Bu argümanlar, sağduyu argümanı ile transandantal argümanlar sınıfında yer alan ahlak ve epistemik argümanlardır. Bu çalışmada söz konusu argümanları detaylı bir şekilde ele alarak bilincin nedensel etkililiğini desteklemek için yeterince güçlü olup olmadıklarını tartışacağım.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilinç, Zihinsel Nedensellik, Ahlak Argümanı, Epistemik Argüman

DECREASE OF DEPRESSIVE STATES BY PHYSICAL EFFORT**Constantinescu Anamaria,**

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Mirela Dulgheru, Petroleum Gas University from Ploiesti, Romania, e-mail:

Abstract

Depression has become the most frequent Community-level mental suffering. A study carried out by the World Health Organization showed that depression affects around 121 million people across the world. It is estimated that annually 3 to 15% of the population shows a depression episode of which 0,4 to 5% are severe depressive episodes. In Europe, out of 1000 adults, 58 have a major depressive disorder (i.e. 33,4 million people). All these worrying figures have made depression one of the most studied mental disorders at the moment. The most worrying fact is that we find it most often among young people. The causes of the depression could not be fully clarified, despite the efforts made. The current unanimous vision of research and clinics calls for models suspected to be triggers at the brain level, but practical nothing concrete. In the vast majority, the first depressive episode takes place as a reaction to a negative life event triggered against a background of fragile emotional state. The living conditions, the social and economic environment of which the person is a member also have an important focus. Almost a quarter of young adults present a severe depression episode up to the age of 24. This population group being more exposed than any other . Depression in this critical period of life can have very large-scale adverse consequences in the short term - including deterioration in interpersonal relationships, poor socio-occupational performance and the risk of radicalisation or consumption of psychoactive substances, but also in the long term affecting the entire neuropsychiatric development.

In this work we will focus on a group of young people, aged 19-21, who have been diagnosed with early depression, who will be able to implement a program of physical training, and in the end we will scan them through the Zyto technology.

The Zyto scanner is not a medical device designed to diagnose, treat or cure, but rather to give you a clearer picture of the imbalances in the body and how lifestyle influences health.

In the "Speed century" Zyto can quickly provide the decision-making support we need in order to reach the maximum potential, both physically and emotionally.

Following the application of the training program, we want to see if it brings improvements to the depression status.

ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN'İN ÖNEMİNE AKADEMİK TEMELLİ BAKIŞ**ACADEMIC-BASED OVERVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST****Dr. Hakan GÜRSOY¹**¹HG Eğitim, Danışmanlık ve E-Ticaret, Ankara / Turkey

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Özet

Örgütsel güveni anlamak için öncelikle güven kavramının ne anlam taşıdığını bilmek gereklidir. Güven konusu tarih boyunca insanların yaşamında önemli bir yer tutmuş, bu konuda birçok araştırma yapılmış ve sonuçları ortaya konmuştur. Güven, bireylerin arkadaşlarına, eş ve çocuklarına, akrabalarına, yaşadıkları topluma, çalıştıkları kuruma, iş arkadaşlarına, yönetici ve liderlerine güveni ifade eden çok çeşitli bir kavramdır. Olumlu manada güven kelimesinin telaffuz edilmesinin bile ne kadar bireylere güven çağrışımı yapacağı görülmektedir. Örgütsel güven ise daha çok örgüte güven, yöneticilere güven, iş arkadaşlarına güven gibi başlıklar altında incelenmiştir. Örgütsel güvende bireysellikten çıkıp örgütün amaç ve hedefleri doğrultusunda başarılı olması için yapılması gerekenler esas alınmıştır. Küresel krizlerin yaşandığı günümüz dünyasında, örgütlerin varlıklarını devam ettirebilmeleri ve yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için örgütsel güveni kazanmaya yönelik gayret sarf etmeleri gerektiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma, örgütler için örgütsel güvenin ne kadar önemli olduğunu bir kez daha vurgulamak ve dikkatleri bu yöne çekmek için yapılmıştır. Ayrıca örgütler için oldukça önemli olan örgütsel bağlılık, örgütsel adalet, iş tatmini gibi değişkenlerin örgütsel güvenle olan ilişkileri ele alınmıştır. Bu çalışma için, veri toplama tekniği olarak araştırmalarda kullanılmakta olan "Belgesel Kaynak Derlemesi" metodu seçilmiştir. Bu metot, daha önce araştırmacılar tarafından yapılmış olan makaleden bildiriye, kitaptan kitap bölümüne, açık kaynaktan projeye kadar birçok çalışmanın derlenerek bir araya getirilmesi faaliyetlerinden oluşmaktadır. Yine bu çalışma için Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu sistemi üzerinde açık erişime imkân sunulan doktora tezlerinden faydalanılmıştır. Örgütsel güven konusunu içeren, 2016-2021 yıllarını kapsayan toplam 23 araştırmanın incelemesi ve analizi yapılarak değerlendirme kapsamına alınmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları tek tek incelenerek sonuç bölümü oluşturulmuş ve elde edilen veriler buraya aktarılmıştır. Değerlendirme sonucunda örgütsel güvenin, örgütsel adalet, örgütsel bağlılık, örgütsel davranış, iş memnuniyeti, öğrenen örgüt, duygusal emek gibi birçok değişken üzerinde, olumlu yönde anlamlı etkileri olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca örgütlerin geleceği için, örgütsel güvenin tesis edilmesi ve artırılması yönünde çalışmalar yapılması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güven, Örgütsel Güven, Örgütsel Davranışlar**Abstract**

To understand organizational trust, first of all, it is necessary to know what the concept of trust means. The issue of trust has had an important place in people's lives throughout history, many researches have been done on this subject and the results have been revealed. Trust is a diverse concept that expresses the trust of individuals in their friends, spouses and children, relatives, the society they live in, the institution they work for, their colleagues, managers, and leaders. It is seen that even the pronunciation of the word trust in a positive sense will evoke trust in individuals. Organizational trust, on the other hand, has been examined under the

headings such as trust in the organization, trust in managers, trust in colleagues. Organizational trust is based on what needs to be done in order to leave individuality and be successful in line with the goals and objectives of the organization. In today's world, where global crises are experienced, it has emerged that organizations need to make efforts to gain organizational trust in order to maintain their existence and survive. This study was conducted to emphasize once again how important organizational trust is for organizations and to draw attention to this direction. In addition, the relations of variables such as organizational commitment, organizational justice, job satisfaction, which are very important for organizations, with organizational trust are discussed. For this study, the "Documentary Source Collection" method, which is used in research, was chosen as the data collection technique. This method consists of the activities of compiling and bringing together many studies from the article to the paper, from the book to the book chapter, from the open-source to the project, which was previously made by researchers. Again for this study, doctoral theses, which are open access on the Higher Education Council System, were used. A total of 23 studies covering the years 2016-2021, including the subject of organizational trust, were examined and analyzed and included in the scope of the evaluation. The results of the research were examined one by one and the conclusion section was formed and the data obtained were transferred here. As a result of the evaluation, it has been seen that organizational trust has positive and significant effects on many variables such as organizational justice, organizational commitment, organizational behavior, job satisfaction, learning organization, and emotional labor. In addition, it has been concluded that for the future of organizations, it is necessary to work on establishing and increasing organizational trust.

Keywords: Trust, Organizational Trust, Organizational Behaviors.

MERHAMETİN GELİŞİMİNE İLİŞKİN YAKLAŞIMLAR**APPROACHES RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPASSION****Dr. Eşref NAS¹**¹Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Psikolojik Danışman, Diyarbakır,
ORCID: 0000-0002-4524-9534**Doç. Dr. Ramazan SAK²**²Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Van,
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7504-9429**Abstract**

In this study, it was aimed to reach a synthesis based on the approaches regarding the development of compassion. Within the framework of this purpose, studies in the literature on compassion, compassion education and the development of compassion were examined. As a result of the examination, the views related to the development of compassion were discussed. In this context, when we look at the literature, it was understood that different approaches have been put forward about how compassion develops and how individuals tend to be compassionate. Some of these approaches focus on the evolutionary aspect of compassion and point out that compassion is a biological construct. Some approaches explain compassion as a personality trait and it is accepted that compassion is an innate trait based on that it is observed in infancy. Therefore, some researchers state that compassion develops spontaneously during childhood like walking or speaking. Some researchers draw attention to the effect of the environment on the development of compassion. These researchers focus on the fact that the environment is effective in the development or decrease of compassion in children. Also, in some approaches, the cultural and religious aspects of compassion is predominate and there is a cooperation with experts who defend the cultural and religious tradition in the delivery of compassion education. Based on all these approaches and the views of researchers, it can be said that compassion can be an innate feature and also can be developed under the influence of environment and conditions. Considering the findings of studies in the field of biology and evolution, it can be stated that humans tend to be compassionate. Considering the trainings, programs, therapeutic studies and interventions aimed at the development of compassion, it can be stated that compassion can be developed and increased through education. In conclusion, as it is often emphasized in the field of personality and development, it can be said that compassion can be an innate feature, and education, role-models and positive experiences are effective in the development of it.

Keywords: Compassion, Development, Approaches.**Özet**

Bu çalışmada, merhametin gelişimine ilişkin yaklaşımlardan yola çıkılarak bir senteze varılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde merhamet, merhamet eğitimi ve merhametin gelişimi ile ilgili alanyazındaki çalışmalar incelenmiş ve inceleme sonucunda merhametin gelişimi ile ilgili görüşler ele alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda alanyazına bakıldığında, merhametin nasıl geliştiği ve bireylerin nasıl merhametli olmaya eğilim gösterdikleri konusunda farklı yaklaşımlar ortaya konulduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu yaklaşımlardan bir kısmı, merhametin evrimsel yönü üzerinde durmakta ve merhametin biyolojik bir yapı olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Bazı yaklaşımlar, merhameti bir kişilik özelliği olarak açıklamakta ve merhametin

bebeklik döneminde gözlenmesinden hareketle doğuştan getirilen bir özellik olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bu nedenle kimi araştırmacılar, yürüme ya da konuşma gibi merhametin de çocukluk döneminde kendiliğinden geliştiğini belirtmektedir. Kimi araştırmacılar ise merhametin gelişiminde çevrenin etkisine dikkat çekmektedir. Bu araştırmacılar, çocuktaki merhametin gelişmesinde ya da azalmasında içinde bulunulan ortamın etkili olduğuna vurgu yapmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra bazı yaklaşımlarda, merhametin kültürel ve dini yönü ağır basmakta ve merhamet eğitiminin verilmesinde kültürel ve dini geleneği savunan uzmanlarla işbirliği yapılmaktadır. Bütün bu yaklaşımlardan ve araştırmacıların görüşlerinden hareketle, merhametin hem doğuştan gelen bir özellik olabileceği hem de çevre ve koşulların etkisiyle geliştirilebileceği söylenebilir. Biyolojik ve evrimsel alandaki çalışma bulguları dikkate alındığında, insanın merhametli olmaya eğilimli bir yapıda olduğu belirtilebilir. Merhametin geliştirilmesini hedefleyen eğitimler, programlar, terapötik çalışmalar ve müdahaleler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda ise merhametin eğitim yoluyla geliştirilebileceği ve artırılabilmesi ifade edilebilir. Sonuç olarak, kişilik ve gelişim alanında çoğu defa vurgulandığı gibi, merhametin de doğuştan gelen bir özellik olabileceği ve bununla birlikte merhametin gelişiminde eğitimin, rol-modellerin ve olumlu yaşantıların etkili olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Merhamet, Gelişim, Yaklaşımlar.

INDIVIDUAL WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: A CASE STUDY**Kiran IMTIAZ**

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Abstract

Individuals diagnosed with borderline personality disorder often report leading stressful and tumultuous lives. Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a chronic psychiatric disorder characterized by pervasive affective instability, an ongoing pattern of varying moods, self-image disturbances, impulsivity, marked suicidality, and unstable interpersonal relationships as the core dimensions of psychopathology underlying the disorder. People with BPD tend to be extremely sensitive. Small things can trigger intense reactions. And once upset, you have trouble calming down. It's a painful cycle that can feel impossible to escape. This paper briefly articulates the story of a 25 years old lady diagnosed with Borderline personality disorder, beside that paper also briefly reviews the recent evidence on the prevalence, etiology, comorbidity, and treatment approaches of borderline personality disorder (BPD) by examining published studies, and aims to offer a more coherent framework for the understanding and management of borderline personality disorder. There is an evidence base for treatment using both psychotherapy and psychopharmacology. The clinical challenge centers on managing chronic suicidality.

Keywords: Borderline personality disorder, Deliberate self-harm, Neurobiology, Prevalence

THE POWER-INTEREST RELATIONSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION'S MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The organization's management oscillates daily between power and interest. In this context, the management of any organization manages the resources available, in conditions of competitiveness, to suggest power and arouse interest. Therefore, the power of the organization is associated with force, and it is good to be known, and the interest is associated with the goal to be achieved, which is good to be promoted, but much better to be realized, and power, in a hermeneutic option, is the synergistic result of quantifiable processes that determine the level of interorganizational relations. The management team is the one that shows what is produced and determines how it is produced, the company's employees adopting those behaviors that make managerial visions possible. In this context, some forms of behavior are rewarded and promoted, others are sanctioned and demoted, while others can be ignored. As such, the organizational culture of a company is maintained within the established parameters, it is modified, it is adapted, it is changed, according to the decisions of the senior management, which take into account the acuity of the influences of environmental factors. The interests of an organization, in correlation with the notion of power, become reality depending on the will and involvement of its management. Through the management of the organization, the interests become the cause and work of the organizational culture. The interests of the organization are meant to determine the degrees of compartmental involvement, but also the levels of psychological involvement of the staff engaged in their realization.

Key words: management, power, interest, culture, organizational, firm, relations, cooperation, collaboration, function, compartment.

ICT SELF-EFFICACY, SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING, E-LEARNING READINESS, AND STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AMONG STUDENTS

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Abstract

The present study aimed to ascertain the association of ICT self-efficacy, self-directed learning, e-learning readiness, and student engagement among students. Cross sectional questionnaire-based survey and convenient based sampling technique was used. Sample consisted of N=300 adolescents with age range between 15-21 years. Further, data was divided based on gender (N=300; boys, n= 150; girls, n= 150). Data was collected from different schools and colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan). A booklet of informed consent, demographic information sheet, ICT self-efficacy scale, Self-directed Learning with Technology scale, E-Learning Readiness Scale, and Student Engagement Measure were administered. Findings indicated that ICT self-efficacy and self-directed learning were significantly positively correlated ($r=.66^{**}$). ICT self-efficacy was significantly positively correlated with E-learning readiness and student engagement ($r=.65^{**}$; $r=.42^{**}$). Similarly, other constructs (self-directed learning, e-learning readiness, & student engagement) of the present study were also significantly positively correlated with each other ($r=.69^{**}$; $r=.57^{**}$; $r=.59^{**}$). Results confirmed that ICT self-efficacy enhances self-directed learning, e-learning readiness, and student engagement among students. Now a days because of COVID-19 most of the educational systems follow this online teaching system that promote E-learning skills in students. Educationists and other professionals must plan various strategies for the improvement of new learners' skills through online system. There is a need at Government level to provide best network facilities for the teachers and students for running the online system in a better way.

Keywords: ICT Self-Efficacy, Self-Directed Learning, E-Learning Readiness, Student Engagement

LEAVING A PERSONAL STAMP- LEADERSHIP FROM A STAGE PERFORMER'S MIND.

Dr. Orit Wolf

Reichman University, IDC, Israel, Faculty of "Arison" Business School

Abstract

Background, Rational & Objectives:

What are the traits of those who leave a mark behind? What do they do differently that make people remember them so well? Leonard Bernstein, the famous conductor, said once: People will forget what you said or did, but they will never forget how you let them feel.

It's all about **creating an experience**, breaking the rules and making it your own. Leaving a mark is definitely **not about security**. It is **not** about avoiding mistakes. It's about how we act on the spot and solve problems on line. It's about the courage to **be disruptive** and create meaningful surprises while keeping **passion** and **curiosity** as our inner drive.

Professional stage performers and musicians in particular are constantly coping with variety of dilemmas and leading tasks: stage fright and black outs, forming and conducting concerts, founding ensembles, leading events, branding and marketing themselves, speaking and playing in public and many other challenges. Could they give valuable insights to other disciplines that need to demonstrate leadership? What's in their thinking and action that can reflect new visions on powerful influence?

It is this lecture that enables one to find his/her personal stamp while having the tools to project a given talent. It will be governed by three principles: **Experience, Learning and Implementation**. Orit Wolf (Ph.D.), next to her piano, will allow practical and fascinating tools to change mindsets in every profession and learn how to leave a mark. Being both an international concert pianist, as well as a leading mentor and lecturer on Innovation and Leadership, made her a strong figure in bringing both individuals and organizations to make a powerful stamp.

**ETHICAL ISSUES AND MORALITY IN J.P. CLARK'S THE WIVES
REVOLT AND EMEKA NWABUEZE'S A PARLIAMENT OF VULTURES****Princewill Chukwuma ABAKPORO**Department of Theatre and Media Studies
Gregory University Uturu, Abia State**Christian Ikechukwu NWARU**Department of Theatre Arts
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Drama as a veritable tool in the creation of awareness on female gender struggle, also portray the dialectic nature of the use of sexuality in the struggle for female emancipation and gender equality. At first it was denial and abandonment of marital, sexual, and social responsibilities to partners as viewed in J.P. Clark's *The Wives Revolt*. Presently, with the recognition and accommodation of the woman's place in society, women have turned to the use of sex as trade entity for the sustenance of their expanded space as seen in Emeka Nwabueze's *A Parliament of Vultures*. The paper looks at the dialectical manifestations of sexuality towards the sustenance of the ideology of feminism in the context of the theories of African morality and Kantianism. It observed that there has always been a place for the woman in a typical African society. Therefore, the changing face of "bottom power" theatrics as seen from JP Clark's *The Wives Revolt* to Emeka Nwabueze's *A Parliament of Vultures* betray the essence of African normative ethics and morality as its individualistic threads lead only to family, cosmic, and national ruins. The paper recommended that sexuality in Africa be approached from ethical, moral, and normative concerns which are in line with communally acceptable codes within the African cosmic view such that distinguishes Africans as a morally cultured race

Keywords: Sexuality, Drama, Morality, Ethics, Feminism,

WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH PANIC DISORDER

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Abstract

Panic disorder is when you've had at least two panic attacks (you feel terrified and overwhelmed, even though you're not in any danger) and constantly worry and change your routine to keep from having another one. It's a type of anxiety disorder. The symptoms that Client reported that was tightness in chest, palpitation, sweating, feeling of choking, feel dizziness, fear of death. Clinical interview, Behavioral observation and mental status examination were used as informal. Beck Anxiety inventory (BAI), Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) used as formal assessment. Techniques like rapport building, psycho-education, deep breathing, progressive muscle relaxation, exposure therapy, cognitive behavioral technique were used. The client overall outcome of process was favorable improvement in the desirable behavior. According to client the overall therapy remained very effective with satisfactory results.

Keywords: panic attack, anxiety disorder,

CLONING OF THE SOUL AND REPRODUCTION OF THE SELF THROUGH SPACE AND TIME WITH REFERENCE TO LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION³

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Abstract

Texts' souls have been cloned and their selves reproduced. History of ideas have been passed from generation to generation and translated from a language to another. In each generation a text represents an author's ideas that are enclosed in a time-space frame. Representation of ideas may take another turn with the death of the author: soul cloning or self-reproduction. Between cloning and reproduction, translation stands as a reconstruction of memory and a channel through which a rebirth of texts, loaded with ideas, concepts, traditions and cultural practices, are transmitted. Between the source text and the target text a third text lingers in space and time waiting to be reborn. I argue that space and time play an important role in the emergence of the ever evolving third text giving it an identity based on Mikhail Bakhtin's chronotope. The third text is constructed by the readers' interpretations rather than the authors' intentions as Roland Barthes maintains. The author is dead, the reader is there to interpret and the text floats, mutates and is reshaped through time and space.

³ Soul: By soul I mean the most essential qualities in a work.

Self: By self I mean the identity of the work rather than the author.

Cloning: By cloning I mean creating a typical sample of the most essential qualities of a work.

Reproduction: By reproduction I mean creating a sample that modifies a work's identity/self.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN SPECIES OF COPEPODS OF THE CASPIAN SEA

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Abstract

The study of the biodiversity of the fauna of the Caspian Sea is very important in our time, when the ecological balance is disturbed. In this regard, the study of crustaceans, which form the basis of mesoplankton, which plays an important and irreplaceable role in the trophic system of the Caspian Sea, is of great scientific and practical importance. One of the urgent problems is the study of the negative impact of biotic and abiotic factors, as well as anthropogenic impact on the fauna of the Caspian Sea, primarily on the biodiversity of mesoplankton.

Copepods are represented in the Caspian Sea by 47 species and forms. By their origin, the Caspian copepods belong to different groups. *Eurytemora minor*, *Halicyclops sarsi*, *Ectinosoma consinnum*, *Schizopera acatovae* are endemic to the Caspian Sea. Four species (*Eurytemora grimmi*, *Heterocope caspia*, *Schiropera neglecta*, *Limnocalanus behningi*) are common in the Black and Azov seas, except for the Caspian. *Limnocalanus grimaldii* arctic, *Acartia clausi* and *A.tonsa* inhabiting the Caspian Sea are of Mediterranean origin. Most Caspian paddlefish are planktonic animals. Some of them develop massively and form the basis of the Caspian zooplankton. In the western part of the South Caspian, crustaceans are found in winter at a maximum depth of 70-100 m, and the minimum development - at a depth of 25-50 m. The maximum development of copepods in spring is noted above the thermocline, in summer. Of the copepods, 4 species (*Calanipeda aquae dulcis*, *Halicyclops neglectus neglectus*, *Acartia clausi*, *A.tonsa*) are Atlantic-Mediterranean invaders. A number of copepod species are found in other seas as well. For example, *Eurytemora velox*, *E. affinis*, in addition to the Caspian Sea, is also found in the North and Baltic Seas. 15 species of crustaceans are endemic to the Caspian Sea. These include *Euytemora minor*, *Halicyclops sarsi*, *Eucyclops ortosyhus*, *Paracyclos dilatus*, *Diacyclops odessanus*, *D.clandestinus*, *D.languidides clandestinus*, *Caspiocyclops mirabilis*, *Metacyclops minutus*, *Cryptocyclops inopinata*. The rest of the species of the Copepoda group are freshwater species that live in the fresh parts of the rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea. They are considered euryhaline species. In the Caspian Sea, copepods belong to the marine group from an ecological point of view. In addition to endemic species, Arctic and Atlantic-Mediterranean species live in the mesoplankton of the Caspian Sea. *Limnocalanus grimaldii*, an arctic species, is characterized by stenohaline and stenotherm. Therefore, in summer it does not rise above the thermocline. Since the Atlantic-Mediterranean species are euryhaline and they are very widespread in the Caspian. Most of the species *Diacyclops clandestinus*, *D.languidoides clandestinus*, *Cryptocyclopina inopinata*, *Smirnoviella unisetosa* live in stable water salinity, while the Atlantic-Mediterranean species live in a wide range of salinity. In the Middle and South Caspian, mesoplankton of the corresponding composition is distinguished, but they differ in quantity from each other. In the plankton of the central part of the Middle Caspian, *Limnocalanus grimaldii*, *E. minor* prevails, but *Halicyclops sarsi*, *Calanipeda aquae dulcis*, and others are also important. The dominant species of mesoplankton in the central part of the Middle Caspian are: *Limnocalanus grimaldii* and *Eurytemora grimmi*. The coastal zones of the Middle Caspian are inhabited by *Acartia clausi*, *Calanipeda aquae dulcis*, *Halicyclops*

sarsi, *Eurytemora grimmi* and invertebrate larvae. And in shallow zones of coastal water, *Calanipeda aquae dulcis*, *Eurytemora grimmii*, *Heterocope caspia*, *Halicyclops sarsi*, *Acartia clausi*, *A.tonsa* and larvae of benthic, benthic animals prevail in numbers.

Key words:Copepoda, plankton,zooplankton, *Eurytemora*, *Acartia*, biomass

PHYTOBENEFICIAL BACTERIA OF THE DATE PALM RHIZOSPHERE AS BIOCONTROL AGENTS OF PHYTOPATHOGENS

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Abstract

Appropriate measures should be taken to protect fruits and vegetables from plant pathogens causing microbial soft rot. Indeed, it is from this last perspective that we were interested in evaluating the biocontrol potential of five strains (05) of the genus *Bacillus* isolated from the rhizosphere of the date palm in In Salah (hyperarid area in Algeria), considered as Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR). In vitro techniques (direct confrontation and extraction of bioactive substances) were used in this study against twenty-one (21) pectinolytic microbial strains causing the rottness of fruits and vegetables marketed in the city of Tamanrasset.

The direct confrontation method revealed an inhibitory effect characterized by the slowing down of the growth of eleven pectinolytic phytopathogenic strains. In addition, the production of inhibitory constituent substance on 11 plant pathogen strains, inhibitory inducible substance was noted on 15 plant pathogens and inhibitory volatile substance on six strains tested.

In conclusion, PGPR-*Bacillus* strains can be considered as potential biocontrol agents of pectinolytic phytopathogens.

Keywords: PGPR, microorganisms, Biocontrol, plant pathogens.

ANATOMY EDUCATION FOR 6TH AND 9TH-GRADE STUDENTS IN AN AUGMENTED REALITY

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Abstract

The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in anatomy lessons has been promoted by numerous science teachers. Next to financial and ethical advantages, AR has been described to decrease cognitive load while increasing student motivation and engagement to learn anatomy. Numerous studies reported improvements in the learners' motivation after the implementation of AR in anatomy lessons in science curricula. In this study, we aim to share our experience teaching anatomy lessons to 6th and 9th-grade students using augmented reality (AR) workspace. We also go through the benefits of employing augmented reality and how it may be used to enhance the understanding of students of anatomy topics when compared to other teaching methods. We also used a post-lesson survey to collect comments from 6th and 9th-grade students who took part in an AR anatomy workspace. Many of our students stated that having access to their anatomy lesson material via a virtual space from anywhere and at any time, as well as being able to control anatomical structures by moving and modifying them, gave them a significant advantage.

Keywords: Anatomy education, augmented reality (AR), mixed reality, school students.

DENİZ BALIKLARINDA ONTOGENETİK DİYET DEĞİŞİM MEKANİZMASI ONTOGENETIC DIETARY SHIFT MECHANISM IN MARINE FISHES

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Abstract

Fish, like all other living things have to take food from outside within the framework of their diet in order to carry out their metabolic activities and maintain their lives. This event, which is generally called "nutrition" shows parallelism with the type, location, metabolic level and development level of the fish. Nutrition is an action that all organisms inevitably have to perform. Fish are the group with the most diverse feeding habits and behaviors among vertebrates. Knowing the feeding behavior of fish, understanding the feeding mechanisms, will shed light on the evolutionary evaluation of the feeding activities of other vertebrates in a more scientific sense. To date, studies on fish nutrition have mostly focused on prey catching and prey treatment behaviors and feeding performances of bony fish. In recent years, studies have begun to focus more on the digestive mechanism and structures. Studies on cartilaginous fish and deep-sea fish are extremely scarce. The reason for this is the difficulty of examining these fish. The feeding event in fish does not always continue at the same speed and quality. There is not always a certain constancy in the diet regime. Depending on the environmental conditions and the physiological characteristics of the fish, some changes may occur in the diet and nutritional habits of the fish during the life cycle period. This is generally called "Ontogenic Dietary Shift". Ontogenic dietary shift is a state of adaptation that has been developed so that the fish can better benefit from the environment and survive. Ontogenetic dietary shift seen in most marine fish species varies according to the habitat characteristics of the fish, its physiological and endocrinal metabolism, and the risk and pressure of predation in the environment. During this process of change, the body structure of the fish also supports the fish morphologically and physiologically. Ontogenetic dietary shift mechanism is an important step in determining the trophic interactions that take place in the active food web of an ecosystem. Based on the information of this step, the biodiversity level of the relevant ecosystem can be determined while ecotrophic management strategies can be formed.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ecosystem, Feeding, Food web, Ontogenetic dietary shift, Trophic.

Özet

Balıklar da diğer tüm canlılar gibi; metabolik faaliyetlerini yerine getirmek ve yaşamlarını sürdürmek için dışarıdan diyetleri çerçevesinde besin almak zorundadırlar. Genel olarak "beslenme" olarak adlandırılan bu olay; balığın türü, bulunduğu yer, metabolik düzeyi ve gelişim düzeyi ile paralellik göstermektedir. Beslenme, bütün organizmaların kaçınılmaz olarak yerine getirmek zorunda oldukları bir eylemdir. Omurgalı hayvanlar içinde en çeşitli beslenme alışkanlıkları ve davranışlarının görüldüğü grup balıklardır. Balıkların beslenme davranışlarının bilinmesi, beslenme mekanizmalarının anlaşılması, evrimsel olarak diğer omurgalıların beslenme faaliyetlerinin daha bilimsel anlamda değerlendirilmeleri için ışık tutacaktır. Bugüne kadar balıkların beslenmelerine yönelik çalışmalar daha çok kemikli

balıkların av yakalama ve av muamele davranışları ve beslenme performansları üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Son yıllarda ise çalışmalar daha çok sindirim mekanizması ve yapıları üzerine yönelmeye başlamıştır. Kıkırdaklı balıklar ve derin deniz balıkları üzerinde yapılan çalışmalar son derece azdır. Bunda neden bu balıkların inceleme zorluğudur. Balıklarda beslenme olayı her zaman aynı hız ve nitelikte devam etmez. Beslenme rejiminde her zaman belli bir sabitlik söz konusu değildir. Ortam koşulları ve balığın fizyolojik özelliklerine bağlı olarak balığın hayat döngüsü periyodu içinde diyetinde ve beslenme alışkanlığında bazı değişimler meydana gelebilir. Buna genel anlamda "Ontogenik Diyet Değişimi" denilmektedir. Ontogenik diyet değişimleri, balığın bulunduğu ortamdan daha iyi yararlanabilmesi ve hayatını sürdürebilmesi için geliştirilmiş bir adaptasyon durumudur. Çoğu denizel balık türünde görülen ontogenetik diyet değişimi; balığın habitat özelliklerine, içinde bulunduğu fizyolojik ve endokrin metabolizmaya ve ortamdaki predasyon risk ve baskısına göre farklılıklar gösterir. Bu değişim süreci boyunca, balığa vücut yapıları da morfolojik ve fizyolojik olarak destek verir. Ontogenetik diyet değişimi bir ekosistemin aktif besin ağında gerçekleşen trofik etkileşimlerin tespitinde önemli bir basamaktır. Bu basamağa ait bilgilerden yola çıkarak, ilgili ekosistemin biyo çeşitlilik düzeyi belirlenirken, ekotrofik yönetimine yönelik stratejiler de oluşturulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Besin ağı, Beslenme, Ekosistem, Ontogenetik diyet değişimi, Trof

ANTARTİKA NOTOTHENİOİDLERİ**NOTOTHENIOIDS OF ANTARCTIC****Dr. Müge YAŞAR**

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Abstract

Antarctica is the last discovered continent which is located in the South Pole encompassing the southernmost region of the southern hemisphere without having no habitat. The region has about 90% of the world's ice density, and the average ice thickness in the region reaches 2000 meters. Only 5% of the region is free of ice of which are mountain peaks and coastal rock extensions. Antarctica, which is also accepted as the cold desert of the world, also shows the feature of being the driest place in the world. Antarctica is a continental island which is approximately twice the size of Australia. The aquatic biota of the continent is more dominant than the terrestrial biota. The region is under geographical isolation with its distance from many places, under oceanographic isolation by currents and under thermal isolation with its subzero temperature feature. By acting as a barrier as the main convergence of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans, with its location and ecogeographic features, Antarctica has allowed many marine forms especially using the region as habitat to prosper and flourish. In this enrichment, especially the minor anthropogenic pollution and stress factors were effective. Although having last discovered and no habitat on it, Antarctica has faced two crucial ecological problems in recent years. One of these is melting due to climate changes. The other is changes in biodiversity mainly as a result of climatic changes but also under the influence of other factors and the threats to some endemic species. This situation, if the necessary measures are not taken by determining the stress factors, unfortunately, biomass reduction by accompanying extinction may result for many species. The variation and reduction that may occur especially in the aquatic community in the region will primarily cause serious changes in the trophic structure within the ecosystem. These changes will sometimes result in numerical reduction and extinction of the species and sometimes lead to structural changes in the trophic levels by addition of alien species to the food web. Sometimes, some of the invasive species can even cause irreversible losses in the ecosystem. All this situation requires some serious ecological studies for Antarctica. Notothenioid suborder members which are endemic for the region's biota are of particular importance as they also show dominancy in the region. One of the most important features of the individuals forming this group in that they develop an advanced adaptation mechanism to cold. The operation, metabolism and origin of the adaptation mechanism will constitute an important key element about the biological, geographical and phylogenetic history of the region.

Key words: Adaptation, Antarctica, Climatic changes, Notothenioid, Trophic.

Özet

Antartika kıtası Güney kutbunda bulunan, güney yarım kürenin en güneyinde kalan bölgeyi içine alan ve üzerinde herhangi bir yaşam bölgesinin bulunmadığı, en son keşfedilmiş kıtadır. Bölge, dünya buz yoğunluğunun yaklaşık %90 kadar bir kısmına sahip olup, bölgede ortalama buz kalınlığı 2000 metreyi bulmaktadır. Bölgenin sadece %5'lik bir bölümünde buz olmayıp, bu bölgeler dağ dorukları ve kıyısız kaya uzantılarıdır. Dünyanın soğuk çölü olarak da kabul edilen Antartika, dünyanın bilinen en kurak yeri olma özelliği de göstermektedir. Antartika, kıta ada özelliğinde bir yer olup, büyüklüğü Avustralya'nın yaklaşık olarak iki katıdır. Kıtanın sucul biyotası, karasal biyotasına göre daha dominant bir özellik göstermektedir. Bölge; birçok yere uzaklığı ile coğrafik, akıntılarla oşinografik ve sıfırın altında sıcaklık özelliğiyle de termal izolasyon altındadır. Bulunduğu yer ve ekocoğrafik özellikleriyle Antartika; Pasifik, Hint ve Atlas okyanuslarının temel konvergensi olarak adeta bir bariyer görevi görerek, özellikle bölgeyi habitat olarak kullanan birçok denizel formun bölgede zenginleşmesine ve serpilmesine olanak tanımıştır. Bu zenginleşmede özellikle antropojenik kirlenmenin ve antropojenik stres faktörlerinin az olması etkin olmuştur. En son keşfedilmesine ve üzerinde hiçbir yaşam bölgesi olmamasına rağmen, Antartika son yıllarda çok önemli iki ekolojik sorunla yüz yüze bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan biri; iklim değişikliği sonucu ortaya çıkan erime, diğeri de öncelikli olarak bunun sonucunda ortaya çıkan ama diğer başka faktörlerin de etkisi altında olan biyolojik çeşitlilikteki değişim ve bazı endemik türlerin tehdit altında olmasıdır. Bu durum; eğer stres faktörleri belirlenerek gereken önlemler alınmazsa, birçok tür için maalesef biyokütlesel azalma ve beraberinde de ortadan kalkmaya kadar varan sonuçlar doğurabilecektir. Bölgede özellikle sucul komünitede meydana gelebilecek olan değişim ve azalma, öncelikle ekosistem içinde trofik yapıda ciddi değişimlere neden olacaktır. Bu değişimler; bazen türde sayısal azalma ve beraberinde yok olma, bazen de farklı yabancı türlerin besin ağına ilavesiyle trofik basamaklarda yapısal değişimlerle sonuçlanabilecektir. Bazen istilacı özellikteki bazı türler ekosistemde geri dönülmez kayıplara bile neden olabilmektedir. Bütün bu içinde yaşanan durum, Antartika için ciddi bazı ekolojik çalışmaların yapılmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Bölge biyotası için endemik özellik niteliği gösteren Notothenioid alt takım üyeleri, bölgede aynı zamanda dominansi göstermeleri ile ayrı bir önem taşımaktadır. Bu grubu oluşturan bireylerin en önemli özelliklerinden biri soğuğa ileri derecede adaptasyon mekanizması geliştirmeleridir. Bu adaptasyonun işleyişi, metabolizması ve kökeni bölgenin biyolojik, jeolojik ve filogenetik geçmişi hakkında önemli anahtar unsur oluşturacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adaptasyon, Antarktika, İklim değişikliği, Notothenioid, Trofik.

FERMANTE SÜT ÜRÜNLERİNDEN ELDE EDİLEN SABUNLARIN ANTİBAKTERİYEL ETKİSİ

ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF SOAPS MADE FROM FERMENTED MILK PRODUCTS

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Özet

Sabun, bitkisel ve hayvansal kaynaklı yağların ya da yağ asitlerinin alkali hidroksitlerle (NaOH, KOH gibi) reaksiyonu sonunda elde edilen ve çoğunlukla temizleyici olarak kullanılan maddelerdir. Doğal ürünler kullanılarak daha çevreci sabun üretimi beklentisi, sabunlarda kullanılan sentetik kimyasallar için umut verici bir alternatiftir. Son zamanlarda, sabun formülasyonu için antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal bakımından zengin biyokütle atıklarının değerlendirilmesi, artan araştırma ilgisini çekmiştir. Bu çalışmada çeşitli süt ürünleri (kefir, peynir altı suyu, yoğurt) kullanılarak üretilen katı sabunların *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 ve *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228 bakterileri üzerindeki antibakteriyel aktivitenin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Zeytinyağından üretilen kefir, peyniraltı sulu ve yoğurt sulu sabunlar 3 ay bekletildikten sonra istenilen konsantrasyonda (100, 250 ve 500 mg/mL) steril su ile çözülmüştür. Elde edilen konsantrasyondaki sulu sabun çözeltisi steril disklere 20 µL emdirilerek antibakteriyel aktivite için hazır hale getirilmiştir. Antibakteriyel aktivitenin belirlenmesi için disk difüzyon yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Pozitif kontrol olarak piyasada satılan antibakteriyel bir sabun ve Gentamicin antibiyotiği, negatif kontrol olarak fermante süt ürünü içermeyen sabun üretilerek deneyde kullanılmıştır.

Deney sonuçlarında pozitif kontrolün tüm konsantrasyonlarda test mikroorganizmaları üzerinde antibakteriyel etkisi olduğu belirlenmiştir. *E. coli* bakterisi üzerinde 500 mg/mL konsantrasyondaki peyniraltı suyundan üretilen sabun 10 mm, yoğurt suyu 10 mm, kefir 12 mm ve pozitif kontrol 14 mm inhibisyon zon çapı oluşturmuştur. Fermante süt ürünlerinden elde edilen sabunların 500 mg/mL konsantrasyonda *E. coli* üzerinde etkili olduğu belirlenirken diğer konsantrasyonlarda düşük aktivite gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Kefirli sabunun diğer sabunlara göre daha yüksek aktivite göstermesi, içerdiği yararlı mikroorganizmalara ve onların ürettikleri metabolitlere bağlı olabileceğini düşündürdü. *S. aureus* ve *S. epidermidis* üzerinde üretilen sabunların antibakteriyel aktivitesi olmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fermante süt ürünleri, Sabun, Antibakteriyel aktivite

Abstract

Soap is a substance obtained as a result of the reaction of oils or fatty acids of vegetable and animal origin with alkali hydroxides (such as NaOH, KOH) and is mostly used as a cleaner. The expectation of more environmentally friendly soap production using natural products is a promising alternative to synthetic chemicals used in soaps. Recently, the evaluation of antioxidant and antimicrobial-rich biomass waste for soap formulation has attracted the interest of researchers. In this study, it was aimed to determine the antibacterial activity of solid soaps produced using various milk productins (kefir, whey, yoghurt) on *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228 bacteria. Kefir, whey and yoghurt water soaps produced from olive oil were dissolved with sterile water at the desired concentration (100, 250 and 500 mg/mL) after waiting for 3 months. The aqueous soap solution in the concentration obtained was made ready for antibacterial activity by absorbing 20 μ L on sterile discs. Disc diffusion method was used to determine the antibacterial activity. A commercially available antibacterial soap and Gentamicin antibiotic were used as a positive control, and a non-fermented milk-free soap was used in the experiment as a negative control.

In the experimental results, it was determined that the positive control had an antibacterial effect on the test microorganisms at all concentrations. Soap produced from whey at 500 mg/mL concentration on *E. coli* bacteria formed an inhibition zone diameter of 10 mm, yoghurt water 10 mm, and kefir 12 mm. It was determined that soaps obtained from fermented milk products were effective on *E. coli* at a concentration of 500 mg/mL, but had low activity at other concentrations. The higher activity of kefir soap compared to other soaps suggested that it may be due to the beneficial microorganisms it contains and the metabolites they produce. It was observed that soaps produced on *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* did not have antibacterial activity.

Keywords: Fermented milk products, Soap, Antibacterial activity

GAZİANTEP İLİNDE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ YAPILAN SARIMSAKTA AMPUL ÇÜRÜKLÜĞÜNE NEDEN OLAN FUNGAL ETMENİN VE HASTALIK ORANININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF FUNGAL FACTORS CAUSING BULB ROT DISEASE AND DISEASE RATE IN GARLIC GROWN IN GAZİANTEP PROVINCE

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Abstract

From past the present, garlic is one of the most essential plants cultivated for culinary and medicinal use. Turkey contributes to garlic production, cultivated in many countries of the world, from the 15th row. One of the most significant factors affecting the yield of garlic in Turkey and the world is the diseases and pests. Mainly fungal diseases cause great destruction. Fungi are critical pathogens that cause decay of garlic cloves in the field and during storage. Although garlic is produced in many provinces of Turkey, Gaziantep has gained serious momentum in terms of production in recent years. This study aimed to determine the infestation rate and morphological characterization of the fungi that cause decay on garlic cloves under filed and storage conditions of the Chinese variety which is commercially cultivated in Turkey.

Chinese variety of garlic kept in warehouse conditions was taken from the producer, and five heads were selected randomly. Three cloves of garlic were randomly selected from each of these selected garlic heads and divided into four parts with a sterile scalpel. The samples were kept in 1.5% NaOCl (sodium hypochlorite acid) solution for 5 minutes for surface sterilization, were washed three times with sdH₂O (sterile distilled water) to remove the sterilants. The washed samples were taken between sterile filter papers to remove excess water in their tissues, and the garlic samples were left to dry for 24 hours and planted on a PDA medium with the help of sterile forceps. It was incubated in the dark for 3-5 days at 26±2°C. The study was carried out in three replications.

Fungi morphology growing in PDA medium was investigated, and *Fusarium* sp. has been determined. The contamination rate of garlic in the Chinese variety was determined as 34%. It was defined that the rate of fungal infestation was high in garlic stored under unsuitable conditions.

Keywords: *Allium sativum*, *Fusarium* sp., bulb rot

Özet

Geçmişten günümüze kadar sarımsak gerek mutfaklarda gerek tıbbi kullanım amacıyla tarımı yapılan önemli bitkilerden biridir. Dünya'nın birçok ülkesinde tarımı yapılan sarımsak üretimine Türkiye 15. sıradan katkı sağlamaktadır. Türkiye'de ve dünyada sarımsak verimini etkileyen en büyük faktörlerden biri hastalık ve zararlılarıdır. Özellikle fungal hastalıklar büyük tahribata yol açmaktadır. Funguslar tarlada ve depolamada sarımsak dişlerinin çürütmesinde neden olan kritik patojenlerdendir. Türkiye'nin birçok şehrinde sarımsak üreticiliği yapılmasına rağmen son yıllarda Gaziantep üretim açısından ciddi bir ivme kazanmıştır. Bu çalışmada ticari olarak tarımı yapılan Çin çeşidi sarımsağın tarlalarda hastalık ve depolama koşullarında sarımsak dişlerinde çürümeye neden olan fungusların bulaşıklık oranının belirlenmesi ve morfolojik karakterizasyonun yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Depo koşullarında muhafaza edilen Çin çeşidi sarımsakları üreticiden alınıp rastgele olacak şekilde 5 baş seçilmiştir. Seçilen bu sarımsak başlarının her birinden rastgele 3 diş sarımsak seçilerek steril bistüri ile 4 parçaya ayrılmıştır. Yüzey sterilizasyonu için %1,5'lük NaOCl (sodyum hipoklorit asit) çözeltisinde 5 dakika bekletilen örnekler, sterilantların uzaklaştırılması için 3 kere sdH₂O (steril distile su) ile yıkanmıştır. Yıkanan örnekler, dokularındaki fazla suyun giderilmesi amacıyla steril filtre kâğıtlarının arasına alınarak 24 saat boyunca kurumaya bırakılan sarımsak örnekleri steril pens yardımıyla PDA ortamı üzerine ekimi yapılmıştır. 26±2 °C de 3-5 gün boyunca karanlık ortamda inkübasyona bırakılmıştır. Çalışma üç tekerrür olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir.

PDA ortamında gelişen fungus morfolojisi incelenmiş ve *Fusarium* sp. olarak belirlenmiştir. Çin çeşidinde sarımsakların bulaşıklık oranı ise %34 olarak belirlenmiştir.

Uygun olmayan koşullarda depolanan sarımsaklarda fungal bulaşıklık oranının yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Allium sativum*, *Fusarium* sp., ampul çürüklüğü

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma GAPAGRO (Gaziantep) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

ÇİLOSTAZOL'ÜN SIÇAN YUMURTALIĞINDA DENEYSEL İSKEMİ/REPERFÜZYON HASARINA KARŞI İN VİTRO FERTİLİZASYON SONUÇLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ KORUMA ETKİSİ.

THE PROTECTION EFFECT OF CILOSTAZOL AGAINST EXPERIMENTAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY IN THE RAT OVARY ON IN VITRO FERTILIZATION OUTCOMES.

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Abstract

Ovarian torsion is a common cause of decreased follicular activity and infertility due to ischemic and reperfusion injury. We aimed to investigate the protection of Cilostazol (CIL) against experimental ischemic (I) and ischemic-reperfusion (I/R) injury in rat ovaries on in vitro fertilization outcomes.: Forty-eight adult female Sprague-Dawley albino rats were randomly assigned to 6 groups of 8 animals each: Sham(S), I, I/R, S + CIL, I + CIL, and I/R + CIL; I groups were subjected to bilateral adnexal torsion for 3 h, while I/R and I/R + CIL groups received subsequent detorsion for 3 h. Twenty-two mg/kg CIL was given via oral gavage before surgery for 30 minutes before the surgery prior to I (I+ CIL) or reperfusion (I/R + CIL). Ovaries were stimulated through intraperitoneal injection of 150-300 international units IU/kg pregnant mare serum gonadotropin. After ovulation induction, oocytes were taken from the ovaries, and in vitro fertilization (IVF) was performed. The Metaphase (MII) oocytes reached the highest number with 4.73 ± 0.96 in the S+ CIL group and had the lowest number with 0.51 ± 0.55 in the I/R group. There were statistically significant differences for the number of the second-day embryos between the I-I+ CIL and I/R -I/R+ CIL groups ($P=0.000$). In comparing Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)1 and AMH2 values within the group, the highest decrease was observed in the I and I/R groups. CIL pre-treatment before surgery has a protective effect on I and I/R in rats with ovarian torsion.

Key Words: Reperfusion Injuries, Ovarian Torsions, In Vitro Fertilization, Cilostazol

Özet

Overyan torsiyon, iskemi ve reperfüzyon hasarına bağlı olarak foliküler aktivite ve fertilitenin azalmasının yaygın bir nedenidir. Biz çalışmamızda, Silostazol'ün (CIL) in vitro fertilizasyon sonuçları üzerinde rat yumurtalıklarında deneysel iskemik (I) ve iskemik-reperfüzyon (I/R) hasarlanmasına karşı koruyucu etkisini araştırmayı amaçladık.: Kırk sekiz yetişkin dişi Sprague-Dawley albino ratlar rastgele 8 hayvandan oluşan 6 gruba ayrıldı. Gruplarımız: Sham (S), İskemi(I), İskemi/Reperfüzyon (I/R), Sham+Silostazol (S + CIL), İskemi+Silostazol (I + CIL), İskemi-Reperfüzyon+ Silostazol (I/R + CIL).Çalışmada oosit,embriyo ve Anti-Mullerian Hormon (AMH) parametrelerini karşılaştırdık. Çalışmamızda; İskemi grupları 3 saat boyunca bilateral adneksal iskemiye maruz kalırken, I/R ve I/R + CIL grupları 3 saat boyunca sonraki iskemi sonrası reperfüzyona alındı. I+ CIL iskemiden ve I/R + CIL reperfüzyondan önce 30 dakika oral gavaj ile 22 mg/kg CIL verildi. İşlemlerden 3 siklus sonra, overler 150-300 IU/kg ünite gonadotropin intraperitoneal enjeksiyonu ile uyarıldı. Oosit indüksiyonundan sonra overlerden oositler alındı ve in vitro fertilizasyon (IVF) işlemi

yapıldı. Çalışma laboratuvar bulgularımız; Metafaz (MII) oositleri S+ CIL grubunda 4.73 ± 0.96 ile en yüksek iken I/R grubunda 0.51 ± 0.55 ile en düşük sayıda gözlemlendi. I-I+ CIL ve I/R -I/R+ CIL grupları arasında ikinci gün embriyo sayısı açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar görüldü (P= 0.000). Gruplar arasında Anti-Mullerian Hormon AMH1 ve AMH2 değerlerinin karşılaştırılmasında en düşük seviyeler I ve I/R gruplarında gözlemlendi. Çalışma sonucunda, cerrahi öncesi Silostazolün ön tedavi olarak kullanılmasının overyan torsiyonlu ratlarda I ve I/R karşı koruyucu etkiye sahip olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Reperfüzyon Hasarı, Overyan Torsiyon, İn vitro fertilizasyon, Silastazol.

BİTKİ BİYOTEKNOLOJİSİNE GÜNCEL BİR BAKIŞ**A CURRENT OVERVIEW OF PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY**

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Abstract

Hunger is defined as the inability to reach the sufficient amount of food necessary for people to survive, and the need for food is increasing day by day. Food that forms the basis of human nutrition, and agriculture, from the past to the present, threaten food security and agricultural practices with many problems such as excessive population growth released as a result of human activities in today and negatively changing climate, environmental conditions and other compelling factors. The continuation of the current situation makes us think that the emerging/starting to emerge threat will increase and cause much bigger problems in the future. Considering today's developments, it is an undeniable fact that biotechnological methods, especially molecular techniques, provide advantages in increasing agricultural production. From this point of view, agricultural and plant biotechnology are a multidisciplinary field that can accelerate the developments in agriculture in line with the developments in the world and solve the problems in a short time by growing different perspectives by making use of different disciplinary areas. The aim of current biotechnological developments in this framework is to increase the yield of product by removing the restrictions of products (abiotic - biotic stress, diseases, economic factors, etc.). Also, an interdisciplinary process operates in this field, where the notion of sustainability gains importance. Sustainable agriculture is based on agricultural production practices and the efficient use of natural resources for the foodstuffs produced. In agricultural terms, it is of great importance that this notion is compatible with plant biotechnology. For this purpose, it is known that various technologies, starting from classical biotechnology under the name of biotechnology to modern biotechnological methods and increasing in complexity as time passes, are used in agriculture in different ways depending on the development status of countries in science and technology. In addition to all these, although biotechnological approaches have enormous potential to contribute to the world's food security, they have also brought several concerns that genetically modified crops pose a threat. Within the scope of this review, approaches have been made about biotechnology for plants, historical perspective from old to new, modern techniques of biotechnology, gene technologies, new food production technologies and food safety.

Key words: Biotechnology, Sustainability, Food, Agriculture

Özet

Açlık insanların yaşamlarını sürdürebilmesi için gerekli olan yeterli miktarda gıdaya ulaşamaması olarak tanımlanmakta ve gıdalara olan ihtiyaç her geçen gün artmaktadır. İnsanoğlunun beslenmesinin temelini oluşturan gıda ve geçmişten günümüze kadar süregelen tarım, günümüzde insanlık faaliyetleri sonucu ortaya çıkan aşırı nüfus artışı ve olumsuz yönde değişmekte olan iklim, çevre koşulları ve zorlayıcı diğer faktörler gibi pek çok sorunla gıda güvenliğini ve tarımsal uygulamaları tehdit etmektedir. Mevcut durumun devam etmesi, oluşan/oluşmaya başlayan tehdidin gelecekte artarak çok daha büyük problemlere neden olacağını düşündürmektedir. Günümüz gelişmeleri göz önüne alındığında biyoteknolojik yöntemlerin özellikle de moleküler tekniklerin tarımsal üretimi artırmada avantajlar sağladığı yadsınamayacak bir gerçektir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında tarımsal ve bitki biyoteknoloji farklı disiplinler alanlardan yararlanarak, dünyadaki gelişmeler doğrultusunda tarımdaki gelişmelere hız verebilecek, sorunları farklı bakış açıları geliştirerek kısa bir sürede çözebilecek bir multidisipliner alandır. Bu çerçevede güncel biyoteknolojik gelişmelerin hedefi ürünlerin kısıtlamalarını (abiyotik – biyotik stres, hastalıklar, ekonomik faktörler, vb.) ortadan kaldırarak verimini artırmaktır. Ayrıca sürdürülebilirlik kavramının da önem kazandığı bu alanda disiplinler arası bir süreç işlemektedir. Sürdürülebilir tarım, tarımsal üretim uygulamaları ve üretilen gıda maddeleri için doğal kaynakların yok edilmemesi ve verimli bir şekilde kullanılmasını esas almaktadır. Tarımsal anlamda bu kavram ile bitki biyoteknolojisinin uyumlu olması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu amaç için biyoteknoloji adı altında yer alan klasik biyoteknolojiden başlayıp modern biyoteknolojik yöntemlere kadar uzanan ve zaman geçtikçe de karmaşıklık düzeyleri artan çeşitli teknolojilerin ülkelerin bilim ve teknolojiye gelişmişlik durumlarına bağlı olarak tarımda farklı şekillerde kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Tüm bunlara ek olarak biyoteknolojik yaklaşımlar dünyanın gıda güvenliğine katkıda bulunmak için muazzam bir potansiyele sahip olmasına rağmen, genetiği değiştirilmiş ürünlerin bir tehdit oluşturduğu konusunda çeşitli endişeleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu derleme kapsamında bitkiler için biyoteknoloji, eskiden yeniye tarihsel bakış, biyoteknolojinin modern teknikleri, gen teknolojileri, yeni gıda üretim teknolojileri ve gıda güvenliği hakkında yaklaşımlarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Biyoteknoloji, Sürdürülebilirlik, Gıda, Tarım

ECOLOGICAL TRAITS OF CARABID SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) INHABITING SELECTED SITES WITHIN SATOYAMA, JAPAN

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Abstract

Although adult feeding guilds and food requirements are currently well known for many carabid species, still many carabid species possess peculiar feeding habits. Diverse studies showed that there is a long history of success in using carabid species to signal environmental change. Changes in landscape such as fragmentation, recreational use, restoration practices, urbanization, and forest management exert effects on the distribution of different taxal group with different trophic levels. Diverse studies in different localities all over the world have shown a relationship between morphological characteristics of carabids mouthparts, in particular mandibles, and their trophic levels. However, still many aspects concerning the feeding behavior of carabids are promising and requires detailed exploration. An assemblage of carabid species were collected and examined from selected localities of Satoyama area in Kanazawa City, Japan. The assemblage of the co-occurring carabids was represented by five subfamilies and nine tribes. The gathered results assumed that the selected locality within Satoyama area was characterized by relatively poor assemblage of carabids as being dominated by rare species where Family Harbainae possessed the highest number of tribes (3 tribes). On dealing with the trophic guilds, the collected carabids revealed that the assemblage was dominated by zoophages species. On contrary, the omnivorous species were less dominant. The gathered data on the assemblage of surveyed carabid taxa give only a hint concerning the whole story of evolution of mandibular morpho-functional characteristics in adult carabids where homologies among mandibular features and functional adaptations were also proposed to explore how the interaction network of carabids can affect their behavior.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Mandibles, Satoyama, Feeding guild, Zoophages,

ON RELATIVE ORDERED Γ -HYPERIDEALS IN CHAIN ORDERED Γ -SEMIHYPERGROUPS**Dr. Abul Basar**

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce mathematical objects, viz., relative ordered prime, relative ordered completely prime, relative ordered semiprime, and relative ordered completely semiprime right Γ -hyperideals in ordered Γ -semihypergroups. We also introduce the concepts of relative ordered prime right associated Γ -hyperideals. Moreover, we characterize ordered Γ -semihypergroups by relative ordered prime, relative ordered completely prime, relative ordered semiprime, and relative ordered completely semiprime right Γ -hyperideals. We then provide necessary and sufficient conditions for a relative ordered prime right Γ -hyperideal becoming a relative ordered semiprime right Γ -hyperideal.

Keywords: chain ordered Γ -semihypergroup, relative ordered prime right Γ -hyperideal, relative ordered completely prime right Γ -hyperideal, relative ordered semiprime right Γ -hyperideal, relative ordered completely semiprime right Γ hyperideal.

A REPRESENTATION OF EULER'S FUNCTION IN HYPERGROUP THEORY

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Abstract

Euler's totient function is very known in number theory and classical algebra. In this paper, our aim is to analyze this function in a more general context, like complete and canonical hypergroup theory. Due to the characterization theorem of complete hypergroups, and periodicity of an element, we can determine similarities and differences with results from group theory.

In canonical hypergroups, we notice that there is a connection between Euler's function, the cardinality, and the heart of canonical hypergroups.

Keywords: Euler's function, Periodicity, Complete Hypergroup, Canonical Hypergroup.

A LIOUVILLE TYPE THEOREM FOR GENERALIZED P-HARMONIC MAPS**Embarka REMLI**

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Abstract

We introduced a new notion of harmonicity, it is the $(p; f)$ - harmonic maps with $p \geq 2$ and $f \in C^\infty(M)$ between riemannian manifolds. This notion is a natural generalization of p -harmonic maps and f -harmonic maps. Our purpose in this work is to study the Liouville type theorem of $(p; f)$ -harmonic maps The results obtained are published in the article [6].

Keywords: p -harmonic maps, f -harmonic maps, (p,f) -harmonic maps

A MATHEMATICAL THEOREM ON THE ONSET OF COUPLE-STRESS FLUID PERMEATED WITH SUSPENDED DUST PARTICLES SATURATING A POROUS MEDIUM

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Abstract

The effect of suspended particles on thermal instability in couple-stress fluid saturating a porous medium is investigated in this paper. By applying linear perturbation theory and normal mode analysis method, a mathematical theorem is derived which states that the viscoelastic thermal convection at marginal state, cannot manifest as stationary convection if the thermal Rayleigh number R , the medium permeability parameter P_1 , the couple-stress parameter F and suspended particles parameter B , satisfy the inequality

$$R \leq \frac{4\pi^4 F}{BP_1}.$$

Keywords: Couple-Stress fluid, Porous medium, Suspended particles, Thermal convection.

EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR A FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSIONS**DR. Habib DJOURDEM¹**¹Relizan University, Faculty of science and technology, Department, of Mathematics, Algeria,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-7992-581X**Abstract**

In recent years, there has been a great development in the study of fractional differential equations. This advancement is ranging from the theoretical analysis of the subject to analytical and numerical techniques. Among the theoretic approach, the existence theory of solutions for fractional differential models has gained attentions of many authors. Most of them have focused on using Riemann-Liouville and Caputo derivatives in representing the underlying fractional differential equation . Another kind of fractional derivative is Hadamard type which was introduced in 1892. This derivative difers from aforementioned derivatives in the sense that the kernel of the integral in the definition of Hadamard derivative contains logarithmic function of arbitrary exponent. Recently, the existence and uniqueness of solution for fractional differential equations in Hadamard sense were introduced in many faces by several authors

Hybrid fractional differential equations have also been studied by several researchers. This class of equations involves the fractional derivative of an unknown function hybrid with the nonlinearity depending on it. Some recent results on hybrid differential equations

In this work, we establish the existence of solutions for a nonlocal hybrid boundary value problem of Hadamard fractional integro-differential inclusions whose multivalued term depends on Hadamard fractional integral operator. To obtain the main results, we use an hybrid fixed point theorem for a sum of three operators due to Dhage . The work concludes with an illustrative example.

Keywords: Hadamard fractional derivative, upper semi-continuous, uniformly bounded, completely continuous.

**STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS MATHEMATICS AND THEIR
MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT: A STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN MEITEI PANGAL COMMUNITY OF MANIPUR**

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Abstract

Students' academic achievement in a particular subject depends majorly upon their attitude towards the subject and their interest in it. Likewise, their attitude towards mathematics influences their participation rate in mathematics learning and subsequent mathematics achievement. Research findings show that positive attitude towards mathematics would lead students towards better mathematics achievement while their negative attitude towards the subject could often be a factor responsible for their lower participation in learning and lower mathematics achievement. Students' attitude towards mathematics, in turn, would be shaped by many factors which may range from student's individual perception about their own mathematical abilities, motivation, maths anxiety and value of mathematics to the community's common perception about the importance of mathematics in addition to teaching method used in the classroom and support structure of the school, the parental attitude towards mathematics and their involvement in mathematics learning etc. The Meitei Pangal community in India's north-eastern state of Manipur has witnessed very few of its members excelled in professions based on sound mathematics knowledge even in this era of science and technology. Due to their poor perceptions about mathematics, few students in the community would take mathematics at higher levels comparing to their counterparts in other communities thereby depriving them of a large number of important professions. The present paper seeks to explore the secondary school students' attitude towards mathematics and its impact on their mathematics achievement in Meitei Pangal community in Thoubal district of Manipur. The findings show that efforts to popularise value of mathematics in the community will go a long way in improving students' attitude towards mathematics at lower level which would lead them to higher studies in mathematics. It also suggests measures for designing programmes and strategies for increasing participation of Meitei Pangal students in mathematics at higher level and enhancing their mathematics achievement.

Keywords: mathematics achievement, attitude, Meitei Pangal, Manipur, maths anxiety

**ON A CLASS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION IN THE FRAME OF CAPUTO-FABRIZIO
Fractional derivative.**

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the uniqueness of solutions for a class of fractional differential equations involving the Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative with initial data. Mainly the method used to cover the uniqueness of solutions of our problem in this research is the fixed point theorem. Fractional calculus has sparked the interest from researchers ever since its beginning. Fractional differential equations arise from a variety of applications, in various areas such as, applied sciences, physics, chemistry, biology, etc.

In 2015, Caputo and Fabrizio published a new paper proposing a new fractional derivative with a non-singular kernel. Next, another one by Losada and Nieto discussing some properties of the so-called Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. Fractional differential equations involving this new derivative have been developed.

The equation considered in this work is a general class of Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers (ZKB). One of the most important partial differential equations which has a vast application in solitary wave's theory is the ZKB equation, also it makes an important role in electromagnetic and describes the propagation of Langmuir waves in an ionized plasma. Some of its modified forms illustrate the interactions of small amplitude, high frequency waves with acoustic wave.

We suggest the generalization via the Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. Because, a kernel with exponential function is more realistic than the one with a power function, due to the fact that the singularity does not occur at the end of the interval within which the fractional derivative of a given function is taken. In addition to this, the exponential function is perhaps a better filter than the power function, therefore a fractional derivative with an exponential kernel is preferable than the one with power function.

Keywords: Fractional equations; uniqueness,; initial data, fixed-point theorem.

STUDY OF CLASS OF NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL NONLOCAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the existence of solutions for a nonlinear boundary value problem for a class of fractional differential equations involving the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative with nonlocal integral boundary conditions. Mainly the method used to cover the existence of solutions of our problem followed to achieve the main goal in this research is fixed point theorem.

Keywords:Fractional q-difference equations; existence; nonlocal boundary; fixed-point theorem.

STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCE OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS**Subhajit Bera**

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Abstract

The origin of complex numbers was started in 17th century by Sir Carl Fredrich Gauss (1777-1855). But his work was not recorded, then in the year 1840 Augustin Louis Cauchy (1789-1847) started doing analysis of complex numbers.

Study of the bi-complex numbers had been started with the work of the Italian school of Segre [5], Scorza [4] and N. Spampinato. Their interest arose from the fact that such numbers offer a commutative alternative to the skew field of quaternion(both sets are real four dimensional spaces), and that in many ways to generalize complex numbers more closely and accurately than quaternions do.

The concept of statistical convergence was introduced by Fast [1], Buck [2] and Schoenberg [3] independently. Further the concept was studied and linked with summability theory by J. A. Fridy, J. S. Connor, I. J. Maddox, B. C. Tripathy and T. Salat.

In this article we introduced statistical convergence of sequence of bi-complex numbers and statistically bounded of sequence of bi-complex numbers and some properties. We also introduced statistical cluster point, statistically monotonic increasing and statistically monotonic decreasing sequence of bi-complex numbers.

Key words: Sequence of bi-complex numbers, Density, Statistical convergence, Statistically bounded, Statistically monotonic increasing, Statistically monotonic decreasing.

ALGEBRAIC HYPERSTRUCTURES: HISTORY, RESEARCH TOPIC AND CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER FIELDS

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Abstract

The theory of algebraic hyperstructures appeared in the first part of the twentieth century as an extension of group theory. This new theory proved to be interesting not only from a theoretical point of view, but also for its applications in: geometry, lattice theory, graph theory, rough and fuzzy set theory, cryptography, probabilities, automata theory. Currently this theory is being studied in Europe, Asia, America, Africa. The lecture will present a history of this theory, as well as several research topics.

Keywords: Algebraic Hyperstructure, Lattice, Fuzzy Sets, Rough Sets, Graph Theory

A SEGAL ALGEBRA WITH FRACTIONALIZED FOURIER TRANSFORM**Assoc. Prof. Ayşe SANDIKÇI**Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Mathematics Department, Samsun,
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Abstract

Sound waves must be converted into mathematical expressions to enable the analysis of sound in the computer environment. The Fourier transform enables sound waves to be expressed in terms of mathematical functions such as sine and cosine. With this transform, operations such as analyzing and matching can be done on sound waves. If f is a defined signal on \mathbb{R} , this \mathbb{R} domain is called the time domain, and the domain of the Fourier transform of the f function is called the frequency domain. Thus, the Fourier transform contains the unconstrained frequency information of the signal. The fractional Fourier transform has potential usefulness in any field where the ordinary Fourier transform is used. The discovery of a new application is to concentrate on an application using the ordinary Fourier transform and ask if any improvement or generalization is possible using the fractional Fourier transform instead. The 'fraction' parameter usually allows for better performance or more generalization as it provides an additional degree of freedom to optimize over. Since chirp signals are fundamental functions associated with the fractional Fourier transform (just as harmonic functions are fundamental functions associated with the ordinary Fourier transform), very large degrees of improvement are usually possible for signals with linearly increasing frequencies. The fractional Fourier transform has applications in Signal and Image Processing, Communications, Optics and Wave Propagation. It has also been used in quantum mechanics.

In this work, we defined a space to be the subspace of the functions $f \in L^1$ such that the fractional Fourier transforms $F_a f$ belong to Lebesgue spaces. This space is endowed with a norm and we showed that this space is a Banach space, invariant under the translations, translation operator is continuous. Moreover, we investigate whether this space is a Segal algebra or not.

Keywords: Fourier transform, fractional Fourier transform, Segal algebra.

DİSKALKULİYE BİR BAKIŞ**AN OVERVIEW OF DYSCALCULIA****Res. Assist. Asude Gülfen ŞEHİT¹,**

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Abstract

In this study, educational studies on dyscalculia, that is, mathematics learning disability, in the international literature aimed at improving the knowledge of educators and families about dyscalculia were examined. The word dyscalculia emerged by combining the words "dis" (corrupt - bad) in Greek and "calcular" (counting - calculation) in Latin and means being bad in calculation (Mutlu, 2016). In Turkey, this concept is generally referred to as "Math Learning Disorder" and "Diskalkuli" (Köroğlu, 2008; Bintaş, 2007; Sezer & Akın, 2011). It is aimed to reveal the dimension of dyscalculia in the international literature by determining the prominent features of various studies conducted to support the professional development of teachers and teacher candidates and to raise awareness about mathematics learning difficulties. In line with this information, the researcher searched through Academic Search Complete, Education Research Complete, Open Access Theses and Dissertations, Education Resources Information Center: ERIC, Springer LINK Contemporary, Taylor & Francis, British Library E-Theses Online Service, Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, Illinois Digital Environment for Access to Learning and Scholarship, The University of British Columbia Library, UWSpace, Stanford Libraries, South Carolina University Libraries, ProQuest, Google Scholar, YÖK Thesis Center and Ulakbim National Databases, and the bibliography of all accessed publications for the years between 2000-2020. Researcher have obtained nearly 250 studies. While obtaining these 250 studies, besides the keyword dyscalculia; arithmetic (mathematics) difficulty", "mathematics learning disability" and words such as "dyscalculia", "mathematical learning disability" were also searched in databases. Although the nomenclature of dyscalculia helped us achieve the studies we wanted, they caused us to obtain studies that are not relevant within the scope of dyscalculia, since words such as arithmetic (mathematics) difficulty", "mathematics learning disability" and "dyscalculia", 'mathematical learning disability' have different meanings besides their use in dyscalculia. Therefore, by looking at the contents of all the studies obtained at the beginning, studies that overlapped with dyscalculia were determined. As a result, 160 studies were included in the study. Researcher examined these studies with the meta-synthesis method in order to see the relationship between these studies. Noblit and Hare (1988), who made the first use of the meta-synthesis method in the field of educational sciences stated that these are the studies that emerged as a result of the generalizations reached by ensuring that the results of the studies and research included in the examination on the determined subject are evaluated holistically, the findings are interpreted, brought together and compared. In this way, it is aimed to reach a generalization by examining the dyscalculia studies in the literature, which can be accessed, with a deductive and then an inductive perspective.

Keywords: Dyscalculia, Mathematics Learning Disability, Meta-Synthesis

Özet

Bu araştırmada eğitimcilerin ve ailelerin diskalkuliye ilişkin bilgilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlayan uluslararası yazındaki diskalkuli, yani matematik öğrenme güçlüğü konulu alan eğitim çalışmaları incelenmiştir. Diskalkuli kelimesi; Yunanca'daki "dis" (bozuk – kötü) ve Latince'deki "calculare" (sayma – hesaplama) kelimelerinin bir araya getirilmesiyle ortaya çıkmış olup hesaplamada kötü olma anlamına gelmektedir (Mutlu, 2016). Türkiye'de ise bu kavram genellikle "Matematik Öğrenme Bozukluğu" ve "Diskalkuli" olarak yer almaktadır (Köroğlu, 2008; Bintaş, 2007; Sezer ve Akın, 2011). Öğretmenlerin ve öğretmen adaylarının mesleki gelişimlerini desteklemek ve matematik öğrenme güçlüğü hakkında bir farkındalık oluşturmak amacıyla yapılan çeşitli araştırmaların öne çıkan özellikleri belirlenerek diskalkulinin uluslararası yazındaki boyutunu ortaya çıkarmak amaçlanmaktadır. Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda araştırmacı Academic Search Complete, Education Research Complete, Open Access Theses and Dissertations, Education Resources Information Center: ERIC, Springer LINK Contemporary, Taylor & Francis, British Library E-Theses Online Service, Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, Illinois Digital Environment for Access to Learning and Scholarship, The University of British Columbia Library, UWSpace, Stanford Libraries, South Carolina University Libraries, ProQuest, Google Scholar, YÖK Tez Merkezi ve Ulakbim Ulusal Veritabanları, ve ulaşılan tüm yayınların kaynaklarının taranması sonucu 2000-2020 yılları arasında yapılmış olan 250'e yakın çalışma elde edilmiştir. Bu 250 çalışma elde edilirken diskalkulinin yanında; aritmetik (matematik) güçlüğü, "matematik öğrenme güçlüğü" ve "dyscalculia", "mathematical learning disability" gibi kelimelerle de veri tabanlarında taratılmıştır. Diskalkuli isimlendirmesi bizlere istediğimiz çalışmaları elde etmemize yardımcı olsa da aritmetik (matematik) güçlüğü, "matematik öğrenme güçlüğü" ve "dyscalculia", "mathematical learning disability" gibi kelimelerin diskalkuli kullanımlarının yanında farklı anlamları da olduğundan diskalkuli kapsamında alakası olmayan çalışmalar elde etmemize sebep olmuşlardır. Bu yüzden ilk başta elde edilen tüm çalışmaların içeriklerine bakılarak diskalkuli ile birebir örtüşen çalışmalar tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak 160 çalışma araştırmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Bu çalışmaları ilişki ağının daha iyi görülmesi adına meta-sentez yöntemi ile incelemiştir. Meta-sentez yönteminin eğitim bilimleri alanında ilk kez kullanımını sağlayan Noblit ve Hare (1988); belirlenen konuya ilişkin incelemeye alınan çalışmaların ve araştırmaların sonuçlarının bütüncül olarak değerlendirilmesinin sağlanması, bulguların yorumlanarak bir araya getirilmesi ve karşılaştırılmasıyla ulaşılan genellemeler sonucu ortaya çıkan çalışmalar olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Bu sayede literatürde yer alan ve erişilebilen diskalkuli çalışmalarının önce tümdengelsel, ardından da tümevarımsal bir bakış açısı ile incelenerek genellemeye varılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diskalkuli, Matematik Öğrenme Güçlüğü, Meta-Sentez

SMALL MOTIONS OF A VISCOELASTIC FLUID IN A PARTIALLY FILLED TANK

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Abstract

We study the sloshing of a viscoelastic liquid in a partially filled container in the presence of a horizontal dynamic excitation. The governing equations of the motion of the liquid are presented in the case of a liquid of viscoelastic fluid. A numerical method is carried to simulate the theoretical model. A series of numerical simulations for different viscoelastic liquids were performed to analyze the comportment of the free surface elevation of the viscoelastic fluid under horizontal excitations, in relation with the viscosity and frequency of excitation. As shown in the results, the free surface profiles decrease by increasing the viscosity parameter. the analysis of sloshing in the stable zone shows significant effects on the evolution of the free surface of the liquid, these effects depend on the coefficient of viscosity and frequency of excitation.

Keywords: Viscoelastic fluid, Sloshing, Free surface.

A NEW ALGORITHM FOR VARIATIONAL INCLUSION PROBLEM**Dr. Aadil Hussain Dar**

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Abstract

The target of this article is to modify the algorithm given by Fang and Huang [6]. The rate of convergence of our algorithm is faster than that of Fang and Huang [6]. A numerical example is given to justify our statement.

Keywords: Variational Inclusion, Resolvent Operator, Algorithm, Convergence.

NON-DESTRUCTIVE ‘PHOTOGRAPHY’ METHOD COULD BE USED INSTEAD OF DESTRUCTIVE ‘BURROW EXCAVATION’ METHOD FOR ESTIMATING THE DENSITY, SEX-RATIO, AND BODY AND CLAW SIZES OF THE SURFACE-ACTIVE FIDDLER CRAB AUSTRUCA PERPLEXA (H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1852)

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Fiddler crabs are known as ecosystem engineer since they affect the structure and function of their habitats through influencing plant productivity, soil strength, benthic algae, detritus and organic material, biogeochemical cycle, microbial communities, and carbon storage. Therefore, estimation of their population density, sex-ratio, and body sizes are essential. However, estimation of these parameters in the field is difficult, especially in areas of high tree root density. Though burrow excavation method is widely used to estimate these parameters in surface-active crabs, it is destructive to crab populations and their habitats. Therefore, an alternative non-destructive method is required. This study compared the non-destructive and environmentally friendly ‘photography’ method with destructive ‘burrow excavation’ method in a fiddler crab (*Austruca perplexa*) population by plotting twenty 0.25 m² quadrats. After placing a quadrat, 10 min were given to the crabs for coming outside of their burrows. Afterward, 4 photos were taken of the crabs by using Canon EOS M100 camera within 15 min. Then all crab burrows were excavated by using diggers, and the crabs were collected. Their numbers were counted, sexes were determined, and carapace widths (mm) of males and females and major claw lengths (mm) of males were measured using Vernier calipers. In the laboratory, the photographs were analyzed to estimate the same parameters by using GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP). Afterward these parameters were compared between the two methods. Results showed that these parameters were not different between ‘photography’ and ‘burrow excavation’ methods. This study reveals that the non-destructive ‘photography’ method could be used instead of destructive ‘burrow excavation’ method for estimating the density, sex-ratio, and body sizes of surface-active fiddler crabs.

Keywords: *Austruce perplexa*, burrow excavation, fiddler crabs, GNU Image Manipulation Program, photography, sex-ratio

GENELLEŞMİŞ PARABOLİK TIPLİ POTANSİYELLER İLE İLİŞKİLİ DALGACIK TIPLİ DÖNÜŞÜMLER VE YENİDEN ÜRETME FORMÜLLERİ

WAVELET-TYPE TRANSFORMS ASSOCIATED TO THE GENERALIZED PARABOLIC POTENTIALS AND RELEVANT REPRODUCING FORMULAS

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Abstract

We introduce new anisotropic wavelet-type transforms generated by two components: a wavelet measure (or a wavelet function) and a kernel function that naturally generalizes the Gauss and Poisson kernels. Namely, we introduce anisotropic integral wavelet-type transforms of the form:

$$W_{\mu}^{\beta} f(x, t, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^{\infty} f(x - \eta^{\beta} y, t - \eta \tau) \omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) d\mu(\tau) dy$$

and

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu}^{\beta} f(x, t, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\eta \tau} f(x - \eta^{\beta} y, t - \eta \tau) \omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) d\mu(\tau) dy$$

where $\eta > 0$, $\beta > 0$, $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$; $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$;

$$\omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) = (2\pi)^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{iy\xi} e^{-\tau|\xi|^{\beta}} d\xi, \quad y\xi = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k \xi_k$$

and the so-called "wavelet measure" μ is a signed finite Borel measure supported by $[0, \infty)$ such that $\mu[0, \infty) = 0$.

The analogues of Calderon's reproducing formula are established in the framework of the $L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ -theory. These wavelet-type transforms have close connection with a significant generalization of the classical parabolic-Riesz and parabolic-Bessel potentials $H = (-\Delta + \partial/\partial t)^{-\alpha/2}$ and $\kappa = (I - \Delta + \partial/\partial t)^{-\alpha/2}$ and can be used to find explicit inversion formulas for the generalized parabolic-type potentials.

Keywords: Wavelet transforms, Wavelet measure, Inversion formulas, Parabolic potentials, Gauss kernel, Poisson kernel.

Özet

Bir dalgacık ölçümü (dalgacık fonksiyonu) ile Gauss ve Poisson çekirdeklerinin genelleşmesi olan bir çekirdek fonksiyonu tarafından üretilen ve açık ifadeleri aşağıda verilen yeni anizotropik dalgacık tipli dönüşümler tanımlanmıştır.

$$W_{\mu}^{\beta} f(x, t, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^{\infty} f(x - \eta^{\beta} y, t - \eta \tau) \omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) d\mu(\tau) dy$$

ve

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu}^{\beta} f(x, t, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\eta \tau} f(x - \eta^{\beta} y, t - \eta \tau) \omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) d\mu(\tau) dy$$

Burada, $\eta > 0$, $\beta > 0$, $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$; $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$;

$$\omega^{\beta}(y, \tau) = (2\pi)^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{iy\xi} e^{-\tau|\xi|^{\beta}} d\xi, \quad y\xi = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k \xi_k$$

ve “dalgacık ölçümü” diyeceğimiz μ ölçümü, dayanağı $[0, \infty)$ olan ve $\mu[0, \infty) = 0$ özelliğine sahip bir sonlu Borel ölçümüdür.

Bu dalgacık tipli dönüşümler için $L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ -teorisi çerçevesinde Calderon tipli ters çevirme formülünün (Calderon's reproducing formula) bir benzeri bulunmuştur. Tanımlanan dalgacık tipli dönüşümler, klasik parabolik Riesz ve parabolik Bessel potansiyelleri diye adlandırılan $H = (-\Delta + \partial/\partial t)^{-\alpha/2}$ ve $\mathcal{H} = (I - \Delta + \partial/\partial t)^{-\alpha/2}$ operatörlerinin bir genelleşmesi ile önemli bir bağlantıya sahip olup, genelleşmiş parabolik tipli potansiyeller için açık ters çevirme formülleri bulmak için kullanılabilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dalgacık dönüşümü, Dalgacık ölçümü, Ters çevirme formülleri, Parabolic potansiyeller, Gauss çekirdeği, Poisson çekirdeği.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGE REPORTING IN INDIAN CENSUS DATA**Jayanta Datta**

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Abstract

The paper attempts to analyse the quality of age reporting vis-à-vis different socio-economic, cultural and developmental factors in addition to literacy factor and to study their unique and commonalities in determining the variations in the age reporting error in Indian censuses for the years 2001 and 2011. Total modified Whipple's index (**Wtot**), for some selected big states, were computed. We removed insignificant explanatory variables by stepwise backward regression based on a p-value of 0.1. The remaining variables were then analysed through commonality analysis. Literacy rate and per cent urban population for the census-2001 were significant in determining **Wtot**. For census-2011, literacy rate, per cent below poverty line, per cent urban population, per cent schedule cast population were significant in predicting **Wtot**. From both the censuses, it is evident that literacy still is a predominant factor in determining the data quality. There was no significant joint effect explaining the variation in **Wtot** values for census-2001, whereas a few commonality factors play some role, particularly for the census year 2011. Given all these, more explorations and research are still necessary for finding a robust set of explanatory variables in determining the quality of age statistics in Indian census data.

Keywords: Total modified Whipple's index, Stepwise backward regression, Census, Commonality analysis.

RELATIVE UNIFORM IDEAL CONVERGENCE OF DOUBLE SEQUENCE OF POSITIVE LINEAR FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

The notion of uniform convergence of sequence of functions relative to a scale function was introduced by E. H. Moore (An Introduction to a form of general analysis, The New Haven Mathematical Colloquium, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1910, p.30). Chittenden [1] improved the notion and gave a formulation of the definition given by E. H. Moore. Relative uniform convergence of double sequence of functions was introduced and investigated by Devi and Tripathy [2].

The notion of I-convergence of sequences of real numbers was introduced by Kostyrko et. al [3], where I is an ideal of subsets of the set N of positive integers. On double sequence, the notion of I-convergence was introduced by Tripathy and Tripathy [4].

We introduce the notion of relative uniform ideal convergence of double sequences of functions as follows:

Let I_2 be an ideal of $2^{N \times N}$. A sequence of functions $(f_{nk}(x))$ ranging over a compact subset D of real numbers is said to be relatively uniformly I_2 -convergent on D, if there exist functions $g(x)$ and $\sigma(x)$ defined on D such that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and for all $x \in D$,

$$\{(n, k) \in N \times N: |f_{nk}(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon |\sigma(x)|\} \in I_2.$$

In this article, we introduce the notion of relative uniform I_2 -Cauchy and regular relative uniform I_2 -convergent of double sequence of positive linear functions defined on a compact domain D w.r.t. the scale function $\sigma(x)$ defined on D. We have also introduced the classes of relatively uniformly bounded, relatively uniformly I_2 -null, relatively uniformly I_2 -convergent, regularly relatively uniformly I_2 -convergent, regularly relatively uniformly I_2 -null of double sequences of positive linear functions and investigated their properties.

Key words: Double sequence, Density, Ideal convergence, Statistical convergence, Relative uniform convergence, Scale function, Regular convergence.

AMS Classification: 40A30, 40A35, 40A99, 40B05, 46B45.

LAPLACE-BESSEL DİFERANSİYEL OPERATÖRÜNÜN DOĞURDUĞU B-BMO UZAYLARI ÜZERİNE

ON THE B-BMO SPACE GENERATED BY THE LAPLACE-BESSEL DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR

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Abstract

In this work we consider the Laplace-Bessel differential operator, defined by

$$\Delta_B = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k^2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} + \frac{2\nu}{x_n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n} \right) \quad (\nu > 0, x_n > 0).$$

This operator is an important technical tool in Fourier-Bessel harmonic analysis and applications. The generalized translation operator T^ν generated by the Laplace-Bessel differential operator is defined by

$$T^\nu f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\nu + (1/2))}{(\Gamma(\nu)\Gamma((1/2)))} \int_0^\pi f\left(x' - y'; \sqrt{x_n^2 - 2x_n y_n \cos\theta + y_n^2}\right) \sin^{2\nu-1}\theta d\theta$$

where $x'=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})$, $y'=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n-1})$.

The B-BMO space, generated by the generalized translation operator defined as the space of locally integrable function f with finite norm

$$\|f\|_{B-BMO} = \sup_{r>0, x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n} \left(\frac{1}{|E(0, r)|_\nu} \right) \int_{E(0, r)} |T^\nu f(x) - f_{E(0, r)}(x)| y_n^{2\nu} dy$$

where

$$f_{E(0, r)}(x) = \frac{1}{|E(0, r)|_\nu} \int_{E(0, r)} T^\nu f(x) y_n^{2\nu} dy.$$

In this work some properties of the B-BMO space are obtained.

Keywords: Laplace-Bessel differential operator, Generalized translation, B-BMO spaces.

Özet

Bu çalışmamızda,

$$\Delta_B = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k^2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} + \frac{2\nu}{x_n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n} \right) \quad (\nu > 0, x_n > 0).$$

şeklinde tanımlanan Laplace-Bessel differansiyel operatörünü göz önüne aldık.

Bu operatör Fourier-Bessel harmonik analiz ve uygulamalarında önemli teknik bir araçtır.

Laplace-Bessel differansiyel operatör tarafından doğurulan T^y genelleşmiş kayma operatörü,

$$T^y f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\nu + (1/2))}{(\Gamma(\nu)\Gamma((1/2)))} \int_0^\pi f\left(x' - y'; \sqrt{x_n^2 - 2x_n y_n \cos\theta + y_n^2}\right) \sin^{2\nu-1}\theta d\theta$$

şeklinde tanımlanır. Burada $x'=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})$, $y'=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n-1})$ dir.

Genelleşmiş kayma operatörü tarafından üretilen B-BMO uzayı, sonlu normlu locally integrallenebilen f fonksiyonun uzayı olarak,

$$\|f\|_{B-BMO} = \sup_{r>0, x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n} \left(\frac{1}{|E(0, r)|_\nu} \right) \int_{E(0, r)} |T^y f(x) - f_{E(0, r)}(x)| y_n^{2\nu} dy$$

tanımlanır, burada

$$f_{E(0, r)}(x) = \frac{1}{|E(0, r)|_\nu} \int_{E(0, r)} T^y f(x) y_n^{2\nu} dy.$$

dir.

Bu çalışmada B-BMO uzayının bazı özellikleri elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Laplace-Bessel differansiyel operatör, Genelleşmiş Kayma Operatörü, B-BMO uzayı.

NEUTROSOPHIC SUBSPACES IN NEUTROSOPHIC TOPOLOGICAL SPACE

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Abstract

Among all the extensions of neutrosophic sets, single-valued neutrosophic set is one of most widely used neutrosophic sets. In this article we define the neutrosophic subspace $(Y, \tau|_Y)$ of a neutrosophic topological space (X, τ) based on single-valued neutrosophic set and study some properties. We show that if (Y, σ) is a subspace of the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ) and (Z, μ) is a subspace of the neutrosophic topological space (Y, σ) then (Z, μ) is a subspace of (X, τ) . We prove that if $(Y, \tau|_Y)$ is a subspace of the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ) then (i) a neutrosophic subset A of Y is $\tau|_Y$ -closed in Y if and only if there exists a τ -closed neutrosophic set F in X such that $A = F|_Y$ (ii) for every neutrosophic subset A of Y , the $\tau|_Y$ -closure of A in Y is equal to the τ -closure of A in X as a neutrosophic subset of Y (iii) a neutrosophic subset M of Y is a $\tau|_Y$ -neighbourhood of a neutrosophic point $x_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ in Y if and only if $M = N|_Y$ for some τ -neighbourhood N of $x_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ in X (iv) for every neutrosophic subset A of Y , the τ -interior of A in X is a subset of the $\tau|_Y$ -interior of A in Y (v) for every neutrosophic subset A of Y , τ -interior of A in X is equal to the intersection of $\tau|_Y$ -interior of A and τ -interior of Y . We show that if $(Y, \tau|_Y)$ is a subspace of the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ) and if a neutrosophic subset A of Y is τ -open (τ -closed) in (X, τ) then A is also $\tau|_Y$ -open ($\tau|_Y$ -closed) neutrosophic subset in $(Y, \tau|_Y)$. We also prove that if $(Y, \tau|_Y)$ is a neutrosophic subspace of the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ) then Y is τ -open (τ -closed) in X if and only if every neutrosophic subset A of Y , $\tau|_Y$ -open ($\tau|_Y$ -closed) in Y , is τ -open (τ -closed) in X . Some more results related to neutrosophic subspaces have been established.

INTER BRAIN CELL NETWORK - A FUTURE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

Neural circuits interconnect to one another to form large scale brain networks, till now this is developed to a peak level, now it's time to shift the paradigm to work on inter brain networking. For now it looks like it is really a tough research area but nothing is impossible. This could be possible using MCI/BCI Model

where a brain-computer interface (BCI) or brain-machine interface represents immediate correspondence pathway between the brain's electrical action and an outer gadget, most regularly a computer or automated appendage. BCIs read electrical signals or other manifestations of brain activity and translate them into a digital form that computers can understand, process, and convert into actions of some kind, such as moving a cursor or turning on a TV. BCI can help people with disabilities to control computers, wheelchairs, televisions, or other devices with brain activity. Electroencephalograph (EEG) is attached to the scalp. The electrodes can read brain signals.

Keywords: Brain, BCI, HCI, WSN

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITALIZATION FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT INTO HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

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Abstract

The proposed paper presents the results of an analysis regarding the importance of implementing digital systems in increasing the performance of energy management in hydropower stations. In the first part of the paper, are described general problems of the application of digitalization in any human activity and issues specific to digital systems on electricity production. Their role is to coordinate the operation of hydroelectric power plants with the help of personal and process computers with Programmable logic controllers. The components of the information systems in the hydroelectric power plants are highlighted. The equipment required for digitization is connected via the control unit of S.C.A.D.A. Supervisory control and data acquisition - S.C.A.D.A - is a control system architecture comprising computers, networked data communications and graphical user interfaces for high-level supervision of machines and processes. It also covers sensors and other devices, such as programmable logic controllers, which interface with process plant or machinery from hydropower plants.

The case study in the paper presents the digital management system applied in a hydroelectric power plant in Romania. The structure and functions of the system with the operating mode are presented. Functions: retrieval of operating data, data analysis, visualization of parameters and electrical or mechanical diagrams, activation of control buttons, digital switches, alarms etc. The implementation costs and benefits of operating the plant and the regional energy system in which the plant is interconnected are also presented. The operator interfaces which enable monitoring and the issuing of process commands, like controller set point changes, are handled through the S.C.A.D.A. computer system. The subordinated operations, e.g. the real-time control logic or controller calculations, are performed by networked modules connected to the field sensors and actuators.

Then, the authors formulate some recommendations regarding the expansion of expert systems to other components of hydropower plants that will allow their remote control and thus increase labor productivity and reduce operating costs. Maintenance personnel will be able to take prompt action in the event of major failures or damage, and the timing of incidents will be announced by alarms. At the end of the paper are formulated some conclusions resulting from the study conducted by the authors. The basic conclusion: because in Romania there are many interconnected hydroelectric power plants, the importance of digitization is obvious.

Keywords: hydropower stations, digitalization, intelligent networks

AIR FLOW IN SOLAR COLLECTOR WITH BAFFLES**Dr. Mustapha Henaoui**

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Abstract

The article presents the solution of the two-dimensional incompressible, steady Navier-Stokes equations to simulate behaviour thermal air solar collector equipped with solid baffles in the first case, inclined baffles in a second case and inclined perforated baffles in a third case. The governing equations are solved by a finite volume method. The k- ϵ turbulence model has been used for numerical analysis. the resolution with finite volume method. The results were validated by comparing the results obtained with the previously experimental data.

The results in two-dimensional evolution are in terms of pressure coefficient and temperature distribution.

**ANKARA BATIKENT KIVIRCIK ALI PARKI DONATI ELEMANLARININ
ERGONOMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ****EVALUATION OF THE ERGONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ANKARA
BATIKENT KIVIRCIK ALI PARK EQUIPMENT****Prof. Dr. Servet SOYGÜDER¹, Ahmet Eren ÜLKER²**

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Abstract

Public spaces are living spaces open to the use of people from all walks of life, such as city squares, parks and gardens, streets, where people of all genders, professions, and all ages can use, move freely, spend time, rest and socialize. These areas should reflect the identity and culture of the city, create an aesthetic environmental perception, ensure the comfort and safety of the people, and ensure the satisfaction of the citizens. In the design of public spaces, ergonomic design principles should be taken into account, and the comfort and safety of the citizens should be kept in the foreground. Urban equipment elements are objects that are open to the use of people from all walks of life. From seating elements to lighting elements, from children's play elements to garbage cans, from guardrails to plant boxes, from pavement to information sign, from jogging path to stairs, from bicycle path to ramp, all these elements that shape, make functional and give identity to public spaces are within the scope of urban reinforcement elements. Urban equipment elements should be designed in accordance with the physical dimensions and dimensions of people, suitable for use and functionally, in a way that will respond to the needs of the citizens. Urban equipment elements are indispensable for public spaces, they are indispensable elements that make public spaces meaningful and livable, give identity to the city and facilitate the life of the citizens. Urban reinforcement elements should be suitable for the use of people from all walks of life, and their shape, volume, surface, length, width, slope should be ergonomically suitable for the use of every person. While designing urban equipment elements, they should not be designed only for adult, healthy people. When we look at the ratio of the sick, disabled, children and elderly to the total population, it is seen that the population is more than half. The design of urban equipment should be suitable for people from all walks of life. In this study, ergonomic suitability of urban equipment elements in Kivircik Ali Park in Ankara Batikent was investigated. Right and wrong applications have been identified and some suggestions have been given to correct the mistakes.

Keywords: Urban furniture, Ergonomics, City, Public space, Design

Özet

Kamusal alanlar, her cinsten, her meslek grubundan, her yaşta insanın kullanabildiği, serbestçe hareket edebildiği, gezebildiği, zaman geçirebildiği, dinlenebildiği ve sosyalleştiği,

kent meydanları, park ve bahçeler, caddeler gibi her kesimden insanın kullanımına açık yaşam alanlarıdır. Bu alanlar kentin kimliğini ve kültürünü yansıtmalı, estetik bir çevre algısı oluşturmalı, halkın konfor ve güvenliğini sağlamalı ve kentlilerin memnuniyetini sağlamalıdır. Kamusal alanların tasarımında, ergonomik tasarım ilkeleri dikkate alınmalı, kentlilerin konforu ve güvenliği ön planda tutulmalıdır. Kentsel donatı elemanları her kesimden insanın kullanımına açık olan objelerdir. Oturma elemanlarından aydınlatma elemanlarına, çocuk oyun elemanlarından çöp kutularına, korkuluklardan bitki kasalarına, kaldırımdan bilgi levhasına, koşu yolundan merdivene, bisiklet yolundan rampaya, kamusal alanları şekillendiren, işlevsel kılan ve kimlik kazandıran tüm bu elemanlar kentsel donatı elemanları kapsamına girer. Kentsel donatı elemanları, kentlilerin ihtiyaçlarına cevap verecek şekilde, insanın fiziki boyut ve ölçülerine uygun olarak, kullanıma uygun ve işlevsel olarak tasarlanmalıdır. Kentsel donatı elemanları kamusal alanlar için vazgeçilmez olup, kamusal alanları anlamlı ve yaşanabilir kılan, kente kimlik kazandıran ve kentlilerin yaşamını kolaylaştıran vazgeçilmez elemanlardır. Kentsel donatı elemanları kullanım olarak her kesimden insanın kullanımına uygun olmalı, şekli, hacmi, yüzeyi, uzunluğu, genişliği, eğimi, ergonomik olarak her insanın kullanımına uygun olmalıdır. Kentsel donatı elemanlarının tasarımı yapılırken sadece yetişkin, sağlıklı insanlara göre tasarımı yapılmamalıdır. Hasta, engelli, çocuk ve yaşlıların toplam nüfusa oranına baktığımızda nüfusun yarısından fazla olduğu görülmektedir. Kentsel donatıların tasarımı her kesimden insan için uygun olmalıdır. Yapılan bu çalışmada Ankara Batıkent'te bulunan Kıvırcık Ali Parkında yer alan kentsel donatı elemanlarının ergonomik açıdan uygunluğu araştırılmıştır. Doğru ve yanlış uygulamalar tespit edilmiş ve yanlışları düzeltmek için bazı öneriler verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kentsel donatı, Ergonomi, Kent, Kamusal alan, Tasarım

GAUSS SÜREÇ REGRESYON ile Al/p-Si SCHOTTKY FOTO DİYODUN MODELENMESİ

MODELLING of Al/p-Si SCHOTTKY PHOTO DIODE with GAUSSIAN PROGRESS
REGRESSION

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Abstract

Photodiodes are basically light-sensitive semiconductor diodes. The structure of the diode is formed by either a p-n junction or a metal-semiconductor contact. A photodiode consists of two electrical contacts, anode and cathode, and a semiconductor. Photodiodes convert light intensity to electrical signals in the most efficient way. The efficiency of the conversion process depends on the characteristic of the photodiode. When photodiodes are polarized in the opposite direction, their reverse current changes in proportion to the light falling on them. Therefore, photodiodes are made based on the principle that as the amount of light falling on them increases, reverse currents increase. Al/p-Si Schottky photodiode was used in this study. I-V curves of this photodiode were obtained for the dark and 100 mW/cm² illumination conditions. Using these curves, the characteristic parameters of a metal-semiconductor Schottky photodiode can be calculated. These parameters are barrier height, ideality factor, series resistance and open-circuit voltage, and short circuit current which are solar cell parameters. In this study, the experimentally obtained Current-Voltage relationship was modeled with Gaussian Process Regression (GPR). The experimental data obtained in 20mV steps against the terminal voltage applied to the diode in the range of -2V to +1.7 volts were used to train and test the GPR model with 5-fold cross-validation. For GPR kernel functions, exponential, rational, and terrestrial exponential kernel functions were tried and compared according to their regression performances, respectively. Average modeling performances were found as a result of 5 cross-validations with the best performing exponential kernel function. Root Mean Square Error, RMSE, and Mean Square Error, MSE, values at the training stage were found to be 4.21e-05 and 6.72e-09, respectively. During the test phase, these performance values were slightly higher than expected, as 8.19e-05 and 9.95E-9 for RMSE and MSE, respectively. The system, which can express the non-linear Voltage-Current relationship of the Schottky Photodiode with GPR, has created a new model to extract the Current-Voltage characteristic to be used in obtaining the diode parameters. The developed model allows predicting the current values according to any V terminal voltage in the range of -2V to +1.7 V. In this way, the non-linear relationship could be estimated for the intermediate values without experimental data.

Keywords: Gaussian Progress Regression, Schottky Photo Diode

Özet

Foto diyotlar temel olarak ışığa duyarlı yarıiletken diyotlardır. Diyotun yapısı ya bir p-n eklemi ya da bir metal-yarıiletken kontağıyla oluşturulur. Bir fotodiyot, anot ve katot olmak üzere iki elektriksel kontak ile bir yarıiletkenden oluşur. Fotodiyotlar, ışık şiddetini elektriksel işarete en etkili şekilde çevirmektedirler. Çevirme işleminin etkinliği foto diyotun karakteristiğine bağlıdır. Fotodiyotlar, ters yönde kutuplandıkları zaman üzerlerine düşen ışıkla orantılı olarak ters akımları değişir. Dolayısıyla foto diyotlar, üzerlerine düşen ışık miktarı arttıkça ters akımların artması prensibine dayanarak yapılmışlardır. Bu çalışmada Al/p-Si Schottky foto diyotu kullanılmıştır. Bu foto diyotun karanlık ve 100 mW/cm² aydınlatma durumu için I-V eğrileri elde edilmiştir. Bu eğriler kullanılarak bir metal yarıiletken Schottky diyotun karakteristik parametreleri hesaplanabilir. Bu parametreler engel yüksekliği, ideallik faktörü, seri direnç ve güneş pili parametreleri olan açık devre voltajı ve kısa devre akımıdır. Bu çalışmada deneysel olarak elde edilen Akım-Gerilim ilişkisinin, Gauss Süreç Regresyonu (GSR) ile modellenmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Diyota uygulanan -2Volt +1.7 volt aralığında ki terminal gerilimine karşılık, 20mVolt'luk adımlarla elde edilen deney verileri, 5-fold çapraz doğrulama ile GSR modelinin eğitilmesinde ve test edilmesinde kullanılmıştır. GSR çekirdek fonksiyonları için ekponansiyel, rasyonel, karasel ekponansiyel çekirdek fonksiyonları sırasıyla regresyon performanslarına göre denenmiş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. En iyi performansa sahip ekponansiyel çekirdek fonksiyonu ile 5li çapraz doğrulama sonucunda ortalama modelleme performansları bulunmuştur. Öğrenme aşamasında Kök Ortalama Kare Hatası, KOKH, ve Ortalama Kare Hata değeri, OKH, 5 kez çalışma sonunda ortalama değer olarak sırasıyla, 4.21e-05 ve 6.72e-09 olarak bulunmuştur. Test aşamasında bu performans değerleri öğrenmeye göre beklenildiği gibi biraz daha yüksek olup 8.19e-05 ve 9.95E-9 olarak bulunmuştur. Schottky Foto diyotun doğrusal olmayan Gerilim-Akım ilişkisini GSR ile ifade edebilen sistem, diyot parametrelerin elde edilmesinde kullanılacak Akım-Gerilim karakteristiğinin çıkartılması için yeni bir model oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışmada geliştirilen model, -2V +1.7 V aralığında her hangi bir V terminal gerilimine karşılık, Diyotun geçireceği akımı tahmin edebilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu sayede deney verisi olmayan ara değerler için doğrusal olmayan ilişkinin tahmin edilmesi sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gauss Süreç Regresyon, Schottky Foto Diyot

ENHANCED DATA AGGREGATION SCHEME FOR INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) DATA IN HETEROGENEOUS NODES

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Abstract

Technology innovation and operations and process automation lead to the emergence of Internet of Things (IoT) as a new interesting subject in information technology enables receiving and sending business data for each creature through the communication network. The scale and variety of devices, communication networks, and protocols involved in the collection of business data present critical challenges for data processing and analyses. In wireless sensor networks, a balanced data aggregation plays an important role in reducing energy consumption. The main issue in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) applications in an IoT environment is the limited lifetime of sensors and the distance between nodes. The best approach to create a balanced cluster that is able to adapt to this environment remains a challenge to recent studies. A technique and mechanism to deal with heterogeneous sensor nodes in an IoT environment based on residual energy and computation power to address this issue is proposed. The objective is to improve throughput while saving energy and extending network lifetime. An enhanced data aggregation scheme emanating from a modified model of cluster-based data aggregation protocol is developed in a simulation model using OMNeT++ to compare the performance of the proposed approach (PLEACH) with the pioneer clustering approach, LEACH protocol. Simulation results show that the proposed approach has improved overall performance in terms of energy efficiency, throughput, and network lifetime.

Keywords: Data aggregation, Internet of Thing, Wireless Sensor Networks, Performance, Energy consumption, Heterogeneous sensor nodes.

INVESTIGATION OF COOLING OF ELECTRONIC PROCESSORS HAVING HIGH TEMPERATURE AND DIFFERENT PATTERNED SURFACES BY USING IMPINGING JET-CROSS FLOW

YÜKSEK SICAKLIKLI VE FARKLI DESENLİ YÜZEYLERE SAHİP ELEKTRONİK İŞLEMCİLERİN ÇARPAN JET-ÇAPRAZ KULLANILARAK SOĞUTULMALARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Abstract

Many devices which we use today contain software. Electronic circuit elements called microchip processors are used for the operation of software. It is important that the cooling systems are designed extremely well in order for the devices to work smoothly and for a long time. Processors can be cooled in a high-performance way with the impinging jet-cross flow. In this study, the cooling of cube and trapezoidal copper plate patterned surfaces with the impinging jet-cross flow technique, depending on the change of fin positions, was compared with each other and investigated numerically. Numerical analysis was performed by solving steady and three-dimensional energy and Navier-Stokes equations using the k-ε turbulence model and Ansys-Fluent program. The fin angle used to direct the cross flow to the patterned surfaces is fixed 60° and its length is equal to the D jet inlet diameter. In both pattern-surfaced channels, the fin was placed at different distances, D, 1.5 D and 2D, from the jet flow inlet to the cross flow channel entrance. The jet fluid used in the channel is water, and the upper and lower surfaces of the channel and the fin are adiabatic. Patterned surfaces have a constant heat flux of 1000 W/m². The distance between the jet and the plate is 4D, and the fluid Re number range is 7000-11000. The results of the study were compared with the experimental results of the study in the literature and it was seen that they were compatible with each other. The results were evaluated as the mean Nu number and surface temperature variations for each cube and trapezoidal surface. The velocity and temperature contour distributions of the impinging jet-cross flow along both patterned channels for without fin and D, 1.5 D and 2D fin spacing channels at Re = 11000 were investigated comparatively. At Re = 11000, it was determined that the mean Nu number values at 2D fin distance in cube and trapezoidal ducts were 9.8%, 9.37% and 2.21%, 1.1% higher than in without fin and D fin spacing channels, respectively.

Keywords: Impinging jet-cross flow, Fin distance, Cube and trapezoidal pattern, Microchip

Özet

Günümüzde kullandığımız birçok cihaz yazılım içermektedir. Yazılımların çalışması için de mikroçip işlemci olarak adlandırılan elektronik devre elemanları kullanılmaktadır. Cihazların sorunsuz ve uzun süreli çalışabilmeleri için soğutma sistemlerinin son derece iyi bir şekilde

tasarlanmaları önemlidir. Çarpan jet-çapraz akış ile işlemciler yüksek performanslı bir şekilde soğutulabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, küp ve yamuk şekilli bakır plakalı desenli yüzeylerin çarpan jet-çapraz akış tekniği ile kanatçık konumlarının değişimine bağlı olarak soğutulmaları birbirleriyle karşılaştırılmalı ve sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal inceleme, sürekli ve üç boyutlu enerji ve Navier-Stokes denklemlerinin $k-\epsilon$ türbülans modeli ile Ansys-Fluent programının kullanılarak çözülmesiyle yapılmıştır. Çapraz akışı desenli yüzeylere yönlendirmek amacıyla kullanılan kanatçık açısı sabit 60° olup, uzunluğu D jet giriş çapına eşittir. Her iki desen yüzeyli kanalda, kanatçık jet akış girişinden itibaren çapraz akışlı kanal girişine doğru D , $1.5 D$ ve $2D$ olarak farklı mesafelerde yerleştirilmiştir. Kanalda kullanılan jet akışkanı su olup, kanalın alt ve üst yüzeyleri ve kanatçık adyabatiktir. Desenli yüzeyler, 1000 W/m^2 sabit ısı akısına sahiptir. Jet-plaka arası mesafe $4D$ olup, akışkan Re sayısı aralığı $7000-11000$ ' dir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, literatürdeki çalışmanın deneysel sonuçlarıyla karşılaştırılmış ve birbirleriyle uyumlu oldukları görülmüştür. Sonuçlar, her bir küp ve yamuk desenli yüzeyler için ortalama Nu sayısı ve yüzey sıcaklık değişimleri olarak değerlendirilmiştir. $Re = 11000$ ' de kanatçiksız ve D , $1.5 D$ ve $2D$ kanatçık mesafeli kanallar için her iki desenli kanal boyunca çarpan jet-çapraz akışın hız ve sıcaklık konturu dağılımları kıyaslamalı olarak incelenmiştir. $Re = 11000$ ' de küp ve yamuk desenli kanallarda $2D$ kanatçık mesafesinde ortalama Nu sayısı değerlerinin kanatçiksız ve D kanatçık mesafeli kanallara göre sırasıyla %9.8, %9.37 ve %2.21, %1.1 daha yüksek oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çarpan jet-çapraz akış, Kanatçık mesafesi, Küp ve oyuk desen, Mikroçip

VIETNAM ELECTRICITY GROUP (EVN) WITH NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ASSURANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract

The article studies new points in the application of modern information technology, the process of digitizing production and operation stages of Vietnam Electricity Group (EVN) in the digital era, contribute to ensuring national electricity security in the new era. Based on building a theoretical framework on energy security and ensuring national energy security in the digital era, the author makes statistics, analyzes secondary data sources, assesses the current situation and role of the Vietnam Electricity Group in ensuring national energy security. Thereby, the author proposes several solutions to contribute to ensuring national energy security in the Vietnam Electricity Group (EVN) associated with the digital era.

Keywords: Energy security; EVN; Digital.

DATA SCIENCE TECHNIQUES IN PREDICTING FUTURE JOB PLACEMENT OF STUDENTS AFTER GRADUATION

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Abstract

Data science techniques have its broad relevance in many domains especially in education and future job placement of students (young graduates). The fundamental concepts of data science are extracting knowledge from data to solve societal problems and using the knowledge of machine learning to extract data from a dataset thereby transforming it into useful structure for further refined use. Students' job placement after graduation is a major concern of all young graduates; so predicting students' job placement after graduation through the use of performance in schools has opened different interpretations to researchers and academicians. Many young graduates are finding it difficult to obtain a worthy graduate grade that would provide him/her the job aiming at. The study aims at looking towards ensemble data science techniques or models that predicts students' future job placement using CGPA or GPA of students while in the institution. The study also puts forward the best predictive model among others. In order to realize this, historical/bio data of old students in form of gross point average was used as dataset for this research work. Decision tree algorithm, Support Vector Machine, and K- Nearest Neighbours algorithm were used as techniques to predict the students' future job placement after graduation. The models applied showed that students' future job placement could be predicted based on the previous data of such students. In doing this, the prediction would enhance student directional focus and helpful in making students to adjust to better determination if the predicted results go against the intending job in mind. The results also showed the strength and weakness of students towards the course of study and how they should prepare themselves for the future job placement if they are not yet in the right path. In summary, prediction aimed at decision making or correlative students' placement after graduation is a critical issue that must be tackled with well established model or algorithm using data science techniques.

Keywords: Data science, Algorithms, Prediction, Future Job Placement

CANLI HÜCRELERDE SERBEST HALDE BULUNAN Fe(III) İYONLARININ TAYİNİ İÇİN YENİ BİR YAKIN-İNFRARED FLORESANS SENSÖR

A NEW NEAR-INTRARED FLUORESCENCE SENSOR FOR THE DETECTION OF FREE Fe(III) IONS IN LIVING CELLS

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Abstract

Iron, the most abundant transition metal in biological systems, plays an important role in many basic physiological processes. However, the physiology and pathology of iron ions are still not fully understood, partly due to the lack of suitable tools to monitor iron ions in subcellular structures in living organisms. It is becoming increasingly critical to develop a method to detect iron ions in cells and living organisms with high resolution. In recent years, fluorescence sensors at visible wavelength range have been developed and a few of them have been successfully applied to cells. However, sensors at visible region have limitations and are not suitable for being applied to live animals. Recently, near infrared (NIR) fluorescent sensors have been explored for the detection of metal ions in living systems. In this study, a fluorescence sensor NRP that emits in the near infrared region (650-900 nm) has been developed. The free sensor is colorless and shows little absorption and fluorescence in the 500-900 nm range. When Fe(III) was added into the sensor solution, the color of the solution turned green with an absorption peak at 714 nm in the UV-Vis spectrum. Likewise, the sensor shows high sensitivity and good selectivity to Fe(III) with a fast fluorescent response, and the fluorescence emission intensity at 745 nm increased by more than 10-fold at 1.0 equivalent of Fe(III). It was found that NRP binds to Fe(III) with a 2:1 binding ratio and the binding constant was determined to be $1.61 \times 10^{12} \text{ M}^{-2}$. The sensor has successfully tracked free Fe(III) ions in live bovine aortic endothelial cells (BAEC). In addition to Fe(III), NRP also responded to Cr(III) and Cd(II) ions in solution. Since the concentrations of these two metal ions are orders of magnitude lower than that of Fe(III) in cells, they are unlikely to affect the Fe(III) detection by NRP in cells. The NIR spectroscopic properties of NRP and its Fe(III) complex indicate that the NRP sensor can be applied to live animals to monitor free Fe(III) ions.

Keywords: sensor, near-infrared, Fe(III), living cells

Özet

Biyolojik sistemlerde en bol bulunan geçiş metali olan demir, birçok temel fizyolojik süreçte önemli rol oynar. Fakat, demir iyonlarının fizyolojisi ve patolojisi, kısmen hücre altı yapılarda ve canlı organizmada demir iyonlarını izlemek için uygun araçların bulunmamasından dolayı hala tam olarak anlaşılammıştır. Hücrelerdeki ve canlı organizmalardaki demir iyonlarını yüksek çözünürlüklü olarak saptamak için bir yöntem geliştirmek giderek daha kritik hale

gelmektedir. Son yıllarda görünür bölge floresans sensörleri üzerine çalışmalar artmış ve birkaç tanesi başarılı olarak hücrelere uygulanmıştır. Ama görünür bölge sensörleri canlı hayvanlara uygulanırken sorunlar ile karşılaşmaktadır. Son zamanlarda bu sensörlerin yerine yakın kızılötesi (NIR) floresan sensörler üzerine çalışmalar, canlı sistemlerde metal iyonlarının tespiti için artmıştır. Bu çalışmada, yakın infrared bölgede (650-900 nm) ışımaya yapan NRP olarak isimlendirilmiş bir floresans sensör geliştirilmiştir. Serbest haldeki sensör renksizdir ve 500-900 nm aralığında çok az absorpsiyon ve floresans göstermektedir. Sensör çözeltisi üzerine Fe(III) eklendiğinde, çözeltinin rengi yeşile dönmüş ve UV-Vis spektrumunda 714 nm'de pik belirlemiştir. Aynı şekilde, sensör hızlı bir floresan tepkisi ile Fe(III)'e karşı yüksek seçicilik ve hassasiyet göstermiş ve 745 nm'de floresans emisyon yoğunluğu 1.0 eşdeğer ile 10 kattan fazla artmıştır. NRP ile Fe(III) 2:1 bağlanma oranı ile bağlandığı bulunmuş ve aralarındaki bağlanma katsayı $1,61 \times 10^{12} \text{ M}^{-2}$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sensör, canlı sıgır aort endotel hücrelerdeki serbest halde bulunan Fe(III) seçiciliği deneylerinde kullanılmıştır ve başarılı bir şekilde Fe(III) iyonları takip edilmiştir. NRP Fe(III)'ün yanı sıra Cr(III) ve Cd(II) iyonlarına da cevap vermiştir. Bu iki iyon hücre içerisinde çok düşük miktarlarda olduğu için Fe(III) seçiciliğini etkilememiştir. NRP'nin NIR spektroskopik özellikleri ve Fe(III) kompleksi, NRP sensörünün serbest Fe(III) iyonlarını izlemek için canlı hayvanlara uygulanabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sensör, yakın-kızıl ötesi, Fe(III), canlı hücre

PLATELET DEPLETION ALLEVIATES CARDIOVASCULAR LESION DEVELOPMENT IN LCWE-INDUCED MURINE KAWASAKI DISEASE VASCULITIS

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Abstract

Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute febrile illness and vasculitis primarily affecting children younger than 5 years of age. The treatment remain challenging due the lack of knowledge of the disease etiology though murine and human studies suggest a crucial role for NLRP3-IL1 β pathway. Although IVIG treatment is the gold standard therapy in the acute stage, patients with IVIG resistance have increased chances of developing coronary artery aneurysms making KD the leading cause of acquired heart disease among children in developed countries. The severity of health problems as a result of inefficient treatment of KD underlines the necessity of developing new therapy options. It has been reported that KD patients suffer from thrombocytopenia in the acute phase whereas thrombocytosis is observed usually in 2nd to 3rd week of illness. The fluctuating platelet counts prompted us to investigate whether platelets may play a role in the pathophysiology of KD. We used Lactobacillus casei cell wall extract (LCWE) murine model of KD and observed that increased platelet counts correlates with the severity of LCWE-induced cardiovascular lesion formation indicating an exacerbating role for platelets in KD development. To verify this finding, we used both genetic and antibody depletion model to decrease platelets and showed that not only thrombocytopenic Mpl^{-/-} mice but also WT mice treated with anti-CD42b resulted in a significant reduction of LCWE-induced cardiovascular lesion formation. We also detected increased monocyte-platelet aggregation and elevated levels of serum IL-1 β in animals injected with LCWE suggesting the presence of a platelet-monocyte-IL1 β -driven axis in disease pathophysiology. Overall, our results unveiled the critical role of platelets in KD and highlighted them as a novel therapeutic target.

Keywords: Kawasaki disease, vasculitis, platelets, IL1 β

IMPORTANCE OF ANTERIOR SEGMENT OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY IN THE FOLLOW UP AND TREATMENT OF DESCMET MEMBRANE DETACHMENT AFTER CATARACT SURGERY

KATARAKT CERRAHİSİ SONRASI DESCMET MEMBRAN DEKOLMANI TAKİP VE TEDAVİSİNDE ÖN SEGMENT OPTİK KOHERENS TOMOGRAFİNİN ÖNEMİ

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Abstract

Descemet membrane detachment (DMD) is a complication of cataract surgery and cause of corneal edema which decreases the visual acuity. Anterior segment examination with slip lamp may not be enough to detect DMD in the early postoperative period. So anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) may be preferred in this case. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is a diagnostic imaging method that was first developed by Huang et al. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and published in 1991. OCT is a high-speed, high-resolution and non-invasive tool that provides its importance. AS-OCT with 18 micrometers resolution was developed later with the addition of a specific module to the OCT and is able to accurately evaluate the morphological structures of anterior segment. It is possible to diagnose DMD, determine its localization, measure its width numerically and measure the central corneal thickness with the help of AS-OCT and according to these informations ophthalmologist can choose their treatment methods. In large detachments air or gasses such as C3F8 or SF6 are given to the anterior chamber, while in small detachments follow-up with AS-OCT and ophthalmologic examination can be preferred. If DMD treatment is not accurate, prolonged corneal edema may cause fibrosis and descemet wrinkles and visual acuity may decrease. In our study, we performed AS-OCT to the 66 patient with corneal edema in the first postoperative day of cataract surgery to search DMD existence in our clinic between July 2013 and June 2014. Central corneal thickness was also measured. Besides DMD existence, its width was recorded numerically. Detachment localisations were recorded and classified as 12'clock, central, upper central and nasal. Medical or surgical treatment was performed according to the localisation and width of DMD. Medical treatment was addition of %3 NaCl eyedrops per hour a day to the routine treatment of postoperative cataract. For the surgical method 0,1-0,2 filtered air was injected to the anterior chamber. All the patient with DMD received either surgical or medical treatment. In our study, we aimed to reveal the importance of using AS-OCT in diagnose and follow-up of DMD of the postoperative cataract patients with corneal edema.

Keywords: Anterior segment optical coherence tomography, cataract surgery, descemet membrane detachment

Özet

Descemet membran dekolmanı (DMD) katarakt cerrahisinin görme düzeyini tehdit eden ve

korneal ödeme sebep olabilen bir komplikasyondur. Katarakt cerrahisi sırasında travmatize olan descemet membranında küçük ya da büyük boyutlarda dekolman gelişebilir. Erken postoperatif dönemde tek başına biyomikroskop ile ön segment muayenesi DMD tespitinde sıklıkla başarısız olur. Bu durumda ön segment optik koherens tomografi (ÖS-OKT) tercih edilebilir. OKT ilk olarak Huang ve arkadaşları tarafından Massachusetts Teknoloji Enstitüsünde geliştirilmiş ve 1991 yılında yayınlanmış bir tanınal görüntüleme yöntemidir. OKT nin önemli özellikleri yüksek hızlı, yüksek rezolüsyonlu ve non-invasive olmasıdır. ÖS-OKT 18 mikrometre çözünürlüğü olan, ek bir modülün OKT cihazına eklenmesiyle sonradan geliştirilmiş ve ön segment yapılarının morfolojik değerlendirmesini kesin olarak yapabilen bir yöntemdir. Biz ÖS-OKT' yi özellikle katarakt cerrahisi sonrası erken dönemde DMD tanısındaki başarısı nedeniyle tercih ettik. ÖS-OKT ile DMD tanısı, lokalizasyonunun belirlenmesi, genişliğinin sayısal olarak ölçülmesi, santral kornea kalınlığının ölçülmesi mümkündür. Bu verilere dayanılarak tedavi yönteminin seçilmesinde de ÖS-OKT bizim için yol göstericidir. Geniş dekolmanlarda ön kamaraya hava ya da C3F8 ve SF6 gibi gazların verilmesi gibi tedaviler tercih edilirken daha küçük dekolmanlarda ÖS-OKT ve oftalmolojik muayene ile izlem uygulanabilir. Descemet dekolmanı uygun şekilde tedavi edilmezse uzayan korneal ödem fibrozise ve descemet kırışıklığına sebep olabilir ve bu durum görme düzeyini düşürebilir. Bizim çalışmamızda Temmuz 2013-Haziran 2014 tarihleri arasında kınığimizde katarakt operasyonu yapılan ve postoperatif kornea ödemi saptanan 66 hastada postoperatif birinci günde ÖS-OKT yardımı ile DMD araştırıldı. Santral korneal kalınlıkları da ÖS-OKT yardımı ile ölçüldü. DMD varlığının yanı sıra genişliği ve korneal yüzeyden uzaklığı sayısal olarak kaydedildi. Dekolman lokalizasyonları belirlendi. DMD lokalizasyonları saat 12, santral, üst santral ve nazal olarak sınıflandırıldı. Descemet dekolmanının genişliğine ve konfigürasyonuna göre konservatif ya da cerrahi tedavi planlandı. Konservatif tedavi katarakt cerrahisi sonrası kullanılan rutin tedaviye ek olarak saat başı %3 NACL kullanılması şeklinde uygulandı. Cerrahi yöntem için ise ön kamaraya 0,1-0,2 ml filtre edilmiş hava enjekte edilmesi işlemi uygulandı. Descemet dekolmanı bulunan bütün hastalara medikal ya da cerrahi tedavi uygulandı. Biz bu çalışmada katarakt cerrahisi sonrası kornea ödemi gözlenen olgularda descemet membran dekolmanının tespiti ve tedavi sonrası izleminde ÖS-OKT kullanımının önemini ortaya koymak istedik.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ön segment optik koherens tomografi, katarakt cerrahisi, descemet membran dekolmanı

SOSYAL POLİTİKA AÇISINDAN ENGELLİ KURUM BAKIM HİZMET MODELİ VE ENGELLİ AİLELERİ

INSTITUTIONAL CARE SERVICE MODEL AND FAMILIES OF THE DISABLED IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY

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Abstract

About disabled individuals from past to present; Important issues such as the phenomenon of disability, social policies, disability movements, social models trying to explain disability have been discussed. Meeting the care needs of individuals with disabilities through an institution or organization as a requirement of social policy has its roots in our country as well as in the rest of the world. Disabled institution care service model is a social service practice included in disability policies in Turkey. In this service model created for the disabled in need of care; It is aimed to provide the care of the disabled people who do not have anyone to take care of them, who cannot be provided with care services within the family for various reasons, and the disabled people who prefer this service model, with professional care staff in an organization. There are many dimensions to the placement of a disabled person receiving care in a Care and Rehabilitation Center. The disabled person who is given care; disability type, disability rate, bed dependency status, gender, difficulty level of care service, tendency to violence of the disabled, age, etc. Due to many demographic and health factors such as, families with disabilities may prefer the institutional care service model. Understanding the adequacy of this service model and the reasons for preference is deemed necessary in terms of social work practices in field studies conducted with disabled families as a requirement of the social work profession. Disabled institution service model; The processes that affect the individual in many ways, such as the problems experienced by the families of the disabled, the difficulty and continuity of care services, are very important in terms of creating preventive services from social services. During the field studies, families with disabilities were observed for a long time and interviews were held with family members. Affecting the process of choosing this service model for families with disabilities; The multidimensionality of the care service, family relations, the characteristics of the disabled are seen as important factors that directly affect the process. With this study: Emotional bonds between family members and the disabled person, problems and emotional dilemmas brought about by care services were heard from family members who provide care services. As a result, the problems experienced by disabled families and individuals with disabilities; It was aimed to evaluate in terms of social policy and social work practices.

Keywords: Social policy, Social Work, Disability

Özet

Engelli bireyler hakkında geçmişten günümüze kadar; engellilik olgusu, sosyal politikalar, engelli hareketleri, engelliliği açıklamaya çalışan sosyal modeller gibi önemli konular tartışılmıştır. Sosyal politika gereği engelli bireylerin bakım gereksinimlerinin bir kurum veya kuruluş aracılığıyla karşılanması, tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de kökleri

geçmişe dayanmaktadır. Engelli kurum bakım hizmet modeli, Türkiye’de engelli politikaları içerisinde yer alan bir sosyal hizmet uygulamasıdır. Bakıma muhtaç engellilere yönelik oluşturulan bu hizmet modelinde; kendisine bakacak kimsesi olmayan, bakım hizmetlerinin çeşitli sebeplerle aile içerisinde verilemeyecek olan engellileri ve kişisel tercihleriyle bu hizmet modelini tercih eden engelli bireylerin, profesyonel bakım elemanlarıyla bakımlarının bir kuruluş içerisinde sağlanması amaçlanmıştır. Bakım hizmeti almakta olan bir engellinin, Bakım ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezine yerleştirilmesi konusunun birçok boyutu bulunmaktadır. Bakım hizmeti verilen engellinin; engel türü, engel oranı, yatağa bağımlılık durumu, cinsiyeti, bakım hizmetinin zorluk seviyesi, engellinin şiddete eğilim durumu, yaşı vb. gibi birçok demografik ve sağlık unsurundan dolayı engelli aileleri, kurum bakım hizmet modelini tercih edebilmektedir. Sosyal hizmet mesleği gereği engelli aileleriyle yapılan saha çalışmalarında, bu hizmet modelinin yeterliliğini ve tercih nedenlerinin anlaşılması, sosyal hizmet uygulamaları açısından gerekli görülmektedir. Engelli kurum bakım modeli; engelli ailelerinin yaşadıkları sorunları, bakım hizmetlerinin zorluğu ve sürekliliği gibi bireyi birçok açıdan etkileyen süreçlerin sosyal hizmetlerin önleyici hizmetler oluşturması açısından oldukça önemlidir. Yapılan saha çalışmalarında uzun süreli olarak engelli aileleri gözlemlenmiş ve aile üyeleri ile görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Engelli ailelerinin bu hizmet modelini tercih etme sürecini etkileyen; bakım hizmetinin çok boyutluluğu, aile içi ilişkiler, engellilerin karakteristik özellikleri, süreci doğrudan etkileyen önemli unsurlar görülmüştür. Bu çalışmayla birlikte: Aile üyeleri ile engelli birey arasındaki duygusal bağlar, bakım hizmetlerinin getirdiği sorunlar ve duygusal ikilemler, bizzat bakım hizmeti vermekte olan aile üyelerinden dinlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak engelli ailelerin ve engelli bireylerin yaşadıkları sorunların; sosyal politika ve sosyal hizmet uygulamaları açısından değerlendirmesi yapılmak istenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal politika, Sosyal Hizmet, Engellilik

EGE BÖLGESİNDE BULUNAN BROYLER TAVUK KÜMESLERİNDE *Mycoplasma synoviae*'nin MOLEKÜLER YÖNTEMLERLE TESPİTİ**MOLECULAR DETECTION OF *Mycoplasma synoviae* IN BROILER CHICKEN FLOCKS IN AEGEAN REGION****Hamza KILIÇ¹, Assoc. Prof. H. Kaan MÜŞTAK²**¹ Izmir/Bornova Veterinary Control Institute, Poultry Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory, İzmir, Turkey

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² Ankara University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Ankara, Turkey**Abstract**

Mycoplasma synoviae (Ms) is an OIE listed disease that causes significant economic losses for poultry industry. Control and eradication studies are carried out worldwide against Ms. Ms causes infections in the joints, respiratory tract and oviducts of chickens and turkeys. Ms usually appears as an upper respiratory tract disease. That also causes Infectious Synovitis, inflammation in the air sacs and joints. Ms causes a decrease in egg production, hatchability and egg shell apex abnormalities in laying chicken hens. Growth regression, live weight loss and increased mortality in complicated cases are seen in broiler chicken flocks. Thereby the vertical transmission feature of Ms, it is tried to ensure the purity of breeder flocks with legal regulations in many countries. Although the disease is combated with widespread vaccination studies around the world, in our country use of vaccines in breeder flocks is prohibited. Bacterial isolation with classical cultural method, molecular techniques and serological methods are being used for diagnosis of Ms. Because Ms is slowly and demandingly growing bacteria in growth medium, it is recommended to use PCR method for diagnosis in epidemiological studies. There are not enough studies on the prevalence of Ms in Turkey. The aim of this study is exhibition of the current situation of Ms in broiler chicken flocks located in the Aegean region by Real Time qPCR method. In this study, sampling was made from 50 broiler chicken flocks operating in the Aegean region. Samples were collected from the provinces of İzmir, Aydın, Manisa, Denizli, Uşak and Afyonkarahisar. The samples collected in 2021 were studied at the Bornova Veterinary Control Institute Poultry Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory. From each flocks 15 tracheal and 15 cloacal swabs were taken and totaly 1500 tracheal and cloacal swabs were collected. Samples were evaluated for Ms by *vlhA* gene-targeted qPCR test. As a result of qPCR, 8 (16%) of 50 broiler flocks analyzed were found to be Ms positive. The results were found to be compatible with similar studies in our country and in the world. Studies on the current status of Ms infections in breeder and layer flocks can be expanded. In addition, molecular epidemiological studies can reveal the genomic structure of the circulating strain in the field.

Keywords: Broiler chicken, turkey, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, qPCR, layer chicken**Özet**

Mycoplasma synoviae (Ms) kanatlı sektörü için önemli ekonomik kayıplara neden olan ve OIE listesinde yer alan bir hastalıktır. Ms'e karşı dünya çapında kontrol ve eradikasyon çalışmaları yürütülmektedir. Tavuk ve hindilerin eklemlerinde, solunum yollarında ve yumurta kanallarında hastalığa neden olur. Ms genellikle üst solunum yolu hastalığı olarak

karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca İnfeksiyöz Synovitis'e yol açmakta, hava keselerinde ve eklemlerde yangı oluşturmaktadır. Yumurtacı tavuklarda yumurta veriminde, kuluçka randımanında düşüş ve yumurta kabuğu anormalliklerine sebep olmaktadır. Broiler tavuk sürülerinde büyümede gerileme, canlı ağırlık kayıpları ve komplike durumlarda mortalite artışları görülmektedir. Ms'in vertikal bulaşma özelliği sebebiyle birçok ülkede yasal mevzuatlarla damızlık sürülerin arılığı sağlanmaya çalışılmaktadır. Ayrıca dünya genelinde yaygın aşılama çalışmalarıyla hastalıkla mücadele edilmesine karşın ülkemizde damızlık sürülerde aşı kullanımı yasaktır. Ms'in teşhisinde klasik kültürel metodla etken izolasyonu, moleküler teknikler ve serolojik yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Ms besiyerinde yavaş ve zahmetli üreyen bir bakteri olduğu için genellikle epidemiyolojik çalışmalarda PCR yöntemi ile etken teşhisi önerilmektedir. Ms'in ülkemizdeki prevalansı hakkında yeterli çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile Ege bölgesindeki broiler tavuk işletmelerindeki Ms'in güncel durumu Gerçek Zamanlı qPCR metodu ile ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada Ege bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren 50 adet broiler tavuk kümeslerinden örnekleme yapıldı. Örnekler, İzmir, Aydın, Manisa, Denizli, Uşak ve Afyonkarahisar illerinden toplandı. 2021 yılı içerisinde toplanan örnekler Bornova Veteriner Kontrol Enstitüsü Kanatlı Hastalıkları Teşhis Laboratuvarı'nda çalışıldı. Her bir kümeden 15 adet trakeal ve 15 adet kloakal sıvı olacak şekilde toplam 1500 adet trakeal ve kloakal sıvı örnekleri alındı. Örnekler Ms yönünden vIhA geni hedefli qPCR testi ile analiz edildi. qPCR sonucunda analizi yapılan 50 broiler kümesinden 8 (%16) adedi Ms pozitif bulundu. Elde edilen sonuçlar ülkemizdeki ve dünyadaki benzer çalışmalarla uyumlu olduğu görüldü. Damızlık ve yumurtacı sürülerdeki Ms enfeksiyonlarının güncel durumu hakkında çalışmalar genişletilebilir. Ayrıca moleküler epidemiyolojik çalışmalar yapılarak sahada sirküle süşun genomik yapısı ortaya konulabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Broiler tavuk, hindi, Mycoplasma synoviae, qPCR, yumurtacı tavuk

DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE REZİN İNFİLTRASYON TEKNİĞİ**RESIN INFILTRATION TECHNIQUE IN DENTISTRY****Res. Asisst. Hanife CAN¹, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru HAZAR BODRUMLU²**¹Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Zonguldak, Turkey,
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ORCID: 0000-0002-3474-5583**Abstract**

Aesthetic appearance is important as well as providing the patient's health in dentistry, Irregularities and initial caries lesions that occur during the development of teeth often cause aesthetic problems. These affected teeth can cause sensitivity and psycho-social problems due to their appearance. This general picture, which is defined as enamel hypoplasia, should be treated appropriately without delay. White spot lesions frequently observed on teeth; It may occur as a result of initial enamel caries as a result of the subsurface porosity of the enamel that begins to demineralize, or as a result of developmental enamel defects such as fluorosis, molar incisor hypomineralization, and traumatic hypomineralization. In the treatment of these teeth, remineralizing agents such as fluoride, casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate; microabrasion; whitening; bioactive glasses; veneer crowns and resin restorations were used. However, remineralization methods do not always finalized succesful results and invasive methods damage the healthy tooth tissues, which has led reserarchers to find other treatment options. Recently, the resin infiltration technique, which is a micro-invasive approach for the treatment of white spot lesions, has come to the fore. The resin infiltration technique is based on the application of a low-viscosity, light-cured resin to enamel that has been roughened with a strong acid. It is a technique that only fills, strengthens, stabilizes and masks discoloration of demineralized enamel without preparation for healthy tooth tissue. Studies have shown that there are very successful results in stopping cavitation-free interface and smooth surface caries. In addition, studies are continuing on its use in the treatment of developmental enamel discolorations such as fluorosis, molar insicor hypomineralization, traumatic hypomineralization. Considering these studies, among existing preventive and restorative treatments, the resin infiltration technique emerges as a very promising technique in the treatment of initial carious lesions and developmental enamel defects. In this review, the application of the resin infiltration technique used in the treatment of white spot lesions, its benefits and current research on the subject are presented together.

Keywords: Resin infiltration, White spot lesion, Preventive dentistry**Özet**

Dış hekimliğinde hastanın ağız diş sağlığına kavuşturulmasının yanı sıra estetik görünümde dikkate alınması gereken bir unsurdur. Dişlerin gelişimi esnasında meydana gelen düzensizlikler ve başlangıç çürük lezyonları sıkça estetik problemlere sebep olmaktadır. Etkilenen bu dişler hem hassasiyete hem de görünümleri itibarıyla hastaların psiko-sosyal problemler yaşamasına sebep olabilmektedir. Mine hipoplazisi olarak tanımlanan bu genel tablonun zaman geçirmeden uygun bir şekilde tedavi edilmesi gerekmektedir. Dişlerde sıklıkla gözlenen beyaz nokta lezyonlar; demineralize olmaya başlayan minenin yüzey altı

porözitesi sonucunda başlangıç mine çürüğü nedenli ya da florozis, büyük azı keser hipomineralizasyonu, travmatik hipomineralizasyon gibi gelişimsel mine defektleri sonucunda oluşabilmektedir. Bu dişlerin tedavisinde florür, kazein fosfopeptid amorf kalsiyum fosfat gibi remineralize edici ajanlar; mikroabrazyon; beyazlatma; biyoaktif camlar; veneer kronlar, rezin restorasyonlar kullanılmıştır. Remineralizasyon yöntemlerinin her zaman başarılı sonuçlar vermemesi ve invaziv yöntemlerin sağlam diş yapısına zarar vermesi sebebiyle yeni tedavi seçenekleri arayışına gidilmiştir. Son zamanlarda beyaz nokta lezyonlarının tedavisi için mikro invaziv bir yaklaşım olan rezin infiltrasyon tekniği gündeme gelmiştir. Resin infiltrasyon tekniği güçlü bir asitle pürüzlendirilen mineye düşük viskoziteli ve ışıkla sertleşen rezinin uygulanması esasına dayanır. Sağlıklı diş yapısına preperasyon yapılmadan sadece demineralize mineyi dolduran, güçlendiren, stabilize eden ve renk değişikliğini maskeleyebilen bir tekniktir. Yapılan çalışmalar kavite oluşmamış ara yüz ve düz yüzey çürüklerinin durdurulmasında oldukça başarılı sonuçlar olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca florozis, büyük azı keser hipomineralizasyonu, travmatik hipomineralizasyon gibi gelişimsel mine renklenmelerinin tedavisinde kullanımı konusunda çalışmalar sürmektedir. Bu çalışmalar göz önüne alındığında, mevcut koruyucu ve restoratif tedaviler arasında rezin infiltrasyon tekniği, başlangıç çürük lezyonlarının ve gelişimsel mine defektlerinin tedavisinde oldukça umut verici bir teknik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu derlemede, beyaz nokta lezyonlarının tedavisinde kullanılan rezin infiltrasyon tekniğinin uygulanması, yararları ve konu ile ilgili güncel araştırmalar bir arada sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Resin infiltrasyon, Beyaz nokta lezyonlar, Koruyucu diş hekimliği

YATAN HASTALARIN ONUR İLE İLGİLİ BEKLENTİ VE MEMNUNİYETLERİ**INPATIENTS' EXPECTATIONS AND SATISFACTION RELATED TO DIGNITY****Asst. Prof. Kürşat YURDAKOŞ¹**

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Abstract

In hospitals, patients are usually vulnerable against the loss of dignity. This research has been conducted to determine the expectations and satisfaction of hospitalized patients related to dignity in daily care. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted in Healthcare Services Application and Research Hospital in January-February 2021. The population of the study included total 2.620 hospitalized patients as 1.123 hospitalized in internal clinics and 1.497 in surgical clinics. Patients to be included in the sample were determined as 579 people by using GPower 3.1.9.7 software under the condition of alpha=0.05, power= 0.80 and error 5%. The patient number to be included in the sample was determined as 249 from internal clinics and 330 from surgical clinics by stratified sampling method. "Inpatient Dignity Scale" was used in data collection. Percentages were used for descriptive statistics, Shapiro Wilk for normal distribution conformity, t-test, One-Way ANOVA and Pearson correlation for the determination of statistical significance and Post-Hoc Tamhane's T2 for multiple comparison. The values of $p < 0.05$ were accepted as significant. 38% of the patients were at the age of 60 and above (age average 52.7 ± 16.8), 57% of them were hospitalized in surgical clinics less than 5 days (%56.8) and at least three times (%59.2). It was determined that the satisfaction from dignified treatment in the subscales such as i) respect as a human being (4.44 ± 0.42), ii) respect for personal feelings and time (4.43 ± 0.39), iii) respect for privacy (4.49 ± 0.50) and iv) respect for autonomy (4.42 ± 0.51) was higher than the expectations for protecting dignity ($p < 0.001$). In addition, a positive significant relation was determined between the subscales of patient dignity expectation and satisfaction ($r = .30-.48$; $p < 0.001$). Compared to female patients, male patients had higher dignity satisfaction; and the patients in internal clinics had higher dignity satisfaction than those in surgical clinics in daily care ($p < 0.05$). The dignity expectations of those hospitalized once were found higher than those hospitalized twice, three times and more ($p < 0.001$). Patients expect from healthcare staff for the protection of their dignity. They associate their satisfaction from the service they receive with dignified treatment in these expectations. In meeting patients' expectations and satisfaction related to dignity in daily care, it is highly important for healthcare professionals to internalize respect as a human being, respect for personal feelings and time, respect for privacy and respect for autonomy.

Key Words: Expectation, Satisfaction, Inpatient Dignity

Özet

Hastanelerde genel olarak onur kaybına karşı hastalar savunmasızdır. Bu araştırma, yatan hastaların günlük bakımda onur ile ilgili beklentilerini ve memnuniyetlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipteki bu çalışma Ocak-Şubat 2021 tarihinde Sağlık Hizmetleri Uygulama ve Araştırma Hastanesinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın evrenini; dâhili kliniklerde 1.123 ve cerrahi kliniklerde 1.497 olmak üzere toplam 2.620 yatan

hasta oluşturmuştur. Örneklem alınacak hastalar $\alpha=0.05$, güç=0.80 ve hata %5 koşulunda GPower 3.1.9.7 programı kullanılarak 579 kişi olarak belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen örneklem dâhil edilecek hasta sayısı tabakalı örneklem yöntemi ile dâhili kliniklerden 249 ve cerrahi kliniklerden 330 kişi olarak saptanmıştır. Verileri toplamada “Yatan Hasta Onuru Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Tanımlayıcı istatistikler için yüzdeler, normal dağılım uygunluğu için Shapiro Wilk, istatistiksel önemi değerlendirmek için t-test, One-Way ANOVA, Pearson korelasyon ve çoklu karşılaştırma için Post-Hoc Tamhane’s T2 testleri kullanılmıştır. $p<0.05$ değerleri anlamlı kabul edilmiştir. Hastaların %38’i 60 yaş ve üzerinde (yaş ortalaması 52.7 ± 16.8) olup, %57’si cerrahi kliniklerde, beş günden daha az (%56.8) ve en az üç kez (%59.2) yatmıştır. Hastaların günlük bakım sürecinde; i) insan olarak saygı (4.44 ± 0.42), ii) kişisel duygu ve zamana saygı (4.43 ± 0.39), iii) mahremiyete saygı (4.49 ± 0.50) ve iv) özerkliğe saygı (4.42 ± 0.51) gibi boyutlarda, onurlu muameleden gördükleri memnuniyetlerinin, onurlarının korunmasına yönelik beklentilerinden daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.001$). Ayrıca, hasta onuru beklenti ve memnuniyet alt boyutları arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir ($r=.30-.48$; $p<0.001$). Erkek hastaların kadınlara göre; dâhili kliniklerdeki hastaların cerrahi kliniklerdeki hastalara göre günlük bakımdaki onur memnuniyetleri yüksektir ($p<0.05$). Hastanede 1 kez yatanların günlük bakımdaki onur beklentileri; iki, üç kez ve daha fazla yatanlara göre yüksek bulunmuştur ($p<0.001$). Hastalar onurlarının korunmasına yönelik sağlık çalışanlarından bir beklenti içerisindedirler. Bu beklentilerinde hastalar aldıkları hizmetten memnuniyetlerini onurlu muamele görmeleriyle yakından ilişkilendirmiştir. Hastaların günlük bakımda onur ile ilgili beklenti ve memnuniyetlerini karşılamada sağlık çalışanları tarafından insan olarak saygı, kişisel duygu ve zamana saygı, mahremiyete saygı ve özerkliğe saygının içselleştirilmesi son derece önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Beklenti, Memnuniyet, Yatan Hasta Onuru.

PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE YAPILAN BÖBREK NAKİL SONUÇLARIMIZ**OUR KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RESULTS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD**

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Abstract**Introduction**

Renal transplantation is the gold standard for patients with end-stage renal disease. The success is critically dependent on the quality of the renal allograft. Renal graft quality is determined by a variety of factors including: the donor, preservation conditions, ischemia time and subsequent reperfusion as well as the immunoreactivity of the recipient. The origin of the donors is better graft survival of kidneys obtained from living donors. In our study, it was aimed to review the kidney transplants performed during the pandemic period.

Material Method

Kidney transplants performed in 2020-2021 during the Covid 19 pandemic period were reviewed retrospectively. Age, gender, complications and donor information of kidney transplant patients were reviewed.

Results

Between 2020-2021, a total of 15 patients underwent kidney transplantation in our center. It was seen that 8 of them were made from cadavers and 6 of them were made from living donors. It was observed that 6 of the cadaveric transplants were performed on male patients and 2 on female patients, and 5 of the donors were male and 3 were female. It was observed that 4 of the transplanted kidneys were right kidneys and 4 were left kidneys. It was observed that the mean age of the patients who were transplanted from the cadaver was 44.7. It was observed that 1 patient died due to CMV virus infection at the 7th month.

It was seen that 5 of the 7 transplants from a living donor were given to the mother's child, 1 to her sister's brother, and 1 to her son's father. It was observed that the left kidney was transplanted in 6 patients and the right kidney in 1 patient. It was observed that the average age of the patients who were transplanted from a living donor was 30. It was observed that 1 patient died in the 2nd month due to myocardial infarction.

Discussion

Renal transplantation provides superior outcomes that improve quality of life in patients with end-stage renal disease. During the Covid 19 pandemic, adjuvant immunosuppression poses additional risks during and after the surgical procedure. In the study, a mortality rate of 7-25% due to COVID-19 was reported in post-transplant patients. Preoperative testing of recipient and donor for covid 19 is important to protect both patients and the team. In our clinic, two covid 19 tests are performed for the recipient and the donor in the preoperative period.

Conclusion

The Covid 19 pandemic causes a slowdown in transplantation and an increase in the number of patients on the waiting list. It has been shown that kidney transplantation can be performed successfully with appropriate precautions.

Keywords; Kidney transplant, Covid 19, Pandemic

Özet

Giriş

Son dönem böbrek yetmezliğinin altın standart tedavisi böbrek naklidir. Başarı allogreftin kalitesine bağlıdır. Renal greft kalitesi ise; donör, koruma koşulları, iskemi süreleri ve reperfüzyonun yanı sıra alıcının immünoreaktivitesi de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli faktörler tarafından belirlenir. Canlı donörlerden elde edilen böbreklerin daha iyi greft sağ kalımı olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmamızda pandemi döneminde yapılan böbrek nakillerinin gözden geçirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal Metod

Covid 19 pandemisi döneminde 2020-2021 yıllarında yapılan böbrek nakilleri retrospektif olarak gözden geçirilmiştir. Böbrek nakli yapılan hastaların yaş, cinsiyet, komplikasyon ve donör bilgileri gözden geçirilmiştir.

Bulgular

2020-2021 yılları arasında merkezimizde toplam 15 hastaya böbrek nakli yapılmıştır. Bunların 8'inin kadavradan, 6'sının ise canlı vericiden yapıldığı görülmüştür. Kadavradan yapılan nakillerin 6'sının erkek, 2'sinin ise kadın hastaya yapıldığı, donörlerin 5'inin erkek, 3'ünün ise kadın olduğu görülmüştür. Nakledilen böbreklerin 4'ünün sağ, 4'ünün ise sol böbrek olduğu görüldü. Kadavradan nakil yapılan hastalarının yaş ortalamasının 44,7 olduğu görüldü. 1 hastanın 7. ayında CMV virüs enfeksiyonu nedeniyle eksitus olduğu görüldü. Canlı vericiden yapılan 7 nakilin 5'inde annesinin çocuğuna, 1'inde kız kardeşinin erkek kardeşine, 1'inde ise oğlunun babasına verdiği görüldü. 6 hastada sol böbreğin, 1 hastada ise sağ böbreğin nakledildiği görüldü. Canlıdan nakil yapılan hastaların yaş ortalamasının 30 olduğu görüldü. 1 hastanın 2. ayında miyokart infarktüsü nedeniyle eksitus olduğu görüldü.

Tartışma

Renal transplantasyon, son dönem böbrek yetmezliği hastalarında yaşam kalitesini arttıran üstün sonuçlar sağlar. Covid 19 pandemisi döneminde, adjuvan immünosupresyon cerrahi işlem sırasında ve sonrasında ek risklere neden olmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmada nakil sonrası hastalarda COVID-19'a bağlı %7-25 ölüm oranı bildirilmiştir. Alıcı ve vericiye covid 19 için preoperatif test yapılması hem hastaları hem de ekibi korumak açısından önemlidir. Kliniğimizde preoperatif dönemde alıcı ve vericiye 2 defa covid 19 testi yapılmaktadır.

Sonuç

Covid 19 pandemisi, nakilde yavaşlamaya ve bekleme listesinde hasta sayısının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Uygun önlemlerin alınması ile böbrek transplantasyonun başarılı şekilde yapılabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler; Böbrek nakli, Covid 19, Pandemi

KARPAL TÜNEL SENDROMLU HASTALARDA KAS KUVVETİ VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF MUSCLE STRENGTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

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Özet

Karpal tünel sendromlu hastalarda farklı fizyoterapi yöntemlerinin yaşam kalitesi ve kas kuvveti üzerindeki erken dönem etkilerini araştırmak ve birbirlerine üstünlüğünü değerlendirmektir. Çalışmamıza 25-60 yaş aralığında 75 hasta (69: K, 6: E) dahil edildi. Hastalar 3 gruba ayrıldı. Birinci gruba median sinir ve tendon kaydırma egzersizlerini içeren ev programı verildi. İkinci gruba aynı ev programına ilaveten yumuşak doku ve eklem mobilizasyonu içeren manuel tedavi (MT) uygulandı. Üçüncü gruba aynı ev programına ilaveten ekstrakorporeal şok dalga tedavisi (ESWT) uygulandı. Kas kuvveti manuel kas testi ile yaşam kalitesi SF-36 ile değerlendirildi. Değerlendirmeler tedaviden önce ve sonra yapıldı. Tedaviden sonra tüm gruplarda kas kuvvetinde artış bulundu ($p<0.05$). Gruplar arası karşılaştırmalarda, MT ve Ev programı grupları arasında supinatorius, biceps brachii, pronator teres, pronator quadratus, fleksör karpi radialis ve ulnaris kaslarında fark görüldü ($p<0.05$). Bu farkı yaratan grubun MT grubu olduğu saptandı. Gruplar arasında yaşam kalitesi karşılaştırmalarında, MT grubunda fiziksel rol güçlüğü, emosyonel rol güçlüğü ve ağrı parametrelerinde ev programı grubuna göre fark görüldü ($p<0.05$). ESWT grubunda fiziksel rol güçlüğü, emosyonel rol güçlüğü, sosyal işlevsellik ve ağrı parametrelerinde ev programı grubuna göre fark tespit edilirken ($p<0.05$), MT ve ESWT grubu arasında fark görülmedi ($p>0.05$). Tüm gruplarda erken dönemde kas kuvvetinde ve yaşam kalitesinde fark görüldü. MT ile ESWT gruplarında SF-36 anketi alt parametrelerinde fark bulunmazken, ev programı grubuna göre etkili oldukları görüldü. Tedaviden sonra yapılan kas kuvveti ölçümlerinde grupların birbirlerine üstünlüğünün olmadığı görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karpal Tünel Sendromu, Sinir Kaydırma, Tendon Kaydırma, Manuel Tedavi, Ekstrakorporeal Şok Dalga Tedavisi.

Abstract

To investigate the early effects of different physiotherapy methods on quality of life and muscle strength in patients with carpal tunnel syndrome and to evaluate their superiority over each other. Our study included 75 patients (69: F, 6: M) aged 25-60 years. The patients were divided into 3 groups. The first group was given a home program including median nerve and tendon gliding exercises. In addition to the same home program, manual therapy (MT) including soft tissue and joint mobilization was applied to the second group. Extracorporeal shock wave therapy (ESWT) was applied to the third group in addition to the same home program. Muscle strength was evaluated with manual muscle test and quality of life was

evaluated with SF-36. Evaluations were made before and after treatment. An increase in muscle strength was found in all groups after treatment ($p<0.05$). In comparisons between the groups, there were differences between the MT and Home program groups in the supinatorius, biceps brachii, pronator teres, pronator quadratus, flexor carpi radialis and ulnaris muscles ($p<0.05$). It was determined that the group that created this difference was the MT group. In comparisons of the quality of life between the groups, a difference was observed in the physical role difficulty, emotional role difficulty and pain parameters in the MT group compared to the home program group ($p<0.05$). While a difference was found in the physical role difficulty, emotional role difficulty, social functionality and pain parameters in the ESWT group compared to the home program group ($p<0.05$), there was no difference between the MT and ESWT groups ($p>0.05$). There was a difference in muscle strength and quality of life in the early period in all groups. While there was no difference in the SF-36 questionnaire sub-parameters in the MT and ESWT groups, they were found to be more effective than the home program group. It was observed that the groups were not superior to each other in the muscle strength measurements made after the treatment.

Keywords: Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Nerve Gliding, Tendon gliding, Manual Therapy, Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy.

YEME BOZUKLUKLARI VE GEBELİK**EATING DISORDERS AND PREGNANCY****Asst. Prof. Seyhan ÇANKAYA¹**¹Selcuk University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Konya, Turkey,
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0433-2515**Abstract**

Pregnancy is a period that can be a turning point for the recovery or onset/relapse of eating behavior disorders, and includes social, psychological, and physical changes. Pregorexia is a term used for pregnant women who reduce their energy intake and exercise excessively to control weight gain during pregnancy. Eating disorders have important effects on pregnancy and should not be ignored because they have important consequences for the mother and the baby. The most obvious symptoms of eating disorders in women of childbearing age and pregnant women are body dissatisfaction, fear of gaining weight, and impaired eating behaviors. Eating behavior disorder during pregnancy significantly affects pregnancy and newborn health. Women with anorexia nervosa have a two-fold increased risk of anemia during pregnancy, and the risk of bleeding increases by 60% in these women in the postpartum period. It is stated that the rates of preterm birth increase in pregnant women with anorexia nervosa, and the rates of delivering babies with low birth weight and microcephaly are higher. Anorexia nervosa has been found to be associated with anemia, intrauterine growth retardation (IUGG), preterm labor, low birth weight, and perinatal death, while an increase in neonatal resuscitation and low Apgar score rates has been reported in bulimia nervosa. Early cessation of breastfeeding in anorexia nervosa, and polycystic ovarian syndrome in bulimia nervosa (BM) and obesity as a result of overeating are some other complications. The midwife should monitor the pregnant woman's weight and BMI at each prenatal visit and determine the weight she should gain during pregnancy. The fundal height should also be measured. In cases where there is no weight gain or there is a mismatch between the fundal height and the week of pregnancy, the pregnant woman should definitely be referred to the physician. The midwife should evaluate the nutritional habits of the pregnant woman and encourage the pregnant woman to have an adequate and balanced diet by giving nutrition education. Since women with eating disorders are in the risk group in terms of vomiting and hyperemesis gravidarum during pregnancy, the midwife should monitor and evaluate the pregnant woman in this regard. The midwife should talk to and support the pregnant woman about weight gain, changing body image, and related concerns during pregnancy. Women with a history of eating disorders are in the risk group for postpartum depression and anxiety. The midwife should observe the psychological state of the mother and her relationship with the baby. If the eating disorder persists, it should be directed to a physician.

Keywords: Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Midwifery Care, Pregnancy, Eating Disorders

Özet

Gebelik, yeme davranış bozukluklarının iyileşmesi ya da başlangıcı/nüksetmesi için dönüm noktası olabilen sosyal, psikolojik ve fiziksel değişimleri içeren bir süreçtir. Pregoreksiya, gebelikteki kilo artışını kontrol altına almak için enerji alımını azaltan ve aşırı egzersiz yapan gebe kadınlar için kullanılan bir tanımlamadır. Yeme bozukluklarının gebelik üzerine önemli etkileri olup, anne ve bebek için önemli sonuçları bulunmasından dolayı dolaylı göz ardı edilmemesi gereken bir durumdur. Doğurganlık çağındaki kadınlarda ve gebelerde yeme bozukluğunun en belirgin belirtileri; kişinin vücut memnuniyetsizliği, kilo alma korkusu ve bozulmuş yeme davranışlarıdır. Gebelikte yeme davranışı bozukluğu gebeliği ve yenidoğan sağlığını önemli derecede etkilemektedir. Anoreksiya nervozası (AN) olan kadınların gebeliklerinde anemi riski iki kat artmaktadır ve doğum sonrası dönemde ise bu kadınlarda kanama riski %60 oranında yükselmektedir. AN gebelerin preterm doğum oranlarının yükseldiği ve düşük doğum ağırlıklı ve mikrosefalili bebek doğurma oranları daha yüksek olduğu belirtilmektedir. AN da anemi, intra uterin gelişme geriliği (IUGG), preterm eylem, düşük doğum ağırlığı ve perinatal ölümle ilişkili bulunurken, Bulimia nervozada ise yenidoğanın resüsitasyonunda ve düşük Apgar skoru oranlarında artış gözlemlendiği bildirilmektedir. AN da emzirmenin daha erken bırakılması, Bulimia nervozası (BM) da polikistik over sendromu ve aşırı yeme bozukluğu sonucu obezite görülmesi de diğer bazı komplikasyonlardır. Ebe gebelik süresince her prenatal ziyarette gebenin kilo ve BKİ takibini yapmalı, gebelik boyunca alması gereken kiloyu belirlemelidir. Ayrıca fundal yüksekliği ölçmelidir. Kilo artışının olmadığı veya fundal yükseklikle gebelik haftasının uyumsuzluğu durumlarında gebe mutlaka hekime yönlendirilmelidir. Ebe gebenin beslenme alışkanlıklarını değerlendirmeli, beslenme eğitimi vererek gebeyi yeterli ve dengeli beslenmeye teşvik etmelidir. Yeme bozukluğu olan kadınlar gebeliklerinde kusma ve hiperemezis gravidarum yönünden riskli grupta oldukları için ebe gebeyi bu yönden daha iyi izlemeli ve değerlendirmelidir. Ebe, gebelikte kilo alımı, değişen beden imajı ve kaygıları hakkında gebeye konuşup destek olmalıdır. Yeme bozukluğu hikâyesi olan kadınlar postpartum depresyon ve anksiyete açısından risk grubundadır. Ebe annenin psikolojik durumunu ve bebekle olan ilişkisini gözlemlemelidir. Yeme bozukluğu devam ederse mutlaka bir hekime yönlendirmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anoreksiya Nevroza, Bulimia Nervozası, Ebelik Bakımı, Gebelik, Yeme Bozuklukları

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DURUMUNU ENGELLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF FACTORS INHIBITING THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, which is accepted as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, has seriously affected life in our country as well as all over the world. Quarantine decisions taken to control the spread of the pandemic caused physical inactivity in people. Especially in the student years, if no direction or intervention is made for insufficient physical activity, it can have negative effects on the health of individuals in the following years. The study, which was designed in descriptive type, was conducted with 261 volunteer students between February and March 2021 in order to determine the factors that prevent the physical activity status of nursing students during the pandemic period. The data were collected online with a questionnaire in which the demographic information and physical activity levels of the participants were questioned, and the 'Physical Activity Barriers Scale' (FABS). After normality analysis, non-parametric tests were used. Data were given together as number, percentage, median, mean standard deviation, and $p < 0.05$ was accepted as statistical significance level in all statistics. It was found that the mean age of the students was 21.36 ± 1.58 , 80.8% were female, 78.2% did not do physical activity, and 47.5% gained weight during this period. The total score they got from FABS was 54.47 ± 13.13 . During this period, the students living in the village, having low income and gaining weight had higher FABS scores ($p = 0.005$). It is recommended that these students, who will serve in the field of health, be given self-skill training that they should not neglect physical activity even if their conditions change.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Physical inactivity, Nursing students

Özet

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün pandemi olarak kabul ettiği COVID-19 salgını tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de hayatı ciddi derecede etkilemiştir. Salgının yayılımının kontrol edilmesine yönelik alınan karantina kararları kişilerde fiziksel inaktiviteye sebep olmuştur. Özellikle öğrencilik yıllarında yetersiz fiziksel aktiviteye herhangi bir yönlendirme ve müdahale

yapılmadığında, ilerleyen yıllarda bireylerin sađlığı üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratabilir. Tanımlayıcı tipte tasarlanan araştırma, pandemi döneminde hemşirelik öğrencilerinin fiziksel aktivite durumunu engelleyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla Şubat-Mart 2021 tarihleri arasında 261 gönüllü öğrenci ile yapıldı. Veriler katılımcıların demografik bilgilerinin, fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin sorgulandıđı anket formu ve ‘Fiziksel Aktivite Engelleri Ölçeđi(FAEÖ)’ ile online toplandı. Normallik analizinden sonra non-parametrik testler kullanıldı. Veriler sayı, yüzde, medyan, ortalama standart sapma birlikte verilip, tüm istatistiklerde $p<0.05$ istatistiksel önem düzeyi olarak kabul edildi. Öğrencilerin, yaş ortalamalarının 21.36 ± 1.58 , %80.8’nin kadın, %78.2’sinin fiziksel aktivite yapmadıđı, %47.5’nin bu dönemde kilo aldıđı bulundu. FEA’den aldıkları toplam puan 54.47 ± 13.13 ’dür. Bu dönemde köyde yaşıyan, gelir düzeyi düşük olan ve kilo alan öğrencilerin FEAÖ puanları daha yüksek bulundu ($p=0.005$). Sađlık alanında hizmet verecek bu öğrencilere, içinde buldukları koşullar deđişse dahi fiziksel aktiviteyi ihmal etmemeleri gerektiđi öz beceri eđitimleri verilmesi önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Fiziksel İnaktivite, Hemşirelik Öğrencileri

TEKVANDO SPORCULARINDA KOR STABİLİZASYON İLE ÇEVİKLİK, DENGE VE ANAEROBİK GÜÇ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: PİLOT ÇALIŞMA**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORE STABILIZATION AND AGILITY, BALANCE AND ANAEROBIC POWER ON TAEKWONDO ATHLETES: PILOT STUDY****Ayhan DOĞAN¹,**¹ Istanbul Aydın University, Insustite of Gradute Study, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, İstanbul, Turkey,
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ORCID: ID/0000-0003-3174-5630**Abstract**

Taekwondo is a complex sport that responds to attacks from the opponent, requires skill, strength, speed, flexibility, agility, endurance, and sudden movements. For this reason, biomotor factors such as fast reaction time, body composition, neuromuscular efficiency, metabolic fitness and active energy production should be suitable for this sport. Core stabilization is a neuromuscular response that controls the movements of the lower and upper extremities by producing and transmitting the force in sports activities. The core region is an important region in terms of athletic performance. Core stabilization and strength are considered to have an important place in high sports performance. Athletes need more than the core stabilization they need in daily life activities in order to achieve high sports performance. It is known that sudden change of direction is a locomotor ability for the performance development of athletes. Agility plays a key role in martial arts. In taekwondo, one of the prerequisites for success and high performance is considered to be agility. Balance has a very important place in taekwondo sport. Although it contains many skills that are compatible with each other, it constitutes the physical side of taekwondo; The ability to balance is of great importance for the easy application of applications and techniques that require agility, endurance, power, strength and flexibility in competition. The two most important criteria are thought to be very fast and powerful hitting techniques applied in taekwondo competition. In this short-term competition, where many of the techniques require high energy and explosive power, high anaerobic power is needed. The aim of this study; to examine the relationship between core stabilization and agility, balance and anaerobic power in taekwondo athletes. 32 volunteer athletes between the ages of 18-24 have been included in study. Core stabilization have been evaluated with Sport Specific Core Muscle Strength and Stabilized Bridge Test, agility (T Agility Test), balance (Y Balance Test), anaerobic power (Vertical Jump Test). The average age of research group is 20,25±1,68 years. A positive significant relationship have been obtained between core stabilization and agility, balance, anaerobic power (p<0.05). As a result, it is considered that adding core stabilization exercises to the competition training of taekwondo athletes will have an important place in order to increase their performance.

Keywords: Taekwondo, Core Stabilization, Agility, Balance, Anaerobic Power

Özet

Tekvando, rakipten gelen hücumlara karşılık veren, beceri, kuvvet, sürat, esneklik, çeviklik, dayanıklılık gerektiren ve ani hareketlerin bulunduğu kompleks bir spordur. Bu sebeple, hızlı reaksiyon zamanı, vücut kompozisyonu, nöromusküler etkinlik, metabolik uygunluk ve aktif enerji üretimi gibi biyomotor etmenlerin bu spor dalı için uygun olması gerekmektedir. Kor stabilizasyon, sportif faaliyetlerde kuvvet üretip oluşan bu kuvveti ileterek alt ve üst ekstremitelerin hareketlerini denetleyen nöromuskuler bir yanıttır. Kor bölgesi atletik performans açısından önemli bir bölgedir. Kor stabilizasyon ve kuvvetinin yüksek spor performansı noktasında önemli bir yere sahip olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Sporcularda, spor performansının yüksek olabilmesi için günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde ihtiyaç duydukları kor stabilizasyondan daha fazlası gerekmektedir. Sporcuların performans gelişimi için ani yön değişiminin lokomotor bir yetenek olduğu bilinmektedir. Dövüş sporları için çeviklik anahtar bir role sahiptir. Tekvandoda, başarı elde etmek ve yüksek performans sağlayabilmek için ön şartlardan biri de çeviklik olarak kabul edilmektedir. Denge, tekvando sporunda oldukça önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Birbiriyle uyumlu birçok beceriyi içinde barındırmakla beraber tekvandonun fiziksel tarafını oluşturan; çeviklik, dayanıklılık, güç, kuvvet ve esneklik gerektiren uygulamaların ve tekniklerin, müsabaka durumunda kolay bir şekilde uygulanması için denge becerisi çok büyük önem taşımaktadır. Tekvando rekabeti içinde uygulanan vuruş tekniklerinin çok hızlı ve güçlü olması en önemli iki kriter olarak düşünülmektedir. Tekniklerin birçoğu yüksek enerji ve patlayıcı güç gerektiren bu kısa süreli rekabette, yüksek anaerobik güce ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; tekvando sporcularında kor stabilizasyonu ile çeviklik, denge ve anaerobik güç arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Çalışmaya 18-24 yaş arası gönüllü 32 sporcu alınmıştır. Kor stabilizasyon (Spora Özgü Kor Kas Kuvvet ve Stabilize Köprü Testi), çeviklik (T Çeviklik Testi), denge (Y Denge Testi), anaerobik güç (Dikey Sıçrama Testi) ile değerlendirildi. Araştırma grubumuzun yaş ortalaması $20,25 \pm 1,68$ yıldır. Kor stabilizasyon ile çeviklik, denge ve anaerobik güç arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur ($p < 0.05$). Sonuç olarak tekvando sporcularının müsabaka antrenmanlarına, performans artırımı için kor stabilizasyon egzersizleri eklenmesinin önemli bir yer tutacağı öngörülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekvando, Kor Stabilizasyonu, Çeviklik, Denge, Anaerobik Güç

NADİR BİR TİROİDEKTOMİ ENDİKASYONU; SOLUNUM SIKINTISINA YOL AÇAN DEV İNTRATORASİK GUATR

A RARE INDICATION OF THYROIDECTOMY; GIANT INTRATHORACIC GOITER LEADING TO RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY

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Abstract

Nodular goiter is a common benign disease of the thyroid gland. It is life threatening when the nodules begin to enlarge and cause significant compression symptoms. However, the need for emergency thyroidectomy due to airway obstruction has been reported in only a few cases. In addition, substernal goiter is still a technical challenge for surgeons. We present a case of a patient who applied to the emergency clinic with severe upper airway obstruction who underwent semiurgent thyroidectomy after her respiratory distress was relieved.

Case Report

A 35-year-old female patient had shortness of breath for 3 weeks and applied to our emergency service to evaluate the general condition. The patient had facial redness, swelling, palpitations and respiratory distress for the last day. There was increased venous engorgement in the neck, palpable right thyroid lobe, decreased respiratory sounds in the right lung, stridor was present, expiration was long, and ral rhonchi was absent. Hgb 10.3 g/dl, wbc 14500, Plt: 200 000/u. fasting cancers were 124 in laboratory values. The trachea deviated to the left in the chest X-ray, and there was an image of a neck mass on the right side. After semiurgent fiberoptic endoscopic intubation, a bilateral thyrodectomy operation was performed with nerve monitoring.

Discussion And Result

In the treatment of giant goiters, which cause respiratory failure, it is a priority to ensure that the patient's airway is opened continuously. Therefore, the intervention of an anesthetist should be the first step of management in such emergencies. During classical endotracheal intubation, such cases should be avoided, as complete airway obstruction may occur after loss of consciousness, and the patient may not be intubated immediately. Therefore, fiberoptic-assisted awake intubation is the gold standard of endotracheal intubation in patients with giant goiter with respiratory failure.

In conclusion, goiters causing respiratory distress should be treated with thyroidectomy by an experienced surgeon as emergency or semiurgent. Difficult intubation equipment and experienced anesthesia teams should be available during the operation, if possible.

Keywords: giant, goiter,thyroidectomy, emergency

Özet

Nodüler guatr, tiroid bezinin sık görülen iyi huylu bir hastalığıdır. Nodüller büyümeye başladığında ve önemli bası semptomlarına yol açarak yaşamı tehdit eder. Tiroidektomi ameliyatı genelde elektif ve planlıdır. Bununla beraber hava yolları tıkanıklığı sebebiyle acil

tiroidektomi gereksinimi sadece birkaç vakada bildirilmiştir. Ayrıca, substernal guatr, cerrahlar için de teknik olarak hala bir zorluktur. Biz üst hava yollarında şiddetli obstrüksiyon ile acil kliniğe başvuran bir hastamızda solunum sıkıntısı rahatladıktan sonra semi acil olarak tiroidektomi yaptığımız bir olguyu sunuyoruz.

Olgu sunumu

35 yaşında kadın hasta 3 haftadır nefes darlığı sıkıntısı mevcut olup genel durumu bozulması üzerine acil servisimize başvurdu. Hastanın yüzde kızarıklık, şişlik ve son 1 gündür olan çarpıntı ve solunum sıkıntısı vardı. Boyunda venöz dolgunluk artmış, sağ tiroid lobu palpabl, sağ akciğerde solunum sesleri azalmış , stridor mevcut, ekspirasyonu uzun, ral ronküsü yoktu. Laboratuvar değerlerinde hgb 10.3 g/dl, wbc 14500, Plt: 200 000/u .açlık kanseri 124 'dü. Akciğer grafisinde trakea sola deviyeydi ve sağ lojda boyunda kitle imajı vardı. Hastaya semi-acil olarak fiber optik endoskopik entübasyon yapıldıktan sonra sinir monitorizasyonu eşliğinde bilateral tiroidektomi operasyonu yapıldı

Tartışma

Solunum yetmezliğine neden olan dev guatrın tedavisinde hastanın sürekli hava yolunun açılmasının sağlanması önceliklidir. Bu nedenle, bu tür acil durumlarda bir anesteziistin müdahalesi yönetimin ilk adımı olmalıdır. Klasik endotrakeal entübasyon sırasında bilinç kaybından sonra tam hava yolu obstrüksiyonu oluşabileceğinden ve hasta hemen entübe edilemeyebileceğinden bu gibi durumlarda kaçınılmalıdır. Bu nedenle solunum yetmezliği olan dev guatr olgularında fiber optik yardımcı uyanık entübasyon endotrakeal entübasyonun altın standardıdır.

Sonuç

Sonuç olarak solunum sıkıntısına yol açan guatr acil veya semi acil olarak deneyimli bir cerrah tarafından tiroidektomi ile tedavi edilmelidir. Operasyonda mümkünse zor entübasyon ekipmanları ve deneyimli anestezi ekibi bulunmalıdır

Anahtar kelimeler: dev, guatr,tiroidektomi,acil

PEDİATRİK İLAÇ UYGULAMALARINA İLİŞKİN TÜRKİYE’DE YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS ON PEDIATRIC PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICES DONE IN TURKEY

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Abstract

This research was carried out with the aim of examining the theses on pediatric drug applications in Turkey. The data of the study were collected by scanning the National Thesis Center Database of the Council of Higher Education with the keywords “medical error”, “patient safety”, “drug applications”, “pediatrics”, “child” and “newborn”. At the end of the scan, 16 theses made between 2013-2021 on the subject were determined and the imprint information of the theses was obtained. Thesis studies; year, education level, research design and impact factors were examined and evaluated. It has been determined that only one of the theses is a doctoral thesis and the others are a master's thesis. Two of the examined theses were quasi-experimental in pre-test-post-test design; a mixed quasi-experimental and qualitative one in the pre-test-post-test design; 13 of them are descriptive; It was determined that four of them were designed in descriptive/observational type. 12 of the thesis studies are about drug administration errors, two of them are about drug administration/medical error reporting and reporting; It was determined that four of them were related to the evaluation of drug administration and nurse education. In the majority of theses, the presence of faulty practices in all steps towards pediatric drug administration draws attention. In the theses examined, it was determined that medication errors were affected by variables such as nurses' age, education level, working time in the profession, working experience in pediatric clinics, the unit they worked in, whether they worked in the pediatric clinic voluntarily, the average number of shifts per month, the nurse-patient ratio and the time of application. However, a limited number of studies have been conducted to notify, report and prevent drug administration errors.

It has been determined that in the theses made in our country, mostly descriptive studies on drug applications are made and interventional studies on the prevention of drug errors are insufficient. It can be recommended to provide complete basic information in undergraduate education for the prevention of medication errors, to support nurses working in pediatric clinics with in-service training, to create programs for detecting/reporting errors, and to develop intervention programs and conduct studies in an experimental design.

Keywords: Pediatrics, Nursing, Drug administration, Medical error, Patient safety.

Özet

Bu araştırma, Türkiye’de pediatrik ilaç uygulamalarına ilişkin yapılan tezlerin incelenmesi amacı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi Veri Tabanı “tıbbi hata”, “hasta güvenliği”, “ilaç uygulamaları”, “pediatri”, “çocuk” ve

“yenidoğan” anahtar kelimeleri ile taranarak toplanmıştır. Tarama sonunda 2013-2021 yılları arasında konu ile ilgili yapılan 16 tez belirlenmiş ve tezlerin künye bilgilerine ulaşılmıştır. Tez çalışmaları; yıl, öğrenim düzeyi, araştırma deseni ve etki faktörlerine yönelik incelenerek değerlendirilmiştir. Tezlerden sadece birinin doktora diğerlerinin yüksek lisans tezi olduğu belirlenmiştir. İncelenen tezlerin ikisinin ön test-son test desende yarı deneysel; birinin ön test-son test desende yarı deneysel ve nitel olmak üzere karma; 13’ünün tanımlayıcı; bunlardan dördünün tanımlayıcı/gözlemsel tipte tasarlandığı belirlenmiştir. Tez çalışmalarından 12’sinin ilaç uygulama hatalarına yönelik olduğu, bunlardan ikisinin ilaç uygulama /tıbbi hata bildirme ve raporlandırma ile ilgili olduğu; dördünün ise ilaç uygulamalarını değerlendirmeye ve hemşire eğitimine yönelik olduğu saptanmıştır. Tezlerin çoğunluğunda pediatrik ilaç uygulamalarına yönelik tüm adımlarda hatalı uygulamaların varlığı dikkat çekmektedir. İncelenen tezlerde ilaç hatalarının hemşirelerin yaşı, öğrenim durumu, meslekte çalışma süresi, pediatri kliniklerinde çalışma deneyimi, çalıştığı birim, pediatri kliniğinde kendi isteği ile çalışıp çalışmama durumu, aylık ortalama nöbet sayısı, hemşire-hasta oranı ve uygulama zamanı gibi değişkenlerden etkilendiği saptanmıştır. Bununla birlikte ilaç uygulama hatalarını bildirmeye, raporlandırmaya ve önlenmeye yönelik sınırlı sayıda çalışmanın yapıldığı görülmüştür.

Ülkemizde yapılan tezlerde ilaç uygulamalarına yönelik çoğunlukla tanımlayıcı nitelikte araştırmaların yapıldığı ve ilaç hatalarının önlenmesine yönelik girişimsel çalışmaların yetersiz kaldığı belirlenmiştir. İlaç hatalarının önlenmesine yönelik lisans eğitiminde temel bilgilerin eksiksiz verilmesi, özellikle pediatri kliniklerinde çalışan hemşirelerin hizmet içi eğitimler ile desteklenmesi ve hataları saptamaya/ bildirmeye yönelik programların oluşturulması ve müdahale programlarının geliştirilerek deneysel desende çalışmaların yapılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pediatri, Hemşirelik, İlaç uygulamaları, Tıbbi hata, Hasta güvenliği.

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Purpose: YouTube® is one of the video sharing and social media platforms that offers visual content that users may prefer to access when searching for health-related information. The purpose of this study was to assess the accuracy of the information provided in oral and dental health-related YouTube® videos.

Materials-Methods: In our study, we searched YouTube® for the keywords "Dental Hygiene," "Teeth Cleaning," "Tooth Brushing," "Interdental Brushing," and "Dental Flossing." The study included the twenty most popular videos only in English for each keyword (n=100). The number of views, duration, and accuracy of the information were recorded by a single researcher. Comparisons were made by categorizing the information as correct, incomplete, inaccurate, outdated, or without information.

Results:The mean number of views for all videos was over 68 million, and the mean duration was 5.79 minutes. Only 26% of all videos provided totally accurate information. Of the remaining videos, 32% contained incomplete information, 16% contained inaccurate information, and 23% provided no information. It was confirmed that only 17% of the videos containing accurate information were published by dentists. Only four videos contained accurate information published by a YouTuber, out of the 48% uploaded by users who weren't dental or oral health professionals.

Within the limitations of this study, our findings indicate that YouTube video content obtained using the aforementioned keywords had very low accuracy, and that these videos were frequently provided by non-healthcare individuals who might provide /inaccurate/incomplete information as content providers. Having the ability for any user to post videos without being reviewed allows for misinformation to be spread by users regarding oral and dental health.

Keywords: YouTube, dental hygiene, dentistry, social media, video analysis

PARAKUAT KULLANILARAK DENEYSSEL OKSİDATİF STRES OLUŞTURULAN A549 AKCİĞER EPİTEL HÜCRELERİ ÜZERİNE FARKLI DOZLARDA UYGULANAN KAFEİK ASİT FENETİL ESTERİN BİYOKİMYASAL ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF DOSE DEPENDENT BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT OF CAFFEIC ACID PHENETHYL ESTER ON EXPERIMENTAL OXIDATIVE STRESS GENERATED BY USING PARAQUAT IN A549 LUNG EPITHELIAL CELL LINE

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Abstract

Paraquat (PQ) is a high toxic herbicide. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) is a polyphenol which is one of the active components of propolis produced by honeybees. CAPE is an effective molecule against infection, oxidative stress etc. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of caffeic acid phenethyl ester on oxidative stress induced by PQ in A549 lung epithelial cells. 5 cell line groups were formed as control, paraquat, paraquat and 1mg/ml CAPE, paraquat and 2.5 mg/ml CAPE, paraquat and 5 mg/ml CAPE. 400 mM paraquat and 1; 2, 5 and 5 mg/ml CAPE were applied to A549 cell lines for 24 hours and at the end of the application time, total oxidant capacity (TOC) analysis, total antioxidant capacity (TAC) determination and oxidative stress index (OSI) calculations were made. TOC values were higher in the PQ group than in the control. TOC values were found to be lower in CAPE group compared to PQ group, but remained a slighty statistical difference. In the PQ group, decreasing TAC values increased significantly with 2, 5 mg/ml CAPE application, while 5 mg/ml CAPE application reduced TAC values compared to the control group. OSI values were higher in the PQ and PQ + 5 mg/ml CAPE groups than in the control group and lower in the PQ + 2.5 mg/ml CAPE group than the PQ group. It can be said that caffeic acid phenethyl ester is dose- dependent and has protective or therapeutic properties against paraquat induced oxidative stress damage.

Keywords: Paraquat, Caffeic Acid Phenethyl Ester, A549, Oxidative Stress

Özet

Parakuat (PQ) yüksek toksisiteye sahip bir herbisittir. Parakuat maruziyeti sonrası etkilenen ana hedef organ akciğerlerdir. Parakuat toksisitesinde reaktif oksijen türlerinin oluşumunun indüklenmesi önemli yer tutar. Kafeik asit fenetil ester (KAPE) bal arıları tarafından üretilen propolisin aktif bileşenlerinden biri olan bir polifenoldür. KAPE, enfeksiyon, oksidatif stres, inflamasyon, kanser, diyabet, nörodejenerasyon, anksiyeteye karşı etkili bir moleküldür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, A549 akciğer epitel hücrelerinde parakuat ile oluşturulan oksidatif streste kafeik asit fenetil esterinin etkisini belirlemektir. Kontrol, parakuat, parakuat ve 1 µg/ml KAPE, parakuat ve 2,5 µg /ml KAPE, parakuat ve 5 µg/ml KAPE olarak 5 hücre hattı grubu oluşturulmuştur. A549 hücre hatlarına 24 saat süresince 400 µM parakuat ve 1; 2,5 ve 5

□g/ml KAFE uygulandı ve uygulama süresinin sonunda toplam oksidan kapasite (TOK) analizi, toplam antioksidan kapasite (TAK) tayini ve oksidatif stres indeksi (OSİ) hesaplaması yapıldı. TOK değerleri PQ grubunda kontrole göre yüksek bulunmuştur. KAFE'nin 2, 5 □g /ml dozda uygulandığı grupta TOK değerleri yalnız PQ uygulanan grubuna göre düşük bulunmuş, fakat istatistiksel olarak sınırdan anlamlılık düzeyinde kalmıştır. Parakuat grubunda azalan TAK değerleri 2, 5 □g /ml KAFE uygulamasıyla belirgin şekilde artış gösterirken, 5 □g/ml KAFE uygulaması TAK değerlerini kontrol grubuna kıyasla düşürmüştür. OSI değerleri PQ ve PQ+5 □g/ml KAFE gruplarında kontrol grubuna göre yüksek, PQ+2,5 □g/ml KAFE grubunda ise PQ grubuna göre düşük bulunmuştur. Kafeik asit fenetil esterinin doza bağımlı olarak, parakuatın indüklediği oksidatif stres hasarına karşı koruyucu veya tedavi edici özelliğe sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parakuat, Kafeik Asit Fenetil Ester, A549, Oksidatif Stres

RADIATION-FREE DIAGNOSTICS EXAMS IN DENTISTRY: A REVIEW.**Rodolfo Reda, Alessio Zanza, Maurilio D'Angelo,****Dario Di Nardo and Luca Testarelli****Abstract****Background:**

Ultrasonography is a non-invasive, radiation-free, method of diagnosing periapical lesions while radiologic methods are more common. Periapical lesions due to endodontic infection are one of the most common causes of periapical radiolucency that need to be distinguished to help determine the course of treatment, this can be decisive for a correct differential diagnosis and for the prognosis of the tooth. This review aimed to examine the accuracy of ultrasound and compare it to radiographs in distinguishing these lesions in vivo.

Methods: This review process followed the PRISMA guidelines. A literature search of databases (PubMed, Scopus, Embase, and Web of Science) was conducted without any restrictions on time. Articles available in English were included. The selection was done according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The QUADAS-2 tool was used to assess the quality of the studies.

Results: The search provided a total of 87 articles, out of which, five were selected for the final review. In all the studies, ultrasound had higher accuracy in distinguishing periapical lesions. All the studies indicated a risk of bias, especially in patient selection.

Conclusion: Within limitations, the study indicates that ultrasound is a better diagnostic tool to distinguish periapical lesions compared to radiographs but further studies with well-designed, rigorous protocols and low risk of bias are needed to provide stronger evidence.

Keywords: imaging; ultrasound; radiograph; periapical; lesions; diagnosis.

OBEZ YAŞLI BİREYLERDE İNKONTİNANS SIKLIĞI VE YAŞAM KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

FREQUENCY OF INCONTINENCE AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN OBESE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of obese elderly individuals on incontinence frequency and quality of life. This study was cross-sectional between August and November 2021 in a family health center in Samsun. The research was completed with 336 elderly individuals aged 65 and over who were literate and with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 and above living in this region. Data were collected using the Data collection form developed by the researchers,

the Incontinence Quality of Life Scale (I-QOL) and the International Incontinence Inquiry Short Form (ICIQ-SF) as data collection tools in the study. Before the research started, the permission of the ethics committee and institutional approval. Informed consent from was obtained from the elderly. Descriptive statistics in the evaluation of data, Mann Whitney U test; Kruskal Wallis H test; ANOVA, Independent Two-Sample T-test and Spearman's Rho correlation analyzes were used to analyze the data. The mean age of the individuals participating in the research is 77.4 ± 8.6 , 72.9% of them are women. Individuals participating in the research was found that 85.9% were obese and 96.4% of them had a chronic disease. Incontinence complaints were found in 91.1% of the elderly. Incontinence quality of life scale scores were determined as 67.05 ± 13.26 . Incontinence quality of life was found of the elderly men was higher than that of the women. The psychosocial impact scores are lower in the elderly who are not treated for urinary incontinence. In the line with the result of the study, a high incidence of incontinence has been observed in the obese elderly and it was determined that the psychosocial impact scores of those who were not treated for urinary incontinence were lower.

Keywords: obese elderly, incontinence, quality of life, incontinence quality of life

Özet

Bu araştırma obez yaşlı bireylerin inkontinans sıklığı ve yaşam kalitesi üzerine etkisinin belirlenmesi amacıyla planlanmıştır. Araştırmada Samsun ilinde Bir Aile Sağlığı merkezine bağlı bölgede Ağustos-Kasım 2021 tarihleri arasında kesitsel olarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya bu bölgede yaşayan Beden Kitle İndeksi (BKİ) 30 ve üzerinde olan, okuma yazma bilen 65 yaş ve üzeri 336 yaşlı birey alınmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Veri toplama formu, İnkontinans Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği (I-QOL) ve Uluslararası İnkontinans Sorgulama Kısa Formu (ICIQ-SF) kullanılarak veriler toplanmıştır. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce etik kurul izni, kurum onayı ve yaşlılardan ise aydınlatılmış

onam alınmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Mann Whitney U testi; Kruskal Wallis H testi; ANOVA, Bağımsız İki Örnek T testi ve Spearman's Rho korelasyonu analizleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin yaş ortalaması $77,4 \pm 8,6$ olup, %72.9'u kadındır. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin %85.9'u şişman obez olup, %96.4'ünün bir kronik hastalığının olduğu bulunmuştur. Yaşlıların %91.1 inin inkontinans şikayeti olduğu bulunmuş olup, inkontinans yaşam kalitesi ölçęęi puanlarının $67,05 \pm 13,26$ olduğu belirlenmiştir. Erkek yaşlıların inkontinans yaşam kalitelerinin kadınlara göre daha yüksek olduğu ve idrar kaçırma nedeniyle tedavi görmeyenlerin psikososyal etkilenme puanlarının daha düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları doğrultusunda obez yaşlılarda inkontinans sıklığının yüksek derecede görüldüğü ve inkontinans yaşam kalitesinin inkontinansla ilgili deęişkenlerden olumsuz etkilendięi sonucu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obez yaşlı, İnkontinans, yaşam kalitesi, inkontinans yaşam kalit

HEMŞİRELİK EĞİTİMİNDE SİMÜLASYON KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS ON THE USE OF SIMULATION IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract

In the research conducted to examine the postgraduate theses on the use of simulation in nursing education, the postgraduate theses registered in the archive of the Council of Higher Education Thesis Center were examined. Research data were collected using the keywords “simulation”, “nursing”, “student”, “education”. Theses made with nursing students were included in the review. It has been determined that the theses made on the subject cover the years 2012-2020, and it has been determined that 17 of them are master's theses and 21 of them are doctoral theses. 20 of the theses are randomized controlled studies, 15 are quasi-experimental studies, and one is descriptive studies. At the same time, additional qualitative methods were used in four of the theses. The majority of theses examine the effects of education given using simulation methods on students' knowledge levels, clinical decision-making skills, satisfaction and self-efficacy levels, psychomotor skills and anxiety. The trainings provided include nursing practices such as post-operative care, peripheral intravenous catheterization, patient care with preeclampsia, intramuscular catheterization, evaluation of pressure sores, hypoglycemia management, measuring vital signs, subcutaneous drug administration, obstetric skills, postpartum bleeding management. It was observed that hybrid simulation method was used in three of the theses, standard patient simulation in four of them, scenario-based simulation method in seven of them and computer-assisted simulation method in five of them. Two of the theses include different groups besides nursing students (instructor, students of nutrition and dietetics department, students of social work department and medical students). The majority of theses show that the results of the training given using the simulator are significantly higher than the control groups, and that the nursing students are satisfied with the simulation training.

Based on the results of the researches, it can be said that the use of simulation in nursing education is significantly effective. It can be suggested to increase the use of simulation methods in nursing education, to integrate different simulation methods into education and to investigate their effectiveness.

Keywords: Nursing Education, Simulation, Postgraduate Education

Özet

Hemşirelik eğitiminde simülasyon kullanımına ilişkin lisansüstü tezlerin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan araştırmada Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı Tez Merkezi arşivinde kayıtlı lisansüstü tezler incelenmiştir. Araştırma verileri “simülasyon”, “hemşirelik”, “öğrenci”, “eğitim” anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak toplanmıştır. İncelemeye hemşirelik öğrencileri ile yapılan tezler dahil edilmiştir. Konuyla ilgili yapılan tezlerin 2012-2020 yıllarını kapsamakta olup 17’sinin yüksek lisans 21’inin ise doktora tezi olduğu belirlenmiştir. Tezlerin 20’si randomize kontrollü, 15’i yarı deneysel, biri ise tanımlayıcı nitelikteki çalışmalardır. Aynı zamanda tezlerin dördünde ek olarak nitel yöntemlerde kullanılmıştır. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğu simülasyon yöntemleri kullanılarak verilen eğitimin öğrencilerin bilgi düzeyleri, klinik karar verme becerileri, memnuniyet ve öz etkililik- yeterlilik düzeyleri, psikomotor becerileri, yansıtıcı düşünme becerilerine, özgüven ve anksiyeteleri üzerine etkisini incelemektedir. Verilen eğitimler ameliyat sonrası bakım, periferik intravenöz kateterizasyon, preeklemsili hasta bakımı, intramüsküler kateter uygulama, basınç yaralarının değerlendirilmesi, hipoglisemi yönetimi, yaşam bulgularını ölçme, subkutan ilaç uygulama, obstetrik beceri, postpartum kanama yönetimi gibi hemşirelik uygulamalarını içermektedir. Tezlerin üçünde hibrit simülasyon yönteminin, dördünde standart hasta simülasyonunun, yedisinde senaryo temelli simülasyon yönteminin, beşinde ise bilgisayar destekli simülasyon yönteminin kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Tezlerin ikisi hemşirelik öğrencileri ile beraber farklı grupları da içermektedir (öğretim elemanı, beslenme ve diyetetik bölümü öğrencileri, sosyal hizmet bölümü öğrencileri ve tıp öğrencileri). Tezlerin çoğunluğu simülasyon kullanılarak verilen eğitimlerin sonuçlarının anlamlı derecede kontrol gruplarından yüksek olduğunu, aynı zamanda hemşirelik öğrencilerinin simülasyon eğitimlerinden memnun olduğunu göstermektedir.

Yapılan araştırmaların sonuçlarından yola çıkılarak hemşirelik eğitiminde simülasyon kullanımının önemli derecede etkili olduğu söylenebilir. Hemşirelik eğitiminde simülasyon yöntemlerinin kullanımının artırılması, farklı simülasyon yöntemlerinin eğitime entegrasyonu ve etkinliklerinin araştırılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik Eğitimi, Simülasyon, Lisansüstü Eğitim

AKCİĞER KANSERİNDE PLGA NANOPARTİKÜLLER ANTİKANSER ETKİSİ**ANTI-CANCER EFFECT OF PLGA NANOPARTICLES IN LUNG CANCER****Süreyya ERTÜRK¹, Asst. Prof. Deniz SEZLEV BİLECEN², Assoc. Prof. Serdar KARAKURT³**¹Selçuk University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biochemistry, Konya, Turkey
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Lung cancer is the most common type of cancer from past to present. When the incidence of cancers is examined regardless of gender, lung cancer is the most common type of cancer. The reason why lung cancer is so common is that it is significantly affected by environmental factors other than biological factors. Air pollution and cigarette addiction are the leading environmental factors that cause lung cancer. K-RAS gene mutation is observed especially in lung cancer patients with smoking addiction. Since there is no suppressor to suppress oncogenes and oncoproteins formed as a result of K-RAS mutation, it worsens cancer prognosis. In addition to K-RAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma virus), mutations are also observed in BRAF and EGFR (endothelial growth factor receptor) genes. Resistance to chemotherapeutic drugs used in the treatment of lung cancer causes difficulties in the treatment of the disease and causes the death of patients. New and alternative treatment methods are sought. In these methods, nanobiotechnological drugs are of great importance. Studies have shown that nanobiotechnological drugs provide more effective results than conventional drugs. In this context, most of the drug candidates developed are nanoparticle-based and studies are carried out to target them. In this study, nanoparticle synthesis was carried out using PDLG (DL-lactide/Glycolide copolymer), which is a biocompatible polymer. Nanoparticles were formed using polyvinyl alcohol with a double emulsion method. To determine the characterization of the obtained nanoparticles, the morphological characterization of the nanoparticles was determined by dynamic light scattering analysis (DLS) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). As a result of the studies, 100% of the nanoparticle size in DLS data was 229.3 nm, while the nanoparticle intensity was determined as 567 nm. In scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis, data that mostly support the DLS results were obtained. In SEM analysis, the smallest PLGA nanoparticle size was determined as 219 nm. SEM images showed results confirming the shifts in the DLS nanoparticle intensity plot. When these data are evaluated, the synthesized PLGA nanoparticles have the potential to act as a carrier system in the encapsulation of molecules such as drugs, active phenolic compounds, miRNA/siRNA, and targeted therapy.

Keywords: Lung Cancer, PLGA Nanoparticles, Characterization, DLS, SEM

Özet

Akciğer kanseri geçmişten günümüze kanser vakaları arasında en sık rastlanan türdür. Cinsiyetten bağımsız olarak kanserlerin insidansı incelendiğinde akciğer kanseri en çok görülen kanser türüdür. Akciğer kanserinin bu denli yaygın görülmesinin nedeni biyolojik etmenler haricinde çevresel faktörlerden anlamlı derecede etkilenmektedir. Akciğer kanserine neden olan çevresel faktörlerin başında hava kirliliği ve sigara bağımlılığı gelmektedir. Özellikle sigara bağımlılığı olan akciğer kanseri hastalarında K-RAS (kristen sıçan sarkoma virüsü onkogeni) geni mutasyonu gözlemlenmektedir. K-RAS mutasyonu sonucunda oluşan onkogenleri ve onkoproteinleri baskılayacak herhangi bir supresör olmadığı için kanser prognozunu kötüleştirir. K-RAS haricinde BRAF, EGFR (endotelyel büyüme faktörü reseptörü) genlerinde de mutasyon gözlemlenmektedir. Akciğer kanserinin tedavisinde kullanılan kemoterapotik ilaçlara karşı oluşan direnç hastalığın tedavisinde güçlük çıkartmakta ve hastaların hayatını kaybetmesine neden olmaktadır. Yeni ve alternatif tedavi yöntemleri aranmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerde ise nanobiyoteknolojik ilaçlar büyük önem arz etmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda nanobiyoteknolojik ilaçların konvansiyonel ilaçlara oranla daha etkili sonuçlar ortaya koyduğu gösterilmiştir. Bu bağlamda geliştirilen ilaç adaylarını çoğu nanopartikül temelli olup hedeflemeye yönelik çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda biyoyumlu bir polimer olan PDLG (DL-lactide/Glycolide copolymer) kullanarak nanopartikül sentezi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Nanopartiküller çift emülsiyon yöntemi ile Polivinil alkol kullanılarak oluşturulmuştur. Elde edilen nanopartiküllerin karakterizasyonunun belirlenmesi için dinamik ışık saçılımı analizi (DLS) ve taramalı elektron mikroskopu (SEM) ile nanopartiküllerin morfolojik olarak karakterizasyonu tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmaların sonucunda DLS verilerinde nanopartikül boyutu %100'ü 229,3 nm boyutunda iken nanopartikül yoğunluğu 567 nm olarak belirlenmiştir. Taramalı elektron mikroskopu (SEM) analizinde ise DLS sonuçlarını çoğunlukla destekler nitelikte veriler elde edilmiştir. SEM analizinde PDLG nanopartikül boyutu en küçük 219 nm olarak tespit edilmiştir. SEM görüntüleri DLS nanopartikül yoğunluk grafiğindeki kaymaları doğrulayan sonuçlar göstermiştir. Bu veriler değerlendirildiğinde sentezlenen PLGA nanopartiküller ilaç, aktif fenolik bileşik, miRNA/siRNA gibi moleküllerin kapsülasyonunda ve hedefe yönelik tedavide taşıyıcı sistem olarak görev alabilme potansiyeli vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akciğer Kanseri, PLGA Nanopartikül, Karakterizasyon, DLS, SEM

DETECTION OF HYPERVIRULANT STRAINS AND SYNTHESIS OF RECOMBINANT RMPA PROTEIN IN HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE INFECTIONS

HASTANE KAYNAKLI KLEBSİELLA PNEUMONİAE ENFEKSİYONLARINDA HİPERVİRULAN SUŞLARIN TESPİTİ VE REKOMBİNANT rmpA PROTEİNİ SENTEZİ

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Abstract

Klebsiella pneumoniae; is the main pathogen of hospital and community-acquired pneumonia, genitourinary infections and sepsis. While classical *K. pneumoniae* primarily causes hospital-acquired infections, hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae* is responsible for life-threatening community-acquired infections with organ failure in young, healthy individuals. Hypervirulent strains are known to produce a dense capsular structure associated with a hypermucoid phenotype called hypermucosity. The hypermucoid phenotype is considered the determining factor for hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae*, and the isolates positive for the string test are mostly evaluated in this group. The mucoid phenotype A (*rmpA*) gene is thought to cause increased virulence by activating capsule production. The aim of our study was to put on manifest the situation of hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae*, which is spreading rapidly throughout the world, in our country and, by using recombinant methods, to investigate the role of the *rmpA* gene in the emergence of hypermucoid phenotype. *K. pneumoniae* isolates obtained from blood, urine, bronchi and pleura samples taken from 108 patients monitored in the intensive care unit between January 2019 and December 2019 were included in the study. The string test of the strains, along with the mucoid appearance on the agar surface, were evaluated. The DNA isolation of the isolates was conducted. In order to detect the presence of *rmpA*, a PCR was performed on the isolated DNAs using the primer pairs 5'ACTGGGCTACCTCTGCTTCA'3 and 5'CTTGATGAGCCATCTTTCA'3. The *rmpA* gene was obtained purely using the EZNA gel extraction kit. The pET SUMO vector system (Invitrogen) was used in the cloning process. The gene fragment was transferred to the plasmid vector. The vector transformation was performed by ligation to BL21DE3. After incubation on ice, 250 µl of S.O.C. medium, which had been prewarmed to 37°C by applying heat shock, was added. It was incubated for 1.5 hours at 37°C and 200 rpm. At the end of this period, 100 µl of the transformation culture were inoculated into a medium containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin. The presence of transformed *rmpA* in the growing colonies was confirmed by PCR. The sequence analysis demonstrated that the transformation process of the gene was performed successfully. It was observed that the *Escherichia coli* (BL21DE3) obtained by recombination showed a mucoid structure in Blood Agar and Eosin Methylene-Blue Agar. The string test was positive in all the colonies. The morphological mimicry of *K. pneumoniae* by recombinantly produced *E. coli* strains proves that the *rmpA* gene is the main factor in the formation of hypermucoid structure. In addition, the detection of *rmpA* positivity in 18 of the 108 (16.6%) isolates included in the study shows that strains with a high potential to cause invasive infections are also beginning to be seen in our country. Therefore, genotypic evaluation of *K. pneumoniae* isolates with mucoid structure in terms of *rmpA* is important in the diagnosis and treatment of invasive infections.

Keywords: *K. pneumoniae*, recombinant protein, *rmpA*, intensive care

Note: This study is a part of the doctoral thesis. This study is a part of the doctoral thesis project supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordinatorship of Selcuk University (SUBAP project number: 19202056).

Özet

Klebsiella pneumoniae; hastane ve toplumsal kaynaklı pnömoni, genitoüriner enfeksiyonlar ve sepsisin ana patojenidir. Klasik *K. pneumoniae* öncelikle hastane kaynaklı enfeksiyonlara neden olurken; hipervirulan *K. pneumoniae* genç, sağlıklı bireylerde organ yetmezlikleri ile seyreden yaşamı tehdit edici toplumsal kökenli enfeksiyonlardan sorumludur. Hipervirulan suşların hipermukozite adı verilen bir hipermukoid fenotip ile bağlantılı yoğun kapsül yapı ürettiği bilinmektedir. Hipermukoid fenotip hipervirulan *K. pneumoniae* için belirleyici faktör olarak görülür ve string test pozitif izolatlar çoğunlukla bu grupta değerlendirilmektedir. Mukoid fenotip A (*rmpA*) geninin kapsül üretimini aktive ederek virülans artışına neden olduğu düşünülmektedir. Çalışmamızda dünya genelinde hızla yayılan hipervirulan *K. pneumoniae* varlığının ülkemizdeki durumunun gösterilmesi ve *rmpA* geninin hipermukoid fenotipin ortaya çıkmasındaki rolünün rekombinant yöntemler kullanılarak araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Yoğun bakım ünitesinde Ocak 2019-Aralık 2019 tarihleri arasında takip edilen 108 hastadan alınan kan, idrar, bronş ve plevra örneklerinden izole edilen *K. pneumoniae* izolatları çalışmaya dahil edildi. Suşların string test ve agar yüzeyindeki mukoid görünümü değerlendirildi. İzolatların DNA izolasyonu yapıldı. *RmpA* varlığının tespiti için 5'ACTGGGCTACCTCTGCTTCA'3 ve 5'CTTGCATGAGCCATCTTTCA'3 primer çifti kullanılarak izole edilen DNA'lara PZR işlemi yapıldı. EZNA gel extraction kiti kullanılarak *rmpA* geni saf olarak elde edildi. Klonlama işleminde pET SUMO vektör sistemi (Invitrogen) kullanıldı. Gen fragmanının plazmid vektöre transferi yapıldı. BL21DE3'e ligasyon işlemi gerçekleştirilen vektör transformasyonu yapıldı. Buz üzerindeki inkübasyon sonrası ısı şoku uygulanarak önceden 37°C'ye ılıtılmış olan S.O.C. medyumdan 250 µl eklendi. 1.5 saat 37°C'de 200 rpm'de inkübe edildi. Bu sürenin sonunda transformasyon kültürünün 100 µl 'si 50 µg/ml kanamisin içeren besiyerine ekildi. Üreme gösteren kolonilerdeki transforme *rmpA* varlığı PZR ile doğrulandı. Sekans analizi ile genin transformasyon işleminin başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirildiği gösterildi. Rekombinant olarak elde edilen *Escherichia coli* (BL21DE3)'lerin Kanlı Agar ve Eozin Metilen-Blue Agar'da mukoid yapı sergilediği gözlemlendi. Kolonilerin tamamında string test pozitif olarak değerlendirildi. Rekombinant olarak üretilen *E. coli* suşlarının *K. pneumoniae*'yi morfolojik olarak taklit etmesi *rmpA* geninin hipermukoid yapının oluşmasında ana faktör olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır. Ayrıca çalışmaya dahil edilen 108 adet izolatın 18 (%16,6)'inde *rmpA* pozitifliğinin tespit edilmesi ülkemizde invaziv enfeksiyon oluşturma potansiyeli yüksek suşların da görülmeye başlandığını göstermektedir. Bu nedenle fenotipik olarak mukoid yapı gösteren *K. pneumoniae* izolatlarının, genotipik olarak da *rmpA* yönünden değerlendirilmesi, invaziv enfeksiyonların tanı ve tedavisinde önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *K. pneumoniae*, rekombinant protein, *rmpA*, yoğunbakım

Not: Bu çalışma doktora tezinin bir bölümüdür. Bu çalışma Selçuk Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından desteklenen doktora tez projesinin bir kısmıdır (SUBAP proje numarası: 19202056).

EFFECT OF MHD BLOOD FLOW WITH VELOCITY, THERMAL AND CONCENTRATION SLIP BOUNDARY LAYER

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Abstract

In this paper the effect of thermal radiation, chemical reaction, and viscous dissipation on MHD blood flow with stretching capillary velocity, thermal, and concentration slips boundary layer has been studied. The nonlinear partial differential equations are converted into a set of dimensionless ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations. Numerical solutions are obtained using MATLAB code. The effect of physical parameters i.e., velocity, thermal and concentration slip, thermal buoyancy parameter, Eckert number on flow variables i.e., velocity, temperature and concentration have been discussed graphically. The following important results are obtained from the numerical results: an increment in both velocity slip and thermal buoyancy results in an increment of the velocity of blood flow in permeable capillary; the temperature of blood flow in the wall of permeable capillary increases as the values of Eckert number and thermal slip increases; as the values of concentration slip increases the concentration of the blood flow in permeable capillary increases.

Key words: Permeable capillary, velocity slip, thermal slip, concentration slip, viscous dissipation.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN ERKEK ÜREME SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ**EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MALE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH****M. D. Canan ÜNAL¹**

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Abstract

Infertility is defined as the inability to conceive after a year of regular sexual activity without the use of contraception. In BC, Hippocrates attempted to explain infertility by attributing it to factors such as the female cervix's malposition and excessive menstrual flow, both of which make it difficult to implant the seed. Pretesticular, testicular, and posttesticular causes of the male partner are now known to be the main cause of or contributing to infertility in 40% of infertile couples. Infectious agents such as HPV, HSV, HIV, HBV, HCV, and MuV (the mumps virus) all have a negative impact on fertility. Many types of research have been conducted on the consequences of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) on women's and men's reproductive health, which initially surfaced in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and triggered a pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 is spread through droplets and affects nearly every part of the body, particularly the respiratory system. This pandemic disease has been called "Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19)" by the World Health Organization (WHO). The SARS-CoV-2 factor has been present in semen samples in studies examining the effects of COVID-19 on the male reproductive system, and that the semen quality has been lowered. Patients with COVID-19 reported a substantial decrease in semen volume, sperm concentration, advanced motility and sperm morphology, as well as an increase in seminal inflammation and apoptotic activity when compared to healthy controls. These findings imply that the COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the male reproductive system, either directly or indirectly. The virus was positive in the respiratory tract but negative in the testicular tissues in another investigation evaluating postmortem samples of patients whose nasopharyngeal swab was positive for SARS-CoV-2 at admission to the hospital but died 15 days later. Seminiferous tubule damage in spermatids, such as elongation of cell lengths and acidophilic alterations in the cytoplasm, as well as vacuolization in Sertoli cells, have been observed. In contrast to the findings of another study, the lack of viral detection in the testis could be due to damage to the testicular histology, a disease that people with hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and a disease that causes hypoxic injury have previously been identified with. The long-term impact of this pandemic on the reproductive system in those who have recovered from COVID-19 infection will be observed in the future. As a result, the COVID-19 histories of patients seeking assisted reproductive therapy should be thoroughly investigated, and it is recommended that the semen samples of patients with a positive history be archived separately, as well as the histological and biochemical evaluation of reproductive hormones in patients who underwent microsurgery on testicular tissues, and new publications be made from these archives.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS CoV-2, Infertility, Semen, Testicular histology

Özet

İnfertilite, kontrasepsiyon olmadan 1 yıl boyunca düzenli cinsel ilişkiye rağmen gebe kalamama durumudur. MÖ Hipokrat, infertiliteyi kadına ait serviks malpozisyonu, tohumun sabitlenmesini zorlaştıran aşırı menstrüel kanama gibi nedenlere bağlayarak açıklamaya çalışmıştır. Günümüzde ise infertil çiftlerin %40'ında erkek partnere ait pretestiküler, testiküler ve posttestiküler nedenlerin, infertilitenin asıl sebebi veya bu duruma katkıda bulunan sebeplerinden olduğu bilinmektedir. HPV, HSV, HIV, HBV, HCV ve Kabakulak virüsü olan MuV ise fertilitiyi olumsuz etkileyen enfeksiyon etkenleridir. Aralık 2019'da ilk olarak Çin'in Wuhan kentinde ortaya çıkarak pandemiye neden olan Şiddetli Akut Solunum Sendromu Corona Virüs-2'nin de (SARS-CoV-2) kadın ve erkek üreme sağlığına etkileri birçok araştırmaya konu olmaktadır. SARS-CoV-2 damlacık yoluyla bulaşmakta ve başta solunum sistemi olmak üzere neredeyse tüm vücudu etkilemektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) bu pandemik hastalığa, 'Coronavirüs hastalığı 19 (COVID-19)' adını vermiştir. COVID-19'un erkek üreme sistemine olan etkilerinin araştırıldığı çalışmalarda semen örneğinde SARS-CoV-2 etkeninin olduğu, semen kalitesinin olumsuz etkilendiği gösterilmiştir. COVID-19 geçirip iyileşen hastaların semen örnekleri sağlıklı kontrollerle karşılaştırılmış ve hastaların semen hacmi, sperm konsantrasyonu, ileri hareketlilik ve sperm morfolojisinde önemli bir azalma; seminal inflamasyon ve apoptotik aktivitede ise artış bildirilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar COVID-19 pandemisinin erkek üreme sistemini doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak olumsuz etkilediğini düşündürmektedir. Hastaneye başvuruda nazofaringeal sürüntüsü SARS-CoV-2 pozitif ama başvurudan 15 gün sonra ex olan hastaların otopsi örneklerinin incelendiği başka bir çalışmada ise solunum yolunda virüs pozitif, testis dokularında negatif saptanmıştır. Spermatidlerde ise hücre boylarında uzama ve sitoplazmada asidofilik değişiklikler, Sertoli hücrelerinde vakuolizasyon gibi seminifer tübül hasarı gösterilmiştir. Diğer çalışmanın aksine, testiste virüsün tespit edilmemesi testis histolojisinde görülen hasarın, hastaların daha önce tanı aldıkları hipertansiyon, tip 2 diyabet ve hipoksik yaralanmaya yol açan bir hastalığın sonucu olabilir. COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçirmiş ve iyileşmiş kişilerde bu pandeminin üreme sistemine olası etkisinin ne olacağı uzun dönemde görülecektir. Bu nedenle üremeye yardımcı tedaviye başvuran hastaların COVID-19 öyküleri dikkatli sorgulanmalı, pozitif öyküsü olan hastaların semen örneklerinin mikroskopik, testis dokularına mikrocerrahi uygulanan hastaların histolojik ve üreme hormonlarının biyokimyasal değerlendirilmesi ayrı arşivlenmesi ve bu arşivlerden yeni yayınlar yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2 İnfertilite, Semen, Testis histolojisi

ENDODONTİK OLARAK ENFEKTE SÜT VE KALICI DIŞLERİN MIKROBIYOTASI

MICROBIOTA OF ENDODONTICALLY INFECTED PRIMARY AND PERMANENT TEETH

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Abstract

To examine the diversity in the endodontic microbiota of permanent and primary teeth in the mixed dentition using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and QIIME 2 analysis. Microbial samples were taken from the pulp of endodontically infected primary and permanent molar teeth of 30 pediatric patients who applied for dental treatment with the complaint of spontaneous pain, using paper points. Bacterial DNA was extracted from the samples. It was subjected to QIIME 2 analysis based on examination of the hypervariable V3-V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene. Phylogenetic tree was constructed for alpha and beta diversity analysis. Bacterial abundance between groups was examined using the Wilcoxon test. Observed operational taxonomic units (OTUs), Shannon index, Faith's phylogenetic diversity, and Evenness were calculated as alpha diversity metrics. Weighted UniFrac, unweighted UniFrac, Bray Curtis, Jaccard, UniFrac distance-based non-metric multidimensional scaling and principal component analysis (PcoA) were calculated as beta diversity metrics. Statistical analysis was performed using R software. In our study, 14 phyla, 89 families and 236 genera were determined in the endodontic microbiota of endodontically infected permanent and primary teeth. Firmicutes was the most frequently detected phylum in both primary and permanent root canals. Bacteroides and Proteobacteria were more common in primary teeth, while Actinobacteria and Verrucomicrobia were more common in permanent teeth. There was no statistically significant difference in terms of species richness and equality in primary and permanent canals ($p>0.05$). However, a phylogenetic difference was found. Anaerobes were predominantly abundant in both primary and permanent teeth. However, it was observed that the rate of anaerobes was higher in primary teeth, and the rate of aerobic or facultative anaerobes was lower than in permanent teeth. This study provides a comprehensive assessment of the microbiota composition in endodontically infected primary and permanent teeth, providing a deeper insight into the origin of root canal infections. More operational taxonomic units were found in the pulp of infected primary teeth than in permanent teeth.

Although the microbial richness and equivalence of endodontically infected primary and permanent teeth were quite similar, there were some phylogenetic differences.

Keywords: Endodontic infection, Microbial flora, Primary teeth

Özet

Karışık dişlenme döneminde ağızda bulunan daimi ve süt dişlerin endodontik mikrobiotasındaki çeşitliliği 16S rRNA gen sekanslaması ve QIIME 2 analizi kullanarak incelemektir. Spontan ağrı şikayeti ile diş tedavisi olmak için başvuran 30 çocuk hastanın endodontik olarak enfekte süt ve daimi molar dişlerinin pulpasından paper point kullanılarak mikrobiyal örnekler alındı. Örneklerden bakteri DNA'sı ekstraksiyonu yapıldı. 16S rRNA geninin hiperdeğişken V3-V4 bölgesinin incelenmesine dayalı olarak QIIME 2 analizine tabi tutuldu. Alfa ve beta çeşitlilik analizi için filogenetik ağaç oluşturuldu. Gruplar arasında bakteri bolluğu Wilcoxon testi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Gözlemlenen operasyonel taksonomik birimler (OTU'lar), Shannon indeksi, Faith'in filogenetik çeşitliliği ve Eşitlik; alfa çeşitlilik metrikleri olarak hesaplandı. Ağırlıklı UniFrac, ağırlıksız UniFrac, Bray Curtis, Jaccard, UniFrac mesafe tabanlı metrik olmayan çok boyutlu ölçekleme ve temel bileşen analizi (PcoA); beta çeşitlilik metrikleri olarak hesaplandı. İstatistiksel analiz R yazılımı kullanılarak yapıldı. Çalışmamızdaki endodontik olarak enfekte daimi ve süt dişlerin endodontik mikrobiotasında 14 filum, 89 familya ve 236 cins belirlendi. Firmicutes, hem süt hem de daimi diş kök kanallarında en sık saptanan filumdu. Bacteroides ve Proteobacteria süt dişlerinde, Actinobacteria ve Verrucomicrobia ise daimi dişlerde daha yaygındı. Süt ve daimi diş kanallarında tür zenginliği ve eşitliği açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktu ($p>0.05$). Ancak filogenetik bir farklılık bulundu.

Anaeroblar ağırlıklı olarak hem süt hem de daimi dişlerde bol miktarda idi. Ancak süt dişlerinde daimi dişlere göre anaerob oranının daha yüksek, aerob veya fakültatif anaerob oranının ise daha düşük olduğu görüldü. Bu çalışma, endodontik olarak enfekte olmuş süt ve daimi dişlerde mikrobiyota bileşiminin kapsamlı bir değerlendirmesini sağlayarak, kök kanal enfeksiyonlarının kökeni hakkında daha derin bir fikir vermektedir. Enfekte süt dişlerinin pulpasında kalıcı dişlere göre daha fazla sayıda operasyonel taksonomik birim bulunmuştur. Endodontik olarak enfekte süt ve daimi dişlerin mikrobiyal zenginliği ve eşitliği oldukça benzer bulunmasına rağmen, bazı filogenetik farklılıklar vardı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endodontik enfeksiyon, Mikrobiyal flora, Süt dişleri

MENTAL HASTALIKLAR VE OMEGA-3 YAĞ ASİTLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**CORRELATION BETWEEN MENTAL DISEASES AND OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS****Öğr. Gör. Elif Gökçe İNBAŞI¹**

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Abstract

Although it is known that nutrition has an effect on physical and metabolic functions in humans, its importance for mental diseases has often been overlooked. Nutritional intake is vital for human biological function and contributes to the protection and improvement of physical and mental health. Mental illnesses; includes schizophrenia, depression and other mood disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and Alzheimer's type dementia. In recent years, with the increase in the prevalence of mental diseases, new perspectives have emerged in treatment methods. Nutrition therapy and new nutritional approaches have gained importance among these methods. Studies have indicated that fish consumption has positive effects on mental health, and there have been many studies investigating the relationship between nutrition and the treatment, epidemiology and pathophysiology of neuropsychiatric disorders. With the thought that nutrition has an impact on mental health, the interest in food has increased. Among various foods, the thought that omega-3 fatty acids (Polyunsaturated fatty acid: PUFAs) may be effective in the protection of mental health in addition to the positive effects on the body against known cardiovascular diseases with nutrition. When the biological and clinical aspects of PUFAs were examined, information about their effectiveness against multiple mental disorders was obtained. Some examples of omega-3 PUFAs are docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) found in fish oil and seaweed, and α linolenic acid found in flaxseed oils. The positive effects of DHA and EPA on brain cells have been demonstrated in studies. It is very important for individuals to take care of consuming foods rich in omega-3 fatty acids in daily diet in order to ensure adequate and balanced nutritional intake and to protect physical and mental health. In this article, the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on mental diseases are summarized in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Nutrition, Mental Illness, Omega-3 Fatty Acids

Özet

Beslenmenin, insanlarda fiziksel ve metabolik fonksiyonlar üzerinde etkili olduğu bilinmesine rağmen mental hastalıklar için önemi genellikle göz ardı edilmiştir. Besin alımı, insanın biyolojik işlevi için hayati öneme sahip olmakla beraber fiziksel ve mental sağlığın korunmasına ve iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunur. Mental hastalıklar; şizofreni, depresyon ve diğer duygudurum bozuklukları, dikkat eksikliği hiperaktivite bozukluğu, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu ve Alzheimer tipi demansı kapsamaktadır. Son yıllarda mental hastalıkların prevalansının artmasıyla tedavi yöntemlerinde yeni bakış açıları ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu yöntemler arasında beslenme tedavisi ve yeni beslenme yaklaşımları önem kazanmıştır. Çalışmalarda balık tüketiminin mental sağlık üzerinde olumlu etkileri olduğu belirtilmiştir ve beslenme ile nöropsikiyatrik bozuklukların tedavisi, epidemiyolojisi ve patofizyolojisi arasındaki ilişkileri araştıran çok sayıda çalışma yapılmıştır. Beslenmenin mental sağlık

üzerinde etkili olduđu düşüncesiyle besinlere olan ilgi artmıştır. Çeşitli besinler arasında, omega-3 yağ asitlerinin (Polyunsaturated fatty acid: PUFA'ların) beslenmeyle birlikte vücut üzerinde bilinen kardiyovasküler hastalıklara karşı olumlu etkilerine ek olarak mental sağlığın korunmasına da etkili olabileceği düşüncesi ortaya çıkmıştır. PUFA'ların biyolojik ve klinik yönleri incelendiğinde çoklu zihinsel bozukluklara karşı etkinliği hakkında bilgiler elde edilmiştir. Omega-3 PUFA'ların bazı örnekleri, balık yağında ve deniz yosunlarında bulunan dokosaheksaenoik asit (DHA) ve eikosapentaenoik asit (EPA) ve keten tohumu yağlarında bulunan α -linolenik asittir. DHA ve EPA'nın beyin hücreleri üzerindeki olumlu etkileri yapılan çalışmalarla gösterilmiştir. Bireylerin besin alımının yeterli ve dengeli olabilmesi, fiziksel ve mental sağlığın korunması için yeterli miktarda omega-3 yağ asitlerinden zengin besinleri günlük diyetinde tüketmeye özen göstermesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu makalede omega-3 yağ asitlerinin mental hastalıklar üzerindeki etkileri literatür doğrultusunda özetlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme, Mental Hastalık, Omega-3 Yağ Asitleri

KOLESTEROL EMBOLİSİ SENDROMU: BİR VAKA SUNUMU**CHOLESTEROL EMBOLIZATION SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT****Dr. Emel TATLI¹**

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Abstract

Cholesterol embolism syndrome developing after coronary angiography is a rare but serious disease. It should not be forgotten that this syndrome, which also has skin involvement, can progress to amputation and organ failure. In this case, we would like to draw attention to a case of cholesterol embolism syndrome without renal involvement. While renal involvement is prominent in most of the cases with cholesterol embolism syndrome, it should not be forgotten that this syndrome can develop without renal involvement. Here, we present a case of cholesterol embolism with skin involvement after coronary angiography. An 83-year-old female patient has known diabetes mellitus and hypertension. An 83-year-old female patient has known diabetes mellitus and hypertension. She applied to our outpatient clinic with complaints of discoloration and severe pain in her left toes. In her history, she had myocardial infarction 2 months ago and then femoral coronary angiography and stent implantation was performed in the same session. It was learned that the right toes had been amputated one month ago due to bruising and pain in the right toes, after being examined in orthopedics. The patient was hospitalized for further examination and treatment. On physical examination, her general condition was good, she was conscious, oriented and cooperative. The patient has a cachectic appearance, decreased skin turgor tone, and no pretibial edema. Body temperature, 36,8°C. In cardiovascular system examination, TA: 130/80, pulse rate: 80/min rhythmic, S1+ S2+ normal, no additional sound, no murmur. There was discoloration and heat loss in the 1st, 4th, and 5th toes in the distal left foot. Peripheral pulses were palpable. In laboratory examinations; WBC: 6780 µl, Neutrophil: 4570 µl, Eosinophil: 280 µl, Hgb: 10 g/L, Hct: 32%, MCV 90 fL, MCH: 28 pg, PLT: 336000 µl, ESR: 26 mm/h, urea: 37 mg/dL, creatinine: 0.91 mg/dL, Sodium: 145 mmol/L, Potassium: 4.19 mmol/L, Calcium: 9.23 mg/dL Albumin: 3.9 g/dL, LDH: 323 U/L, Cholesterol: 250 mg/dL, LDL: 132 mg/dL, Triglyceride: 260 mg/dL CRP: 16.8 mg/dL. Complete urinalysis: density: 1.031 pH: 6, protein 1+, blood 3+, leukocyte 3+ Radiological imaging: Lower extremity Doppler US: PTA and DPA monophasic flow were observed. No filling defects were observed in PTA and DPA in the CT angiography performed at an external center 3 days before her hospitalization. Bilateral renal parenchyma echo and dimensions were normal in urinary Doppler ultrasonography. Bilateral renal arteries and veins flow were normal. Grade II-III hypertensive retinopathy was detected in fundus examination. Cholesterol crystals were seen in the pathological examination of the amputation specimen. The patient was evaluated as cholesterol embolization syndrome with his current clinical and examination results. Antihypertensive, antiaggregant, antilipidemic therapy and steroids was started. The patient showed no progression nor regression to the treatments and steroids tapered gradually. One month later, the patient was called to the outpatient clinic and no change was observed.

Keywords: cholesterol embolism syndrome, angiography, blue-toe syndrome

Özet

Koroner anjiyografi sonrasında gelişen kolesterol embolisi sendromu nadir fakat ciddi seyredilebilen bir hastalıktır. Cilt tutulumu da olan bu sendromda, amputasyona, organ yetmezlikleri tablosuna kadar ilerleyebileceği unutulmamalıdır. Bu vakamızda, renal tutulum göstermeyen bir kolesterol embolisi sendromu vakasına dikkat çekmek istiyoruz. KES olan vakaların bir çoğunda renal tutulum ön planda iken, renal tutulum olmadan da bu sendromun gelişebileceği unutulmamalıdır. Biz burada koroner anjiyografi sonrası cilt tutulumu ile giden bir kolesterol embolisi vakasına yer verdik. 83 yaşında kadın hasta. Bilinen diyabetes mellitus ve hipertansiyonu mevcut. Sol ayak parmaklarında renk değişikliği ve şiddetli ağrı şikayeti ile polikliniğine başvurdu. 2 ay önce myokard enfarktüsü geçirip, sonrasında femoral koroner anjiyografi yapılarak aynı seansta stent implantasyonu uygulanmış. 1 ay önce sağ ayak parmaklarında morarma ve ağrı nedeniyle ortopedide tetkik edilerek sağ parmakların ampute edildiği öğrenildi. Hasta ileri tetkik ve tedavi amacı ile yatırıldı. Fizik muayenede genel durumu iyi, bilinç açık oryante-koopere idi. Hasta kaşektik görünümde, turgor tonusu azalmış, pretibial ödem yok. Ateş, 36,8. Kardiyovasküler sistem muayenesinde TA: 130/80, nabız: 80/dk ritmik, S1+ S2+ doğal, ek ses yok üfürüm yok. Sol ayak distalinde 1, 4, 5. Parmakta renk değişikliği ve ısı kaybı mevcuttu. Periferik nabızları palpabldı. Laboratuvar tetkiklerinde; WBC: 6780 µl, Nötrofil: 4570 µl, Eozinofil: 280 µl, Hgb: 10 g/L, Hct: %32, MCV 90 fL, MCH: 28 pg, PLT: 336000 µl, Sedimantasyon: 26 mm/h, üre: 37 mg/dL, kreatinin: 0,91 mg/dL, Sodyum: 145 mmol/L, Potasyum: 4,19 mmol/L, Kalsiyum: 9,23 mg/dL Albümin: 3,9 g/dL, LDH: 323 U/L, Kolesterol: 250 mg/dL, LDL: 132 mg/dL, Trigliserid: 260 mg/dL CRP: 16,8 mg/dL, tam idrar tahlili: dansite: 1,031 pH: 6, protein 1+, blood 3+, lökosit 3+ olarak görüldü. Radyolojik görüntüleme: Alt ekstremitte doppler Usg: PTA ve DPA monofazik akım izlendi. Yatışından 3 gün önce dışmerkezde çekilmiş BT anjiyografisinde PTA ve DPA'da dolun defekti görülmedi. Üriner doppler ultrasonografide bilateral böbrek parankim ekosu ve boyutları normaldi. Renal arter ve ven açık olarak izlendi. Göz dibi incelemesinde grade II-III hipertansif retinopati tespit edildi. Bu bulgularla kolesterol embolizasyon sendromu düşünülen hastanın yapılmış olan amputasyon piyesinden yapılan örneklemede kolesterol kristalleri saptandı. Hasta mevcut kliniği, biyopsi ve tetkik sonuçları ile kolesterol embolizasyon sendromu olarak değerlendirildi. Antihipertansif, antiagregan, antilipidemik ve steroid tedavisi başlandı. Hasta tedavilere ilerleme veya gerileme göstermedi ve steroidler kademeli olarak azaltıldı. Bir ay sonra hasta polikliniğe çağrıldı ve herhangi bir değişiklik gözlenmedi.

Anahtar kelimeler: kolesterol embolisi sendromu, anjiyografi, mavi-ayak sendromu

EXPERIENCES WITH PLASMAPHERESIS IN SEVERE COVID-19 PATIENTS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

COVID-19 AĞIR HASTA YÖNETİMİNDE PLAZMAFEREZ DENEYİMLERİMİZ: RETROSPEKTİF BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Abstract

Many different empirical treatment options are recommended in the COVID-19 pandemic, including the use of antivirals, steroids, and vaccines. Based on recent observations on different modalities in the treatment of patients infected with COVID-19, therapeutic plasmapheresis (TP) and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) have been reported to be an effective empirical therapeutic option to control infection. The procedure of therapeutic plasmapheresis is based on the fact that removal of abnormal accumulated substances such as cytokines or autoantibodies from the plasma can be therapeutic in certain situations. The American Society for Apheresis 2019 guidelines recommend TP for sepsis and multi-organ dysfunction. Plasma exchange is considered as an adjunctive therapy in the management of cytokine storm and coagulopathy in respiratory viral pandemics. In our study, we evaluated the efficacy of TP as adjunctive therapy in critically ill COVID-19 patients. The files of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and undergoing plasmapheresis were reviewed retrospectively. Laboratory data of the cases before and after TP were compared. 12 patients were included in the study. TP was performed with the diagnosis of multisystem inflammatory syndrome-Adult in 2 patients, MODS in 2 patients, limbic encephalitis in 1 patient, ARDS and cytokine release syndrome in 7 patients. The mean age of the cases was 41.67 years and 58.3 % were male (Table 1). IVIG was used together with TP in all but one case. Laboratory data before and after TP were compared and no significant improvement was found except for ferritin (Table-2). Mortality was found to be 75% in the study. Although the use of TP in severe COVID-19 patients was associated with better outcomes, mortality was high in our study despite the use of early TP. Larger randomized controlled clinical trials are needed to confirm the beneficial results of TP.

Keywords: COVID-19, Therapeutic Plasmapheresis, intravenous immunoglobulin

Table 1: Demographic and baseline characteristics of patients.

	Cases (n=12)
Age (mean±SD), years	41.67±13.48
Gender (n, %): Male	7 (58.3 %)
APACHE II score (mean±SD)	11.83±5.39
SOFA score (mean±SD)	41.54.75±
Time from hospital admission to TP application (mean±SD), days	8.83±5.75
Time from ICU admission to TP application (mean±SD), days	5.75±3.46
Length of ICU stay (mean±SD), days	14.92±3.17
Length of hospital stay (mean±SD), days	20.5±8.9
Mortality (n, %)	9 (75 %)

Table 2: Parameters at admission to ICU, before first therapeutic plasmapheresis and after last therapeutic plasmapheresis

	Admission to ICU (mean±SD)	Before first TPE (mean±SD)	After last TPE (mean±SD)	Paired-samples T test Before treatment vs after last TPE	Reference range
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	146.67±161.19	137.58±150.135	151.08±162.50	0.118	
Interleukin-6 level	130.92±219.35	326.42±567.93	104.92±125.88	0.125	0-7
C-reactive protein mg/L	118.17±92.47	170.0±143.18	93.75±86.33	0.132	0-5
Procalcitonin µg/L	5.48±14.87	2.20±2.75	1.65±1.58	0.460	
Ferritin ng/mL	2036.67±2335.27	4076.27±6090.82	2036.45±4331±02	0.023*	30-400
D-dimer ug/FEU/ml	3.23±3.15	6.05±5.23	2.86±1.62	0.080	0-0.5
Lymphocyte count 10 ³ /µL	0.64±0.32	0.63±0.43	0.75±0.43	0.511	1.26-3.35
Platelet count 10 ³ /µL	269.42±140.05	166.75±91.20	163.42±99.28	0.926	166-308
Lactate dehydrogenase IU/L	700.67267.02	827.08±410.28	697.0±692.76	0.514	135-225
Creatinine mg/dL	0.95±0.83	1.18±1.14	1.59±1.39	0.394	0.7-1.2
Aspartate Aminotransferase IU/L	102.83±93.77	266.58±668.31	162.83±321.20	0.593	0-40
Alanine aminotransferase IU/L	99.25±113.21	147.17±175.48	247.42±591.99	0.584	0-41

Özet

COVID-19 pandemisinde antiviraller, steroidler ve aşuların kullanımı dahil pek çok farklı ampirik tedavi seçenekleri önerilmektedir. COVID-19 ile enfekte hastaların tedavisinde farklı modaliteler hakkında yakın zamanda yapılan gözlemlere göre, terapötik plazmaferez (TP) ve intravenöz immünoglobulinin (IVIg) enfeksiyonu kontrol etmek için etkili bir seçenek olduğu bildirilmiştir. Plazmafereze dayalı tedavi yöntemlerinin temeli immün kompleksler, proteine bağlı toksinler, otoantikolar ve yüksek molekül ağırlıklı solütler ile protein bağlı solütlerin uzaklaştırılmasına dayanmaktadır. Amerikan Aferez Derneği 2019 kılavuzunda, sepsis ve çoklu organ disfonksiyonunun tedavisinde TP önerisinde bulunmuştur. Solunum yolu viral pandemilerinde plazma değişimi, sitokin fırtınası ve koagülopatinin yönetiminde yardımcı bir tedavi olarak düşünülmektedir. Çalışmamızda, kritik COVID-19 hastalarında yardımcı tedavi olarak uyguladığımız TP'nin klinik sonuçlarını değerlendirdik. COVID-19 tanılı ve plazmaferez uygulanan hastaların dosyaları retrospektif olarak tarandı. Hastaların TP öncesi-sonrası laboratuvar verileri ile sonuçları karşılaştırıldı. Çalışmaya 12 hasta dahil edildi. Plazmaferez; Multisistem inflamatuvar sendrom-Adult (n=2), MODS (n=2), limbik ensefalit (n=1), ARDS-sitokin salınım sendromu (n=7) tanıları ile uygulanmıştı. Hastalar ortalama

41.67 yaşında ve %58.3'ü erkek idi (Tablo 1). Bir olgu hariç hepsinde TP ile birlikte IVIG kullanılmıştı. TP öncesi ve sonrası laboratuvar verilerinde ferritin dışında anlamlı bir düzelme tespit edilmemiştir (Tablo-2). Hastaların mortalitesi %75 saptandı.

Şiddetli COVID-19 hastalarında TP kullanımı daha iyi sonuçlar ile ilişkilendirilmiş olsa da bizim çalışmamızda mortalite erken dönem TP uygulanmış olmasına rağmen yüksekti. TP'nin faydalı sonuçlarını doğrulamak için daha büyük randomize kontrollü klinik çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Terapötik plazmaferezis, intravenöz immunglobulin

GLOKOM OLGULARINDA HASTALIK BİLGİ DÜZEYİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ VE İLAÇ UYUMUNU ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF DISEASE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN PATIENTS WITH GLAUCOMA

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Abstract

Aim: To determine the factors affecting treatment adherence and disease knowledge level in patients using topical anti-glaucomatous therapy. **Materials and Methods:** Data on demographic, ophthalmologic examination results, and drug use habits of the patients were collected. The level of treatment adherence was evaluated based on patient statements, and if the frequency of not using drops was $\geq 1/\text{week}$, treatment adherence was accepted as poor; If it was $< 1/\text{week}$, treatment adherence was accepted as good. Disease knowledge level was evaluated using the Glaucoma Knowledge Level Questionnaire. **Results:** Data of 32 male and 52 female, totally 84 patients (mean age 62.12 ± 9.8 years) were analyzed in the study. The treatment adherence was found to be good in 73.8% of the patients and poor in 26.2% of the patients. The level of glaucoma knowledge and medication adherence were found higher in subjects younger than 65 years old ($p < 0.001$, $p = 0.016$), those with a family history of glaucoma ($p = 0.009$, $p = 0.022$), and those with a glaucoma disease duration of less than 5 years ($p = 0.037$, $p = 0.011$), respectively. The treatment adherence was determined poor in patients who had previous eye surgery ($p = 0.035$), whose best-corrected visual acuity ≥ 0.1 logMAR ($p = 0.035$), who use multiple medications and multiple daily dosages ($p < 0.001$ for both), and in patients whose drops were instilled by others ($p = 0.013$). No significant correlation was found between treatment adherence and gender, education level, presence of chronic comorbid disease, presence of visual field defect, use of other eye drops in addition to topical anti-glaucomatous eye drops, and OSDI score (< 33 vs ≥ 33 points). The level of glaucoma knowledge was statistically higher in the group with good treatment adherence ($p = 0.006$). While 8.3% of the patients stated that they did not obtain information about glaucoma before, 76.6% of those who obtained information stated that they obtained information only from their physicians. **Conclusion:** Non-adherence to glaucoma treatment in patients with glaucoma is an important obstacle to the preservation of vision and depends on many variables. There is an important relationship between the level of disease knowledge and treatment adherence. The leading role regarding this subject falls on ophthalmologists.

Keywords: Glaucoma, Treatment Adherence, Glaucoma Knowledge

Özet

Amaç: Çalışmada glokom nedeniyle topikal antiglokomatöz ilaç kullananlarda ilaç uyumu ve hastalık bilgi düzeyini etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. **Gereç ve Yöntem:** Hastaların demografik, özgeçmiş, oftalmolojik muayene bilgileri ve ilaç kullanım alışkanlıkları ile ilgili veriler toplanmıştır. İlaç uyumu düzeyi hasta ifadeleri üzerinden değerlendirildi ve ilaç kullanmama sıklığı $\geq 1/\text{hafta}$ ise ilaç uyumu kötü; $< 1/\text{hafta}$ ise ilaç uyumu iyi olarak kabul edildi. Hastalık bilgi düzeyi Glokom Bilgi Düzeyi ölçeği kullanılarak

değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Çalışmada 32 erkek, 52 kadın toplam 84 hastanın (ort. yaş 62.12 ± 9.8 yıl) verileri incelenmiştir. İlaç uyumu hastaların %73.8'inde iyi, %26.2'sinde kötü olarak saptandı. 65 yaş altı olgularda ($p < 0.001$, $p = 0.016$), ailede glokomu olanlarda ($p = 0.009$, $p = 0.022$) ve glokom hastalık süresi 5 yıldan az olanlarda ($p = 0.037$, $p = 0.011$) sırasıyla glokom bilgi düzeyi ve ilaç uyumu daha yüksek bulundu. Öncesinde göz ameliyatı geçirenlerde ($p = 0.035$), en iyi düzeltilmiş görme keskinliği ≥ 0.1 logMAR olanlarda ($p = 0.035$), damla tipi sayısı ve damla dozaj sayısı fazla olanlarda (her ikisi için $p < 0.001$) ve damlasının başkalarınca damlatıldığı olgularda ($p = 0.013$) ilaç uyumu daha kötü saptandı. Cinsiyet, öğrenim durumu, kronik ek hastalık varlığı, görme alanı defekti varlığı, topikal antiglokomatöz damlaya ek başka göz damlası kullanımı ve OSDI skoru (< 33 vs ≥ 33) ile ilaç uyumu arasında anlamlı ilişki saptanmadı. İlaç uyumu iyi olan grupta glokom bilgi düzeyi istatistiksel olarak daha yüksek idi ($p = 0.006$). Hastaların %8.3 daha önce glokom ile ilgili bilgi edinmediklerini belirtirken bilgi edinenlerin %76.6'sı sadece doktorlarından bilgi edindiklerini belirtmiştir. Sonuç: Glokom olgularında ilaç uyumsuzluğu görmenin korunması adına önemli bir engel olup pek çok değişkene bağlıdır. Hastalık bilgi düzeyi ile ilaç uyumu arasında önemli bir ilişki vardır. Bu konuda göz hekimlerine önemli bir görev düşmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Glokom, İlaç Uyumu, Glokom Bilgi Düzeyi

“HANDOFF CEX” HASTA DEVİR TESLİM ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇE GEÇERLİLİK GÜVENİLİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE PATIENTS “HANDOFF CEX”

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Abstract

Handover is a very important aspect of nursing care quality and patient safety that aims to ensure continuity of care, especially between two shifts. However, lack of adequate communication skills and various problems such as missing or incorrect information in patient handovers, less chance to ask questions, and insufficient time for repeated interruptions are reported. This study aimed to evaluate the quality of handovers by validating the Turkish version of Handoff CEX scale. This methodological study was conducted in three inpatients services of a public hospital in Turkey. First of all, the language validity and content validity of the scale were performed. The scale was translated from English to Turkish and the content validity index was calculated. In this study internal consistency used for reliability. An observer nurse evaluated shift-to-shift handover among nurses and evaluated both the provider and recipient of the handover. Nurses participating in the handover evaluated each other simultaneously as part of the handoff process. A total of 99 (396 reviews) handover reports were evaluated. All the scores of assessments were similar and were not affected by working experiences and observer differences ($p>0.05$). Content validity index was 0.96, Cronbach's alpha values were 0.925 (provider Handoff CEX scale), 0.914 (recipient Handoff CEX scale). In health care settings, nurses' handover practices should be evaluated objectively in order to make them standard, quality and evidence-based. It is recommended that nurses use the Turkish version of the "Handoff CEX" handover scale as a valid and reliable assessment tool in patient handovers of nurses.

Keywords: Nursing handover, hand-off, patient safety, nursing care quality.

Özet

Hemşireler arasındaki devir teslim, iki vardiya arasında bakımın sürekliliğini sağlamayı amaçlayan hemşirelik bakım kalitesi ve hasta güvenliğinin çok önemli bir unsurudur. Ancak yeterli iletişim becerisinin olmaması, hasta devirlerinde eksik veya yanlış bilgi aktarımı, soru sorma şansının az olması ve dış etkenler nedeniyle tekrarlanan kesintiler için yeterli zamanın olmaması gibi çeşitli sorunlar bildirilmektedir. Bu çalışma, hemşirelerin devir teslim uygulamasının kalitesini objektif olarak belirlemek için "Handoff CEX devir teslim ölçeğinin Türkçe versiyonunun geçerlilik ve güvenilirliğini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu metodolojik çalışma, Türkiye'de bir kamu hastanesinin üç yatan hasta servisinde gerçekleştirildi. Öncelikle ölçeğin dil geçerliği ve kapsam geçerliği yapıldı. Ölçek İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çevrilerek kapsam geçerlilik indeksi hesaplandı. Bu çalışmada, ölçeğin güvenilirliği için iç tutarlılık analizi kullanıldı. Bir dış gözlemci hemşire, hemşireler arasında vardiyadan vardiyaya geçişi gözlemledi. Dış gözlemci hemşire hem devreden hem devralan hemşireyi değerlendirdi. Devir teslim katılan hemşireler, devir teslim sürecinin bir parçası olarak eş zamanlı olarak birbirlerini değerlendirdiler. Toplam 99 devir teslimde 396 devir teslim (devreden ve devralan) raporu değerlendirildi. Tüm değerlendirme puan ortalamaları benzerdi ve çalışma deneyimlerinden ve gözlemci farklılıklarından etkilenmedi ($p>0.05$). Kapsam geçerlilik indeksi 0.96, Cronbach alfa değerleri 0.925 (devreden hemşire Handoff CEX ölçeği), 0.914 (devralan hemşire Handoff CEX ölçeği) olarak hesaplandı. Sağlık kurumlarında hemşirelerin devir teslim uygulamalarının standart, kaliteli ve kanıta dayalı olması için objektif olarak değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Hemşirelerin hasta devirlerinde geçerli ve güvenilir bir değerlendirme aracı olarak hemşirelerin "Handoff CEX" devir teslim ölçeğinin Türkçe versiyonunu kullanmaları önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemşire devir teslimi, devir teslim, hasta güvenliği, hemşirelik bakımı kalitesi.

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK YATKINLARININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' APPROACH TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the predisposition of students studying at secondary education level to physical education according to gender and grade level variables. The research is descriptive and in scanning model and 272 students participated in this research. The data that form the basis of the research are: Öncü, Gürbüz, Küçük, Kılıç, et al. "Physical Education Aptitude Scale" adapted to Turkish by Keskin (2015) was used. SPSS 25 package program was used in the analysis of the research. In order to determine the tests to be used in the analysis of the data, the Skewness and Kurtosis values were examined and it was understood that the data showed a normal distribution. Consequently; descriptive statistics (frequency, arithmetic mean, standard deviation); t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used for independent groups. Scheffe multiple comparison test was used to determine the source of the difference between the groups. Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated to determine the reliability of the scale; .89 for attitude sub-dimension, .87 for self-efficacy sub-dimension and .86 for physical education disposition scale. The significance value in the study was determined as $p < .05$. According to the gender of the students; While a statistically significant difference was found in favor of men in the self-efficacy sub-dimension, no significant difference was found in the mean scores of the attitude sub-dimension and the predisposition to physical education. According to the class variable of the students, the average scores of the 12th grades in the self-efficacy sub-dimension were found to be significantly higher than the 9th, 10th and 11th grades. There was no significant difference between the groups in the mean scores of the attitude sub-dimension and inclination to physical education.

Keywords: attitude, self-efficacy, predisposition to physical education.

Özet

Bu çalışma ortaöğretim seviyesinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin cinsiyet ve sınıf düzeyi değişkenlerine göre beden eğitime yatkınlıklarını belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma betimsel nitelikte olup tarama modelindedir ve bu araştırmaya 272 öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmaya esas olan veriler: ‘‘Kişisel Bilgi Formu (Cinsiyet, Yaş, Sınıf)’’ ile öğrencilerin, beden eğitime yönelik yatkınlıklarını belirlemek için, Hilland, Stratton, Vinson ve Fairclough (2009) tarafından geliştirilen, Öncü ve ark. (2015) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan ‘‘Beden Eğitimi Yatkınlık Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde kullanılacak testleri belirleyebilmek için Çarpıklık (Skewness) ve Basıklık (Kurtosis) değerleri incelenmiş ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği anlaşılmıştır. Buna bağlı olarak; betimsel istatistikler (frekans, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma); bağımsız gruplar için t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA)

kullanılmıştır. Gruplar arasındaki farkın kaynağını belirlemek için Scheffe çoklu karşılaştırma testi kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin güvenilirliğini belirlemek için Cronbach's Alpha iç tutarlılık katsayısı hesaplanmış; tutum alt boyutu için ,89, öz yeterlik alt boyutu için ,87 ve beden eğitime yatkınlık ölçeği için ,86 bulunmuştur. Araştırmada anlamlılık değeri $p < ,05$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin cinsiyetlerine göre; öz yeterlik alt boyutunda erkekler lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken tutum alt boyutu ve beden eğitime yatkınlık skor ortalamalarında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Öğrencilerin sınıf değişkenine göre ise öz yeterlik alt boyutunda 12. sınıfların 9, 10 ve 11. sınıflara göre ortalama skorları anlamlı düzeyde yüksek bulunmuştur. Tutum alt boyutu ve beden eğitime yatkınlık skor ortalamalarında ise gruplar arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : tutum, öz yeterlik, beden eğitime yatkınlık.

ÇOCUKLARDA MOTOR BECERİ YETENEĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**EVALUATION OF MOTOR SKILLS IN CHILDREN****Bilgin ATAŞ**

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocuklarda motor beceri yeteneğinin değerlendirilmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, bu çalışmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Motor gelişim, fiziksel büyüme ve merkezi sinir sisteminin gelişmesiyle istemli olarak hareketlerin açığa çıkmasını içerir. Motor gelişim alanları, kaba motor ve ince motor beceriler olarak iki grup olarak sınıflandırılır. Kaba motor beceriler büyük kas gruplarının kullanıldığı koşma, atlama, tırmanma ve sıçrama gibi hareket örneklerini içerirken, ince motor beceriler ise resim çizme ve müzik aleti çalma gibi genellikle küçük kas gruplarının kullanıldığı hareket örneklerini içermektedir. Motor beceriler için motor gelişim dönemleri oldukça önemlidir. Motor becerilerin gerçekleşmesinde kuvvet, sürat, esneklik, dayanıklılık, denge ve reaksiyon gibi özellikler kullanılır. Çocuklarda hareket becerilerinin fiziksel aktivite ile birlikte sağlıklı yaşamın desteklenmesi üzerine önemli etkisi vardır. Ayrıca çocukların motor becerileri çocuklar ve gelecek toplum sağlığının geliştirilmesi için de oldukça önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu nedenle, çocukların motor becerilerine yönelik bilgi sahibi olmak büyük önem kazanmış ve çeşitli ölçüm araçları geliştirilmiştir. Günümüzde kullanılan testlerden biri de Çocuklarda Hareket Becerileri Bölümü (CMSQ) testidir. Bu test, 3 motor gelişim alanını (lokomotor, manipülatif ve dengeleme) ölçmekte ve 14 istasyondan oluşmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda, bu testin 6 ila 9 yaşları arasındaki çocuklar için geçerli ve güvenilir olduğu elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, CMSQ testinin 6 ila 9 yaşları arasındaki kız ve erkek çocukların motor (hareket) beceri özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde kullanılabileceği, daha büyük yaş grupları için geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik çalışmalarına ihtiyaç duyduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Motor Beceri, Motor Gelişim**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to evaluate the motor skills of children. For this purpose, scanning model was used in this study. Motor development involves the voluntary unfolding of movements with physical growth and development of the central nervous system. Motor development areas are classified into two groups as gross motor and fine motor skills. While fine motor skills include movements that generally use small muscle groups such as drawing a picture and playing a musical instrument; Gross motor skills include movements such as running, jumping, climbing, and jumping in which large muscle groups are used. Motor development periods are vital for motor skills. Features such as strength, speed, flexibility, endurance, balance and reaction are used in the realization of motor skills. Movement skills in children have a significant effect on supporting a healthy life together with physical activity.

In addition, children's motor skills have a crucial effect on the development of children's and future community health. Consequently, it has gained great importance to have knowledge of children's motor skills and various measurement tools have been developed. One of the tests used today is the Children's Movement Skills Section (CMSQ) test. This test measures 3 areas of motor development (locomotor, manipulative and balancing) and consists of 14 stations. Studies have shown that this test is valid and reliable for children between the ages of 6 and 9. In conclusion, it can be said that the CMSQ test can be used to determine the motor (movement) skill characteristics of girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 9, and it needs validity and reliability studies for older age groups.

Keywords: Child, Motor Skill, Motor Development

ÇOCUKLARDA ANAEROBİK PERFORMANSIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE KULLANILAN TEKRARLI VE ARALIKLI SPRINT PERFORMANS TESTİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

THE ANALYSIS OF REPEATED AND INTERMITTENT SPRINT PERFORMANCE
TEST USED FOR THE EVALUATION OF ANAEROBIC PERFORMANCE IN
CHILDREN

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocuklarda anaerobik performansın değerlendirilmesinde kullanılan tekrarlı ve aralıklı sprint performans (CRISP) testine yönelik genel bir araştırmadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, çalışmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bir bireyin çalışabilmesi için gerekli olan kapasiteyi sağlayan enerji, kas kasılması ile var olan bir direncin üstesinden gelmek veya müsabaka ve antrenman esnasındaki fiziksel çalışma için ön koşuldur. Vücudun enerji olarak kullanıp depoladığı yapıya adenozin trifosfat (ATP) denir. Kasta depo halde olan ATP miktarı sınırlıdır ve sadece birkaç saniyelik (2-3 saniye) aktiviteleri gerçekleştirebilecek bir yeterliliğe sahiptir. Bu nedenle, ATP depoları fosfojen, karbonhidrat, yağ ve protein enerjisini kullanarak devamlı olarak yenilenmelidir. Bir bireyin maksimal anaerobik egzersizi yapabilme yeteneği, anaerobik performans olarak ifade edilir ve genellikle birkaç saniyede en yüksek güç verimini üretebilme (zirve güç) ve kısa bir sürede yüksek güç verimini sürdürebilme özelliği (ortalama güç) temel göstergeleri olarak düşünülebilir. Yetişkinlere kıyasla çocukların anaerobik güç ve kapasiteleri daha düşük olduğundan, anaerobik tarzda aktiviteleri yapabilme yeteneği ergen ve yetişkinlerden daha düşüktür. Kısa süreli yüksek yoğunlukta güç verimi üzerinden anaerobik özelliği belirlemek için saha ve laboratuvar ortamında uygulanan birçok test ve yöntem vardır. Fakat, bu test ve yöntemlerin çoğu yetişkinler için tasarlanmıştır ve çocuklara uygun değildir. Buna karşılık, çocuklar için geliştirilen ve 6x30 metrelik sprintlerin olduğu tekrarlı ve aralıklı sprint performans (CRISP) testi, çocuklarda anaerobik uygunluk ve yorgunluk düzeyini ölçen, geçerlilik ve güvenilirliği yüksek olan bir saha testidir. Sonuç olarak, anaerobik performansın belirlenmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan saha ve laboratuvar testlerinin genellikle yetişkinlere yönelik olmasından dolayı, çocukların anaerobik uygunluk düzeyinin belirlenmesinde tekrarlı ve aralıklı sprint performans (CRISP) testi kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Anaerobik, Performans, Test

Abstract

The aim of this study is a general research on the repeated and intermittent sprint performance (CRISP) test used in the evaluation of anaerobic performance in children. For this purpose, scanning model has been used in the study. The energy that provides the necessary capacity for an individual to work is a prerequisite for overcoming a resistance with muscle contraction or for physical work during competition and training. The structure that the body uses as energy and stores is called adenosine triphosphate (ATP). The amount of ATP stored in the muscle is limited, and it is capable of performing activities of only a few seconds (2-3 seconds). Therefore, ATP stores must be constantly replenished using energy from phosphogen, carbohydrates, fats and proteins. An individual's ability to perform maximal anaerobic exercise is expressed as anaerobic performance and generally the ability to produce the highest power efficiency in a few seconds (peak power) and the ability to maintain high power efficiency in a short time (average power) can be considered as the main indicators. Since the anaerobic power and capacity of children are lower compared to adults, their ability to perform anaerobic activities is lower than that of adolescents and adults. There are many tests and methods applied in the field and laboratory environment to determine anaerobic property through short-term high-intensity power efficiency. However, most of these tests and methods are designed for adults and are not suitable for children. On the other hand, the repeated and intermittent sprint performance (CRISP) test, which was developed for children and includes 6x30-meter sprints, is a field test with high validity and reliability that measures the level of anaerobic fitness and fatigue in children. As a result, since the field and laboratory tests that are commonly used to determine anaerobic performance are generally for adults, repeated and intermittent sprint performance (CRISP) testing can be used to determine the anaerobic fitness level of children.

Keywords: Child, Anaerobic, Performance, Test

GEBELİKTE COVID 19 ENFEKSİYONU GEÇİREN GEBELERDE AYRINTILI ULTRASON SONUÇLARI

DETAILED OUTCOMES OF ULTRASOUND IMAGES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID 19 INFECTION

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Abstract

The new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is the etiologic agent of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which is a pandemic all over the world in 2019. It causes severe acute respiratory syndrome and is transmitted by inhaling the droplets released by the coughing, sneezing or speaking of sick people by other individuals in the environment or touching the surfaces to which the droplets adhere, and then taking the hands to the mouth, nose or eyes. Definitive diagnosis is made by molecular tests which are based on the principle of looking for the genetic material of the virus in the throat and/or nose swab taken from the person. In our country, the diagnosis is made by PCR test. This study aimed to examine the effect of Covid-19 on fetal anomaly in the first trimester of pregnancy. Our study is a retrospective study and was carried out at Ankara Dr Sami Ulus Gynecology, Obstetrics, Child Health and Diseases Training and Research Hospital between 01.12.2020 and 01.12.2021. Pregnant women between the ages of 25-30 who did not have any additional systemic disease were included in the study. A total of 76 patients were included in the study. In the study group, 38 patients who had Covid-19 infection in the first trimester of pregnancy were included and in the control group, 38 patients who did not have Covid-19 infection during or before pregnancy were included. Fetal detailed ultrasound was performed in both groups at the 20th week of pregnancy and fetal anomalies were evaluated. No statistically significant difference was found between the study and control groups in terms of gravida, parity and the number of living children ($p>0.05$). The groups are independent and homogeneous in terms of the specified characteristics. There was no statistically significant difference between the patients in the study group in terms of the week of pregnancy they had Covid ($p>0.05$). In the study group, two patients had hyperechoic intracardiac focus, one patient had intracranial choroid plexus cyst. In the study group, intrauterine growth retardation was found in one patient, and intracranial ventricular expansion was found in one patient. There was no statistically significant difference in fetal anomalies detected in detailed ultrasound imaging between the groups ($p>0.05$). There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of fetal anomaly. It was determined that the groups were independent and homogeneous in terms of the specified characteristics. As a result; in the detailed ultrasound imaging performed at the 20th week of pregnancy, there was no difference in terms of fetal anomaly between the pregnant women who had Covid-19 in the first trimester of pregnancy and those who have never had Covid-19 infection. In this case, it can be said that Covid-19 in the first trimester does not pose a problem in terms of fetal anomaly. However, there is a need for more comprehensive studies on the effects of Covid-19 on the fetus.

Key words: Covid-19, pregnant, detailed ultrasound, fetal anomaly

Özet

Yeni Koronavirüs (SARS-CoV-2), 2019 yılında tüm dünyada pandemi ile seyreden koronavirüs hastalığına (COVID-19) neden olan virüstür. Şiddetli akut solunum sendromuna sebep olur. Hasta kişilerin öksürme, hapşırma veya konuşmayla ortaya saçtığı damlacıkların ortamdaki diğer bireyler tarafından solunması, damlacıkların yapıştığı yüzeylere dokunduktan sonra ellerin ağız, burun veya göze götürülmesiyle bulaşır. Kesin tanı moleküler testlerle konulmaktadır. Bu testler kişiden alınan boğaz ve/veya burun sürüntüsünde virüsün genetik materyalinin aranması prensibine dayanır. Ülkemizde tanı PCR testi ile konulmaktadır. Bu çalışma gebeliğin ilk trimesterında geçirilen Covid-19'un fetal anomali üzerine etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Çalışmamız retrospektif bir çalışma olup, 01.12.2020-01.12.2021 tarihleri arasında Ankara Dr Sami Ulus Kadın Doğum, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi'nde yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya 25-30 yaşlar arasında, ek sistemik hastalığı olmayan gebeler alınmıştır. Çalışma grubuna, gebeliğin ilk trimesterında Covid-19 enfeksiyonu geçiren 23 hasta; kontrol grubuna ise gebelikte veya öncesinde Covid-19 enfeksiyonu geçirmemiş olan 23 hasta olmak üzere toplam 46 hasta dahil edilmiştir. Her iki gruba da gebeliğin 20. Haftasında fetal ayrıntılı ultrason bakılmış ve fetal anomaliler değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma ve kontrol grubu arasında gravida, parite ve yaşayan çocuk sayısı açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0,05$). Gruplar belirtilen özellikler açısından bağımsız ve homojendir. Çalışma grubundaki hastalardan, gebeliğin kaçınıcı haftasında Covid geçirdiği açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık yoktur ($p>0,05$). Çalışma grubunda 2 hastada kalpte hiperektojen odak, 1 hastada kafa içi koroid plexus kisti; çalışma grubunda ise 1 hastada intrauterin gelişme geriliği, 1 hastada kafa içi ventrikül genişliği saptanmıştır. Gruplar arasında ayrıntılı ultrasonda tespit edilen fetal anomalilerde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark yoktur ($p>0,05$). Bu bulgular ile gruplar arasında fetal anomali açısından anlamlı fark saptanmamıştır. Grupların belirtilen özellikler açısından bağımsız ve homojen olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; gebeliğin ilk trimesterında Covid-19 geçirmiş olan gebeler ile hiç Covid-19 geçirmemiş olan gebeler arasında, gebeliğin 20. Haftasında bakılan ayrıntılı ultrasonda fetal anomali açısından fark saptanmamıştır. Bu durumda ilk trimesterda geçirilen Covid-19'un fetal anomali açısından sorun teşkil etmediği söylenebilir. Ancak Covid-19'un fetüs üzerine etkileri ile ilgili daha kapsamlı çalışmalara ihtiyaç mevcuttur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, gebe, ayrıntılı ultrason, fetal anomali

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ AKADEMİK ÖZ YETERLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICIENCY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHER CANDIDATES

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to examine academic self-efficacy level of the candidates of physical education and sports teacher. The population of the research consists of students studying at İnönü University, Fırat University and Adıyaman University in the 2021-2022 academic year, while the sample consists of 283 students selected by random sampling from the physical education and sports teaching departments of those universities. Academic self-efficacy scale developed by Jerusalem and Schwarzer and adapted into Turkish by Yılmaz, Gürçay and Ekici was used in the research. The Cronbach's alpha reliability value of the scale was determined as .86. Independent sample t-test was used for pairwise comparisons and one-way Anova test was used for multiple comparisons in the study, Statistical level of significance was accepted as $\alpha=0.05$. In the study, no significant difference was found between the academic self-efficacy level of physical education and sports teacher candidates according to gender, age, class and university variables. It has been concluded that the students studying at the physical education and sports teaching department at different universities have similar level of academic self-efficacy.

Keywords: physical education, teacher, sports, self-efficacy

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni adaylarının akademik öz yeterlik düzeylerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın evrenini, 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında İnönü Üniversitesi, Fırat Üniversitesi ve Adıyaman Üniversitesinde okuyan öğrenciler oluştururken, örneklem grubunu ise İnönü Üniversitesi, Fırat Üniversitesi ve Adıyaman Üniversitesinin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümünde okuyan tesadüfi örneklem yolu ile seçilen 283 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada Jerusalem ile Schwarzer'in geliştirdiği ve Yılmaz, Gürçay ve Ekici'nin yılında Türkçe'ye uyarladıkları akademik öz yeterlik ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin Cronbach alfa güvenirlik değeri 0,86 olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada ikili karşılaştırmalarda bağımsız gruplar için t-testi, çoklu karşılaştırmalar için tek yönlü Anova testi yapılmıştır. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $\alpha=0,05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir. Araştırmada beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni adaylarının akademik öz yeterlikleri ile cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf ve okuduğu üniversite değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır. Farklı üniversitelerde okuyan beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümü öğrencilerin akademik öz yeterlik düzeylerinin benzer olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: beden eğitimi, öğretmen, spor, öz yeterlik

ZİRKONYA RESTORASYON KIRIĞININ AĞIZ İÇİNDE KOMPOZİT İLE TAMİRİ: OLGU SUNUMU

INTRAORAL REPAIR OF ZIRCONIA RESTORATION FRACTURE WIT COMPOSITE: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

30 years old male patient applied to our clinic complaining about fracture of the existing zirconia bridge prosthesis in left upper central incisor tooth. A medical history was taken from the patient. According to the medical history taken, it was learned that the patient did not have any systemic disease. In the clinic examination, delamination type fractures were found in the mesial middle third and incisal third of tooth. First, the tooth surface cleaned with pumice. The color of prosthesis he was using determined as A1 from the scale of color (Vita classical color scale). Left upper lateral incisor, left upper central incisor, right upper central incisor, right upper lateral incisor teeth were isolated with rubberdam. Beveling was applied to the fracture line to prevent being visible after the repair. To tooth 21, 9.5% hydrofluoric acid (Bisco, porcelain etchant) was applied for 60 seconds. The tooth surface was washed with air water spray and dried. First, silane and then adhesive was applied to the fractured surface. Polymerization was achieved with light curing for 30 seconds. Composite resin (A1, Tokuyama) was placed on the fractured area and polymerized for 40 seconds. After polymerization, the surface was polished with diamond-containing polishing paste (FGM Diamond Excel) using composite polishing rubbers (Taboom composite polishing rubber). Blue, burgundy and gray colored rubbers were used respectively in the polishing process. As a result, intraoral porcelain repair treatment met the patient's aesthetic expectations. In cases which the existing prosthesis is functional, aesthetic and biologically compatible and at the same time the patient is satisfied with their existing prosthesis intraoral repair methods offer dentists a practical and protective approach option.

Keywords: Intra-oral repair, Composite, Porcelain fracture

Özet

30 yaşındaki erkek hasta, sol üst santral keser dişinde bulunan mevcut zirkonya köprü protezindeki kırığın estetik görüntüsündeki şikayetle kliniğimize başvurdu. Hastanın medikal

geçmişini sorgulandı. Alınan medikal anamnez doğrultusunda hastanın herhangi bir sistemik hastalığı olmadığı öğrenildi. Yapılan klinik muayenede sol üst santral keser dişin mezial orta üçlü ve insizal üçlüde ayrılma tipi kırık tespit edildi. İşlem öncesi yüzey pomza ile temizlendi. Daha sonra renk skalasından (Vita klasik renk skalası) mevcut köprü protezlerinin rengi A1 olarak tespit edildi. Rubberdam ile sağ üst lateral keser, sağ üst santral keser, sol üst santral keser ve sol üst lateral keser dişler izole edildi. Tamir sonrası kırık hattının belli olmaması için kırık hattına bizotaj işlemi uygulandı. Sol üst santral keser dişe %9.5 hidroflorik asit (Bisco, porselen asiti) 60 saniye uygulandı. Yüzey basınçlı hava-su spreyi ile önce yıkandı daha sonra kurutuldu. Kırık yüzeye silan uygulandı. Silan uygulanmasından sonra kırık yüzeye adeziv uygulandı. Kırık yüzeye 30 saniye ışık verilerek polimerizasyon sağlandı. Kırık alana Tokuyama kompozit rezin (A1) restorasyonu yapıldı ve 40 saniye boyunca polimerize edildi. Polimerizasyon sonrası yüzey elmas içerikli cila pastası (FGM Diamond Excel) cilalandı. Ardından kompozit cila lastikleri kullanılarak parlatıldı (Taboom kompozit cila lastiği). Cila işleminde sırasıyla mavi, bordo ve gri renkli lastikler kullanıldı. Ağız içi porselen tamir işlemi, hastanın estetik beklentisini karşılayan bir tedavi ile sonuçlandı. Mevcut protezlerin; fonksiyonel, estetik ve biyolojik olarak uyumlu olduğu ve hastanın kendisinin de mevcut protezlerinden memnun olduğu durumlarda ağız içi tamir yöntemleri diş hekimlerine pratik ve koruyucu bir yaklaşım seçeneği sunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, hastanın estetik beklentisini karşılayan bir tedavi protokolü uygulandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağız içi tamir, Kompozit, Porselen kırığı

LOKALİZE PROSTAT KANSERİNDE İLİMLİ HİPOFRAKSİYONE RADYOTERAPİNİN ERKEN VE GEÇ DÖNEM YAN ETKİLERİ

ACUTE AND LATE TOXICITIES OF MODERATELY HYPOFRACTIONATED RADIOTHERAPY IN PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT

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Abstract

Purpose: A lot of randomised study conclude that hypofractionated radiotherapy provides disease control in prostate cancer. But some of them declared greater toxicity than conventional treatment. In this study toxicity results of patients having localized prostate cancer treated with moderate hypofractionation were evaluated.

Materials and Methods: Thirty five patients with localized prostate cancer having ECOG performance status 0-1 without any other malignancies applied between July 2015- December 2019 to our center were included. Characteristics of patients were listed in Table 1. They were treated with volumetric arc therapy (VMAT) in 25 fractions (2.7 Gy/fx) and 67.5 Gy totally. Hormonotherapy was added also beginning as neoadjuvant three months before radiotherapy in intermediate and high risk patients. After treatment, follow up was done quarterly in consecutive two years then every 6 months up to 5 years. Urinary symptoms were recorded using The American Urological Association (AUA) and Expanded Prostate Cancer Index Composite (EPIC) scoring systems. Gastrointestinal and sexual side effects were also enrolled by EPIC and graded according to CTCAE 5.0. Data were coded in SPSS v20 and Wilcoxon Test, Mc Nemar Test, Friedman Test were used for statistical analyses.

Results: Mean age was 73 years (58-86), mean PSA level was 9,5 ng/dl (2.1-41.2 ng/dl). Fifty seven percent of patients were in intermediate risk whereas just two of them in high risk group. Mean follow up was 47 months (25-74) and biochemical relaps was seen just in one (2.8%) patient. Two of them died for extraprostatic reasons. Acute grade 2 genitourinary system (GUS) toxicity was 29% and no Grade 3 acute toxicity was seen. Acute grade 2 and 3 gastrointestinal system (GIS) toxicities were 11% and 3% respectively. Late grade 2 GUS toxicity was 8.3% and grade 3 GIS toxicity was 4%. Number of cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) was 5 in this patient wheres mean CBCT number was 7 (4-11) for all cases. Maximum prescribed doses were between 104.7%-111.6% (mean 108.4%). Statistically significant decrease were noted in AUA scores recorded third and twelfth month after treatment (p=0.005 and p=0.012). AUA score of two cases increased in third month in which maximum prescribed dose were relatively high (111.0% and 111.5%). According to EPIC score sexual dysfunction were detected in 48.6% of patients whereas remained stable in others. Acute grade 2 GUS toxicity was significantly higher in patients having planning target volume (PTV) > 150 cc (p=0.003). There was no such relation in acute GIS toxicities (p=0.07). Quality of life was beter according to AUA QUA scoring system recorded in third and twelfth months after radiotherapy, but it was not statistically significant (p=0.1).

Conclusions: Moderately hypofractionated radiotherapy has acceptable toxicity levels in localized prostate cancer treatment. Size of PTV and targeting the tumor during therapy (by CBCT) are important for minimizing the side effects. Effectiveness of treatment protocol was not tested in this study due to short term follow up. Further investigations will be needed.

Keywords: prostate cancer, moderately hypofractionation, radiotherapy, acute toxicity, late toxicity

Amaç: Prostat kanserinde hipofraksiyone radyoterapi ile hastalık kontrolünün sağlandığı birçok randomize çalışma ile ortaya konmuştur. Bununla birlikte bazı çalışmalarda konvansiyonel tedaviye kıyasla toksisite yüksek bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada ılımlı hipofraksiyonasyon uygulanan lokalize prostat kanserli olguların toksisite sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir.

Materyal ve Metod: Çalışmaya kliniğimizde Temmuz 2015 –Aralık 2019 tedavi alan, performans durumu ECOG 0 -1 olan, ikincil malignitesi olmayan lokalize prostat kanserli 35 hasta dahil edildi. Hasta özellikleri **Tablo 1**'de gösterilmiştir. Hastalar volümetrik ark tedavisi (VMAT) ile 25 fraksiyonda toplam 67,5 Gy (2,7 Gy/fx) dozda tedavi edilmiş, orta ve yüksek riskli olanlara radyoterapiden üç ay önce başlamak üzere neoadjuvan hormonoterapi eklenmiştir. İlk 2 yıl 3 aylık sonrasında 6 aylık kontroller yapılmıştır. Tedavi öncesinde, tedavi sonrasında üç ve on ikinci aylarda olmak üzere üç kez üriner semptomlar The American Urological Association (AUA) ve Expanded Prostate Cancer Index Composite (EPIC) skorlamasına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Yine aynı tarihlerde EPIC skorlamasına göre gastrointestinal ve seksüel yan etkiler kaydedilmiş, CTCAE 5.0 versiyonuna göre gradelendirilmiştir. Veriler SPSS v20 programına yüklenmiş, istatistiksel analiz için Wilcoxon testi, Mc Nemar testi ve Friedman testi kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Olguların yaş ortalaması 73 (58-86), PSA ortalaması 9,5ng/ml (2,15-41,2)'dir. Hastaların %57,1'i orta riskli olup, 2 olgu yüksek risklidir. Ortanca takip süresi 47 ay (25-74)'dir ve sadece bir hastada (%2,8) biyokimyasal nüks saptanmıştır. İki hasta hastalığa bağlı olmayan sebepler yüzünden vefat etmiştir. Erken dönem genitoüriner (GÜS) grade 2 toksisite %29'dur. Grade 3 GÜS toksisite saptanmamıştır. Erken dönem gastrointestinal (GİS) grade 2 ve grade 3 sırasıyla %11 ve %3'tür. Geç dönem GÜS grade 3 yan etki saptanmamış olup grade 2 toksisite %8,3'tür. Geç dönem GİS grade 3 yan etki 1 hastada (%4) saptanmıştır. Bu olguda günlük görüntüleme sayısı (CBCT) tedavi boyunca 5'tir. Hastaların ortalama CBCT sayısı 7 (4-11)'dir. Tedavi planları değerlendirilen hastaların reçete edilen maksimum dozları %104,7 ile %111,6 arasındadır ve ortalama %108,4'dür. Tedavi öncesi AUA skorlamasına göre ölçülen üriner semptomlar ile RT sonrası 3. ve 12. aylarda ölçülen değerlerde anlamlı düşüş mevcuttur (p=0,005 ve 0,012). İki hastanın AUA skoru 3. ayda artış göstermiştir. Bu hastalarda reçete edilen maksimum dozlar yüksek bulunmuştur (%111,0 ve %111,5). EPİC skorlamasına göre hastaların %48,6'sında seksüel fonksiyonlarda gerileme olmuştur, diğerlerinde sabit kalmıştır. Planlanan tedavi völümü (PTV) 150 cc üstü olgularda grade 2 akut GÜS yan etkileri PTV hacmi 150 cc altındakilere göre anlamlı yüksektir. (p=0,003). Akut GİS yan etkiler arasında fark yoktur (p=0,07). Hastaların AUA QOL skorlamasına göre ölçülen tedavi öncesi ile 3. ve 12.ay değerleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Buna göre hayat kalitesinde iyileşme mevcuttur fakat istatistiksel anlam saptanmamıştır. (p=0,1)

Sonuç: ılımlı hipofraksiyone tedavi kabul edilebilir yan etkiler ile lokalize prostat kanserlerinde uygulanabilir bir tedavidir. Hedef hacmin (PTV) büyüklüğü ve tedavi esnasında tümörün takibinin sıklığı (CBCT ile) yan etkileri en aza indirmek için önemlidir. Çalışmamızda izlem süresi yetersiz olduğu için tedavi protokolünün etkinliği analiz edilmemiştir. Daha fazla araştırmaya gereksinim vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: prostat kanseri, ılımlı hipofraksiyonasyon, radyoterapi, akut toksisite, geç toksisite

KARACİĞER NAKLİ DONÖRLERİNİN SAĞLIK ALGISI İLE SAĞLIKLI YAŞAM BİÇİMİ DAVRANIŞLARARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH PERCEPTIONS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN LIVER TRANSPLANT DONORS

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Abstract

This research was conducted as a descriptive relational study to examine the relationship between health perception and healthy lifestyle behaviors in liver transplant donors. The data of the research were collected between 1 November and 30 November 2021 via telephone interviews using a Personal Information Form, prepared by the researchers, the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale, and the Health Perception Scale. The research sample consisted of 80 individuals. In the analysis of the data, number, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA and correlation analyses were used via the SPSS 25 program. Ethics committee permission and institutional permission were obtained before the study. It was determined that the mean age of the liver transplant donors participating in the study was 45.84±6.87 years, 53.5% were male, 65.8% were married, and 44.3% were secondary school graduates. The mean score of the healthy lifestyle behaviors scale II was found to be 121.42±14.16 (moderate), and the lowest score was obtained from the sub-dimensions of “physical activity”, and the highest score was obtained from the sub-dimension of spiritual development. Health perception scale mean score was found to be 30.70±6.32 (low); and the lowest score was received from the importance of health sub-dimension, and the highest score was received from the control center sub-dimension. It was determined that there was a moderate positive relationship between healthy lifestyle behaviors and health perception scale ($p<0.05$). It was determined that the health perceptions of liver transplant donors were low and their healthy lifestyle behaviors were moderate. It was determined that there was a positive moderate relationship between health perception and healthy lifestyle behaviors. As a result, necessary measures should be taken to increase health perceptions of liver transplant donors and develop healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Keywords: Liver Transplantation, Donor, Healthy Lifestyle Behavior, Health Perception.

Özet

Bu araştırma karaciğer nakli donörlerinin sağlık algısı ile sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı ilişkisel olarak yapıldı. Araştırmanın verileri 1 Kasım-30 Kasım 2021 tarihleri arasında telefonla görüşme yöntemiyle ve araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan tanıtıcı bilgi formu, Sağlıklı Yaşam Biçimi Davranışları Ölçeği ve Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma örneklemini 80 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 25 programı kullanılarak sayı yüzde ortalama, t test,

ANOVA ve korelasyon analizleri yapılmış ve etik kurul izni ve kurum izni alınmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan karaciğer nakli donörlerinin yaş ortalamasının 45.84 ± 6.87 , %53.5'inin erkek, %65.8'inin evli, %44.3'ünün ortaöğretim mezunu olduğu saptanmıştır. Sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları ölçeği II puan ortalamaları 121.42 ± 14.16 (orta) olarak bulunmuş ölçeğin alt boyutlarından en düşük puan fiziksel aktivite, en yüksek puan ise manevi gelişim alt boyutundan alınmıştır. Sağlık algısı ölçeği puan ortalamaları $30,70 \pm 6,32$ (düşük) olarak bulunmuş, alt boyutlarından ise en düşük puan sağlığın önemi, en yüksek puan ise kontrol merkezi alt boyutundan alınmıştır. Sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları ile sağlık algısı ölçeği arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p < 0.05$). Karaciğer nakli donörlerinin sağlık algılarının düşük, sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarının ise orta düzeyde olduğu belirlendi. Sağlık algısı ile sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde ilişki olduğu belirlendi. Sonuç olarak karaciğer nakli donörlerinin sağlık algılarının artırılması, sağlıklı yaşam davranışlarını olumlu yönde etkilediği için sağlık algılarını yükseltmeye ve sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarını geliştirmeye yönelik gerekli çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karaciğer Nakli, Donör, Sağlıklı Yaşam Biçimi Davranışı, Sağlık Algısı.

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE KATILIM ENGELLERİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the barriers to participation in physical activity according to the gender and grade level variables of secondary school students. The research is descriptive and in scanning model and 303 students participated in this research. The data that forms the basis of the research are: "Factors preventing high school students from participating in physical activities scale (FİZAKEFÖ)", which was developed by Özbek (2019) to determine the predisposition of students towards physical education with the "Personal Information Form (Gender, Age, Class)". used. SPSS 25 package program was used in the analysis of the research. In order to determine the tests to be used in the analysis of the data, the Skewness and Kurtosis values were examined and it was understood that the data showed a normal distribution. Consequently; descriptive statistics (frequency, arithmetic mean, standard deviation); t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used for independent groups. Scheffe multiple comparison test was used to determine the source of the difference between the groups. Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated to determine the reliability of the scale; .75 for the family sub-dimension, .70 for the school sub-dimension, .71 for the facility club sub-dimension, .74 for the education system sub-dimension, and .70 for the friend circle sub-dimension. The Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient of the scale was found to be .80. The significance value in the study was determined as $p < .05$. According to the gender of the students, no significant difference could be found in the FİZAKEFÖ and its sub-dimensions. According to the class variable of the students, the average score of the 10th grades in the school sub-dimension was found to be significantly higher than that of the 11th grades. It was determined that the 9th grade scores were significantly higher than the 11th grades in the facility club, education system, friend circle sub-dimension and FİZAKEFÖ score averages. Keywords: attitude, self-efficacy, predisposition to physical education.

Keywords: Physical activity, sport, physical education.

Özet

Bu çalışma ortaöğretim seviyesinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin cinsiyet ve sınıf düzeyi değişkenlerine göre fiziksel aktiviteye katılım engellerini belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma betimsel nitelikte olup tarama modelindedir ve bu araştırmaya 303 öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmaya esas olan veriler: "Kişisel Bilgi Formu (Cinsiyet, Yaş, Sınıf)" ile öğrencilerin, beden eğitimine yönelik yatkınlıklarını belirlemek için, Özbek (2019) tarafından geliştirilen "Lise öğrencilerinin fiziksel aktivitelere katılmalarını engelleyen faktörler ölçeği (FİZAKEFÖ)" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde kullanılacak testleri belirleyebilmek için Çarpıklık (Skewness) ve Basıklık (Kurtosis) değerleri incelenmiş ve verilerin normal dağılım

gösterdiği anlaşılmıştır. Buna bağlı olarak; betimsel istatistikler (frekans, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma); bağımsız gruplar için t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Gruplar arasındaki farkın kaynağını belirlemek için Scheffe çoklu karşılaştırma testi kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin güvenilirliğini belirlemek için Cronbach's Alpha iç tutarlılık katsayısı hesaplanmıştır; aile alt boyutu için ,75, okul alt boyutu için ,70, tesis kulüp alt boyutu için ,71, eğitim sistemi alt boyutu için ,74 ve arkadaş çevre alt boyutu için ,70 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Ölçeğin Cronbach's Alpha iç tutarlılık katsayısı ise ,80 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırmada anlamlılık değeri $p<,05$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin cinsiyetlerine göre FİZAKEFÖ ve alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Öğrencilerin sınıf değişkenine göre ise okul alt boyutunda 10. Sınıfların skor ortalamaları 11. Sınıflara göre anlamlı düzeyde yüksek bulunmuştur. Tesis kulüp, eğitim sistemi, arkadaş çevre alt boyutu ve FİZAKEFÖ skor ortalamalarında ise 9. Sınıfların puanlarının 11. Sınıflardan anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, spor, beden eğitimi.

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TATLI MISIRDA (*zea mays saccharata*) AZOT DOZLARININ VE SIRA ÜZERİ MESAFELERİ VERİM VE VERİM ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF NITROGEN DOSES AND LINEAR DISTANCES ON PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION FEATURES IN SWEET CORN (*zea mays saccharata*)

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Özet

Bu çalışma ile Şanlıurfa Harran Ovası koşullarında 2. Ürün tatlı mısır bitkisinde farklı azot dozlarının ve farklı ekim mesafeleri verim ve verim özelliklerine etkileri belirlenmiştir. Deneme bölünmüş parseller desenine göre kurulmuştur. Deneme, 2020 yetiştirme sezonunda Şanlıurfa Harran Ovası şartlarında yapılmıştır. Deneme materyali olarak 6 farklı azot dozu (0, 6, 12, 18, 24 ve 30 kg/da) uygulaması yapılmıştır. Ekim sıklığı 3 farklı şekilde 12 cm, 16 cm ve 20 cm olarak yapılmıştır. Denemede 3 blok şeklinde her blokta 3 tekerrür (18 parsel) yapılmıştır. Sıralar arası 70 cm olarak yapılmıştır. Sıra uzunluğu 5 m ve her parsel alanı ise 14 m² şekline yapılmıştır. Toprağı ekimden önce goble disk ve sonra diskaro ile sürülmüş ekime uygun hale getirilmiştir. Araştırmada 1tatlı mısır çeşidi, 6 farklı azot dozu ve 3 farklı ekim sıklığı ile uygulanmıştır. Araştırma süresince ve bitkisel unsurları, koçanın unsurları ve tane kalite özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Koçanda tane veriminde uygulama x ekim sıklığında önemli bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. En düşük koçan tane verimi 12 cm x 0 kg/da azot uygulamasında 383,96 olarak bulunurken, en yüksek koçan tane verimi ise 489,33 olarak bulunmuştur. Suda çözünür kuru madde oranı en az 20 cm ekim de %17,67 olarak bulunurken, kuru madde miktarı en fazla ise 12 cm ekimin de %18,64 olarak bulunmuştur. Tane ağırlığı en fazla ise 20 cm ekim de 68,03g/koçan olarak bulunmuştur. Uygulanan azot dozlarında tane ağırlığı en az 0 kg/da N 59,40 g/koçan bulunurken, tane ağırlığı en fazla 18kg/da N 71,02 g/koçan olarak bulunmuştur. Bin tane ağırlığı en fazla ise 20 cm ekim de 226,59 g olarak bulunmuştur. Uygulanan azot dozlarında bin tane ağırlığı en az 0 kg/da N 147,45 g bulunurken, bin tane ağırlığı en fazla 30 kg/da N 281,36 g olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tatlı mısır, azot, verim, Harran Ovası, gübreleme, kalite

Abstract

In this study, the effects of different nitrogen doses and different planting distances on yield and yield characteristics of the 2nd crop corn plant were determined in Şanlıurfa Harran Plain conditions. The experiment was set up according to the divided plots pattern. The experiment was carried out under the conditions of Şanlıurfa Harran Plain in the 2020 growing season. As trial material, 6 different nitrogen doses (0, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 kg/da) were applied. Sowing frequency was done in 3 different ways as 12 cm, 16 cm and 20 cm. In the experiment, 3 replications (18 parcels) were made in each block in the form of 3 blocks. The distance between the rows was 70 cm. The row length is 5 m and each plot area is 14 m². The soil was plowed with tapestry disc before sowing and then made suitable for sowing. In the study, 1 sweet corn variety was applied with 6 different nitrogen doses and 3 different sowing densities. During the research, vegetative components, cob components and grain quality characteristics were determined. There was no significant difference in seed yield per ear and application x planting frequency. While the lowest kernel yield was found as 383.96 in 12 cm

x 0 kg/da nitrogen application, the highest kernel yield was found as 489.33. While the rate of water-soluble dry matter was found to be 17.67% at least 20 cm sowing, the highest dry matter amount was 18.64% at 12 cm sowing. The maximum grain weight was found to be 68.03 g/cob at 20 cm sowing. At the applied nitrogen doses, the grain weight was found to be at least 0 kg/da N 59.40 g/cob, while the grain weight was found to be at most 18 kg/da N 71.02 g/cob. The maximum thousand grain weight was found to be 226.59 g at 20 cm sowing. In the applied nitrogen doses, a thousand grain weight was found to be at least 0 kg/da N 147.45 g, while a thousand grain weight was found to be 30 kg/da N 281.36 g at most.

Key Words: Sweet corn, nitrogen, yield, Harran Plain, fertilization, quality

NITRATE TRANSPORTER 2 (NRT2) FAMILY GENES IN TOMATO DOMATES NİTRAT TAŞIYICI 2 (NRT2) GEN AİLESİ

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Durmuş ÇETİN

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Abstract

High-affinity nitrate transporter 2 (NRT2) proteins have vital roles in nitrate (NO_3^-) uptake and translocation in plants. The gene families coding NRT2 proteins have been identified and functionally characterized in many plant species. However, no systematic identification of NRT2 family members have been reported in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*). There is also little known about their expression profiles under environmental stresses. Accordingly, the present study aimed to identify NRT2 gene family in the tomato genome; then, investigate them in detail through bioinformatics, physiological and expression analyses. As a result, four novel NRT2 genes were identified in the tomato genome, all of which contain the same domain belonging to the Major Facilitator Superfamily (PF07690). The co-expression network of SINRT genes revealed that they were co-expressed with several other genes in many different molecular pathways including transport, photosynthesis, fatty acid metabolism and amino acid catabolism.

Key words: Nitrate transporters, co-expression, metabolic pathways

Özet

Yüksek Afiniteli Nitrat Taşıyıcı 2 (NRT2) proteinleri, bitkilerde nitrat (NO_3^-) alımı ve translokasyonunda hayati rollere sahiptir. NRT2 proteinlerini kodlayan gen aileleri, birçok bitki türünde tanımlanmış ve işlevsel olarak karakterize edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, NRT2 aile üyelerinin domatestede (*Solanum lycopersicum*) sistematik olarak tanımlanması rapor edilmemiştir. Ayrıca çevresel stresler altındaki ifade profilleri hakkında çok az şey bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, domates genomunda NRT2 gen ailesini tanımlamayı ve daha sonra bunları biyoinformatik, fizyolojik ve ekspresyon analizleri yoluyla detaylı olarak araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Sonuç olarak, domates genomunda, tümü Major Facilitator Superfamily ailesine (PF07690) ait aynı alanı içeren dört yeni NRT2 geni tanımlanmıştır. SINRT genlerinin ortak ifade ağı, bu genlerin taşıma, fotosentez, yağ asidi metabolizması ve amino asit katabolizması dahil olmak üzere birçok farklı moleküler yolaktaki diğer genlerle birlikte ifade edildiğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nitrat taşıyıcılar, eş zamanlı ifadelene, metabolik yollar

Acknowledgments

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**MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOLANUM
MELONGENA L. BY FOLIAR APPLICATION OF QUANTIS AND SEAMAX
UNDER SALINE CONDITIONS**

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Abstract

Biostimulants have been applied to enhance the growth and yield of various vegetables under saline conditions which hampered the yield potential. A pot (12x30 cm) study was conducted to assess the mitigation response of two different biostimulants (Quantis and Seamax) on eggplant (Black Diamond) grown under different NaCl induced salinity levels (4 dS m⁻¹, 6 dS m⁻¹ and 8 dS m⁻¹) along with control (1.5 dS m⁻¹) at University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-Pakistan. Four different concentrations of each biostimulant (0, 4, 6, 8, and 10 ppm) were used to evaluate its response toward different morpho-physiological parameters of eggplant under saline environment. This experiment was done under a completely randomized design (CRD) and data were analyzed statistically to check the significance among treatments with Tukey HSD (P< 0.05) with Statistix 8.1. After 15 days of foliar application of biostimulants, it revealed that at lower salinity levels of 4 dS m⁻¹ and 6 dS m⁻¹ both the biostimulants showed results at par. Quantis performed better at plant height and spread at higher concentrations of 8 ppm and 10 ppm than Seamax. On overall basis Seamax with 6 mm resulted in high yield at control (1.5 dS m⁻¹). At a higher salinity level of 8 dS m⁻¹, Seamax showed overall better performance than Quantis. Fruit weight was highest when Quantis was foliarly applied at control (1.5 dS m⁻¹). The maximum number of fruits per plant was seen in 4 ppm (Quantis) at the control and 6 ppm (Seamax) with 13.80 and 13.73, respectively. It was concluded that biostimulant overall enhances the ability of eggplant to respond against salinity.

Keywords; Solanum melongena, Quantis, Seamax, Biostimulants, salinity

TARIMDA BİOSTİMULANT UYGULAMALARI**BIOSTIMULANT APPLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE****Doç.Dr.Mehtap GÜRSOY**

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Özet

Günümüzde tarım yapılan alanlarda stres oluşturan faktörler nedeniyle bitkisel üretimde verim ve kalite giderek azalmaktadır. Bununla beraber giderek artan nüfusunun beslenmesi için verim ve kalitenin artırılması zorunludur. Çevre kirliliği, tuzluluk, kuraklık, aşırı ve bilinçsiz kimyasal kullanımı vb. gibi faktörler en önemli stres kaynaklarının başında gelmektedir. Bu faktörler hem toprağın yapısının bozulmasına hem de bitkilerin verim ve diğer verim unsurları ile kalitelerinin olumsuz etkilenmesine yol açmaktadırlar. Bu olumsuz etkilerin azaltılmasında biostimulant uygulamaları önemli yer tutmaktadır. Tarımda biostimulantların kullanımı ile bitkilerin çeşitli stres faktörlerine dayanımının arttığı ve buna bağlı olarak ta verim ve kalitenin olumlu yönde etkilendiği pek çok araştırmacı tarafından bildirilmiştir. Bunun yanısıra sürdürülebilir tarım sistemleri bakımından da biostimulantların kullanımı son derece önem taşımaktadır. Bu bildiride tarımın bitkisel üretim alanı bakımından biostimulantların sınıflandırmaları ayrı başlıklar halinde incelenecek ve yapılan bazı çalışmalardan örnekler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biostimulant, stres faktörleri, sürdürülebilirlik, verim**Abstract**

Today, the yield and quality of plant production are gradually decreasing due to the factors that cause stress in agricultural areas. However, it is imperative to increase the yield and quality in order to feed the increasing population. Environmental pollution, salinity, drought, excessive and unconscious use of chemicals, etc. are among the most important sources of stress. These factors cause both the deterioration of the soil structure and the negative effects of the yield and other yield elements and quality of the plants. Biostimulant applications have an important place in reducing these negative effects. It has been reported by many researchers that the use of biostimulants in agriculture increases the resistance of plants to various stress factors and, accordingly, the yield and quality are positively affected. In addition, the use of biostimulants is extremely important in terms of sustainable agricultural systems. In this paper, the classifications of biostimulants in terms of plant production area of agriculture will be examined under separate headings and examples from some studies will be given.

Keywords: Biostimulant, stress factors, sustainability, yield

ELMA TÜRÜNDE RİZOBAKTERİ UYGULAMASININ MEYVE VERİM VE KALİTESİNE ETKİLERİ KONUSUNDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALAR

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF RHIZOBACTERIA APPLICATION ON YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF IN THE APPLE

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Abstract

Turkey is an important agricultural country with its production potential of agricultural, the diversity of produced agricultural crops and the structure of its plant resources. Although the area of agricultural production is fixed, the world population is increasing. In this case, it is necessary to high more yield per unit area. The way to get more yield from the unit area is possible by using the inputs such as fertilizer, seeds, water, pesticides at an adequate level and the right time. Intensive agriculture entails the use of excessive fertilization. On the other hand, high input farming practices achieving high yields have created environmental problems and degradation in plant resources. Different microorganisms selected from the rhizosphere are used in order to minimize synthetic fertilizer application and maximize plant growth and nutrition.

By using biofertilizers developed from beneficial microorganisms instead of synthetic chemicals, plant growth is increased, damage to the environment is largely prevented and soil fertility is preserved. Many bacterial species are present in the rhizosphere of plant roots. Some of these bacteria show varying rates of increasing vegetative and generative growth in plants. The use of these bacteria as biofertilizers and biocontrol agents in agriculture has increased especially in recent years. Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are able to exert a beneficial effect upon plant growth. Therefore, they are used as biofertilizers in agriculture. Bio-fertilizers (BG) are of great importance in sustainable agriculture.

The plant and pomological characteristics, and physiological behaviours of genotypes in modern apple cultivation could be different depending on the use of rootstock, changing growth ecology and application of biological control agents. In this review, scientific studies on the effect of rhizobacteria application in the class of biofertilizers on yield and fruit quality in apple cultivation were discussed in general.

Keywords: Apple cultivation, Rhizobacteria application, Fruit quality, Scientific studies

Özet

Türkiye tarımsal üretim potansiyeli, üretilen tarımsal ürünlerin çeşitliliği ve doğal kaynaklarının yapısı ile önemli bir tarım ülkesidir. Tarımsal üretim yapılabilir toprakların alanının sabit kalmasına karşılık, dünya nüfusu giderek artmakta, bu da birim alandan daha fazla ürün almayı gerektirmektedir. Birim alandan daha fazla ürün almanın yolu da gübre, tohum, su, ilaç vb. tarımsal girdilerin yeterli düzeyde ve zamanında kullanılmasıyla

mümkündür. Tarımın yoğun şekilde yapılması, aşırı gübre kullanımını zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Diğer yandan, yüksek verim için fazla girdi kullanan tarım sistemleri çevresel problemlere ve doğal kaynakların tükenmesine yol açmaktadır. En düşük gübre uygulaması ile en yüksek bitki gelişme ve beslenmesini sağlamak amacıyla rizosferden seçilmiş farklı mikroorganizmalar kullanılmaktadır.

Sentetik kimyasallar yerine faydalı mikroorganizmalardan oluşan biyogübrelerin kullanımı ile bitki büyümesi artırılmakta, çevreye verilen zararlar büyük ölçüde önlenmekte ve toprak verimliliği korunmaktadır. Bitki köklerinin rizosfer bölgesinde birçok bakteri türünün mevcut olduğu ve bunların bazılarının bitkilerde değişen oranlarda vejetatif ve generatif büyümeyi artırıcı etki gösterdikleri bilinmektedir. Tarımda biyogübre ve biyokontrol ajanı olarak bu bakterilerin kullanılması özellikle son yıllarda yoğunluk kazanmıştır. Bitki gelişimini teşvik eden rizobakteriler (PGPR) bitki gelişimine faydalı etkileri nedeniyle biyolojik gübre (BG) olarak kullanılırken, bunlar sürdürülebilir tarım için büyük öneme sahiptir.

Entansif elma yetiştiriciliğinde çeşitlerin gösterdikleri bitkisel ve pomolojik özellikler ile fizyolojik davranışları kullanılan anacın yanı sıra ekolojik koşulların değişmesi ve yetiştiricilikte biyolojik ajanların kullanılıp kullanılmamasıyla farklılaşabilmektedir. Bu derlemede, genel olarak elma yetiştiriciliğinde gerçekleştirilen biyogübre sınıfında yer alan rizobakteri uygulamalarının meyve verim ve kalitesi üzerine etkilerine yönelik çalışmalar ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Elma yetiştiriciliği, Rizobakteri uygulaması, Meyve kalitesi, Bilimsel çalışmalar

SIĞIR MASTİTİSLERİYLE İLİŞKİLİ AEROCOCCUS VIRIDANS TÜRÜNÜN MOLEKÜLER İDENTİFİKASYONU VE ANTİBİYOTİK DUYARLILIKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF AEROCOCCUS VIRIDANS ASSOCIATED WITH BOVINE MASTITIS AND DETERMINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITIES

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Abstract

Aerococcus species are saprophytic in the environment as well as many human and animal infections. It has also been reported to be detected in clinical and subclinical mastitis cases in cattle. The similarity with Streptococcus and Staphylococcus species is known and may lead to misdiagnosis of Aerococcus species. In this research, 100 milk samples were collected from the farms in Aydın where clinical and subclinical mastitis was detected. The samples were brought to Adnan Menderes University Veterinary Faculty Microbiology Department by cold chain. A total of 15 (15%) Aerococcus viridans isolates were identified from clinical and subclinical mastitis cows with MALDI-TOF MS which is an automated identification system, and genotypic identification were performed by the targeting the 16S rRNA gene. In the antimicrobial susceptibility tests based on Minimal Inhibitor Concentration (MIC), the isolates were 100% sensitive to ciprofloxacin, tigecycline and trimethoprim-sulfomethoxazole, 87% sensitive to vancomycin, 80% sensitive to erythromycin, 67% sensitive to tetracycline, Sensitive to 53.3% to Penicillin and Linezolid; 93% resistant to Nitrofurantoin and 53.3% resistant to Teikoplanin. It is predicted that the obtained regional data will shed light on the role of A. viridans in pathogenesis of mastitis disease in the cattle for future studies.

Keywords: Cattle, Aerococcus viridans, 16S rRNA, Mastitis, Identification

Özet

Aerococcus türleri çevrede saprofitik olarak bulunabildiği gibi birçok insan ve hayvan enfeksiyonlarından da izole edilmiştir. Sığırlarda klinik ve subklinik mastitis vakalarında da tespit edildiği bildirilmiştir. Streptococcus ve Staphylococcus türleri ile olan benzerliği bilinmekte ve bu nedenle hatalı teşhislere neden olabilmektedir. Araştırmamız için Aydın ilindeki çiftliklerden klinik mastitis tespit edilmiş 100 inekten süt numunesi toplanmıştır. Numuneler soğuk zincirle Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Mikrobiyoloji Anabilim Dalına getirilmiştir. 16S rRNA geninin dizilimine yönelik genotipik identifikasyon

ve otomatize ileri identifikasyon sistemi olan MALDI-TOF MS ile birlikte, klinik ve subklinik mastitisli sığırlardan 15 adet (%15) *Aerococcus viridans* identifikasyonu yapılmıştır. Ayrıca Minimal İnhibitör Konsantrasyon (MİK) belirleme yöntemine dayalı olarak yapılan antibiyotik duyarlılık testlerinde izolatların Siprofloksasin, Tigesiklin ve Trimetoprim-Sulfometoksazol'e % 100, Vankomisin'e %87, Eritromisin'e % 80, Tetrasiklin'e % 67, Penisilin ve Linezolide % 53.3 oranlarında duyarlı; Nitrofurantoin'e %93 ve Teikoplanin'e % 53.3 oranlarında dirençli olduğu saptanmıştır. Elde edilen bölgesel verilerin, ileride yapılacak araştırmalarda *A. viridans* etkeninin sığırlarda mastitis hastalığındaki rolünün aydınlatılması açısından ışık tutması umulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sığır, *Aerococcus viridans*, 16S rRNA, Mastitis, İdentifikasyon

PRODUCTION AND STANDING STOCK RAW MATERIALS PLYWOOD IN THE PROVINCE OF EAST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract

This research objects are using the raw materials of industry where lot of plywood in each plants are cultivated by farmers or companies and/or communities around the company site. Data obtain from the previous collected run through the existing data subject to the direct observation then by using this collected data it is analyzed using the statistical method. The result of this analysis shown that subjection Means Annual Increment (MAI) as for the Parica (*Schizolobium amazonicum*) reached up to 35,72 m³ha⁻¹ in 8 years rotation; Sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) up to 30,60 m³ha⁻¹ in 10 years rotation; Waru (*Hibiscus* sp) about 15,57 m³ha⁻¹ in 17 years rotation; and Dipterocarpa (*Shorea leprosula*) potentially reached up to 8.84 m³ha⁻¹ in 40 years of rotation.

Keywords: Standing Stock, Increment, raw material, plywood

TRABZON İLİNDE YETİŞEN YEREL TOP İNCİR (*Ficus carica* L.) ODUN ÇELİKLERİNİN KÖKLENMESİ ÜZERİNE INDOL BUTİRİK ASİDİN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF INDOL BUTYRIC ACID ON ROOTING OF LOCAL TOP FIGS (*Ficus carica* L.) WOOD STEEL GROWING IN TRABZON

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Özet

İncir (*Ficus carica* L.), Akdeniz ikliminin hakim olduğu ülkelerde yaygın olarak yetiştiriciliği yapılan subtropik bir meyve türüdür. Dünya incir üretiminde Türkiye 320 bin ton ile birinci sırada yer almaktadır. İncir yetiştiriciliği ülkemizde Karadeniz, Ege, Akdeniz ve Güney Doğu Anadolu Bölgelerinde yayılım göstermektedir. Karadeniz Bölgesi incir gen kaynakları için önemli bir bölgedir. Bu gen kaynaklarının kaybolmadan koruma altına alınabilmesi ve yetiştiriciliğinin yaygınlaştırılması amacıyla hızlı ve düşük maliyetle çoğaltılması gerekmektedir. Trabzon'da yerel olarak yetiştirilen ve sevilerek tüketilen top incir çeşidinde yapılan bu çalışma; dinlenme döneminde yıllık sürgünlerden alınan odun çeliklerine uygulanan farklı IBA dozlarının (Kontrol-0, 500, 1000, 1500 ppm), adventif kök oluşumu üzerine olan etkisini saptamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Odun çelikleri, alt ısıtılmalı ve perlit ortamlı köklendirme yastıklarına tesadüf parsellerinde faktöriyel deneme desenine göre 4 tekerrürlü olarak dikilmiştir. Araştırmada, odun çeliklerinin ortalama; köklenme oranları (%), kök sayıları (adet), kök uzunlukları (mm), sürgün uzunlukları (mm) ve yaprak sayıları (adet) belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak; odun çeliklerinde en yüksek köklenme oranı 1500 ppm IBA uygulamasında (%92,5), en düşük köklenme oranı ise kontrol gurubu ile 500 ppm IBA uygulamasında (%85) saptanmış olup istatistiksel olarak fark önemli olmuştur. Odun çeliklerinde en yüksek ortalama kök sayısı 1500 ppm IBA uygulamasında 17 adet olarak belirlenmiştir. Odun çeliklerinin ortalama kök ve sürgün uzunlukları 1000 ppm IBA dozu uygulamasında sırasıyla 132,98 mm ve 86,66 mm olup diğer uygulamalara göre daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ancak uygulanan dozlar arasında istatistiksel olarak önemli fark bulunmamıştır. Odun çeliklerde oluşan ortalama yaprak sayıları, 1000 ppm ve 1500 ppm IBA dozu uygulamalarında sırasıyla 4,97 adet ve 4,20 adet olarak gerçekleşmiş ve diğer uygulamalara göre istatistiksel olarak fark önemli bulunmuştur. Tüm sonuçlar dikkate alındığında top incir odun çeliklerinin köklendirilmesinde 1500 ppm IBA dozu uygulanması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trabzon, İncir, Köklendirme, Indol butirik asit (IBA)

Abstract

Fig (*Ficus carica* L.) is a subtropical fruit species that is widely grown in countries with Mediterranean climate. Turkey ranks first in world fig production with 320 thousand tons. Fig cultivation is widespread in the Black Sea, Aegean, Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia Regions of our country. Black Sea Region is an important region for fig gene resources. These gene sources need to be reproduced quickly and at low cost in order to protect them before they are lost and to expand their cultivation. This study carried out on the top fig variety grown locally in Trabzon and consumed lovingly; study was carried out to determine the effect of different IBA doses (Control-0, 500, 1000, 1500 ppm) on adventitious root formation applied to wood cuttings taken from annual shoots during the resting period. Wood cuttings were planted on rooting pads with sub-heating and perlite

environment in randomized plots according to factorial experimental design with 4 recurrence. In the study, the average of wood cuttings; Rooting rates (%), number of roots (number), root lengths (mm), shoot lengths (mm) and number of leaves (number) were determined.

As a result; In wood cuttings, the highest rooting rate was found in 1500 ppm IBA application (92.5%), the lowest rooting rate was determined in the control group and 500 ppm IBA application (85%), and the difference was statistically significant. The highest average root number in wood cuttings was determined as 17 in 1500 ppm IBA application. The average root and shoot lengths of wood cuttings were found to be 132.98 mm and 86.66 mm, respectively in the application of 1000 ppm IBA dose, and were higher than in other applications. However, there was no statistically significant difference between the doses administered. The average number of leaves formed in wood cuttings was 4.97 and 4.20 in 1000 ppm and 1500 ppm IBA dose applications, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant compared to other applications. Considering all the results, it can be recommended to apply 1500 ppm IBA dose for rooting of fig wood cuttings.

Keywords: Trabzon, Fig, Rooting, Indole butyric acid (IBA)

LEARN AGRICULTURE TAX POLICY IN THE SOUTHERN VIETNAM THE FIRST HEAR OF THE 19th CENTURY

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Abstract

During the first half of the nineteenth century, agriculture played a key role in the national economy. Accordingly, the Nguyen dynasty built a fairly diverse and tight agricultural tax policy, which had certain effects on agricultural production in the Southern region (Vietnam). This study focuses on analyzing the agricultural tax policies of the Nguyen dynasty for the Southern Region in the first half of the 19th century. The thesis is carried out according to the historical method and the logical method to focus on reflecting the basic contents of the agricultural tax policy for agricultural economic activities in the South. The research results not only contribute to clarifying the agricultural tax policy of the Nguyen Dynasty for the Southern Region in the first half of the 19th century but also draw some important historical experiences to advise the development of the Vietnamese economy and society.

Keywords: tax policy, agricultural tax, Nguyen dynasty, Southern Vietnam, first half of 19th century

ERZURUM İLİ İÇİN DİKEY TARIM UYGULAMALARI VE AVANTAJLARI
YUSUF AKAN¹
VERTICAL AGRICULTURE APPLICATIONS AND ADVANTAGES FOR ERZURUM
PROVINCE

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Özet

Hızla artan dünya nüfusu, tarımsal üretim alanlarının tahribatı ve küresel iklim değişikliği nedeniyle mevcut tarımsal üretimin gelecekteki nüfusun beslenme ihtiyacını karşılayamayacağı bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu nedenle gelecekteki beslenme sorununa sürdürülebilir çözümler bulmak önem arz etmektedir. Sanayi 4.0'ın gelişmesiyle birlikte, akıllı tarım uygulamalarının tarımsal üretime entegre edilmesiyle tarımda sürdürülebilir bir üretim sağlanabilmektedir. Akıllı tarım uygulamaları ile tarımsal üretimde hem kalite ve verimlilik artmakta hem de çevresel koruma sağlanabilmektedir. Dahası Tarım 4.0'ın imkân tanıdığı dikey tarım uygulamaları sayesinde daha küçük alanlarda, hatta kapalı alanlarda bile tarım yapılabilen, tüm yıl firesiz ürün hasat edilebilmekte ve kırsal üretimin kentlere taşınması sağlanabilmektedir. Bu uygulamalarla birlikte, tarımsal üretimde dezavantajlı olan şehirlerde tarımsal ürün miktarında, tarım sektöründeki işgücünde ve tarımsal üretim gelirlerinde artış sağlanabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, akıllı tarım uygulamalarından dikey tarımın Erzurum ili kapsamında uygulanabilirliğini ve avantajlarını tartışmaktır. Dikey tarım uygulaması ile birlikte il tarımsal üretiminde kontrol edilebilir iklim koşulları ile verim ve kalite artışı gerçekleştirilebilir. Aynı zamanda şehir içinde kurulacak olan bir dikey tarım merkezi hem taşıma maliyeti avantajı sağlayacak hem de nakliye sırasındaki ürün kaybının azalmasına neden olabilecektir. Dikey tarım uygulaması ile birlikte, küçük ve kapalı alanlarda da üretim yapılabilir oluşu ilin tüm yıl boyunca üretim yapabilmesine olanak tanıyabilecektir. Diğer bir ifadeyle istikrarlı bir tarım üretimi sağlanabilecektir. Tüm yıl süren üretim, ilin hem tarımsal anlamda kendine yetebilmesine hem de tarım ve diğer bağlı sektörlerin gelişmesine neden olabilecektir. Nitelikli göç veren bir il olan Erzurum ilinde, akıllı tarım uygulamaları ile tarımda artan verim hem nitelikli genç nüfusun tarım sektörüne çekilmesine hem de tarım ile birlikte gelişen diğer sektörlerde de (teknoloji, bankacılık, sigortacılık gibi) istihdam imkânını artırarak nitelikli işgücünün ilde kalmasına neden olabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım 4.0, Akıllı Tarım, Topraksız Tarım

Abstract

It is a stylized fact that the current agricultural production cannot meet the nutritional needs of the future population due to the rapidly increasing world population, the destruction of agricultural production areas and global climate change. Therefore, it is important to find sustainable solutions to the future nutrition problem. With the development of Industry 4.0, a sustainable production in agriculture can be achieved by integrating smart agricultural practices into agricultural production. With smart agricultural practices, both quality and

productivity increase and environmental protection can be provided in agricultural production. Moreover, thanks to the vertical farming practices enabled by Agriculture 4.0, agriculture can be done in smaller areas, even in closed areas, crops can be harvested all year without waste, and rural production can be transported to cities. With these practices, an increase can be achieved in the amount of agricultural products, the workforce in the agricultural sector and agricultural production incomes in cities that are disadvantaged in agricultural production. In this context, the aim of the study is to discuss the applicability and advantages of vertical agriculture, which is one of the smart agricultural applications, in Erzurum province. With the vertical farming application, productivity and quality increase can be achieved with controllable climatic conditions in provincial agricultural production. At the same time, a vertical agriculture center to be established in the city will both provide transportation cost advantage and reduce product loss during transportation. Along with the vertical farming practice, the fact that production can be made in small and closed areas will enable the province to produce all year round. In other words, a stable agricultural production will be ensured. Production that lasts all year will cause the province to be self-sufficient in agricultural terms as well as the development of agriculture and other related sectors. In Erzurum, which is a province that gives qualified immigration, smart agricultural practices and increased productivity in agriculture will both attract qualified young population to the agricultural sector and increase employment opportunities in other sectors (such as technology, banking, insurance) that develop together with agriculture, causing qualified workforce to stay in the province.

KeyWords: Agriculture 4.0, Smart Agriculture, Hydroponic Agriculture

EFFECTS OF UNILATERAL AND BILATERAL CASTRATION ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND LIPID METABOLISM IN YELLOW CATTLE

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Abstract

This study was conducted to study the effects of Unilateral and Bilateral castration on growth performance and lipid metabolism in yellow cattle. Eighteen nine-month-old healthy male Southern Sichuan Mountain Yellow Cattle (Average body weight 184.43±4.08 kg) were selected and randomly divided into three groups: the control group (Un-castrated cattle), ULC group (Unilateral castrated cattle), and BLC group (Bilateral castrated cattle), with six repetitions per group and one cattle per repetition. The 120-day feeding experiment was conducted beginning at one month after surgical castration. The results showed that The ADG and final BW of BLC group significantly reduced compared to ULC and control groups, while feed to gain ratio exhibited an opposite trend ($P < 0.05$). Serum testosterone concentration of BLC group cattle was decreased from day 60 to 120 days of the trial compared to ULC and control groups ($P < 0.05$), and Serum GH concentration of BLC cattle was decreased on day 30 ($p < 0.05$). The concentrations of CHO, TG, LDL and HDL were increased significantly in BLC group from d 60 to the end of the trial compared to ULC and control groups ($P < 0.05$). The concentrations of the fatty acids heptadecanoic acid, Nervonic acid, Linoleic acid, α -Linolenic acid, eicosadienoic acid, Docosahexaenoic acid in BLC castrated cattle was significantly increased from the ULC and control groups ($P < 0.05$). In the BLC group, the ACACA, ACC, and FAS genes expression levels were significantly higher compared to control and ULC groups. The levels of FABP4, HSL, and MCAD genes were significantly lower in BLC group compared to the control and ULC groups. In the present experiment, we concluded that bilateral castration decreased the serum testosterone concentration, reduced growth performance, and increased the serum lipid concentration in the local yellow cattle and bilateral castration increased concentrations of several unsaturated fatty acids and stimulated the lipid synthesis in the yellow cattle.

Keywords: Unilateral and bilateral castration; yellow cattle; lipid metabolism; growth performance; hormones

**YARI KURAK BÖLGE DURUMDA MİKRO İKLİM KONTROLÜ İÇİN SERA
ORTAMI MODELLEMESİ**
GREENHOUSE ENVIRONMENT MODELING FOR MICROCLIMATE CONTROL
UNDER CONDITION SEMI ARID REGION

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Abstract

The Mediterranean region is characterized by strong solar radiation, which promotes the development of greenhouses that can improve both quantity and performance. Greenhouses need the energy to create a suitable climate for crop production in the winter period. Renewable energy seems to be the appropriate and sustainable energy source to heat greenhouses. The main purpose of the current work is to control the environment and to maintain the optimal growth climate for plants for improving the product in quality and quantity. The heating of the greenhouse is the most common use of solar energy in agriculture. The agricultural greenhouse is used to establish a suitable microclimate for satisfying the plant requirements, under the outdoor conditions of the region. To resolve the problem that greenhouse climate is difficult to model and complex to control accurately, a method of greenhouse modeling and control was developed based on artificial intelligence algorithms. This study is based on experimental analysis of the greenhouse climate in the semi-arid area, where the chosen material was a tunnel greenhouse to maximize the production area with an estimated heated volume of approximately 442.6 m³ and a surface area of 24 m long by 8 m wide. The experiments were carried out in the Renewable Energy Applied Research Unit (UREAR) in Ghardaïa (32.36° North, 3.51° West and 450 m above sea level). In this paper, an artificial neural network model is used to predict the microclimate greenhouse parameters. Measurements were carried out during the winter season precisely the period of plant development during the winter period. The adequacy of the back-propagation neural network to model the microclimate greenhouse as a function of environmental parameters including solar radiation, wind speed, relative humidity and temperature has been exploited. The results showed that the type of training algorithm levenburg Marquardt is a very important factor in ANN model performance, the range of root mean squared error RMSE and correlation coefficient R factors for the ANN model to predict microclimate greenhouse were between (0.634 - 1.13) and (0.996-0.998) respectively. It is concluded that the ANN models that were used after training and validation were able to successfully control the environment inside the greenhouse.

Keywords: Greenhouse, Artificial Neural Network, Modeling, Environment parameters

Özet

Akdeniz bölgesi, hem miktarı hem de performansı artırabilen seraların gelişimini destekleyen güçlü güneş radyasyonu ile karakterizedir. Seralar, kış döneminde bitkisel üretime uygun bir iklim yaratmak için enerjiye ihtiyaç duyarlar. Yenilenebilir enerji, seraları ısıtmak için uygun ve sürdürülebilir enerji kaynağı gibi görünüyor. Mevcut çalışmanın temel amacı, ürünü kalite ve miktar olarak iyileştirmek için çevreyi kontrol etmek ve bitkiler için en uygun büyüme iklimini korumaktır. Seraların ısıtılması, tarımda güneş enerjisinin en yaygın kullanımüdür.

Tarımsal sera, bölgenin dış ortam koşullarında bitki gereksinimlerini karşılamak için uygun bir mikro iklim oluşturmak için kullanılmaktadır. Sera ikliminin modellenmesinin zor ve doğru bir şekilde kontrol edilmesinin karmaşık olduğu problemini çözmek için yapay zeka algoritmalarına dayalı bir sera modelleme ve kontrol yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, yaklaşık 442,6 m³ tahmini ısıtma hacmi ve 24 m uzunluğunda 8 yüzey alanı ile üretim alanını maksimize etmek için seçilen malzemenin tünel sera olduğu yarı kurak alandaki sera ikliminin deneysel analizine dayanmaktadır. m genişliğinde. Deneysel çalışmalar, Ghardaia'daki Yenilenebilir Enerji Uygulamalı Araştırma Birimi'nde (UREAR) (32.36° Kuzey, 3.51° Batı ve deniz seviyesinden 450 m yükseklikte) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu bildiride, mikro iklim sera parametrelerini tahmin etmek için bir yapay sinir ağı modeli kullanılmıştır. Ölçümler, tam olarak kış döneminde bitki gelişiminin olduğu dönem olan kış mevsiminde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Güneş radyasyonu, rüzgar hızı, bağıl nem ve sıcaklık gibi çevresel parametrelerin bir fonksiyonu olarak mikro iklim serasını modellemek için geri yayılım sinir ağının yeterliliğinden yararlanılmıştır. Sonuçlar, levenburg Marquardt eğitim algoritmasının tipinin YSA model performansında çok önemli bir faktör olduğunu gösterdi, ortalama kare kök aralığı. ANN modelinin mikro iklim serasını tahmin etmesi için hata RMSE ve korelasyon katsayısı R faktörleri sırasıyla (0.634 - 1.13) ve (0.996-0.998) arasındaydı. Eğitim ve doğrulama sonrasında kullanılan YSA modellerinin sera içindeki ortamı başarılı bir şekilde kontrol edebildiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sera, Yapay Sinir Ağı, Modelleme, Çevre parametreleri

UNDERSTANDING, ANALYSING AND ASSESSING THE GOVERNANCE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – THE CASE OF BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE⁴

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Abstract

The issue of understanding, analyzing and assessing the governance of ecosystem services in general, agro-ecosystem services in particular, is among the most topical academic and practical (policies and business forwarded) task. Despite of growing importance and interests in that new area, in Bulgaria, like in many other countries, there are few studies on the meaning, content, measurement and assessment of the specific governance of agro-ecosystem services. This presentation will incorporate the New Institutional Economics framework and give new insights on understanding, scope, and assessment of the system of governance of ecosystem services as well as outline the result of a large scale study on mechanisms, modes and impacts of governance in Bulgarian farms. First, it will give a holistic definition of the governance encompassing (1) the available rules, mechanisms and modes for agents, and (2) the process of governing, and (3) the outcome (specific order and efficiency) of governance. Secondly, we will present a framework for identification, measurement and assessment of the mechanisms and modes of governance, and associated factors, costs and benefits for related agents. Third, it will identify the type, amount, and importance of various ecosystem services maintained and “produced” by the Bulgarian farms, as well as major governance mechanisms and modes employed and their efficiency for different agents. The study has found out that country’s farms provide a great number of essential ecosystem services among which provisioning food and feed, and conservation of elements of the natural environment prevail. A great variety of private, market, collective, public and hybrid modes of governance of farm activity related to agro-ecosystem services are applied. There is significant differentiation of employed managerial forms depending on the type of ecosystem services and the specialization of holdings. Furthermore, management of agro-ecosystem services is associated with a considerable increase in production and transaction costs of participating farms as well as big socio-economic and environmental effects for holdings and other parties. The factors that mostly stimulate the activity of agricultural producers in Bulgaria for protection of (agro)ecosystems services are participation in public support programs, access to farmers’ advice, professional training, available information, and innovation, received direct subsidies from EU and national government, personal conviction and satisfaction, positive experience of others, long-term and immediate benefits for the farm, and integration with suppliers, buyers, and processors.

Keywords: ecosystems, services, governance, efficiency, agriculture, farms, Bulgaria

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SELECTION RHIZOSPHERIC ISOLATES ASSOCIATED TO CHICKPEA (CICER ARIETINUM) FOR PROMOTING ITS CULTURE IN REGION DEDICATED FOR GRAIN CULTURE

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Abstract

Rhizospheric bacteria are known to influence plant growth by various direct or indirect mechanisms. The use of this biofertilizer in agriculture offers an attractive way to reduce chemical fertilizers. Strains isolated from chickpeas (*Cicer arietinum* L.) rhizospheric soil from five selected sites were screened for their plant growth promoting (PGPR) potential under controlled conditions, for IAA production and P solubilization ability. The most effective rhizospheric strains will be used as inoculum. The success of inoculation with these strains on the plant depends on their competitiveness in relation to indigenous strains already present in the soil.

Keywords: PGPR, chickpeas, IAA, phosphate, inoculation.

PRE- AND POST- HARVESTING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE QUALITY TRAITS OF *ORIGANUM SYRIACUM* L. (ZA'ATAR)

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Abstract

Origanum syriacum (za'atar) is very rich in functional ingredients and it has therapeutic importance. Moreover, *Origanum syriacum* has wide culinary applications in Mediterranean diet. Therefore, it is very important to understand the factors that affect the quality of *Origanum syriacum* in order to optimize processing conditions. *Origanum syriacum* (za'atar) exhibited milder taste and lower content of essential oils in autumn and winter than in summer. Drying conditions affected highly the content of essential oils and it decreased sharply at drying temperature $>35^{\circ}\text{C}$. It was found that medium irrigation was the best level for the quality and productivity of *O. syriacum*. Air-dried *Origanum syriacum* exhibited higher intensity of flavor and aroma than oven and freeze-dried *Origanum syriacum*. Air-drying was more recommended for protection the content of total phenols and antioxidant activity in respect to vacuum oven and freeze-drying. For better retention of alpha-tocopherol content, shade drying at lower air velocity was suggested. The destruction rate of chlorophyll and carotenoids in *O. syriacum* increased by increasing the drying temperature. The height and branching of *O. syriacum* increased by increasing the frequency of irrigation. It was found that medium irrigation improved the branching rate and increased the content of dried content. Irrigation levels did not show any effect on the content of thymol and carvacrol in the essential oil of *O. syriacum*. The flavor of *O. syriacum* dried by hot air was characterized by strong, bitter, pungent, warm, and astringent while the aroma was characterized by camphor-like, strong, and pungent. *O. syriacum* dried by freezing had lower acceptance of flavor and aroma and it exhibited undesired earthy and musty aroma. The content of carvacrol was reduced by oven and freeze-drying. There were significant differences in the color of *O. syriacum* according to the drying techniques. Vacuum packaging combined with low storage temperature reduced oxidation and browning reactions. In conclusion, optimization between pre and post harvesting conditions can improve the productivity and the quality traits of *O. syriacum*.

Keywords: *O. syriacum*, freeze-drying, air-drying, quality, irrigation.

MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE & REALIZATION OF EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: A KEY TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

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Abstract

It is no longer a new thing that the effects of climate are severely felt globally. The entire globe is currently experiencing the long-term weather harsh effects that predominantly reflect on every continent of the world. Countless reports have shown that the earth is warming and urgent action is needed to mitigate further effects. These changes in climate display are resulted from reckless human activities, population and increase in industrialization globally. Few activities which were not regulated especially the burning of coal and oil, have warmed the earth by intensely resulting to high concentrations of heat-trapping gases in the atmospheric region. As these gases are discharged or recklessly released into the atmosphere, the earth in turn gets warmed which has been with us since decades. The negative impacts of warming on the earth have clearly seen and evidently reported in many regions of the world, ranging from rising sea levels to melting snow and ice to changing weather patterns. Climate change is now dealing with our sources of survival and habitation - ecosystems, freshwater supplies, and our human health also is not left behind. We further stressed more on the impacts of climate change on SDG-3 and the expected steps to address these issues. The work also enumerated the mitigation techniques to deal with it and the reasons why sustainability should be embraced by the countries of the world. In conclusion, the mechanistic relationship between climate change mitigation and adaptation was equally elaborated.

Keywords: Climate Change, Mitigation, Adaptation, Environment, Health, Sustainability

AN OVERVIEW OF PROCEDURES USED FOR TOC ASSESSMENT FROM ORGANIC INPUTS

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Total Organic Carbon (TOC) analysis is carried out in different research areas, but for agricultural purposes is a good indicator to estimate the carbon content of soil, meanwhile for organic fertilizers and composts is a manner to evaluate the content and stability of organic matter [1]. TOC comprise carbon from all organic sources covalently bound [2].

The reported methodologies for TOC assessment follow the same steps: **(i) oxidation** of organic carbon to CO₂ and **(ii) quantification** of the resulted CO₂.

Oxidation is achieved by chemical reagents, combustion, and exposure to ionizing radiations. According to literature, the most accurate method of oxidation is dry combustion at high temperatures in a furnace, method which could be used as reference [3].

Quantification of CO₂ is performed by non-dispersive infra-red (NDIR) method which measures CO₂ directly, titration after trapping CO₂ in a strong base, potentiometry, ion chromatography [1].

Accurate results could be also obtained by using conversion factors or equations. Hence, for compost samples TOC parameter was determined on the basis of organic matter content (OM) achieved by loss on ignition method with equation $TOC = OM/1.84$ [4]. Withal, on the basis of OM and "Van Bemmelen factor" (1.724), was estimated the TOC content of chicken litter [5]. Other study [6] present a predictive equation that could be used in commercial composting plants ($TOC = 1.703 + 0.520 OM$) and suggest that a factor of 1.8 could be used for practical applications.

Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy (NIRS) is other technique that could accurately predict TOC from composts and manure. Thus, Huang et al. [7] explored the feasibility of this technique to characterize animal manure compost, meanwhile Malley et al. [8] developed NIRS calibration and evaluated TOC for cattle manure compost.

In addition to the methods presented above, the use of CHNS/O elemental analyzers provides the most accurate and fast results. It works based on catalytic combustion when the carbon is converted to CO₂, hydrogen to H₂O, nitrogen to NO_x and sulphur to SO₂, followed by separation of the gases by GC and detected by thermal conductivity detector (TCD). Total Carbon content (TC) can be investigated splitting it into Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Total Inorganic Carbon (TIC): $TC = TOC + TIC$. First analysis sequence provides Total Carbon (TC). Second sequence for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) determination requires samples pre-treatment: Total Inorganic Carbon (TIC) is removed by acidification with hydrochloric acid [9]. For instance, literature studies report TOC content for various inputs: composts produced from slaughterhouse waste [10], fruit and vegetable waste from a supermarket chain [11], pig manure [12], fish waste and seaweed composts destined for organic agriculture [13,14].

In conclusion, assessment of TOC content from organic inputs it could be performed through different methods and procedures but it is important to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of each method and to document before each analysis.

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**THEORITICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO
EVALUATION OF GENOTYPE BY ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION AND
SELECTION OF PROMISING STRAINS IN BARLEY BREEDING**

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Abstract

Based on our own original multi-years (2014–2021) research we substantiated and experimentally proved that conducting multi-environment trials in different natural zones of Ukraine (Central Forest-Steppe, Northern Steppe and Polissia) and data analysis using a set of different statistical stability indices, AMMI (additive main effects and multiplicative interaction) and GGE (genotype main effects plus genotype by environment interaction) biplot models contributes to in-depth assessment of genotype by environment interaction and identifying "the best of the best" strains at the final stage of spring barley breeding process. As a result of the implementation of proposed approach in practical breeding there have been developed new spring barley varieties MIP Visnyk, MIP Myroslav, MIP Ekspert, MIP Vdiachnyi, MIP Sharm, MIP Tytul, MIP Zakhysnyk, and MIP Deviz with combination of yield performance and its stability. The varieties were included to the Ukrainian State Register in 2018 and 2019.

Use of different sowing dates in winter barley breeding process has been proved to be simple but effective approach. Due to this it is possible to evaluate in more detail the genotype by environment interaction and to distinguish strains with more stable level of yielding performance under variable vegetation conditions. With this approach we had selected winter barley varieties MIP Yason, MIP Hladiator, and MIP Oskar, which were officially registered in Ukraine in 2017.

We also confirmed in practice that new GYT (genotype by trait) biplot approach (Yan & Frégeau-Reid, 2018) is efficient for comprehensive evaluation, differentiation and selection of barley promising strains with combination of the set of adaptive traits. Using this tool the spring breeding varieties MIP Liuks and MIP Aktsent were distinguished. The varieties were registered in Ukraine in 2020. Moreover, the spring barley breeding lines Deficiens 5397, Nutans 5816, winter barley breeding lines Pallidum 5174, Pallidum 5096, facultative barley breeding line Pallidum 5110 with the optimal combination of yield performance and stability, as well as tolerance to the most prevalent abiotic and biotic stresses under conditions of the central part of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe has been selected. The breeding lines were submitted to the State Strain Testing of Ukraine in 2022 as new spring barley varieties MIP Sarmat and MIP Soniachnyi, winter barley varieties MIP Strateg and MIP Atlas, facultative barley variety MIP Yanus, respectively.

Keywords: barley, genotype by environment interaction, AMMI, GGE and GYT biplot, stability index

SCAMPER TEKNİĞİ İLE TİYATRO KOSTÜM ANALİZİ

SCAMPER TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYSING THEATRE COSTUMES

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Abstract

Scamper technique, which presented by Alex Osborn and later by Bob Eberle is a brainstorming technique for developing creative ideas. Creative thinking, problem, solving, break through designers' block to find new ideas and transform ideas are basic pieces of design process. As well as different creative thinking models such as six thinking hats, brain storming, reverse brain storming and Hurson's thinking model, Scamper also is one of the successful methods. The essence of the technique is based on the idea that every single thing we see around us since the day we born is in relation with the other as a source of another's production. In these terms every new design is originated in another thing that is already existed. The word itself, consist of initials of seven words in English that one of each is actually a tool to approach to anything in order to trigger creative technique ((S) substitute, (C) combine, (A) adapt (M) modify, minify, magnify, (P) put to another use, (E) eliminate and (R) reverse, rearrange). These seven words have seven questions to be posed towards the subject matter or a problem in order to form different point of view and improve creativity. The technique in general, aims to improve creative thinking skill and is functional in design field. This study experiments to utilize Scamper technique reversed in an analyze. In theatre set and costumes are designed in the favor of the text and preference of staging. Beyond dressing up the actors, costume design accommodates visual data which enables for the audience to recognize and understand the characters. Deutsches Theater Berlin's Mary Stuart by Friedrich Shciller shows costumes represent Elizabethan England's attire with a contemporary point of view on stage. In these terms, Scamper technique is utilized reversed in this study in order to analyze design process and costume designer's choices while designing costumes.

Keywords: Scamper Technique, Costume Design, Analysis, Theatre

Özet

Scamper tekniği, Alex Osborn ve daha sonra Bob Eberle'in ortaya koyduğu, yaratıcı fikirler üretmeye yönelik bir beyin fırtınası tekniğidir. Yaratıcı düşünmek, problem çözmek, yeni fikirler bulmak için zihin engellerini kaldırmak ve fikirleri dönüştürmek tasarım sürecinin temel parçalarıdır. Altı şapkalı düşünme tekniği, beyin fırtınası, tersine beyin fırtınası ve Hurson'un düşünme modeli gibi farklı yaratıcı düşünme yöntemleri yanında Scamper da başarılı sonuç veren yöntemlerden biridir. Tekniğin özü, dünyada doğduğumuzdan beri çevremizde gördüğümüz her şeyin birbiri ile ilintili bir başka üretimin kaynağı olduğuna dayanmaktadır. Her yeni tasarım bu anlamda hali hazırda var olan başka şeylere dayanmaktadır. Kelime olarak, tekniğin yaratıcı düşünmeyi tetiklemek için herhangi bir nesneye yaklaşım araçlarından her biri olan İngilizce yedi kelimenin baş harflerinin birleşmesi ile meydana gelmiştir ((S) substitute/yerine koyma, (C) combine/birleştirmek, (A) adapt/uyarlamak, (M) modify, minify, magnify/değiştirmek, küçültmek, büyütme, (P) put to

another use/başka şekilde kullanmak, (E) eliminate/ortadan kaldırmak ve (R) reverse, rearrange/tersine çevirmek, yeniden düzenlemek). Bu yedi kelime, üzerinde çalışılacak konuya ya da probleme yöneltilen ve farklı bakış açısı oluşturmaya ve yaratıcılığı geliştirmeye yönelik yedi soru sordurmaktadır. Teknik genel olarak yaratıcı düşünme becerisini geliştirmeye yönelik olup tasarım alanında da işlevseldir. Bu çalışma Scamper tekniğini tersinden bir analizde kullanmayı denemektedir. Tiyatroda dekor ve kostüm tasarımı, oyunun metni ve sahneye koyma üslubu çerçevesinde gerçekleşmektedir. Kostüm tasarımı, oyuncuların giydirmenin ötesinde seyirci için karakteri tanımasını ve anlamasını kolaylaştıran görsel verileri de içinde barındırmaktadır. Deutsches Theater Berlin'in Friedrich Schiller'in Mary Stuart adlı oyunu Elizabeth İngiltere'si giyim özelliklerini taşıyan çağdaş izler taşıyan kostümleri sahneye getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda Scamper tekniğini kullanılarak tasarımcının kostümlerle ilgili verdiği kararlar tersinden analiz edilecek ve tasarım süreci çözümlenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Scamper Tekniği, Kostüm Tasarımı, Analiz, Tiyatro

TURGUT ZAİM RESİMLERİNDE AİLE TEMASI

FAMILY THEME IN TURGUT ZAIM'S PAINTINGS

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Abstract

Turgut Zaim, who was born into a middle-class family, started to be interested in painting with the influence of his uncle in his childhood years and has a very important place among the first artists who formed his personal art language among the painters of the Republican period. In addition, Zaim, who finds himself a place in the art world with his romantic devotion that brings national values to the forefront by not staying alien to his own values, often portrays peasant women, Anatolian view and the lives of the Yörüks, the relations of mothers with their children, and Anatolian women in their daily activities. He created a unique schematic style in his paintings by being influenced by traditional Turkish arts such as miniatures, and from the first years of his artistic life to the end of his artistic life, he remained faithful to the form and essence he created and found a place for himself among the artists of the Republican period, who were fed by traditional arts. We see that the Anatolian village life, which Turkish artists do not include in their works, sometimes very little, sometimes not at all, makes the Yörükler and Avşarları a prominent place in Turgut Zaim's paintings. What drove Turgut Zaim to Anatolia and to the Yörüks? Why was it so important for him to paint the villagers and the nomads? Those who can give explanatory answers to these and similar questions are limited in number. No definite judgments could be made on the subjects mentioned in this study. We are only trying to get to know the art of Turgut Zaim, who brought a very special style of view in Turkish painting, and as a guide to the national school. It is Turgut Zaim who brought our painting to Anatolia. He creates a world full of joy and happiness from the strict realities of Anatolian life, the nomadic life of the Avşars, rather than a strict Anatolian reality that he portrays. With the layout and colors in his paintings, he is always after a spring coolness. While the figures of Anatolian life were forming in his mind, a reaction was forming against the conflicting principles of academic and normative painting with a figure form. In this study, we will focus on the way Zaim handled the family theme through the life of the village life, Avşarlar and Yörüks, which he takes as a subject in his paintings. Literature review and Picture analysis will be handled with the semiotic method.

Keywords: Turgut Zaim, Avşars, Nomads, Family theme

Özet

Orta halli bir ailenin çocuğu olarak dünyaya gelen Turgut Zaim daha çocukluk yıllarında dayısının etkisi ile birlikte resme ilgi duymaya başlamış ve Cumhuriyet dönemi ressamları içinde kişisel sanat dilini oluşturan ilk sanatçılar arasında çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Sanatçı ayrıca kendi öz değerlerine yabancı kalmayarak milli değerleri ön plana çıkaran romantik bağlılığı ile kendine sanat dünyasında yer bulan Zaim resimlerinde sıklıkla köylü kadınlarını, Anadolu görünümüleri ile Yörüklerin yaşamları, annelerin çocukları ile olan ilişkilerini ve Anadolu kadınlarını günlük aktiviteleri içerisinde resmetmiştir. Resimlerinde minyatür gibi geleneksel Türk sanatlarından da etkilenmek sureti ile kendine has bir şematik üslup meydana

getirmiş ve sanat yaşamının ilk yıllarından itibaren sanat yaşamının sonuna kadar bu meydana getirdiği biçim ve öze de sadık kalmış geleneksel sanatlardan beslenen Cumhuriyet dönemi sanatçıları içerisinde kendine yer bulmuştur. Türk sanatçıların eserlerinde bazen pek az, bazen hiç yer vermediği Anadolu köy yaşamını, Yörükler ve Avşarları Turgut Zaim'in resimlerinde başköşeye oturttuğunu görüyoruz. Turgut Zaim'i Anadolu'ya ve Yörüklere iten sebep nedir? Köylünün ve Yörüklerin resimlerini yapmak onun için niçin bu kadar önemli olmuştur? Bu ve buna benzer soruları açıklayıcı cevaplar verebilenler sınırlı sayıda. Bu çalışmanın sözü edilen konular üzerinde kesin yargılar konulamamıştır. Sadece Türk resim sanatında çok özel bir görüş tarzı getiren Turgut Zaim'in sanatı ve ulusal ekole bir yol gösterici olarak bir miktar tanımaya gayret ediyoruz. Resmimizi Anadolu'ya getiren Turgut Zaim'dir. Onun resimlerinde işlediği katı bir Anadolu gerçekliği değildir onun yaptığı Anadolu yaşamının katı gerçeklerinden, Avşarların konar- göçer yaşamından neşe, mutluluk dolu bir dünya oluşturur. Resimlerindeki düzeni ile ve renkleri ile hep bir bahar serinliği peşindedir. Anadolu yaşamına ilişkin figürler kafasında şekillenirken akademik ve kuralcı resmin bir figür biçimleriyle çelişen ilkelerine karşı bir tepki oluşmakta idi. Bu çalışmamızda Zaim'in resimlerinde konu olarak ele aldığı köy yaşamı, Avşarlar ve Yörüklerin yaşamı üzerinden aile temasını işleyiş biçimi üzerinde duracağız. Literatür taraması ve resim incelemeleri gösterge bilim yöntemi ile ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turgut Zaim, Avşarlar, Yörükler, Aile teması

AMASYA KENTİ KENTSEL AÇIK YEŞİL ALAN YETERLİLİĞİNİN ANALİZİ**ANALYSIS OF URBAN OPEN GREEN SPACE COMPETENCE OF AMASYA CITY****Doç. Dr. Nurhan KOÇAN¹,**

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Özet

Açık yeşil alanlar, kenti oluşturan temel alan kullanımlarından birisi olarak diğer yapıları alan kullanımları arasındaki dengeyi sağlamada önemli rol üstlenirler. Kentlerde doğayı temsil eden açık yeşil alanlar, her yaşta insanı öncelikle birbirleriyle buluşturmakta, bununla birlikte insanların diğer canlılarla olan iletişimini artırmakta ve bu şekilde daha kaliteli ve anlamlı zaman geçirmelerini sağlamaktadırlar. Açık yeşil alanların bu işlevleri tam olarak yerine getirebilmeleri için bir standart bulunmaktadır. Türkiye’de imar kanununda belirtilen kişi başına düşen açık yeşil alan miktarı 10 m² olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma Amasya kentinde kişi başına düşen açık yeşil alan miktarını tespit ederek kentin mevcut açık yeşil alan miktarının imar kanununda belirtilen standarda uyup uymadığını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada 1:10.000 ölçekli kent haritasından elde edilen veriler AutoCad 2017 programıyla bilgisayar ortamına aktarılmıştır. Daha sonra kentin açık yeşil alanları sayısal olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler Photoshop CS6 programıyla haritalar şeklinde sunulmuştur. Çalışmanın sonucu Amasya kentinin açık yeşil alan miktarının imar kanununda belirtilen standardı taşımadığını göstermiştir. Çalışmada kent içinde ve çevresinde bulunan uygun boşlukların açık yeşil alan olarak değerlendirilmesi için önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Açık Yeşil Alan, Kamusal Alan, Kent Planlama, Amasya

Abstract

Open green spaces, as one of the main land uses that shape the city, play an important role in ensuring the balance between other built-in areas. Open green spaces representing nature in the urban ecosystem primarily bring people of all ages together with each other, as well as increase the communication of people with other living things and thus enable them to spend more quality and meaningful time. There is a standard in the zoning law for open green areas to fulfill these and similar functions fully. The amount of open green space per capita in Turkey is 10 per m². This study was carried out in order to determine whether the amount of open green space per person in Amasya city complies with the standard specified in the zoning law. In the study, the data obtained from the city map in 1:10.000 scale was transferred to the computer with AutoCad 2017 program. Then, the open green areas of the city were determined numerically. The analyzes were presented in the form of maps with the Photoshop CS6 program. The result of the study showed that the amount of open green space in the city of Amasya does not meet the standard specified in the zoning law. In the study, suggestions were made for the use of suitable spaces in and around the city as open green areas.

Keywords: Open Green Space, Public Space, Urban Planning, Amasya

SOSYAL TABAKALAŞMA BAĞLAMINDA MİMARLIK MESLEK ÖRGÜTLENMELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS ON ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
CONTEXT OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

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Abstract

With the change of production relations in the 21st century, the practice of architecture has also been transformed and this practice has become an important component of the service sector. Accordingly, it was inevitable that the class positions of architects, who are the actors of this profession, would change. In this study, it is aimed to examine the structuring styles of architectural professional organizations, which are closely related to the professional practice of architects and architecture, on the basis of sociology. In other words, it is important for this study to examine the effectiveness of architectural professional organizations on architects and the architectural profession, to reveal the number, quality, basic objectives of existing chambers, associations and other non-governmental organizations, their contributions to the architectural profession, and to investigate the social class positions of architects registered to professional organizations. For this reason, within the scope of the study, first of all, a literature review was made in order to understand the historical development process and structural model of architectural professional organizations. Then, the social class profiles of architects registered to professional organizations, associations and non-governmental organizations were tried to be examined. In this context, TMMOB Chamber of Architects, Architects Association 1927, Turkish Free Architects Association (TSMD), IstanbulSMD, 1998, Architecture for All Association, MÜKAD - Engineers and Architect Women Association, Young Architects and Engineers Association, Architects Engineers Group (NGO), Professional positions and profiles of professionals who are members of the Solidarity in Architecture Movement in the architectural environment have been revealed. Thus, it has been discussed how all unions, from the largest professional organization, TMMOB Chamber of Architects, to other non-governmental organizations and associations, reflect a class perspective in the architectural environment. In line with the results obtained, it has been observed that architects, who are the actors of the architectural profession, take part in organizations according to their social class positions. Based on the foresight that this situation will further the existing class position differences dilemma, it is suggested that new more inclusive organizational models should be created in order to provide real unity and solidarity in the architectural environment.

Keywords: Architecture, Architectural Professional Organization, Social Classes, Social Stratification

Özet

21. yüzyılda üretim ilişkilerinin değişmesiyle birlikte, mimarlık pratiği de dönüşüme uğramış ve bu pratik hizmet sektörünün önemli bir bileşeni haline gelmiştir. Buna bağlı olarak bu mesleğin eyleyicilerinden olan mimarların sınıfsal konumlarının değişmesi kaçınılmaz

olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, mimar ve mimarlık meslek pratiğiyle yakından bağlantılı olan mimarlık meslek örgütlerinin yapılanma biçimlerini sosyoloji tabanında irdelemek amaçlanmıştır. Bir başka söylemle, mimarlık meslek örgütlerinin mimarlar ve mimarlık mesleği üzerindeki etkinliğini incelemek, mevcut oda, dernek ve diğer sivil toplum kuruluşlarının sayısını, niteliğini, temel amaçlarını, mimarlık mesleğine olan katkılarını ortaya çıkarmak, meslek örgütlerine kayıtlı mimarların sosyal sınıf konumlarını araştırmak bu çalışma için önemlidir. Bu nedenle çalışma kapsamında öncelikle, mimarlık meslek örgütlerinin tarihsel gelişim sürecini ve yapısal modelini anlayabilmek için literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Daha sonra meslek örgütlerine, derneklere ve sivil toplum kuruluşlarına kayıtlı mimarların sosyal sınıf profilleri irdelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Mimarlar Derneği 1927, Türk Serbest Mimarlar Derneği (TSMD), İstanbulSMD, 1998, Herkes İçin Mimarlık Derneği, MÜKAD - Mühendis ve Mimar Kadınlar Derneği, Genç Mimarlar ve Mühendisler Derneği, Mimar, Mühendisler Grubu (STK), Mimarlıkta Dayanışmacı Taban Hareketine üye meslek insanlarının mimarlık ortamındaki mesleki konumları ve toplumsal profilleri ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Böylece, en büyük meslek örgütü olan TMMOB Mimarlar Odası'ndan diğer sivil toplum kuruluşları ve derneklere kadar tüm birliklerin mimarlık ortamında nasıl bir sınıfsal perspektif yansıttığı tartışılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda, mimarlık mesleğinin eyleyicileri olan mimarların kendi sosyal sınıf konumlarına göre örgütlerde yer aldıkları gözlenmiştir. Bu durumun var olan sınıfsal konum farklılıkları açmazını daha öteye taşıyacağı öngörüsünden hareketle, mimarlık ortamında gerçek anlamda birlik ve dayanışma sağlamak için daha kapsayıcı yeni örgütlenme modellerinin oluşturulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mimarlık, Mimarlık Meslek Örgütü, Sosyal Sınıflar, Sosyal Tabakalaşma

WITH THREE-DIMENSIONAL PRINTING TECHNOLOGY, CLAYS OF LAKES REGION USE IN CERAMIC FORMS

ÜÇ BOYUTLU BASKI TEKNOLOJİSİ İLE GÖLLER BÖLGESİ KİLLERİNİN SERAMİK FORMLARDA KULLANIMI

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Abstract

3D (three-dimensional) / 3D (three dimension) printers, one of the important inventions of today's technology, have taken their place in today's technology by transferring two-dimensional designs to three dimensions in the virtual environment and producing solid forms by modeling these designs with computer-aided printing methods. Although it was produced by Chuck Hull of 3D systems company in 1984, it has not been widely used until today. Today, medicine, electronics, automotive industry, architecture, etc. used extensively in the fields.

3D printers working with the layered printing method have a wide scale in terms of design and materials and are produced by thermal or chemical processing of polymer resin and composite materials. 3D printers, which are printed with the help of raw materials such as PLA, ABS, PETG, have an important place in the field of ceramic production with their plastic feature.

3D printers have a working principle based on the virtual division of a three-dimensional object prepared in the computer environment into layers and the overlapping of the raw material in each layer. 3D printers allow the creation of geometric and intricate forms that cannot be made with known production methods.

Ceramic production with 3D printers provides savings in terms of materials, time and cost, as well as providing error-free printing and convenience in the production of objects without the need for extra molds or parts. Ceramic prints obtained from three-dimensional printers not only support large-scale architectural structures, but also facilitate the design and application of small and medium-sized functional objects, while contributing to modern ceramic art with the production of artistic objects.

Within the scope of this paper, the appropriate raw material structure obtained from the Isparta region for ceramic production is investigated, and contemporary design and production methods that can be created using today's 3D printing technology in pottery production, which is a 9000-year-old Anatolian tradition, are suggested.

Keywords: Anatolia, Ceramics, 3D Printing, 3D Printer, Local Clay

Özet

Günümüz teknolojisinin önemli buluşlarından olan 3B (üç boyutlu) / 3D (three dimension) yazıcılar, iki boyutlu tasarımların sanal ortamda üç boyuta aktarılması ve bu tasarımların bilgisayar destekli baskı yöntemleri sayesinde modellenerek katı formların üretimlerinin

sağlanması suretiyle günümüz teknolojisindeki yerini almıştır. Bu teknoloji, 1980'li yıllarda başlamış 1984 yılında Chuck Hull of 3D systems firması tarafından üretilmiş olmasına rağmen günümüze kadar geçen süreçte yaygın olarak kullanılmamıştır. Günümüzde ise tıp, elektronik, otomotiv sektörü, mimarlık vb. alanlarda yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Katmanlı baskı yöntemi ile çalışan 3D yazıcılar tasarım ve malzeme bakımından geniş bir skalaya sahip olup polimer reçine ve kompozit malzemelerin ısı veya kimyasal işlemlerden geçirilmesiyle üretilmektedir. PLA, ABS, PETG gibi hammaddeler yardımıyla baskı yapılan 3D yazıcılar plastik özelliğiyle seramik üretimi alanında da önemli bir yer edinmektedir.

3D yazıcılar, bilgisayar ortamında hazırlanmış üç boyutlu bir objenin sanal olarak katmanlara bölünmesine ve her katmanda hammaddenin üst üste getirilmesine dayanan çalışma prensibine sahiptir. 3D yazıcılar bilinen üretim yöntemleri ile yapılması mümkün olmayan geometrik ve grift formların yapılmasına olanak sağlamaktadır.

3D yazıcılarla seramik üretimi malzeme, zaman ve maliyet bakımından tasarruf sağlamanın yanısıra hatasız baskı ve nesnelere ekstra kalıp ya da parça gerektirmeden üretimlerinde kolaylık getirmektedir. Üç boyutlu yazıcılardan elde edilen seramik baskılar, büyük boyutlu mimari yapılara destek vermesinin yanısıra, küçük ve orta boyutlu işlevsel objelerin tasarım ve uygulama çalışmalarında kolaylık getirirken, sanatsal objelerin üretimi ile de modern seramik sanatına katkı sağlamaktadır.

Bu bildiri kapsamında, seramik üretimi için Isparta bölgesinden elde edilen uygun hammadde yapısı araştırılarak, 9000 yıllık Anadolu geleneği olan çömlek üretiminde günümüz 3D baskı teknolojisi kullanarak oluşturulabilecek çağdaş tasarım ve üretim yöntemleri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anadolu, Seramik, 3B Baskı, 3B Yazıcı, Yöre Kili

DEVELOPMENT OF AMBIENT ION SOURCES FOR MASS SPECTROMETRY AND FABRICATION OF MS-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING TECHNIQUES

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Mass spectrometry (MS) is regarded as a gold analytical tool in analytical science due to its unique ability to provide direct molecular structural information about analyte chemicals. As a result, the MS approach has been widely applied in the fields of chemistry, proteomics, metabolomics, genomics, lipidomics, environmental monitoring, and so on. MS imaging for biological materials has been focused in order to exploit this noble tool for cancer diagnosis. Except for proteins, peptides, and nucleic acids, almost all substances exist in neutral state. In MS, the ion source is referred to as the MS's heart because it is needed to ionize neutral molecules. In terms of quantification, the performance of MS is mostly determined by the efficiency of the ionization source. Therefore, the development of an efficient ion source is essential. Traditional ion sources, such as chemical ionization (CI), electron ionization (EI), and electrospray ionization (ESI), require a vacuum system, making the MS heavier and bulkier, whereas small MS is essential for practical applications. The development of an ambient ion source would be the preferred method for fabricating small MS. Efforts have been made to develop an ambient ion source for the analysis of various compounds with a better limit of detection. An additional effort has been made to develop a new desorption method for non-volatile compounds. This is due to the fact that in MS, the analyte compounds must be released in gas phase before being ionized by an appropriate ion source. As desorption methods for non-volatile compounds such as explosives, drugs, and polymers, methods such as flash heating/rapid cooling, solid/solid friction, and liquid/solid friction have been developed. All of the methods deal with surface and interfacial phenomena. Environmental monitoring strategies based on MS, such as SPA-MS (single particle aerosol-mass spectrometry) and SPI-MS (single photon ionization-mass spectrometry), have also been attempted. The mechanism of ion generation and enhanced ionization efficiency of new ion sources, as well as the concept of desorbing lower-volatility compounds from the surface, will be discussed.

Keywords: Ambient Ionization Source, Miniature Mass Spectrometry, Desorption Methods for Non-Volatile Compounds, Environmental Monitoring Techniques, Mechanism of Ionization and Desorption

EQUILIBRIUM AND KINETICS STUDIES OF BIS-(DIMETHYLAMINO)- 3,7 PHENAZATHONIUM BIOSORPTION ON BIOPOLYMER-BASED MATERIALS

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Abstract

The new millennium is witnessing a renewed interest in the search for new macromolecular materials from renewable resources, using a wide variety of approaches, which are addressed in both academic and industrial laboratories. In fact, these materials have never lost their industrial and economic impact. Indeed, one of the serious and persistent environmental problems is the contamination of water by organic dyes because of their use extended in a wide range of industrial activities, then discharges into the environment by wastewater and their non-degradable nature makes their disposal an obsolete priority. Several methods have been studied and developed. But biosorption has become a cost effective and efficient alternative for the removal of these dyes. Different types of effective adsorbents have been identified, but those prepared from natural polysaccharides are the most popular because of their low cost, biodegradability and environmentally friendly nature. Alginic acid and its derivatives are used in the removal of organic dyes as adsorbents. They are able to selectively and efficiently adsorb several organic dyes. It has been investigated for the removal of various organic dyes motivated by the biocompatible, biodegradable, non-toxic and inexpensive nature of alginic acid and its derivatives. Moreover, the adsorption efficiency of alginic acid can also be improved by chemical modification with organic compounds.

The main objective of this work is the chemical modification of alginic acid with different chain lengths of diols by Steglich esterification. Subsequently, an in-depth study of the adsorption kinetics was carried out. The AA ester derivatives were characterised by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), derivative thermogravimetry (DTG), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM) and Zeta potential before and after MB adsorption. To our knowledge this is the first time that a study on the removal of organic pollutants by this material is detailed in the literature.

Keywords: Wastewater, Adsorption, Dye, Kinetic, Alginic Acid.

PREPARATION OF NEW MNPS/ZEOLITE@ALGINATE COMPOSITE BEADS: ANTIBACTERIAL/ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITIES AND CATALYTIC PROPERTIES

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Abstract

This work concerns the preparation of a new composite based on alginate and zeolite omega modified by different nanoparticles (MNPs: Co, Cu and Fe). Firstly, the calcined zeolite omega was exchanged by different divalent metals and in the second step was encapsulated by calcium alginate to obtain a composite in the form of beads. The latter were chemically treated with a reducing agent NaBH₄ to transform the metal cations into nanoparticles. Several techniques such as XRD, XRF, FTIR, XPS, SEM and TGA were used to characterize the obtained samples.

The different samples were tested via two different applications. The first consists on the catalytic reduction of the MB dye under NaBH₄, several parameters affecting this reaction have been investigated and discussed. The second application consists on the use of these samples as antibacterial and antifungal agents via different strains.

The obtained results showed that all the samples were effective towards the reduction of MB dye. The composite Co/Zeolite@ALG was selected as the best performing catalyst due to its reduction of MB dye being completely achieved in 3 min with a rate constant of 1.4 min⁻¹, which was attributed to its highly porous structure. The results of the reuse of the best catalyst showed that this catalytic system was stable for five successive cycles without losing its catalytic properties. The antibacterial and antifungal results of all samples were interesting, but the Cu/Zeolite@ALG and Fe/Zeolite@ALG composites were the most effective with significant zones of inhibition.

Keywords:

Composites beads, Catalytic reduction of MB dye, Antibacterial and antifungal agents.

ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE ON MESOPOROUS SILICA SBA-15 ENCAPSULATED BY CALCIUM-ALGINATE: EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY

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Abstract

This work relates to the preparation and the modification of the mesoporous silica SBA-15 by different amines, these solids were encapsulated by calcium alginate in order to transform them into composite beads efficient in the adsorption of the MB dye. The physicochemical properties of different samples were determined by different analytical methods such as XRD, FTIR, SEM, zeta potential measurements and TGA. The results showed that, the modified SBA-15 was well immobilized in the calcium-alginate polymer. The composite containing unmodified SBA-15 and calcium alginate was selected as the most efficient adsorbent compared to its counterparts functionalized by amine groups. It was shown that the combination of pure SBA-15 and calcium-alginate containing negatively charged surfaces generates excellent properties towards MB dye adsorption. The maximum adsorption capacity was 333.33 mg/g for the composite SBA-15@ALG. The adsorption well followed the pseudo-second-order kinetics and Langmuir isotherm, and was spontaneous endothermic process. The adsorption of MB dye on the ALG-SBA-15 beads could be easily realized through electrostatic interactions and hydrogen bonding. Furthermore, molecular dynamic (MD) simulations were performed on pure SBA-15 structure models with different pore diameters to get a glimpse on the dynamic behavior of MB molecules upon adsorption on the mesoporous material.

Keywords:

SBA-15, Alginate beads, Adsorption, Methylene blue, Isotherm, Molecular dynamic simulations.

**M (M: CU, CO, CR OR FE) NANOPARTICLES-LOADED METAL-ORGANIC
FRAMEWORK MIL-101(CR) MATERIAL BY SONICATION PROCESS:
CATALYTIC ACTIVITY AND ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES**

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Abstract

The current study deals with the preparation and development of nanomaterials based on iron, copper, chromium or cobalt to study their antibacterial and catalytic properties. To achieve this, the different metals were dispersed in the material MIL-101(Cr) by an ultrasonic-assisted method and then treated by chemical reduction in order to produce corresponding metal nanoparticles (MNPs). The obtained nanocatalysts MIL-101(Cr)/MNPs were characterized by various techniques such as XRD, XPS, SEM, TEM, FTIR; TGA, XRF, Adsorption-desorption of nitrogen at 77 K and UV-vis DR. The results showed that the nanocatalysts consist of a mixture of metal phases and oxides. All the prepared nanocatalysts were evaluated based on their performance in reducing the methylene blue (MB) dye in the presence of NaBH₄ as reducing agent, for selection of the optimal catalyst. The best catalytic activity was obtained by the MIL-101 (Cr)/CuNPs nanocatalyst in which 6 min was sufficient to reduce the MB dye and the recorded rate constant k_{app} was 0.503 min⁻¹. The performance of this catalyst was evaluated by varying the effects of three important parameters such as catalyst loading and the concentration of NaBH₄ and MB dye. The study of the effects of these three parameters on the reduction process reveals that more than 99% of MB dye was reduced using 0.6 mM of MB dye, 6.8 mM of NaBH₄ and 3 mg of nanocatalyst. The kinetic study shows that the reduction of MB dye by the MOF-101(Cr)/CuNPs nanocatalyst follows pseudo-first order kinetics. In addition, the MIL-101(Cr)/CoNPs and MIL-101(Cr)/CuNPs samples demonstrated efficacy at inhibiting bacterial and fungal growth. Hence, it is concluded through this work that the nature, size and concentration of nanoparticles present in the MOF matrix are the key parameters that can influence the catalytic and antibacterial properties of these MNP-loaded MIL-101(Cr) systems.

ONE-STEP SYNTHESIS OF NICOS@RGO AS FUNCTIONAL ELECTRO-CATALYST FOR OXYGEN EVOLUTION REACTION (OER)

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Abstract

The objective of our work is to synthesize new materials for electrochemical applications. Indeed, two materials families were synthesized, such as rGO, and TMS. The first family of synthesized materials is graphene oxide. The GO material family was developed from the graphite nanoparticles by hydrothermal process using the HUMMERS method. The graphite was oxidized to have graphite oxide then reduced by NaBH₄ as a reducing agent to have reduced graphene oxide rGO. The second material is TMS, transition metal sulfide, such as NiS, CoS, NiCoS that were developed with hydrothermal methods in a one synthesis step, then characterized by DRX and SEM techniques. All developed materials were applied in oxygen evolution reaction OER. The NiS, CoS, NiCoS do not exhibit any electrocatalytic activity or stability to OER reaction. Whereas, other materials coupled with the transition metal sulfide TMS with reduced graphene oxide rGO (NiCOS@rGO) present excellent electrocatalytic activity and stability towards the oxygen evolution reaction OER. The activated of NiCo₂O₄@rGO material showed excellent catalytic ability towards the OER reaction, it exhibits an overpotential as low as 350 mV at a current density of 10 mA.cm⁻².

Keywords: cobalt–nickel-sulfide, graphene oxide GO, OER reaction.

KINETIC EVALUATION OF EXTRACTIVE DESULFURIZATION IN MODEL FUEL USING DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS

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Abstract

Now days, every country is making regulations to reduce the sulfur content in hydrocarbon fuels as the release of the sulfur oxides emissions during its combustion results in various environmental problems. To replace the flammable, toxic, and organic solvents, deep eutectic solvents (DES), which is a non-flammable and non-toxic in nature, are being researched. Present work presents the three DES were prepared by thermal method by adding choline chloride (ChCl), tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB), and tetramethylammonium chloride (TMAC) as hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA); and ethylene glycol (EG) as hydrogen bond donor (HBD) at certain molar ratio. DESs namely, ChCl:2EG, TBAB:2EG, and TMAC:2EG were used in the extractive desulfurization of sulfur based model fuel (500 mg.L⁻¹ of sulfur was present in fuel). These DESs were compared in terms of extraction efficiency at the same operating conditions in which TBAB:2EG DES was found to be better than rest of prepared solvents. DESs were recycled and regenerated as the efficiency decreased due to the loss of their extractability in the EDS process. The pseudo-first models represented the EDS kinetics.

Keyword: Deep eutectic solvents; ethylene glycol; kinetics; extractive desulfurization.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACE METALS IN THE SURFACE SEDIMENTS OF GORAI CREEK, WESTERN COASTLINE, MUMBAI, INDIA

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Abstract

The study was conducted to learn the congregation and distribution of selected trace metals in the surface sediments of the Gorai creek from January 2019 to January 2020 to understand the anthropogenic involvement and estimate the effects of seasons on geochemical processes in an estuarine ecosystem. Sediments from the estuary instantiate that the concentrations of manganese, cobalt, iron, copper, zinc, and lead vary from 3.1 to 49.7%; Detection Limit (DL)–1.51%; 2.9–32.3 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$; 13.5–77.8 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$; 11.9–79.5 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$; and 2.5–36.5 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$, respectively. The lowest amounts of metals were traced during the monsoon season due to the influx of rainwater. Metal levels in the sediments from different areas of the estuary imply that minimal anthropogenic disturbances are affecting the ecosystem. I_{geo} values calculated for Fe (2.5) and Mn (3.4) showed higher values in the pre-monsoon period in the downstream region of the estuary than in the post-monsoon and monsoon seasons. Cu and Zn quantities in the estuarine mouth could be associated with high organic carbon contents which indicate the influence of small quantities of organic wastes released into the waterbody. The intermetallic relationship revealed there could be an identical transport of metals in the estuarine environment. This study acts as a base for further monitoring initiatives that could record any degrading of the creek environment in recent times.

Keywords: Gorai; Geochemical processes; Sediments; Metal; I_{geo} values

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP OSMOSIS WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

One of the preeminent goals of the contemporary economy is to induce the factors that drive economic growth and development. Entrepreneurship plays a significant role in these aspects of any economy, being perceived as the engine of economic growth and a driving force for decentralization, economic restructuring, and progress towards the market economy. The nexus between entrepreneurship and economic development is highlighted when entrepreneurs act on profit opportunities, transforming in the process the core economy into a productive one by establishing a solid ground for economic activities with the amplitude of generating development opportunities. Based on two dissimilar conceptual frameworks linking the actions of individuals in the field of macroeconomics, the aim of this research is to determine the fact that a comprehensive approach to promoting entrepreneurship is based on two main pillars: strengthening entrepreneurial skills and improving the conditions of the entrepreneurial framework. Using a methodology based on the critical analysis of the main policy areas that encourage entrepreneurial conditions through the spectrum of the entrepreneurial conceptual model developed by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, the significant conclusion of the paper is that the binal particular pillars should be considered as an interconnected set of policies for the following reasons: firstly, entrepreneurs do not operate in a counteraction, but they readjustment whether and how they use the skills and motivations to turn business ideas into profitable opportunities, decreed by the existing framework conditions; and secondly, entrepreneurial behavior can always be indicated from individuals and their entrepreneurial attitudes, skills, and motivations.

Keywords: Economy, Entrepreneurship, Growth, Development, GEM

CYBERCRIME AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE BUDAPEST CONVENTION: PREVENTION, CRIMINALIZATION, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Abstract

The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) and their Additional Protocols (2021) is considered as one coherent international agreement and the base to prevent, combat and criminalize this dangerous crime. The International Law and the national legislations are being developed according to this Convention, based on the strategic (re)action to this crime that is increasing with the worst consequences all around the world.

The Rule of Law were obliged to develop their legislation, mainly Penal Law, considering the emergent need to answer to the most serious violations of the fundamental and the Human rights of their citizens, using the most modern technology through the internet, with capacity and efficacy that seriously affect all dimensions of life.

The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime provides the criminalization of conduct; the procedural powers to the criminal investigation; and the International Cooperation as one of the most efficient and law enforcement to prevent and combat the Cybercrime. The 77 States Participants close working with the States Observers, within the International Cooperation strategy, connected with Governments, police authorities (national and international), International Organizations and Institutions have been the more profitable strategic (re)action, promoting the cooperation position to the emerging challenges, although the cybercrime is one of the hardest crimes to face. So, there is an evolution in the instruments and strategies to prevent and combat the Cybercrime, but there is an urgent need of an effective legal and social (re)solution, otherwise there will have world and human irreversible impacts.

Finally, from the law and cybercrime challenges, the strategy is largely confirmed by the cooperation: the sharing a) information within the legal frameworks; b) the response – operational or tactical; c) the works in the Darkweb; the market, financial and economic movements facing the cybercrime or to denounce the cybercriminals; d) transparency to prevent the cybercrime evolution and implementation.

Keywords: International Cooperation; Cybercrime; Council of Europe; International Law; Criminalization

DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN CHEMICAL SECTOR INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Financial distress is such a condition when operating cash flows of company are not enough to satisfy present responsibilities and the firm is enforced to take corrective measures. It has been a real valuable topic to judge the strong health of any company either from the perspective of stakeholder or from management or investor's perspective. One would always invest in well growing and established companies where danger of nonpayment will be minimum.

Companies facing distressed financial condition have very catastrophic situation so the importance of correct determinants of the condition is evident. Since the financial distress and its determinants are very important for investors as well as for financial institutions no one can deny its significance. In this paper, attempts are made to identify the dominance of financial distress in chemical sector industries of Pakistan listed at Karachi Stock Exchange because the overall economic development and growth prospective of a company can be represented by chemical sector. Chemical Industry adds indirectly to almost every sector of every economy (examples include: paints, food processing, textiles, automobiles, furniture, petrochemical, pharmacy, agriculture, plastics, detergents etc.) in addition to its direct contribution.

The study will therefore estimate determinants of financial distress using panel data starting from 2016 to 2021. Financial distress in companies will be calculated from Z score model to show how many companies will fall in Financial Distressed Zone, in Grey Zone, or in Financially Healthy Zone. Determinants like liquidity, profitability, efficiency, solvency and leverage will be also identified. Result may show that liquidity, profitability, efficiency, and solvency are positively correlated while leverage is negatively correlated with financial distress.

Key words: Financial Distress, Solvency, Pakistan, Chemical Industry

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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Abstract

The main objective of any macroeconomic policy is to achieve a steady economic growth with a low unemployment rate. Unemployment is one of the main (if not the most important) socio-economic problem in the Balkans and some country in EU, Unemployment is the most drastic form of social inequality. Unemployment has serious consequences for social and economic stability.

Unemployment, as a general socio-economic phenomenon, for a longer time, is present in all countries of the world, regardless of the level of development and their socio-economic adjustment. Currently, the goal of each country is to achieve a sustainable economic development, which requires the achievement of a steady economic growth. One of the prerequisites for economic growth is macroeconomic stability.

Among the different opinions from different schools about macroeconomic stability, the main indicator of macroeconomic stability is economic growth and unemployment.

In order to provide scientific work descriptions with elements of scientific classification in understanding the problem of unemployment with a parallel approach to employment policy, with this work scientific aims to analyze relevant indicators of unemployment, the phenomenon of social (insecurity) as the root cause of unemployment, and thus determine the correlation between unemployment and economic development on the one hand, while on the other hand it aims through classification to enable finding the cause of the phenomenon of unemployment.

Regardless of the situation, basically all policies, including macroeconomic, infrastructure and other sectoral policies, have different social and distributional effects that need to be accurately understood and translated into fair, participatory and non-discriminatory policies that ensure greater formal employment. and better, and thus ensures a higher level of security quality in securing livelihoods and increasing the income of the insurance system, social protection and for the promotion and realization of social inclusion.

Unemployment is one of the most difficult economic problems, as it creates an income deficit, a situation that results in inequalities and stratification in society. Sociological and economic studies emphasize that employment is not only the most important determinant of the position of people in every country, but is also important for creating meaning, income, social stability and quality of life and a condition for participation in social activity.

Unemployment which in fact will be the main focus in the elaboration of this paper, then the analysis of the types of unemployment, analyzing the main reasons for unemployment. The main policies, their impact on reducing high and persistent unemployment, and finally the link between unemployment and economic growth.

Keywords: Macroeconomic, Unemployment, Socio-Economic.

FEATURES OF CHESS JOURNALISM AT CHESSBASE.COM.

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Abstract

Chess is a very rewarding sport. This game allows you to form character, master strategic thinking, learn independence and responsibility, develop memory and logical thinking, better concentrate attention. Chess is a great alternative to computer games and social networks. Chess lessons and competitions do not require a lot of resources from organizers and chess players. Chess does not violate moral norms and does not come into conflict with religion, as long as it is not practiced to the detriment of religious practices.

However, articles about chess in the mass and even in the specialized sports press in most cases only inform about the high results of chess players and much less often present interviews with chess professionals. The reason for such a low level of awareness about chess is that the game is no longer as popular as it was in the 20th century and is too difficult for the average sports fan. However, the popularity of the American TV series Queen's Gambit, which has multiplied the number of people registering on chess servers, shows that this game has great potential if it gets closer to ordinary people.

How can we overcome this barrier between chess as a narrowly professional sport of the elite and a mass sport that helps in the formation of more intelligent citizens who bring even more benefits to the country?

We get the answer to this question by analyzing the informational publications of the largest commercial chess website in the world - Chessbase.com. Having analyzed the last 50 publications on the home page of this Internet resource, we see that information materials without a direct chess component are in the minority (36%). Their authorship belongs either to the site administrator or to journalists, and everything related directly to the game is written exclusively by practicing chess players - both amateurs and professionals. Moreover, specific complex reviews and analyzes are performed only by professional chess columnists. In our opinion, such materials from the Internet portal Chessbase.com. are useful for visitors, since they either report important news for chess players, or consider the peculiarities of the rules, competitions and subspecies of chess, or specifically teach the game of chess, thereby increasing the level of professional skill of the players. More than that, the direct teaching of chess is carried out both at the level of analysis of the historical heritage and at the level of the best examples of modern chess. Also in this Internet media you can find advertising reviews of chess products.

So, having considered the experience of the largest chess information resource in the world, we can draw the following conclusions. To improve the quality of materials in a chess section, page or edition of a sports media, it is necessary: to have at least one chess expert in the staff of the media – a practicing amateur chess player or a professional chess player, to shift the focus from simply informing about achievements to disseminating educational chess information aimed at increasing the level of professionalism of chess players. Also, for this purpose, it is necessary to invite chess professionals to publish materials based on the results of their master classes and trainings, to advertise manufacturers of chess products (both inventory and intellectual products).

We see that improving the quality of chess journalism requires some action from the sports media. However, these actions will help the media to attract a large readership, increase its authority and even earn money from chess advertising.

Keywords: sport journalism, chess journalism, chess, chess media, chess expert

HOW JAPAN INFLUENCED THE IRANIAN CONSTITUTION

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Abstract

In the nineteenth century, Iran, like other Asian societies, came under pressure from imperialist governments, especially Great Britain and Russia, for its strategic position, and the Iranian people, like many other Asians, accepted their declining fate and Western supremacy. The situation remained the same until the late nineteenth century, when Japan launched a wave of modernist reforms that resulted in the creation of an invincible force even against the Russian Empire, a Western superpower. Here is what the Iranians knew about the developments in Japan, what was the source of this knowledge, what impact it had on Iranian thought and social or even economic developments, and what was the reaction of the Japanese people and government to the new developments in Iran.

The article concludes that with the news of Japan's victory over Russian troops in the Reuters newspaper, a wave of revolutionary sentiment in Iran ensued that resulted in a constitutional revolution that the Japanese did not know either Iran or both because of political circumstances. The country did not pay attention.

Keywords: Japan, Iran, Japan-Russia war, Constitutional revolution, International news.

EXPLORING DIGITAL TRADE PROVISIONS IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTAS) IN TIMES OF CRISIS

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Abstract

The advent of the coronavirus in early 2020 led to severe shutdown of the economic activities across globe. The virus led to pandemic affecting the physical facilitation of cross border merchandise trade. International trade is augmented with trade documentation and physical verification. Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) as WTO plus agreements between countries have provided bilateral trade opportunities for participating countries. Due to the pandemic, several physical processes shifted to digital mode and people were forced to participate giving a boost to digital economy across the world. Developing and under-developed countries were left behind due to a lack of clarity on digital trade provisions in the present WTO framework. Though, RTAs provided much scope for interpreting the existing provisions with innovation for the current times. The present study explores the digital trade provisions in the RTAs and how the pandemic will further push inculcating provisions. The focus is on RTAs that exist in Asia Pacific region along with India's perspective. The study identifies the initial digital provisions and collaborations, and evaluates scope of digital trade.

Keywords: Digital Trade, RTAs, Pandemic, Paperless trade

THE BASIS OF THE BRITISH UNION FLAG

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Abstract

Great Britain is three countries in one. But together with Northern Ireland, they make up the United Kingdom with one flag which is a symbol of Unity and called the Union flag or union jack. When looking carefully at this flag, one can see crosses, figures, colors even messages symbolizing the British civilisation. The vexillological analysis of the union jack shows that the emblems that appear on the flag are crosses of three patron saints. It is made up from the England flag of St George, the Scotland flag of St Andrew and the flag of Ireland of St Patrick. This paper aims at moving back to the genesis of the different components of the union jack to understand how it is made and how its waving is generally perceived today around the world and specifically by the British people themselves. Another aspect that will be dealt with is the weight of this mythical flag out of the European Union flag.

Key words: United Kingdom; flag; union jack; vexillology; British civilization.

INTERNAL FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS LIMITING THE RISE OF IRAN IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

The continuation of the unfavorable economic performance of Iran has become a prominent issue in the public sphere and academic assemblies in Iran, on the other hand, in the modern age of national wealth has become a basis for the production of national power of governments, so that in the modern era of hegemons in the economy International Political Economy has been large countries that have a significant relative contribution to the world's wealth production. This research seeks to answer this problem which basis has caused the continuation of the unfavorable Iranian economic performance as the consequence of this the performance of Iran's national wealth has not experienced a good increase as the basis for national power and security in the international competitive system compared to emerging powers. The science of economics for a very long time was to study the economic history. After clarifying a lot of shortcomings, economics finally concluded that the study of the history of economics is essential. An important point in the new method of Douglas Cecil North, Daron Acemoglu is that economic history plays a great role in this method. Douglas Cecil North, Daron Acemoglu and James Robson in his research consider the most important fundamental factor in economic growth "institutions". The institutions in the economy are the same "rules of the game". The time efficiency of this research is the period of the Islamic Republic of Iran (past-revolution) from 1979 to 2020. In this research, after extraction of the theoretical framework of the views of Douglas Cecil North, Daron AcmeOghlu, James A. Robinson, Adrian Leftwich, Robert Gilpin, are from economists of new institutionalists who are taken or betrothed in the Nobel Prize. We examine and analyze the status of political and economic institutions during the past-Islamic revolution of Iran. The main question of this research is, what factors have limited the internal economic emergence of Iran in the international political economy? The opportunity for the research is that the internal institutional structure of the post-revolution has limited by two dominant and influential coalitions of Iran's economic emergence in the international political economy. The method of collecting data and resources in this research is library and Internet and Therefore, according to this conceptual framework, if institutional structures are closed with limited political access order to economic structures and as a result of the unfavorable economic performance of Iran in the international political economy, it is necessary that political forces in the form of coalitions from such a structure. Political support is analyzed.

THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY HARDINESS, SELF-EFFICACY, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PREDICTING RESILIENCE AMONG HEALTHY PERSONS AND IN PATIENTS WITH NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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Abstract

This study aimed to ascertain the role of Personality hardiness, Self-efficacy, and Social Support in predicting Resilience among Healthy Persons and in patients with non-communicable diseases. This study also explores the predictive role of perceived and received social support in relation to resilience. Cross sectional questionnaire-based survey and purposive sampling technique was used. Sample consisted of N=332 from which healthy sample (n=153), patients with Non-Communicable Diseases sample (n=179). Data was collected from different hospitals of Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and KPK (Pakistan). A booklet comprised upon informed consent, demographic information sheet, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, Short Hardiness Scale, Generalized Self-efficacy Scale, Berlin Social Support Scale were administered. The findings of the present study revealed that Personality hardiness, Self-efficacy, and Social Support as significant predictors of Resilience among healthy persons and in patients with non-communicable diseases. The results revealed perceived social support as a stronger predictor of resilience than received social support among healthy persons. However, among the patients perceived social support appeared as the only predictor of resilience. Resilience was found to be positively correlated with positive hardiness among all study samples, while a negative relationship was observed between resilience and negative hardiness in healthy, disease-related, diabetic, and hypertensive samples. Based on the study's findings, mental health professionals should initiate intervention programs for enhancing resilience among individuals through utilizing their internal or external resources such as personality hardiness, self-efficacy, and social support.

Keywords: Resilience; Self-Efficacy; Personality Hardiness; Social Support

A NEW APPROACH FOR ISOLATED BUILDINGS IN ADEQUACY WITH ALGERIAN REGULATIONS AND THEIR COMPATIBILITY WITH SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL CODES

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Abstract

Basically, the seismic isolation devices differ from the conventional seismic design approaches. It is accepted that considerable earthquake forces and energy will be transmitted to the structure from the ground. In the seismic isolation, however the fundamental aim is to substantially reduce the transmission of the earthquake forces and energy into the structure. For this purpose, many seismic resistant structural designs procedures and technologies have been developed over the years in attempt to mitigate the effects of earthquakes on buildings and potentially vulnerable contents. The base isolation systems (BISs) are a relatively evolving technology of this kind. The seismic isolation consists essentially of the installation of devices, which decouple the structure and/or its contents from potentially damaging earthquake induced ground or support motions. This decoupling is achieved by increasing the flexibility of structure, together with providing appropriate damping. A first step in this investigation is to study the performance of the LRB-type base isolation system in order to improve the reliability of structural elements of a low-rise building. Consequently, a nonlinear dynamic analysis is implemented, taking into account several parameters namely, an incremental variation of the damping rate of the system, as well as seismic excitations of different types. The results of this investigation show the effectiveness of the integration of these artificial systems in reducing the response of the structure in terms of relative displacement and acceleration of the top floor by a high rate beyond 65 %, also a strong reduction in inter-drift displacement and shear base were recorded. Therefore, several codes around the world have introduced chapters relating to the base isolation technique. It is essential to put forward a new methodology design relating to isolated buildings in the Algerian earthquake regulations. The aims of this research suggest a new design approach for LRB type isolators (Lead Rubber Bearing), based on the equivalent static method, and it employs an iterative process that determines the isolator's displacement design depending on the mechanical and geometric characteristics of the building. Thus, to confirm the proposed model validity, a vast parametric study was undertaken using an isolated building with the same geometric and mechanical characteristics, as well as, the same soil conditions used in different regulations in the world such as Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese, Italian, IBC 2000 and Algerian. The results obtained from this new design approach show a very good agreement with the various international codes envisaged.

Keywords: Base isolation, Lead Rubber Bearing, Algerian seismic code, Hysteresis behaviour

LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE MEKONG DELTA REGION IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Can Tho University, Vietnam

Bui Hoang Tan

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Abstract

Land ownership is one of the significant contents for an agricultural country like Vietnam because land is not only a means of production for agricultural economic activities but also a key of Vietnamese politics through historical periods. Therefore, the study provides an overview of the land ownership situation in the Mekong Delta region in the first half of the 19th century through the method of exploitation, processing and verification from ancient history documents and land register of the Nguyen Dynasty. The research results will contribute to reconstructing the land picture of the Mekong Delta region with the characteristics of land ownership and cultivation, and at the same time, shed light on the economic and social situation of this land in the history process of the nation. On that basis, the research content also summarizes practical lessons to serve the research and solve the problem of land management in accordance with the socio-economic development orientation of the delta nowadays.

Keywords: Land ownership, Mekong Delta, the first half of the 19th century, Nguyen Dynasty, Vietnamese history.

IMPACT OF COMPETITIVE PRIORITIES, OPERATIONAL AND INNOVATION CAPABILITIES ON OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Globalization and technological advancements have influenced all organizational functions including operations. Precisely, the industry revolution along with operational innovation has principally enhanced productivity and further progressed operations management at the firm level. In fact, improvements in daily operations in terms of cost reductions as well as developments of product quality and value, have increased the organization's competitiveness among its rivals. Paying more attention to pentagonal competitive dimensions related to cost, quality, delivery, flexibility, and service has been contributed to promote values of products or services. Besides, innovations capability is identified as a key driver for improving operational management and a key differentiator that should be nurtured by enterprises in order to gain more competitive advantages. Hence, this research aims to be a theoretical contribution referred to the relationship between firm's competitive priorities, operational innovation, and performance and it could be considered as a snapshot from wide-ranged and diversified research in this field. Precisely, the authors systematize all main influencing factors by synthesizing and inheriting from previous studies, then form a research model of the relationship between operational management and organisational performance. Furthermore, this study has already established scale of measurement for each factor, and it can be used to conduct experimental research in the future.

Keywords: Operational Management; Operational Performance; Competitive Priorities; Operational Capabilities; Innovation Capabilities.

IRAN'S FUNDAMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ROOTS IN ATTRACTING FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE FUTURE LEADING IBRAHIM RAISI GOVERNMENT

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Abstract

The continuity of the unfavorable economic performance of Iran has become a prominent issue in the public sphere and academic assemblies in Iran. Our current conditions are economically specific conditions. International sanctions and international exchanges limit the importance of attracting foreign capital. The attraction of foreign capital in the current situation requires that the fundamental and institutional roots of Iran in attracting foreign capital in the future of the leading head of the thirteenth and most important main challenges of the next four-year-old government of the future of Ayatollah Ibrahim Raisi and the unfavorable economic performance of Iran to attract foreign capital and continuity. In previous governments. Therefore, it is imperative that the institutional root of this weak function identifies and the roots of ineffective and non-inclusive institutions dried it an important point that Douglas Sisal North and Acme Oghlu and James Robson present in their ideas, which is the most important factor in the fundamental institution of economic growth " Institutions "knows. The main question of this research is what fundamental factors have restricted Iran's unfavorable economic performance and Iran's economic emergence in international political economy? The opportunity for the research is that the inappropriate institution of fundamental and institutional roots of Iran in attracting foreign capital in the future is the leading leader of the thirteenth government of Iran's undesirable performance attracting foreign capital and continuing in previous governments. In the scene of political economy, it has limited. The method of collecting data and resources in this research is library and Internet and Therefore, according to this content framework, if institutional structures are closed with the law of limited political access order, as a result of the unfavorable economic performance of Iran in the international political economy. Therefore, it is important that solutions and institutions in this field are the use of foreign investment as a catalytic economic growth in the future and the completion of the internal investor. Obviously, foreign investment can lead to technology and technical transmission, easier access to international markets and more. In order to realize foreign investment, it is necessary for the political-economic stability, the security of property rights, reforming the rules of economic, economic policies, decreasing rents, and economic corruption, etc. in institutional economic literature. New, the role of institutions and their quality and quantity of economic growth and political development are considered. The way for distributing foreign direct investment and how to absorb and influence the economy of countries is heavily influenced by the quality and quantity of institutions and economic conditions, political and coordinates of the country's capital. Forces and political institutions that support such a political institution in the form of government and elites are analyzed.

Keywords: Best regards, Iran, Ibrahim Raisi, foreign investment, institutional factors limiting economic growth, non-financial institutions, limited access order law

PREPARATION OF CHITOSAN/CuO-MAGADIITE COMPOSITE BEADS BY CHEMICAL REDUCTION METHODE AND THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

Biocomposite materials are biodegradable, pollute the environment less and they can be in many forms, which is a concern for many researchers to minimize the environmental impact of producing a composite [1]. Magadiite is a polysilicate that possesses properties that make this material useful for possible development in various kinds of studies [2]. The combination of polysilicates with polysaccharides generally generates the formation of polysilicate/composite polysaccharides which produces novel properties or reinforces a property already present such as antibacterial activity. In the present work, the chitosan/CuO-magadiite composite beads were evaluated for antimicrobial activity tests. The composite beads were prepared using sodium tripolyphosphate (STPP) as the cross-linker for the reduction of copper ions prepared in situ. Firstly, the Cu-magadiite was prepared by an ion-exchange reaction. The CuO species were synthesized using the wet chemical reduction method in the lamellar layer of Magadiite encapsulating with chitosan in the absence of heat treatment. The properties of the composite beads were investigated shows the absence of the basal reflection peak (001) of the composite beads implies that the silicate magadiite layer could be predominantly in the exfoliated state than intercalation, the presence of characteristics bands, and the nature of copper species phase. Finally, the antimicrobial activity test found that the composite beads showed a very high antimicrobial activity against Escherichia Coli and Staphylococcus Aureus. The reduction of copper ions and morphology of beads (three-dimensional structure) a very important role to inhibit bacteria.

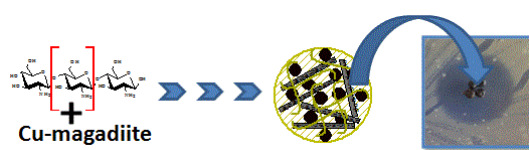


Figure. 1

Keywords: Chitosan; composite beads; Copper nanoparticles; antibacterial activity; layer silicate.

MORPHOLOGY AND POROUS SYSTEM OF FREEZE-DRIED CELLULOSE HYDROGELS OBTAINED FROM WASTE PAPER

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Abstract

The volume of municipal solid waste in Russia amounted to 48.5 million tons in 2020, 35% of them represented waste paper and cardboard [1]. Because of the huge amount of wastes, the search for the new applications of recycled waste paper is a current problem. Recently, novel hydrogels were obtained via regeneration from the solutions of the waste paper or cardboard in dimethylacetamide/LiCl, as described elsewhere [2]. The morphology of the hydrogels was studied in comparison with that of pristine samples of the waste paper or cardboard and powder celluloses isolated from the waste material. Two sets consisted of 4 samples each, namely: pristine waste paper or cardboard, powder cellulose, swollen hydrogel and freeze-dried hydrogel were studied by scanning electron microscopy. The morphology of surfaces of the initial samples revealed ribbon-like fibers with different orientations, which formed agglomerates of different densities. The fibers were interspersed with voids, some of them contained elements of a porous structure. The surface of the powder celluloses consisted of rod-shaped particles. Basically, they had not any fibrillar structure, however, individual elements exhibited a spatial fibrillar network with pore remnants. The freeze-dried hydrogels were porous systems with a variety of through pores with a wide range of sizes. The number, shape, and size of pores, as well as their availability differed noticeably. The pore sizes in the freeze-dried hydrogels obtained from the waste paper mostly ranged at 30-50 nm. The smallest pores in the waste cardboard were 30-40 nm in size, the largest ones were up to 4 μm . The high porosity of the freeze-dried hydrogels provides satisfactory sorption properties, however different morphology of the porous system may result to various availability of each sample.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GAS DIFFUSION ELECTRODES (GDEs) IN A SECONDARY METAL HYDRIDE (MH)-AIR BATTERY FOR STATIONARY APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

MH-Air secondary batteries are expected to be one of the generation/storage systems of the future. They have a high theoretical energy density of up to 300 Wh/kg. The novel battery design is deemed to achieve a high capacity together with a long life cycle. A key issue in MH-air batteries is the development of the bifunctional GDE (responsible for both the oxygen reduction reaction and the oxygen evolution reaction), which consist of a gas diffusion layer (GDL) and a catalytic layer (CL). The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of GDEs with different composition in order to develop a MH-air battery with the maximum discharge capacity and mechanical stability for energy storage from renewable power sources for stationary application.

Keywords: GDE, MH-air battery, stationary application

Acknowledgments:

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ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE ON MESOPOROUS SILICA SBA-15 ENCAPSULATED BY CALCIUM-ALGINATE: EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY

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Abstract

This work relates to the preparation and the modification of the mesoporous silica SBA-15 by different amines, these solids were encapsulated by calcium alginate in order to transform them into composite beads efficient in the adsorption of the MB dye. The physicochemical properties of different samples were determined by different analytical methods such as XRD, FTIR, SEM, zeta potential measurements and TGA. The results showed that, the modified SBA-15 was well immobilized in the calcium-alginate polymer. The composite containing unmodified SBA-15 and calcium alginate was selected as the most efficient adsorbent compared to its counterparts functionalized by amine groups. It was shown that the combination of pure SBA-15 and calcium-alginate containing negatively charged surfaces generates excellent properties towards MB dye adsorption. The maximum adsorption capacity was 333.33 mg/g for the composite SBA-15@ALG. The adsorption well followed the pseudo-second-order kinetics and Langmuir isotherm, and was spontaneous endothermic process. The adsorption of MB dye on the ALG-SBA-15 beads could be easily realized through electrostatic interactions and hydrogen bonding. Furthermore, molecular dynamic (MD) simulations were performed on pure SBA-15 structure models with different pore diameters to get a glimpse on the dynamic behavior of MB molecules upon adsorption on the mesoporous material.

Keywords: SBA-15, Alginate beads, Adsorption, Methylene blue, Isotherm, Molecular dynamic simulations.

EGG WHITE PROTEINS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE IN THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING CELL BLOCK IN ROUTINE CYTOPATHOLOGY

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Abstract

In the cytopathology laboratory, the use of cytoblocks obtained from sediments, resulting from the centrifugation of various biological products, can be a routine procedure, having an important role in establishing the diagnosis and also in performing additional tests without requiring an additional biological material sampling. Numerous attempts have been made to modify and improve the cell block over the years, but the paraffin block that encloses cells, dispersed in a fluid biological product, remains a current challenge due to the lack of cell adhesion to a tissue, which remains the often reason for dissatisfaction among cytopathologists. Although various methods for obtaining cell blocks have been proposed and described in the literature, it has been observed that each of them also has disadvantages, in addition to advantages. Thus, in this study we propose a new method of obtaining the paraffin block which, in addition to eliminating the disadvantages mentioned in the other techniques, also has two other advantages: obtaining an increased cell density in the visualized field and minimizing laboratory costs.

Keyword: cell block (CB); technique; egg white (EW); egg or glair/white cell block (ECB); immunohistochemical technique (IHC).

CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON USED IN THE GOLD HYDROMETALLURGY INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Activated carbon is the most effective adsorbent in recovery gold plants because of its adsorptive properties and its high selectivity towards gold. The aim of this work was to study some characteristics of a commercial activated carbon (CAC) such as: particle size distribution, morphology by using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and identification of the phase nature by utilizing X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). Analysis size particle indicated that the commercial activated carbon (CAC) is uniformed and well graded. The SEM results showed a high porosity on the external surface of the CAC sample. From XRD analysis it is verified that commercial activated carbon (CAC) is semi-crystalline in structure.

Keywords: Activated carbon, Gold, Porosity, Morphology, XRD.

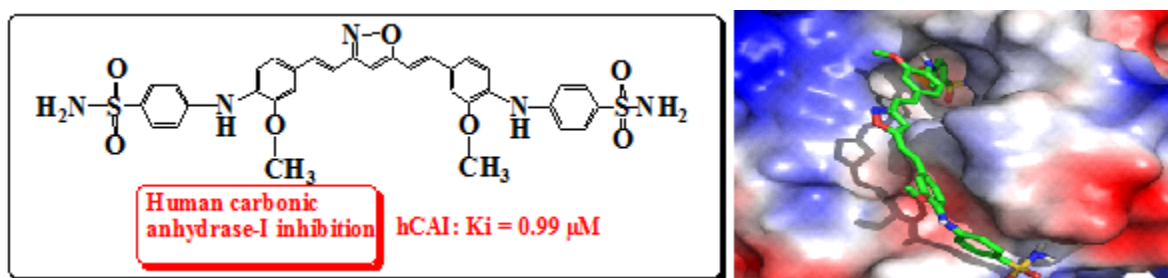
NUTRITIOUS AND HARMFUL ELEMENTS IN CURCUMA LONGA L. A SOURCE OF THERAPEUTICALLY IMPORTANT CURCUMIN

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Abstract

Curcumin is a multi-functional pharmacologically safe natural agent with proven cytoprotective effects to healthy human cells. In this study, a new series of 22 sulfonamides with curcumin scaffold were synthesized, characterized and investigated for their carbonic anhydrase isoenzyme I (human) and II (bovine) isoforms. The structures of newly synthesized compounds were described by IR, ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectral data. Curcumin-isoxazole conjugated sulfonamide showed the K_i value of $0.99\ \mu\text{M}$ with highest inhibitory activity among all other synthesized compounds against hCA-I enzyme. Similarly enzyme kinetic studies of compounds like curcumin-isoxazole, curcumin-pyrazole, and curcumin-pyrimidine conjugated sulfonamide against bCAII enzyme showed K_i values of 0.71 , 0.67 and $0.71\ \mu\text{M}$ respectively. Our biological assays results showed that most of active compounds have similar inhibitory activities compared to standard acetazolamide drug. The molecular docking predicted binding modes showed that these compounds bind with hCA-I enzyme in similar fashion.



**PREPARATION OF A NEW COMPOSITE BEADS $Fe_3O_4/MIL-101(Cr)@CA$ -
ALGINATE: APPLICATION TOWARDS THE REDUCTION OF ORGANIC
POLLUTANTS IN A SIMPLE AND BINARY SYSTEM**

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Abstract

This work concerns the preparation of a composite beads based on Fe_3O_4 , MIL-101(Cr) and calcium alginate (CA). Firstly, the composite $Fe_3O_4@MIL-101(Cr)$ was prepared using several percentages of Fe_3O_4 . In the second step, these composites were encapsulated by calcium-alginate in the form of beads to facilitate their recoveries during the catalytic reuse process. The different samples were evaluated as catalysts for the reduction of methylene blue (MB) and orange G (OG) dyes in a simple and binary system. The different samples were analyzed by several characterization techniques such as XRD, FTIR, UV-vis DR, TGA and SEM-EDX. The composite aerogel beads have completed the MB dye reduction after 7 min with a rate constant of 0.962 min^{-1} . Due to the synergistic effect between Cr containing MIL-101 the Fe_3O_4 particles and the hydrides formed on the catalyst surface. While the reduction time of the OG dye was greater compared to the MB dye when using the same operating conditions. This behavior is linked to the nature of the surface of the catalyst having a negative surface subsequently forming repulsive forces with OG dye. In the binary system the best catalyst M(1) $@MIL-101/CA$ was more selective towards the cationic MB dye due to the existence of electrostatic interactions between positively charged MB and negatively charged catalyst. During the reuse process, the catalyst M(1) $@MIL-101/CA$ was stable during four cycles without losing its effectiveness. Among the advantages of this catalytic system it is stable, efficient and also easily recoverable by magnetic separation.

Keywords: Alginate, Fe_3O_4 , MIL-101, Catalytic reduction, Methylene blue, Orange G

MOLECULAR INSIGHTS INTO SINGLE-ATOM CATALYSTS FOR ETHYLENE PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Ethylene and Propylene are the two top building blocks for the petrochemical industry; they are used as raw materials for producing polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, and propylene oxide. Ethylene also plays a significant role in plants by acting as plant hormones for the plant's growth and development. Global demand for ethylene is increasing rapidly, which cannot be met with conventional methods such as dehydrogenation of ethane. The use of single-atom catalysts such as Pd, Au, Ag, and Cu has shown promising results in ethylene production via non-conventional routes such as hydrogenation of acetylene, dehydration of ethanol, and reduction of CO₂ to produce ethylene with improved selectivity as compared to conventional catalysts such as monometallic Pd. DFT calculations are performed on silica support and the impregnated single-atom catalysts. The electrolytic reduction of CO₂ to ethylene is favored on Cu(100) surface. The interaction pattern accompanied by energy change and the charge distribution on the surface of catalyst and reactants shown by DFT calculations verified the effectiveness of single-atom catalysts for ethylene synthesis. The stretching and vibration pattern of the bonding of Ag, Pd, and Ag/Pd atoms supported on SiO₂ support is also analyzed along with the bond length and bond angle calculation using B3LYP, which is 'Becke, 3-parameter, Lee-Yang-Parr' basis set for DFT calculations. The use of hybrid functions in the DFT calculations with forces applying at the first point has given the results with good accuracy. Using heavy metals such as Ag, Pd, etc., in the calculations necessitates the use of pseudo-potential functions such as SDD, which increase the accuracy and decrease computational time. The DFT calculation showed that single-atom catalysts have an immense potential for producing ethylene to meet the global demand.

Keywords: silica, catalyst, DFT, ethylene, calculation

A REVIEW ON PHYTOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA

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Abstract

Herbal medicines are most important traditional medicine in all over the world. *Tinospora cordifolia* is the important medicinal plant since the beginning of human civilization. *Tinospora cordifolia* contain different phytochemicals having pharmacological activity, has presented in this review study. *Tinospora cordifolia* is also known as Guduchi, Giloya (Hindi), Amrita (Sanskrit), Giloe, Galo (Gujrati), Heartleaf moonseed (Hindi), Teppatige (Telagu). It is a commonly used shrub in ayurvedic medicine. Different qualitative analytical methods were used for phytochemical analysis of *Tinospora cordifolia*. Here, in this review to compile all the updated information on phytochemical and pharmacological activities of *Tinospora cordifolia*, which were performed by 'Kokate' methods. The medicinal properties of *Tinospora cordifolia* are anti-diabetic, anti-malarial, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-arthritic, anti-allergic, anti-leprotic, anti-stress, hepatoprotective, immunomodulatory activity. Under these studies we are trying to promote the use of herbal medicine and to determine their potential as a source for new drugs.

Key words: Phytoactive compounds, Pharmacological property, *Tinospora cordifolia*.

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHITOSAN BEADS ENCLOSING BENTONITE LOADED SILVER NANOPARTICLES: INVESTIGATION ON SWELLING, THERMAL, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL PROPERTIES

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²Department of Process Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Relizane, Relizane 48000, Algeria

Abstract

The use of natural, non-petrochemical resources as starting materials for the preparation of antibacterial bio-composites is of major economic and ecological interest [1]. A particular trend in these fields is the preparation and application of layered materials associated with biopolymers [2]. The purpose of the present work was to evaluate swelling, thermal, antibacterial and antifungal behaviors from chitosan/AgNPs-bentonite beads. The prepared composites beads were characterized using X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), UV-Visible diffuse reflectance (UV-Vis DR) spectroscopy, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential thermal analysis (DTA). The X-ray diffraction patterns confirm the formation of microcomposites as there was a presence of the characteristic peaks of chitosan and clay, as well as the presence of peaks of AgNPs, the latter was also agreed with UV-Vis DR spectroscopy analysis. The swelling capacity in water media of all prepared beads was in the sense of chitosan/AgNPs-bentonite > chitosan/Ag-bentonite > chitosan/bentonite. The presence of silver ions in the interlayer space of the bentonite has increased the thermal stability of the microcomposites beads; as compared to the beads containing the reduced silver the thermal stability was higher. Based on the antibacterial and antifungal activities, it was shown that the efficiency of the antibacterial was increased by the in-situ reducing process of the silver ions.

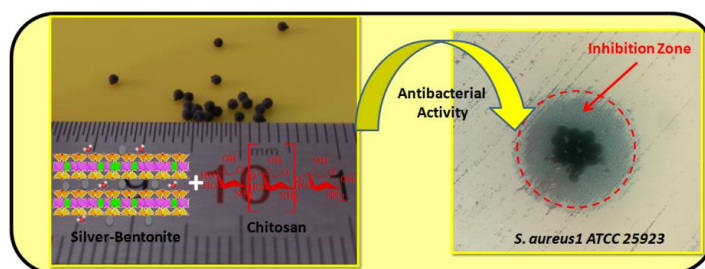


Figure. 1

Keywords: Chitosan, Bentonite, Composite beads, AgNPs, Antibacterial, Antifungal.

HEAT TRANSFER IN NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFLUID WITH SUCTION AND INJECTION

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Abstract

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are one of the most valuable materials with very high thermal conductivity as compare to the other nanoparticles. Two types of CNTs are well known for the researchers, the single wall CNT (SWCNTs) and the multi wall CNTs (MWCNTs). Nanofluids containing CNTs are likely to be the future heat transfer media because of their significantly higher thermal conductivities. In the present study, a numerical investigation has been carried out to discuss the steady, laminar, two-dimensional heat transfer flow of micropolar nanofluid with suction and injection containing CNTs over a stretching sheet. The objective of the present research is twofold. At the first stage, mathematical formulation will develop for nanofluids containing CNTs based on single-phase model with realistic physical boundary conditions. At the second stage of the research a series of CFD simulations will be carried out with the purpose to study nanofluids. To complete this task, we will use Runge Kutta Fehlberg fourth-fifth order (RKF45) method.

Keywords: Micropolar Nanofluids; Carbon Nanotubes; **Convection flow.**

ASSESSING CALCULUS PERFORMANCE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS FROM GOVERNMENT-FUNDED HIGH SCHOOLS USING NEWMAN ERROR ANALYSIS

Ageas, Rhidjel D.

Jose Rizal Memorial State University – Dapitan City

Abstract

Calculus 1 is the first math course for first-year engineering students across all programs in the Philippines. With this, first-year engineering students are expected to master the required competencies by regarded pre-calculus subjects back in Senior High School (SHS) prior to taking the said course. However, Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in their memorandum in 2017 allows the admission of any student in any engineering program, with or without Pre-calculus and Basic Calculus in their chosen SHS strand. Following Newman's Error Analysis (NEA), this study investigated the errors committed by first-year engineering students of Jose Rizal Memorial State University (JRMSU) – Main Campus in solving word problems in Calculus 1 and tested such errors if there exists significant difference when data are analyzed across their respective SHS strands. This study found out that no significant difference exists among students from different strands in their reading scores. However, in terms of comprehension, transformation, process skills and encoding, this study revealed that their scores significantly vary. This study further showed that students from Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) strand outperform students from other strands. In line with this, JRMSU may offer bridging courses for non-STEM students who wish to pursue any engineering course to strengthen their background on Pre-calculus subjects.

Keywords: Newman Error Analysis, academic performance, Calculus, problem solving, word problems, senior high school strands

OBJECT DETECTION UNDER LOW LIGHT USING FPN (FEATURE PYRAMID NETWORKS)

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Abstract

Low-light image enhancement based on deep convolution neural networks (CNNs) has revealed prominent performance in recent years. However, it is still a challenging task since the underexposed regions and details are always imperceptible. Moreover, deep learning models are always accompanied by complex structures and enormous computational burdens to settle these problems we proposed a new method of object detection using pyramid of networks to reconstruct normal light images. Object detection by feature pyramid network (FPN) involves pyramid enhancement network to brighten the low light image that is given as input. After this process, the images with low resolution will be converted into high-resolution images by Pyramid Networks. Feature Pyramid Network, or FPN, is a feature extractor that takes a single-scale image of arbitrary size as input, and outputs proportionally sized feature maps at multiple levels, in a fully convolutional fashion. The output of the last layer of the each stage is used as reference set for the feature maps. This process happens through Bottom Up and Top down Pathway These features are then enhanced with features from the bottom-up pathway via lateral connections. Each lateral connection merges feature maps of the same spatial size from the bottom-up pathway and the top-down pathway. Therefore acts as a solution for building feature pyramids inside deep convolution networks to be used in tasks like object detection which involves up sampling and down sampling in it. To detect the low light image we use the feature maps received after the top-down pathway by using object detection algorithms. These detected objects that is received as a output contains more information in it which has a high average. Precisions compare to the other existing methods.

Keywords: Convolution Neural Networks, Feature Pyramid Networks, Feature Maps, Top Down Pathway, Bottom Up Pathway, Object Detection Algorithms

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC PUMPING SYSTEM WITHOUT BATTERIES FOR ISOLATED SITE AGRICULTURE IN ALGERIA

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The diesel driven water pumping system has a great impact on rural water supply in Algeria due to the lack of access to grid electricity and the associated capital-intensive nature of grid expansion to rural areas. However, its exploitation can be a degradation of water and soil quality and has countless consequences for our health. Moreover, the requirement of diesel generators for frequent maintenance and soaring fuel cost encourages farmers to go for the most reliable and cost-effective alternatives in order to provide opportunities for growing high value crops.

To do so, a direct-coupled photovoltaic pumping system (PVPS) based Brushless-Direct-Current Motor drive BLDC without energy storage has been designed to supply water irrigation for 8 hectares of agricultural land of onion farming in Algeria in a remote site in Saida city to show the techno-economic feasibility of the technology. The PVPS is cost-effective in terms of life-cycle cost (LCC) and technologically feasible for rural water supply by virtue of its very low running cost and high reliability of the component and the system as a whole. Major components system are shown in Figure 1.

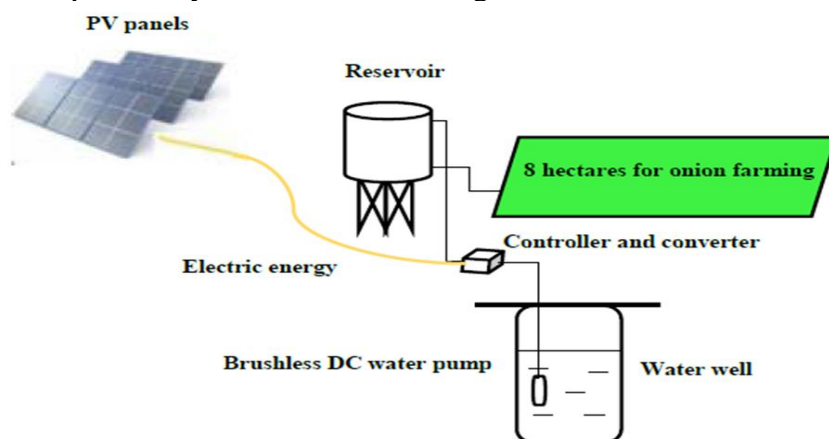


Figure1. Schematic of irrigation system

To demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of the PVPS, we use the method known as the calculation of costs over the lifespan (LCC). The price of the required components for the design was collected from local markets.

By comparing the costs of the two pumping systems fed differently in figure 2, it is noted that the PVPS constitute an important part in the cost relating to the investment of the equipment by compared to consumption cost and maintenance, on the other hand, the

operating cost is zero. Regarding pumping systems using a Diesel generator the costs of maintenance and operation are not negligible compared to the investment cost.

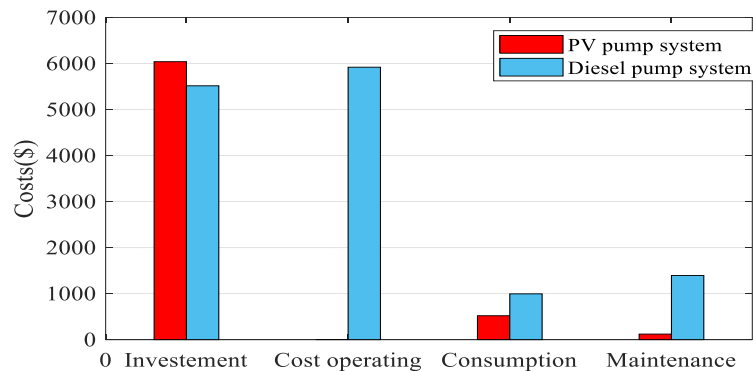


Figure2. Comparative cash flow summary for the two systems

This study finds that appropriately sized PVPS represents the least cost choice of technology when compared to the conventional diesel generator system when they are serving the remote rural communities who are far away from the national grid in Algeria.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Pumping System; Diesel generator; Life Cycle Cost.

GRAPHENE/PU/PMMA COMPOSITE FOR DESIGNING OF PROSTHESES: MOLECULAR ANALYSIS USING SEMIEMPIRICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF BLOOD FLOW ON COMPOSITE

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Abstract

The field of nanoscience has increased in recent years in areas such as computing, sensors, biomedical and many other applications. Currently, nanomaterials have a huge variety of applications due to their structural characteristics; materials with improved physicochemical properties that are dimensionally more suitable in the field of nanoscience and technology are being examined [1]. In this regard, the discovery of graphene and graphene-based polymer nanocomposites is an important addition in the area of nanoscience, which plays an important role in modern science and technology.

Graphene is considered as the two-dimensional carbon nanofiller with a one atom thick flat sheet of sp² bonded carbon atoms that are densely packed in a honeycomb-shaped crystal lattice, which has remarkable properties such as high thermal conductivity, superior mechanical properties and excellent electronic transport properties. However, the improvement of the physicochemical properties of nanocomposites depends on the distribution of the graphene layers in the polymer matrix, as well as the interfacial bonding between the graphene layers and the polymer matrix. Interfacial bonding between graphene and the host polymer dictates the final properties of the graphene reinforced polymer nanocomposite [2], so that computational chemistry is an extremely useful tool since it allows to know and determine the behavior and interactions at the nanometric level through the calculation of molecular properties through the application of new computational technologies and mathematics to understand the systems at a chemical level for this it was used this tool to carry out this research consists of the development of a graphene-based nanocomposite for biomedical applications, specifically for the manufacture of prostheses, made using computational chemistry [3].

In this research project, the effect of blood flow on the design of prostheses designed with polyurethane (PU), graphene and polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Gibbs free energy, potential map electrostatic (MESP) and FT-IR were determined for designing of these prostheses, using the AM1 and AMBER models of quantum mechanics and molecular respectively. Determining the effect of blood flow is vital importance because it depends on the behavior that the prosthesis will have when implanted in the body environment, and therefore, the conservation of properties and functionality, for this the composition reported in Hanks's solution was used.

Keywords: graphene, polymers, PM3, modelling

MEDICAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM FOR LUNG CANCER

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Abstract

Lung cancer occurs more often in people who smoke. It is one of the most leading cancers compared to other cancers. About 18% of people died from lung cancer. The CT Scan or Computed tomography is used in radiology Image processing is most widely used in MATLAB. The CT is more efficient than PET and X-Ray. A CT scan helps us to find the problems in lungs such as infection, blocked blood flow, tumor in the lungs. MATLAB is a scientific programming language and provides strong mathematical and numerical support for the implementation of Machine learning algorithms. MATLAB is for a range of applications, in academia and industry, including signal processing and communications, deep learning and machine learning, control systems, test and measurement, computational finance and computational biology, image and video processing. MATLAB is widely used for image processing and PC vision. In this project the dataset are converted to gray scale to avoid the 3-dimensional array error. In MATLAB, the gray scale conversion, feature extraction, and classifier algorithms are easy to tune. It's a user-friendly platform for image processing. Here by, finding the pixel values from the dataset for feature extraction. After feature extraction, It is able to classify the image as normal and abnormal by using the classifier algorithm.

Keywords: CT Scan, pre-processing, feature extraction, classification, filters, K-mean.

EMC APPROACH IN ELECTRONIC POWER SYSTEMS

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Abstract

In current electrical systems, power electronics are increasingly used to condition electrical energy. Static converters have undergone significant technological development in particular to increase their efficiency and compactness. These performances are essentially due to the increase in the speed of electronic switches which allows a reduction in switching losses (absence of a switching assistance circuit) and the appearance of new targeting techniques. However, the technological implementation of these modern components is not without posing some problems of electromagnetic compatibility (environmental disturbances and self-disturbance). The modern design of static converters no longer makes it possible to ignore the principles and elementary rules of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), whether in the prototype development or pre-industrialization phase. This is why designers of static converters are interested in the electromagnetic compatibility of their systems. The electrical diagram of the converter is not sufficient to explain the waveforms observed and a fortiori the electromagnetic disturbances which result therefrom. Indeed, the cabling and the topology will introduce parasitic elements and couplings. It is therefore necessary to introduce two types of parasitic components in the diagram of the converter: A) "Circuit" type parasitic components: wiring inductances, semiconductor capacitances, inductive or capacitive imperfections of passive components. They modify the theoretical waveforms of the converter and create the often oscillatory parasitic regimes at a high frequency. They are superimposed on the theoretical waveforms and intervene directly on the current absorbed in differential mode. B) Parasitic coupling components: in the structures studied, they consist essentially of the case-heat-sink capacities of the semiconductors or the wiring vis-à-vis the chassis. These elements are distributed, but their role is preponderant concerning the equipotentials with strong dV / dt in the structure

Keywords: Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), Parasitic Components, Power Systems.

MULTI-SENSOR REMOTE SENSING OF KUROSHIO CURRENT

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Abstract

Kuroshio is one momentous surface ocean current hauling seawater of volume coequal to 6000 large rivers. Being a significant component in the Northwest part of the subtropical North Pacific gyre, it advects an appreciable amount of heat from tropic to northern mid-latitude. Satellite sensors' refinements and algorithms provide global, continuous, dependable, and exemplary resolution oceanographic data. Therefore, this research aims to map the extent of Kuroshio as any deviation in its path can impact large-small scale climate changes, regional waters, and catastrophic effects on fisheries using conventional and a few more added satellite-based remote sensing data products. The Kuroshio current and its centerline were extracted from daily data converted to monthly mean resolution from six oceanographic parameters, namely total heat flux (latent heat flux and sensible heat flux), sea surface temperature (thermal infra-red radiance), Ocean color (chlorophyll-a), sea surface height (absolute dynamic topography), sea surface salinity and sea surface density procured from multiple sensors of several satellites for the period of 32, 37, 22, 26, 27 and 27 years, respectively. At first, monthly climatology and standard deviation were computed for all the parameters, followed by testing spatial filters (convolution, Laplacian, north gradient, and sharpening filter), raster data classification (min-max, histogram equalization and standard deviation, natural break) algorithms to extract the extent of Kuroshio. Midpoints were computed from each latitude and longitude to plot the centerline on the Kuroshio current line from the obtained area of interest. The results were validated by applying a similar methodology to total ocean currents (sum of geostrophic and Ekman components) for 25 years. Interestingly, it is observed that the distance of the Kuroshio's centerline obtained from various oceanographic parameters highly correlates (>0.98) with total ocean currents except for the total heat flux (≈ 0.88) and chlorophyll-a (≈ 0.96) during August climatology. On the other hand, more deviation is observed in their slope correlating (>0.95) except during May, August, and September climatology, and the reason needs to be further investigated. Finally, the distance matrix and slope matrix were plotted to illustrate the closeness and similarities in their pattern between all the parameters. A maximum distance of 177 km was inferred between Chlorophyll-a and sea surface height during September climatology. The maximum changes in their pattern were observed with an approximately 0.87-degree slope during July climatology between chlorophyll-a and sea surface height, sea surface density, total ocean current. Therefore, apart from the ocean current data, various other oceanographic parameters discussed in this study could also be used to extract, plot, and study the Kuroshio current. Furthermore, the centerline from all seven parameters was overlaid on the Kuroshio extent from Lagrangian drifters to demonstrate their proximity. Moreover, it paves the way to study its response and influence on climate change.

Keywords: Kuroshio, Domain filters, Raster Data classification, Remote sensing, Oceanographic parameters, Argo drifter data.

Özet

Kuroshio, 6.000 büyük nehre eşit hacimde deniz suyu çeken geniş bir yüzey okyanus akıntısıdır. Subtropikal Kuzey Pasifik girdabının kuzeybatı kesiminde önemli bir bileşen olarak, tropik bölgelerden kuzey orta enlemlere önemli miktarda ısı yayar. Uydu sensörlerinin iyileştirmeleri ve algoritmaları, küresel, sürekli, güvenilir ve örnek çözünürlüklü oşinografik veriler sağlar. Bu nedenle, bu araştırma, yolundaki herhangi bir sapma büyük ve küçük ölçekli iklim değişikliklerini, bölgesel suları ve balıkçılık üzerindeki yıkıcı etkileri etkileyebileceğinden, geleneksel ve birkaç ek uydu tabanlı uzaktan algılama veri ürünlerini kullanarak Kuroshio'nun kapsamını haritalamayı amaçlamaktadır. Kuroshio akımı ve merkez çizgisi, altı oşinografik parametreden aylık ortalama çözünürlüğe dönüştürülen günlük verilerden çıkarıldı: toplam ısı akışı (gizli ısı akışı ve duyulur ısı akışı), deniz yüzeyi sıcaklığı (termal kızılötesi parlaklık), Okyanus rengi (klorofil). -a), sırasıyla 32, 37, 22, 26, 27 ve 27 yıl boyunca çeşitli uyduların çoklu sensörlerinden elde edilen deniz yüzeyi yüksekliği (mutlak dinamik topografya), deniz yüzeyi tuzluluğu ve deniz yüzeyi yoğunluğu. Öncelikle tüm parametreler için aylık klimatoloji ve standart sapma hesaplanmış, ardından uzaysal filtreler (kat, Laplacian, kuzey gradyan ve keskinleştirme filtresi), raster veri sınıflandırması (min-maks, histogram eşitleme ve standart sapma, doğal kırılma) test edilmiştir. Kuroshio'nun kapsamını çıkarmak için algoritmalar. Orta noktalar, ortaya çıkan ilgi alanından Kuroshio akış çizgisi üzerindeki merkez çizgisini çizmek için her enlem ve boylamdan hesaplandı. Sonuçlar, 25 yıl boyunca toplam okyanus akıntılarına (jeostrofik ve Ekman bileşenlerinin toplamı) benzer bir metodoloji uygulanarak doğrulandı. İlginç bir şekilde, Kuroshio merkez hattının çeşitli oşinografik parametrelerden mesafesinin, Ağustos klimatolojisi sırasında toplam ısı akışı (≈ 0.88) ve klorofil-a (≈ 0.96) hariç olmak üzere, toplam okyanus akıntıları ile yüksek oranda ilişkili olduğu (>0.98) gözlemlendi. Öte yandan, eğim korelasyonlarında (>0.95) Mayıs, Ağustos ve Eylül klimatolojileri dışında daha fazla sapma gözlenmekte ve nedeninin daha fazla araştırılması gerekmektedir. Son olarak, modellerindeki tüm parametreler arasındaki yakınlık ve benzerlikleri göstermek için mesafe matrisi ve eğim matrisi çizildi. Eylül klimatolojisinde, Klorofil-a ile deniz yüzeyi yüksekliği arasında maksimum 177 km mesafe olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Klorofil-a ile deniz yüzeyi yüksekliği, deniz yüzeyi yoğunluğu, toplam okyanus akıntısı arasındaki desenlerdeki maksimum değişiklikler, yaklaşık 0.87 derecelik bir eğimle Temmuz klimatolojisinde gözlemlendi. Bu nedenle, okyanus akıntısı verilerinin yanı sıra, bu çalışmada tartışılan diğer çeşitli oşinografik parametreler, Kuroshio akıntısını çıkarmak, çizmek ve incelemek için kullanılabilir. Ayrıca, yedi parametreden gelen merkez çizgisi, yakınlıklarını göstermek için Lagrange drifter'larından Kuroshio boyutunda kaplandı. Ayrıca, iklim değişikliği üzerindeki tepkisini ve etkisini incelemenin yolunu da açıyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuroshio, Mekansal filtreler, Raster Veri sınıflandırması, Uzaktan algılama, Oşinografik parametreler, Argo drifter verileri.

TECHNOLOGICAL-BASED PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH TO EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Abstract

How 21st century students would effectively learn computer science without application and enhancement of technologies such as smart homes, collaborative tools, and many online enabled gadgets? This study looks into how effectively to teach and learn computer science in junior secondary schools in Lagos State in Nigeria. Furthermore, the study sheds more light on the application of relevant technologies (both hardware and software) in enhancing promising delivery of computer science concepts especially those that require sophisticated technological and pedagogical handling. Students within the age of 14 and 16 years in junior secondary schools formed the population of the study. From the target population, 103 students were sampled using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected from the sample size with the aid of self-structured questionnaire via Google form; the use of this approach saved the researchers' time and coverage of more respondents than manual method. The analysis was done with the use of SPSS (IBM) software. Two computer science lecturers validated the content of the instrument after which was subjected to Chronbach's Alpha statistic. The reliability index of 0.88 was gotten, which showed high reliability of the instrument. Results showed that complementing traditional method with online approach improved the students' understanding of the concepts taught. In the same trend, required results always achieved when series of technologies were pulled together to the betterment of teaching and learning process. It was concluded that effective teaching and learning could be done only if they are accompanied and perfected with relevant tools or gadgets.

Keywords: Technological Based, Pedagogy, Effective teaching and learning, Computer science

THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND VISION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Digital transformation is a set of profound changes and transformations of organizations and businesses in the field of activities, processes, capabilities and business models that allow them to take advantage of the opportunities resulting from the development of technology and the resulting changes in human societies and use them in line with their strategies and priorities. For digital success, the business view of technology should not be merely as part of an organizational unit or an organizational function, but the use of information technology should become a strategic capability and the business model should be redefined based on information technology, and this transformation includes All dimensions are organized. In one classification, the following three goals for digital transformation can be enumerated:

Objective 1: Emphasis on customer experience

Objective 2: Implement new business models

Objective 3: Insurance services value chain and digital transformation

According to a study conducted in 2017, customized technologies for people in the insurance industry are the most central element in landscape design, which will usher in the era of smart insurers. The following trends will be visible in this course:

- 1- Artificial intelligence, the most common user interface
2. Governance of ecosystem capability in the insurance industry
- 3- Innovation of labor market structure based on the pattern of platforms
4. Adaptation of technology to human behavior
- 5- Filling the role of new and unknown actors

Accordingly, in this article, while reviewing the trends that will cause changes in the future of insurance, we have explained the concepts, dimensions and benefits of digital and information technology insurance in the insurance industry and its evolution. Also, the expected horizons and requirements for its realization, as well as strategies and models for the establishment of digital insurance from the perspective of theoretical foundations and empirical course, have been studied and analyzed.

Keywords: digital transformation, information technology, artificial intelligence

A NOVEL ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR FREE VIBRATIONAL ANALYSIS OF CNT-RC STRUCTURES RESTING ON WINKLER-PASTERNAK ELASTIC FOUNDATION

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Abstract

In this study, the free vibrational response of the composite structure armed with single-walled carbon nanotubes (SW-CNT) on Winkler-Pasternak elastic foundation is examined. The CNT-RC beam is modeled by a novel integral theory (NIT) with considering the shear deformation effect. The current theory contains only three unknown's variables and uses the shear correction factors. The equivalent properties of the CNT-RC beam are computed using the mixture rule. The equations of motion of studied simply supported SW-CNT-RC beam are determined and resolved by Applying the Hamilton's principle and Navier solution. The accuracy of the current model is verified by comparison studies with others models and solutions found in the open literature. Also, several parametric studies and their discussions are presented to show the various parameters influencing the free vibrational characteristics of the structure.

Keywords: vibrational response; shear deformation theory; SW-CNT; Hamilton's principle; Navier solution

YAPAY SİNİR AĞI İLE KÜÇÜK ÖLÇEKLİ BİR DENİZ SUYU TUZDAN ARINDIRMA ÜNİTESİNİN MODELLENMESİ

MODELLING A SMALL SCALE SEAWATER DESALINATION UNIT WITH AN ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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Abstract

Desalination plants play an important role in producing potable water. Reverse osmosis (RO) desalination plant is pre-dominant seawater desalting systems in the world, constituting more than half of the total desalination capacity. This plant presents a major opportunity to improve energy efficiency, plant production and profitability. The increasing need for desalinated water is followed by high-energy demand. In order to manage the operation and improve the performance of a nanofiltration / reverse osmosis desalination system, an artificial neural network (ANN) model was developed to predict the flow rate of the process. An NF/RO (nanofiltration/reverse osmosis) desalination plant is proposed as an effective, to be integrated into the grid under variable operating conditions. In this study, an artificial neural network (ANN) and multiple linear regressions (MLR) are used to predict the flow rate of NF/RO small-scale desalination plant. A set of points were used to test the neural network, 80%, 10%, and 10% of the database were used, or the training, the validation, and the test of the model. Considering, a three-layer feed-forward back propagation neural network with BFGS quasi-Newton (trainbfg) training algorithm. The correlation coefficient (R) and root mean squared error (RMSE) was used as adjustment criteria between the predicted values and the experimental values and as a means of performance and validation of the ANN model. The correlation coefficient is generally considered acceptable ($0.90 \leq R \leq 1.00$). The configuration (6-17-1) represents an excellent agreement between the prediction and the experimental data during the test step with a correlation coefficient of 0.931 and an RMSE of 0.0139m³/h. The results show that Artificial neural network (ANN) models obtained by using a unit database showed good predictability. Internal validation {R, RMSE} and applicability domain were used to validate this model. The comparison of the results shows that the ANN models are more efficient than those of the MLR model. Accordingly, the ANN model developed in this study provides excellent predictions and can be used to predict the flow rate.

Keywords: Artificial neural network (ANN), Desalination, Modelling, Nanofiltration, Reverse osmosis.

Özet

Tuzdan arındırma tesisleri, içme suyu üretiminde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Ters ozmoz (RO) tuzdan arındırma tesisi, toplam tuzdan arındırma kapasitesinin yarısından fazlasını oluşturan, dünyadaki baskın deniz suyu tuzdan arındırma sistemidir. Bu tesis, enerji verimliliğini, tesis üretimini ve karlılığı artırmak için büyük bir fırsat sunuyor. Tuzdan arındırılmış suya olan artan ihtiyacı, yüksek enerji talebi takip etmektedir. Bir nanofiltrasyon /

ters ozmoz tuzdan arındırma sisteminin işleyişini yönetmek ve performansını iyileştirmek için istasyonun enerji tüketimini tahmin etmek için bir yapay sinir ağı (YSA) modeli geliştirilmiştir. Bir NF/RO (nanofiltrasyon/ters osmoz) tuzdan arındırma tesisi, değişken çalışma koşulları altında şebekeye entegre edilecek etkili bir tesis olarak önerilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, NF/RO küçük ölçekli tuzdan arındırma tesisinin akış hızını tahmin etmek için bir yapay sinir ağı (YSA) ve çoklu doğrusal regresyonlar (MLR) kullanılmıştır. Sinir ağını test etmek için bir dizi nokta kullanıldı, veritabanının %80, %10 ve %10'u veya eğitim, doğrulama ve modelin testi kullanıldı. BFGS yarı-Newton (trainbfg) eğitim algoritması ile üç katmanlı bir ileri beslemeli geri yayılım sinir ağı göz önüne alındığında. Korelasyon katsayısı (R) ve ortalama karesel hata (RMSE), tahmin edilen değerler ile deneysel değerler arasında ayarlama kriteri olarak ve YSA modelinin performans ve doğrulama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Korelasyon katsayısı genellikle kabul edilebilir olarak kabul edilir ($0.90 \leq R \leq 1.00$). Konfigürasyon (6-17-1), 0,931 korelasyon katsayısı ve 0,0139m³/saat RMSE ile test adımı sırasında tahmin ve deneysel veriler arasında mükemmel bir anlaşmayı temsil eder. Sonuçlar, birim veri tabanı kullanılarak elde edilen Yapay Sinir Ağı (YSA) modellerinin iyi tahmin edilebilirlik gösterdiğini göstermektedir. Bu modeli doğrulamak için dahili doğrulama {R, RMSE} ve uygulanabilirlik alanı kullanıldı. Sonuçların karşılaştırılması, YSA modellerinin MLR modeline göre daha verimli olduğunu göstermektedir. Buna göre, bu çalışmada geliştirilen YSA modeli mükemmel tahminler sağlar ve akış hızını tahmin etmek için kullanılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay sinir ağları (YSA), Tuzdan arındırma, Modelleme, Nanofiltrasyon, Ters ozmoz.

BİR DİŞ PROTEZİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA DİNAMİK YÜKLEMeye TABİ BİR DİŞ KÖPRÜSÜ

COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN A DENTAL PROSTHESIS AND A DENTAL
BRIDGE SUBJECTED TO DYNAMIC LOADING

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to investigate the comparison between the biomechanical behavior of the dental prosthesis composed of three implants replacing successively the premolar and two molars and the dental bridge localized between two implants. Both dental structures were subjected to the same dynamic masticatory loading (Corono-apical, Linguo-buccal and Disto- mesial). Three-dimensional finite element models of dental structures were developed to determine the stress distribution and intensity under simulated applied loads. In this study the biomechanical behavior of prosthetics dental crowns subjected to dynamic loads in contact with the jawbone has been highlighted. Biomechanical simulations indicated that the equivalent stresses in the dental bridge are greater than that produced in the dental prosthesis. The dental bridge can be assimilated to a beam at the embedded ends, subjected to the bending. The results show that the maximum stresses present a risk of the cancellous bone damage in the first time to reach the cortical bone and finally the loosening of the implant.

Keywords: Dental bridge, Dental prosthesis, Finite Element Method, Mandibular Bone, von Mises stress

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, arka arkaya premolar ve iki molar dişin yerini alan üç implanttan oluşan diş protezi ile iki implant arasında yer alan diş köprüsünün biyomekanik davranışı arasındaki karşılaştırmayı araştırmaktır. Her iki dental yapı da aynı dinamik çiğneme yüklemesine (Corono-apikal, Linguo-buccal ve Distomesial) maruz bırakıldı. Simüle edilmiş uygulanan yükler altında stres dağılımını ve yoğunluğunu belirlemek için dental yapıların üç boyutlu sonlu eleman modelleri geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, çene kemiği ile temas halinde dinamik yüklere maruz kalan protez diş kronlarının biyomekanik davranışı vurgulanmıştır. Biyomekanik simülasyonlar, diş köprüsündeki eşdeğer streslerin diş protezinde üretilenden daha büyük olduğunu göstermiştir. Dental köprü, bükülmeye maruz kalan gömülü uçlardaki bir kirişe asimile edilebilir. Sonuçlar, maksimum streslerin, ilk kez kortikal kemiğe ulaşmak için süngerimsi kemik hasarı ve son olarak implantın gevşemesi riski taşıdığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diş köprüsü, Diş protezi, Sonlu Elemanlar Metodu, Mandibular Kemik, von Mises stresi

NEXT BCI - YOUR BRAIN COPIED !**Chandrakant Naikodi**

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Davangere, Karnataka, India-577007**Abstract**

A Brain-Computer Interface(BCI), also called as a Brain Machine Interface, is an immediate correspondence pathway between the brain's electrical action and an outer gadget, most regularly a computer or automated appendage. BCIs read electrical signals or other manifestations of brain activity and translate them into a digital format, that can understood by other devices, process, and convert into actions of some kind, such as moving a cursor or turning on a TV, etc. BCI can help people with inabilities to control systems, wheelchairs, televisions, or other devices with brain activity. Typically, Electroencephalograph (EEG) is attached to the scalp of human heads where the electrodes can read brain signals or digital form of data. BCI/HCI along with AI can be manipulated to train or steal other's brain data unknowingly - say you are travelling in the public transport and we can attach BCI/HCI devices inside vehicles and sense your brain's data. Though it is process based but BCI/HCI can be improved and this scenario could be possible.

Keywords: BCI, HCI, Brain Computer Interface, Security

BURULMA YÜKÜ ALTINDAKİ İÇİ BOŞ KOMPOZİT MİLLERİN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE BOYUNA ÇENTİKLERİN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF LONGITUDE NOTCHES ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HOLLOW COMPOSITE SHAFTS UNDER TORSIONAL LOADS

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Abstract

Plastic matrix composite pipes and shafts are sensitive to impact loads and deformations caused by hard cutting and drilling bits. These damages can be punctual or in the form of scratches and notches of a certain length, as discussed in this study. It is important that the part can continue to function for a while, from the moment the damage first occurs, until the necessary repair or replacement operation is applied to the part. It may also be necessary to determine whether the extent of the damage is tolerable. In this study, numerical models of axial damages on composite shafts under torsional load were created by forming longitudinal rectangular slots on the samples. The investigated sample types include thin-walled glass fibre reinforced epoxy composite tubes with $0^\circ/90^\circ$ fibre orientation, which can be produced by pre-preg wrapping method, and thin-walled glass fibre reinforced epoxy composite tubes with $45^\circ/-45^\circ$ fibre orientation, which can be produced with filament winding method. In these sample types loaded under torsional load, the effects of slots with different lengths on stress distribution and maximum angle of rotation were obtained numerically by finite element method. The analyses revealed significant stress concentrations in the uppermost layer in the notch tip regions. In addition, it has been observed that in the lowermost lamina layer of the sample under the notch, the $45^\circ/-45^\circ$ fibre-oriented tubes have 18.75% higher equivalent stress than the $0^\circ/90^\circ$ fibre-oriented tubes, thus increasing the load carrying ability. As the notch length increased, a linear increase in maximum stresses was observed in the lowermost lamina layer, while a nonlinear irregular increase was obtained in the notched upper layers due to fibre discontinuities. Unnotched tubes with $0^\circ/90^\circ$ fibre orientation exhibited 0.66° greater overall angle of rotation than those with $45^\circ/-45^\circ$ orientation at 180mm sample length. The increase in notch lengths increased the total angle of rotation at certain rates in both sample types, and this increase was 0.8% comparatively higher in the samples with $0^\circ/90^\circ$ fibre orientation.

Keywords: Composite shaft, Glass fiber-epoxy, Numerical analysis, Torsional load

Özet

Plastik matrisli kompozit borular ve şaftlar darbe yükleri ile sert kesici ve delici uçların meydana getirdiği deformasyonlara karşı hassastırlar. Bu hasarlar noktasal olabildiği gibi bu çalışmada ele alınan şekliyle belirli uzunlukta çizik ve çentikler şeklinde de olabilir. Hasarın ilk meydana geldiği andan itibaren parçaya gerekli tamirat veya değişim operasyonu uygulanana kadar fonksiyonunu bir süre devam ettirebilmesi önemlidir. Ayrıca hasarın boyutunun tolere edilebilir düzeyde olup olmadığının da saptanması gerekebilir. Bu çalışmada numuneler üzerinde boyuna dikdörtgen kesitli kanallar oluşturularak burulma yükü altındaki kompozit şaftlardaki aksenal hasarların nümerik modelleri oluşturulmuştur. İncelenen numune

tipleri pre-preg sarma yöntemiyle üretilebilen $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ lif yönlenmesine sahip ince cidarlı cam elyaf takviyeli epoksi kompozit tüpleri ve $45^{\circ}/-45^{\circ}$ lif yönlenmesine sahip filaman sargı yöntemi ile üretilebilen ince cidarlı cam elyaf takviyeli epoksi kompozit tüpleri içermektedir. Bu numune tiplerinde farklı uzunluklarda açılmış kanalların burulma yükü altındaki gerilme dağılımı ve maksimum dönme açısı üzerindeki etkileri sayısal olarak sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ile elde edilmiştir. Analizler çentik başlangıcı olan bölgede en üst katmanda önemli gerilme yığılmaları ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca çentik altına denk gelen kısmın en alt lamina tabakasında $45^{\circ}/-45^{\circ}$ lif oryantasyonlu tüplerde $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ lif oryantasyonlu tüplerden %18,75 daha yüksek eşdeğer gerilme meydana geldiği ve böylece yük taşıma kabiliyetinin arttığı görülmüştür. Çentik uzunluğu arttıkça maksimum gerilmelerde en alt lamina tabakasında lineer bir artış gözlenirken, çentik açılmış üst katmanlarda ise elyaf süreksizliklerinden kaynaklı olarak doğrusal olmayan düzensiz bir artış elde edilmiştir. $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ lif oryantasyonlu çentik açılmamış tüpler $45^{\circ}/-45^{\circ}$ oryantasyonlu olanlara nazaran 180mm numune boyunda $0,66^{\circ}$ daha fazla toplam dönme açısı sergilemiştir. Çentik boylarındaki artış her iki numune tipinde de toplam dönme açısını belirli oranlarda artırmış, bu artış $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ lif oryantasyonlu numunelerde %0,8 daha yüksek olmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kompozit şaft, Cam elyaf-epoksi, Sayısal analiz, Burulma yükü

MODELLING OF THE PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE UNDER THE PARTIAL DEMAGNETIZATION

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Abstract

Several kinds of faults can occur in PMSM system: bearing faults, electrically short/open fault, eccentricity fault and demagnetization fault. Demagnetization fault means that strengths of permanent magnets (PM) in PMSM decrease, and it causes low output torque which is undesirable to EV. The fault is caused by physical damage, high temperature stress, inverse magnetic field and aging. Motor current signature analysis (MCSA) is a conventional motor fault detection method based on extraction of signal features from stator current. A simulation model of the PMSM under partial demagnetization and uniform demagnetization fault were established, and different degrees demagnetization fault was simulated. The harmonic analyses using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) show that the fault diagnosis method based on the harmonic wave analysis is only suitable for partial demagnetization fault of the PMSM, and not apply to uniform demagnetization fault of the PMSM.

Keywords: permanent magnet synchronous machine, fault diagnosis, Demagnetization.

Özet

PMSM sisteminde birkaç tür arıza meydana gelebilir: yatak arızaları, elektriksel olarak kısa/açık arıza, eksantriklik arızası ve demanyetizasyon arızası. Demanyetizasyon hatası, PMSM'deki kalıcı mıknatısların (PM) kuvvetlerinin azalması anlamına gelir ve EV için istenmeyen düşük çıkış torkuna neden olur. Arızaya fiziksel hasar, yüksek sıcaklık stresi, ters manyetik alan ve yaşlanma neden olur. Motor akımı imza analizi (MCSA), stator akımından sinyal özelliklerinin çıkarılmasına dayanan geleneksel bir motor arıza tespit yöntemidir. PMSM'nin kısmi demanyetizasyon ve tek tip demanyetizasyon hatası altında bir simülasyon modeli oluşturulmuş ve farklı derecelerde demanyetizasyon hatası simüle edilmiştir. Hızlı Fourier Dönüşümü (FFT) kullanan harmonik analizler, harmonik dalga analizine dayalı arıza teşhis yönteminin PMSM'nin sadece kısmi manyetik giderme hatası için uygun olduğunu ve PMSM'nin tek tip manyetik giderme hatası için geçerli olmadığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler : sabit mıknatıslı senkron makine, arıza teşhisi, Demagnetizasyon

FREQUENCY RESPONSE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE OF OPEN CIRCUIT FAULTS DETECTION IN PHOTOVOLTAIC SINGLE-PHASE INVERTER EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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Abstract

The aim of the proposed work is to improve the energy efficiency and monitoring of a PV system. In other words, it consists in the treatment of a transfer function in frequency regime of a key element in a photovoltaic installation which is the inverter. Several types of faults with different severities can occur in the inverter that reduce the reliability and safety and even interrupt the service continuity of the PV system. The development of reliable methods for monitoring and rapid fault detection has received increasing attention in both research and industry. A large variety of diagnostic methods are present in the literature, we have chosen the diagnostic method that is based on the FRA frequency response analysis which is both simple and reliable. The simplicity of this method consists in minimizing the quantity of information to be processed, its reliability lies in its ability to detect faults whatever their degree of severity. This technique is classified among the methods without a priori model since the model is revealed a posteriori by processing the data collected from the system under study in normal operation without distinguishing between its inputs and outputs. The FRA technique processes the data of a device through the analysis of its internal circuitry at high frequency, i.e. analysis of the internal dynamic impedance constituting the device under test which is a set of passive components resistance, inductance and capacitance, We focused on the experimental study of a single-phase inverter. In the first part, we have realized a prototype of a single-phase inverter based on IGBT controlled by a microcontroller 18F2550. In the second part, we presented the experimental results of the FRA tests after applying open circuit faults on the realized prototype. The study carried out in this work allowed us to conclude that frequency response analysis can be used as an effective tool to detect faults in power electronic devices.

SİLİNDİRİK SICAK SU DEPOLAMA TANKLARINDA FARKLI TİP YALITIM MALZEMELERİNİN BİRLEŞTİRİLMESİ İLE ISIL KATMANLAŞMANIN ARTIRILMASI

ENHANCEMENT OF THERMAL STRATIFICATION BY COMBINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSULATION MATERIALS IN CYLINDRICAL HOT WATER STORAGE TANKS

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Abstract

Energy storage systems provide the balance between energy production and consumption and enable the use of energy when necessary. Hot water storage tanks play an important role among thermal energy storage systems. Increasing the thermal stratification in hot water tanks ensures that the water is kept at high temperature for a longer time and that the energy of the heat source used for heating the hot water is utilized more efficiently. In the literature, there are many experimental and numerical studies investigating the effects of different hot water tank designs on thermal stratification. In this study, the effect of different insulation geometries and insulation layers on thermal stratification was investigated, numerically. In the numerical study, the effect of uniformly distributed and gradual insulation geometries and the combined use of different insulation materials on thermal stratification was investigated. Three different types of insulation materials, namely glass wool, polyurethane foam and aerogel, were used to insulate the hot water tank. It was aimed to increase the thermal stratification by placing an insulation material with lower heat conduction in the upper part of the tank and using a gradual insulation geometry. With the gradual insulation, the water in the lower part of the tank cooled faster than the water in the upper part. The water temperature was maintained for a longer period of time with the use of insulation material with low thermal conductivity in the upper part of the tank. Thus, mixing of hot and cold water was prevented to a certain extent and thermal stratification was increased. The highest thermal stratification was obtained for the glass wool-aerogel combination. The highest temperature difference in the tank was observed as 14.77 °C for the glass wool-aerogel combination, and 7.2 °C for the glass wool.

Keywords: Energy Storage, Gradual Insulation, Hot Water Tank, Thermal Stratification

Özet

Enerji depolama sistemleri enerji üretimi ve tüketimi arasındaki dengeyi sağlamakta ve gerekli olduğu zaman enerjinin kullanımına olanak sağlamaktadır. Sıcak su depolama tankları ısı enerjisi depolama sistemleri arasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Sıcak su tanklarında ısı katmanlaşmanın artırılması suyun daha uzun süre yüksek sıcaklıkta tutulmasını ve sıcak

suyun ısıtılmasında kullanılan ısı kaynağının enerjisinden daha verimli şekilde faydalanılmasını sağlamaktadır. Literatürde farklı sıcak su tankı tasarımlarının ısı katmanlaşma üzerine etkilerinin araştırıldığı bir çok deneysel ve sayısal çalışma mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada ise farklı yalıtım geometrilerinin ve yalıtım katmanlarının ısı katmanlaşma üzerine etkisi sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal çalışmada düzgün dağılımlı ve kademeli yalıtım geometrilerinin ve farklı yalıtım malzemelerinin birlikte kullanımının ısı katmanlaşma üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Sıcak su tankının yalıtılmasında cam yünü, poliüretan köpük ve arojel olmak üzere üç farklı tip yalıtım malzemesi kullanılmıştır. Tankın üst bölgesine ısı iletimi daha düşük yalıtım malzemesi yerleştirilerek ve kademeli yalıtım geometrisi kullanılarak ısı katmanlaşmanın artırılması hedeflenmiştir. Kademeli yalıtım ile tankın alt bölgesindeki su üst bölgesindeki suya göre daha hızlı soğumuştur. Tankın üst bölgesinde düşük ısı iletimli yalıtım malzemesi kullanımı ile de su sıcaklığı daha uzun süre muhafaza edilmiştir. Böylece sıcak ve soğuk su karışımı belirli ölçüde engellenmiş ve ısı katmanlaşmanın artması sağlanmıştır. En yüksek ısı katmanlaşma cam yünü-aerojel birleşimi için elde edilmiştir. Cam yünü-aerojel kombinasyonu için tank içerisindeki en yüksek sıcaklık farkı 14.77 °C, cam yünü için ise 7.2 °C olarak gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enerji Depolama, Kademeli Yalıtım, Sıcak Su Tankı, Isıl Katmanlaşma

COVID -19 SÜRECİNDE SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ COVID – 19 ÖNLEMLERİNE UYULMA, SAĞLANAN BİLGİLERİ YETERLİ BULMA ALGILARI VE SALGININ YİNELEMESİNDEN DUYDUKLARI KORKU İLE ANKSİYETE, DEPRESYON VE UMUTSUZLUK BELİRTİ DÜZEY İLİŞKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND HOPELESSNESS LEVELS OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS' AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS AND FEAR OF THE RECCURANCE OF THE EPIDEMIC

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Abstract

Aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the levels of anxiety, depression and hopelessness symptoms of health workers living in Turkey's metropolitan cities during the Covid-19 pandemic, and their perception of Covid-19 precautions, provided Covid-19 related information and their fear of the recurrence of the epidemic. 141 healthcare professionals aged between 19-53 participated in the current study. Data collection tools were personal information form, DASS-21 (Yılmaz et al., 2017) and Beck Hopelessness Scale (Seber et al., 1993). Data shows that 87.2% of health workers were angry with people who went out even though they did not have to during the epidemic. Mann-Whitney U tests showed that there is a significant difference between the anxiety ((U = 769,500, p < 0.05) and depression (U = 711,500, p < 0.05) levels of participants who stated that they were angry and not angry towards people who went out even though they did not have to during the epidemic. The difference was due to the fact that the mean rank of those who stated that they were angry was higher than that of those who stated that they were not angry. 61.7% of healthcare professionals generally found the provided information about Covid-19 as sufficient. According to the results of Mann – Whitney U tests (U = 1753, p < 0.05), a statistically significant difference was observed between the groups who found the information given to be sufficient and those who did not. 80.1% of health care workers stated that they are afraid of the recurrent epidemics. The Mann- Whitney U tests showed there is a statistically significant difference between depression (U = 1175, p < 0.05) and hopelessness (U = 1203.50, p < 0.05) levels of health care workers who stated that they were afraid of recurrence of the same epidemic or a new one. The difference was due to the fact that the mean rank of those who stated that they were afraid of a recurrence of pandemic was higher than that of those who stated that they were not. The results showed that healthcare workers show symptoms of anxiety, depression and hopelessness during pandemic and these symptoms seems like related

to factors such as the provided information about the epidemic, their perception of others' compliance to Covid-19 precautions and experienced fear of the recurrence of the epidemic. These results may help to understand the psychological symptoms of healthcare professionals during epidemics and related factors to those symptoms.

Keywords: Covid-19, Healthcare Professionals, Pandemic, Precautions, Depression, Hopelessness, Anxiety

Özet

Bu çalışma Covid – 19 pandemi sürecinde Türkiye'nin büyükşehirlerinde yaşayan sağlık çalışanlarının anksiyete, depresyon ve umutsuzluk belirtileri düzeylerinin Covid-19 önlemlerine uyuluyor olma, sağlanan bilgilerin yeterli bulma algıları ve salgının yinelenmesi ile ilgili duydukları korku ile ilişkilerinin ortaya konulması amacı ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya 19-53 yaş arası 141 sağlık çalışanı katılmıştır. Veri toplama araçları kişisel bilgi formu, Depresyon Anksiyete Stres Ölçeği (Yılmaz ve diğ., 2017) ve Beck Umutsuzluk Ölçeği (Seber ve diğ., 1993)'dir. Araştırma bulgularına bakıldığında sağlık çalışanlarının %87,2'si salgın süresince zorunda olmadığı halde dışarı çıkan insanlara karşı öfkelenmediğini belirtmiştir. Salgın süresince zorunda olmadığı halde dışarı çıkan insanlara karşı öfkelenmediğini ve öfkelenmediğini belirten kişilerin anksiyete (($U = 769,500$, $p < 0,05$) ve depresyon ($U = 711,500$, $p < 0,05$) düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir fark olup olmadığını ortaya koymak için yapılan Mann-Whitney U testlerinin sonucuna göre, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gözlemlenmiştir. Fark öfkelenmediğini belirtenlerin sıra ortalamasının öfkelenmediğini belirtenlerinkinden yüksek olmasından kaynaklanmıştır. Sağlık çalışanlarının %61,7'si genel olarak Covid-19 ile ilgili verilen bilgileri yeterli bulmuştur. Covid-19 ile ilgili verilen bilgileri yeterli bulan ve bulmayan gruplar arasında umutsuzluk düzeyleri açısından Mann – Whitney U testleri ($U = 1753$, $p < 0,05$) sonucuna göre, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gözlemlenmiştir. Fark verilen bilgileri yeterli bulmayanların sıra ortalamasının yeterli bulanlarınkinden yüksek olmasından kaynaklanmıştır. Sağlık çalışanlarının %80,1'i aynı salgının tekrarlamasından veya yeni bir salgından korktuğunu ifade etmiştir. Salgının tekrarlamasından veya yeni bir salgından korktuğunu belirten sağlık çalışanlarının depresyon ($U = 1175$, $p < 0,05$) ve umutsuzluk ($U = 1203,50$, $p < 0,05$) düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir fark olup olmadığını ortaya koymak için yapılan Mann-Whitney U testlerinin sonucuna göre, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gözlemlenmiştir. Fark korktuğunu belirtenlerin sıra ortalamasının korkmadığını belirtenlerinkinden yüksek olmasından kaynaklanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları sağlık çalışanlarının salgınla ilgili sağlanan bilgileri yeterli bulmama, diğer insanların Covid-19 önlemlerine yeterince uymadıklarını algılama ve ilişkili görülebilecek biçimde salgının tekrarlamasından korku duyuyor olmaları etmenleri ile anksiyete, depresyon ve umutsuzluk belirtilerini daha fazla gösterdiklerini bulmuştur. Bu sonuçlar ışığında sağlık çalışanlarının psikolojik belirtilerinin temellerine dair görüş kazanılabileceği önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Pandemi, Önlemler, Depresyon, Umutsuzluk, Anksiyete

SAĞLIK ALANINDA ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN TÜRK DİLİ DERSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

ATTITUDES OF HEALTH STUDENTS AT THE TURKISH LANGUAGE COURSE

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Abstract

In addition to being the most basic element of communication, language is the most important tool that serves to transfer feelings, thoughts and experiences from generation to generation, gaining and maintaining the consciousness of being a collective nation. It ensures that a nation preserves and maintains its own values. It is imperative that the language, which covers all areas of life, should be handled carefully in educational institutions and that language education should be emphasized. Therefore, every society attaches importance to the teaching of their mother tongue at every stage from the lowest level to the highest level in their educational institutions. For the teaching of the Turkish language in Turkey, lessons are given from the lowest level to the highest level. It is aimed to increase the language competencies of the students with the Turkish Language course, which is compulsory to be given in universities for two semesters. In addition, it is aimed to develop students' written and oral expression skills, to gain national identity and self based on language, to give language awareness and love of mother tongue. However, of course, in order to achieve these desired goals, students should understand the importance of the Turkish Language course and their attitudes towards the course should be positive. In this study, it was aimed to examine the attitudes of the students studying in the field of health towards the Turkish Language course in terms of various variables. In the research, convenience sampling method was preferred and the data were obtained by following the online survey application. The sample group of the research consists of 263 students, 198 women and 65 men, who continue their education at Sivas Cumhuriyet University SHMYO in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The research data were obtained by using the "Attitude Scale Towards Turkish Language Lesson in Higher Education" developed by Arslan (2012). The one-dimensional scale was prepared in a 5-point Likert type. In the scale development study, the internal consistency of the scale was 0.96, and 0.97 in this study. Descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, independent groups test, ANOVA and Tukey analysis techniques were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained from the research; It was determined that the average score of the students regarding the attitudes towards the Turkish language lesson was at a moderate level (68.19), and there was a significant difference in favor of female students according to the gender variable ($p<.05$). It was determined that there was no significant difference in terms of class level, economic status, place of residence, educational status of parents, type of high school graduated and branch variables ($p>.05$).

Keywords: Turkish Language, Attitude, Higher Education, Student

Özet

Dil, iletişimin en temel unsuru olmasının yanı sıra duygu, düşünce ve deneyimlerin nesilden nesile aktarılmasına hizmet eden, bir toplama millet olma şuurunu kazandıran ve devam ettiren en önemli araçtır. Bir milletin kendi değerlerini korumasını ve devam ettirmesini sağlamaktadır. Varlığı hayatın her alanını kapsayan dilin eğitim kurumlarında dikkatlice ele

alınması ve dil eğitiminin üzerinde durulması zorunluluktur. Bu yüzden her toplum kendi eğitim kurumlarında en alt seviyeden en üst seviyeye kadar her aşamada kendi anadilinin öğretimine önem vermektedir. Türkiye’de de Türk dilinin öğretimi için en alt kademedan başlayarak en üst kademeye kadar dersler verilmektedir. Üniversitelerde iki dönem verilmesi zorunlu olan Türk Dili dersi ile öğrencilerin dil yetkinliklerinin artırılması hedeflenmektedir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin yazılı ve sözlü anlatım becerilerinin geliştirilmesi, dilden yola çıkarak ulusal kimlik ve benliğin kazandırılması, dil bilinci ve ana dil sevgisi verilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Ancak elbetteki istenilen bu hedeflere ulaşılabilmek için öğrencilerin Türk Dili dersinin önemini kavramaları ve derse yönelik tutumlarının olumlu olması gerekmektedir. Yapılan bu çalışmada sağlık alanında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin aldıkları Türk Dili dersine yönelik tutumlarının çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiş ve veriler online anket uygulaması izlenerek elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu 2021-2022 akademik yılı bahar döneminde Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi SHMYO’da öğrenimlerini sürdüren 198 kadın, 65 erkek olmak üzere 263 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Arslan (2012) tarafından geliştirilen “Yükseköğretimde Türk Dili Dersine Karşı Tutum Ölçeği” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Tek boyutlu olan ölçek 5’li likert tipinde hazırlanmıştır. Ölçek geliştirme çalışmasında ölçeğin iç tutarlılığı 0.96, bu çalışmada 0.97 olarak belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistikler, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normallik testi, bağımsız gruplar testi, ANOVA ve Tukey analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; öğrencilerin Türk dili dersine ilişkin tutumlarına ilişkin puan ortalamalarının orta düzeyde (68.19) olduğu, cinsiyet değişkenine göre kız öğrencilere lehine anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir ($p<.05$). Sınıf düzeyi, ekonomik durum, ikamet yeri, anne-baba eğitim durumu, mezun olunan lise türü ve branş değişkenleri açısından ise anlamlı farklılık bulunmadığı belirlenmiştir ($p>.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Dili, Tutum, Yükseköğretim, Öğrenci

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ E-ÖĞRENMEYE HAZIRBULUNUŞLUKLARI İLE YAŞAM BOYU ÖĞRENME EĞİLİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' READINESS FOR E-LEARNING AND LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the pre-service teachers' readiness for e-learning and their lifelong learning tendencies. It can be said that as a result of the development of technology and the Covid-19 pandemic as a result of the opportunities offered by the digital age, learning / teaching methods have also undergone changes and have evolved in accordance with the spirit of the era. In order to keep up with this change, to contribute to the development of people and to complete this process with less loss, it is seen that e-learning environments are used in addition to face-to-face education. It can be considered that the teachers working in these referenced environments can adapt to the necessary changes and developments and that it may be possible for them to provide maximum efficiency with the development of e-learning readiness levels. It is important for educators to continue their professional development within the scope of lifelong learning, to follow the developments in technology by leading the change and progress in education, in order to contribute to their students and the general society by improving their existing competencies and to be a guide. In this context, it is thought that this study will contribute to the literature by testing the levels of pre-service teachers who will be future educators' readiness for e-learning and lifelong learning tendencies in terms of different variables and examining the relationship between them. The universe of the research in the relational screening model was determined as prospective teachers who continue their education at the Faculty of Education of Firat University in the 2021-2022 academic year. In this context, prospective teachers who volunteered to participate in the study formed the sample of the study. The data of the study were collected using the personal information form, the "E-Learning Readiness Scale of University Students" developed by Yurdugul and Demir (2017) and the "Lifelong Learning Tendency Scale" developed by Gür-Erdoğan and Aرسال (2016). The data obtained were analyzed with a computer-aided statistical program. In this context, evaluations have been made regarding some variables; the relationship between the readiness of pre-service teachers for e-learning and lifelong learning deficiencies has been examined. Accordingly, a number of differences were reached when the variables in question were taken into account according to the e-learning readiness scale of the students and the lifelong learning tendency scale.

Keywords: E-Learning, Lifelong Learning, Readiness

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının e-öğrenmeye hazırbulunuşlukları ile yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Dijital çağın sunduğu olanaklar sonucunda teknolojinin gelişimi ve yaşanan Covid-19 salgını sonucunda öğrenme/öğretme yöntemlerinin de değişikliğe uğradığı ve dönemin ruhuna uygun biçimde evrildiği söylenebilir. Bu değişime ayak uydurmak, kişilerin gelişimine katkı sunmak ve bu süreci daha az kayıp ile tamamlamak adına yüz yüze eğitimin yanı sıra e-öğrenme ortamlarına başvurulduğu görülmektedir. Başvurulan bu ortamlarda görev alan öğreticilerin gerekli değişim ve gelişime uyum sağlayabilmeleri ve maksimum düzeyde verim sağlamalarının e-öğrenme hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerinin gelişmesiyle mümkün olabileceği düşünülebilir. Eğitimcilerin var olan yeterliklerini geliştirerek öğrencilerine ve toplumun geneline katkı sağlayabilmek ve rehber olabilmek için yaşam boyu öğrenme kapsamında mesleki gelişimlerini sürdürmeleri, eğitimdeki değişime ve ilerlemeye öncülük ederek teknolojideki gelişmeleri takip etmeleri önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, geleceğin eğitimcileri olacak öğretmen adaylarının e-öğrenmeye hazırbulunuşlukları ile yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri düzeylerinin farklı değişkenler açısından test edilmesi ve aralarındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi ile bu çalışmanın alanyazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmüştür. İlişkisel tarama modelindeki araştırmanın evreni, 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında Fırat Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde öğrenimine devam eden öğretmen adayları olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan öğretmen adayları araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri kişisel bilgi formu, Yurdugül ve Demir (2017) tarafından geliştirilen “Üniversite Öğrencilerinin E-Öğrenmeye Hazırbulunuşluğu Ölçeği” ve Gür-Erdoğan ve Arsal (2016) tarafından geliştirilen “Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilim Ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler bilgisayar destekli istatistik programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda bazı değişkenlere ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapılmış; öğretmen adaylarının e-öğrenmeye hazırbulunuşlukları ile yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Buna göre öğrencilerin e-öğrenmeye hazırbulunuşluk ölçeği ve yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilim ölçeğine göre söz konusu değişkenler dikkate alındığında bir takım farklılıklara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: E-Öğrenme, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme, Hazırbulunuşluk

OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE OYUNUN SOSYALLEŞME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ VE GELENEKSEL ÇOCUK OYUNLARI

THE EFFECTS OF GAME ON SOCIALIZATION IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD AND
TRADITIONAL CHILDREN'S GAMES

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Özet

İnsan; hayatı boyunca edindiği davranışlarla yaşam döngüsü içinde yer almaktadır. Kişi, karakterini ve olaylara karşı tutumunu belirleyen tüm bu davranışlarını; doğuştan kalıtım yoluyla, doğup büyüdüğü ve içinde bulunduğu sosyal çevresinden etkileşim yoluyla bununla birlikte bilinçli olarak ve belli bir uğraş sonucu kazanır. Esas olan bilinçli ve belli bir uğraş sonucu elde ettiği istendik davranışlardır ve bu noktada eğitim ortamları, öğretmenler, eğitsel içerik ve uygulamalar devreye girmektedir. Adalet, umut, nezaket, sevinç, barış gibi temel ruhsal özellikler çocukların da en az yetişkinler kadar sahip olması gereken özelliklerdir. Şiddet, yaşanmamış bir hayatın, suçluluk ise tatmin edilmemiş bir yaşamın sonucudur. Öyleyse insan hayatının her dönemi olduğu gibi okul öncesi dönemin de en iyi şekilde ve uygun yaşantılarla geçirilmesi son derece önemlidir. Bu dönemde çocuğa yaşatılanların türü ve kalitesi çok önemlidir.

Okul öncesi dönemdeki çocuklar; akranlarıyla bir arada oldukları anaokullarında veya anasınıflarında gerçek anlamda sosyal dünyaya ilk adımını atarlar. Bu sosyal dünyalarında akranlarıyla olan ilişkileri ise oyun aracılığı ile başlar. Kişi, mutluluk, sevinç, acı, üzüntü, güven duyma gibi birçok duygusal tepkiyi oyun yoluyla öğrenebilir. Duygusal tepkilerin dramatize edilmesi, oyunlaştırılması çocuğun kendini tanımasına yardımcı olur. Çocuk, oynadığı oyun yoluyla benmerkezcilikten ayrılır. Benmerkezcilikten uzaklaşabilmesi çocuğun sosyalleşmesine de katkı sağlayacaktır. Çocukların sosyalleşmesi eğitimlerinin başlangıcından itibaren sosyal ilişkilerde deneyim kazanması, sosyal rollerinin geliştirilmesi ve daha ileri eğitime hazır olmalarının sağlanması, daha fazla başarının anahtarı olduğundan, özel dikkat gösterilmesi gereken bir konudur. 3-6 yaş çocuklarının, tablet, telefon ve televizyon gibi teknolojik cihazlar ile çok fazla vakit geçirmesi ile çocukların gelişimleri ve sosyal iletişim becerileri olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Çocuklarda sosyal beceri öğretiminde en etkili yol yine oyun olacaktır. Kendine olan güveni gelişir. Başkalarının duygularını anlar. Çocuğun duygularındaki olumlu ya da olumsuz tüm gelişmeleri oyun esnasında öğrenip onu doğru yönlendirebilmemiz oyunla mümkün olabilmektedir. Çocukların olduğu her ortamda oyun etkinlikleri muhakkak vardır. Çocuk oyun sayesinde hayatı daha iyi kavrayabilmektedir. Sevğiden sonra çocuk için en önemli ihtiyaç oyundur.

Bu çalışmada, oyunun küçük çocuklarda sosyalleşme sürecindeki rolü saptanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu bağlamda okul öncesi kurumlarda ve ilkokul kademesinde serbest etkinlik ve beden eğitimi derslerinde oynanan çocuk oyunları araştırılmış olup, bu oyunların çocuklara davranış kazanma aşamasında neler kattığı irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Oyunları, Sosyalleşme, Okul Öncesi.

Summary

Human; takes place in the life cycle with the behaviors acquired throughout his life. All these behaviors that determine the person's character and attitude towards events; He gains

consciously and as a result of a certain effort, through innate heredity, through interaction with the social environment he was born and raised in and in which he lives. The main thing is the desired behaviors that are acquired consciously and as a result of a certain effort, and at this point, educational environments, trainers, educational content and practices come into play. Basic spiritual characteristics such as justice, hope, kindness, joy and peace are the characteristics that children should have at least as much as adults. Violence is the result of an un-lived life, guilt is the result of an unsatisfied life. Therefore, it is extremely important to spend the pre-school period in the best way and with appropriate experiences, as it is in every period of human life. The type and quality of what is given to the child during this period is very important.

Preschool children; In kindergartens or kindergartens, where they are together with their peers, they take the first step into the social world in real terms. Their relationships with their peers in this social world begin through play. A person can learn many emotional reactions such as happiness, joy, pain, sadness, confidence through play. Dramatizing and playing emotional reactions helps the child to know himself. The child is separated from egocentrism through the game he plays. Being able to move away from egocentrism will also contribute to the socialization of the child. Socialization of children, gaining experience in social relations from the beginning of their education, developing their social roles and ensuring their readiness for further education is the key to further success, therefore it is an issue that deserves special attention. Children aged 3-6 spend too much time with technological devices such as tablets, phones and televisions, and their development and social communication skills are adversely affected. The most effective way of teaching social skills in children will again be games. Self-confidence develops. Understands the feelings of others. It is possible to learn all the positive or negative developments in the child's emotions during the game and to direct him correctly through the game. There are definitely play activities in every environment where children are present. Children can understand life better through play. After love, the most important need for a child is play.

In this study, the role of play in the socialization process of young children was tried to be determined. In this context, children's games played in free activity and physical education classes in pre-school and primary school levels have been researched, and what these games contribute to children in the process of gaining behavior has been examined.

Keywords: Children's Games, Socialization, Preschool.

ÖNLİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN OKUMA MOTİVASYONLARININ İNCELENMESİ**EXAMINATION OF READING MOTIVATIONS OF ASSOCIATE STUDENTS****Lec. Dr. Aysel ARSLAN¹**¹ Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Vocational School of Healthcare Services, Sivas, Turkey

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Abstract

Reading is the most important learning tool for individuals of all ages, and motivating factors and factors affecting reading are important. Two important factors in motivation for reading are the individual's personal characteristics and the environment in which they live. Individual's intelligence, gender, temperament, etc. elements constitute personal characteristics. Before formal learning, the reading habits of the people around the child, their reading perspectives, education levels, versatile readings; In the school period, many factors such as teacher approaches and attitudes, the use of correct reading strategies, and the reading of works suitable for the age and taste of the student are expressed as environmental factors. It is important that reading becomes an action that the individual does with pleasure, beyond being just a learning purpose. Of course, there should be internal motivation of the individual rather than external motivating factors. It is stated that the main factors affecting reading motivation are curiosity, interest, excitement, competition and need. The factors affecting an individual's motivation to read differ with age. The factors that motivate a primary school student to read differ from the factors that motivate a university student or an adult individual. In this study, it was aimed to examine the motivation of students who continue their associate degree programs at the university in terms of various variables. In the research, convenience sampling method was preferred and the data were obtained by following the online survey application. The sample group of the research consists of 210 students, 165 females and 45 males, who continue their education at Sivas Cumhuriyet University SHMYO in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. Research data were obtained by using the "Adult Reading Motivation Scale" developed by Yıldız, Yıldırım, Ateş and Çetinkaya (2013). The scale, which has four sub-factors as Self, Competence, Recognition and Other, consists of 19 items and is prepared in a 5-point Likert type. In the scale development study, the internal consistency of the scale's factors varied between 0.68-0.80; in this study, it was calculated to vary between 0.72-0.87. Descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, independent groups test, ANOVA and Tukey analysis techniques were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained from the research; students' reading motivation differs significantly according to gender, economic status, place of residence, and mother's educational status ($p < .05$); It was found that there was no significant difference in terms of grade level, type of high school graduated, father's education level and branch variables ($p > .05$).

Keywords: Reading Motivation, University, Student**Özet**

Okuma, her yaşta bireyin en önemli öğrenme aracı olup okumaya ilişkin motive edici unsurlar ve okumayı etkileyen etmenler önemli olmaktadır. Okumaya ilişkin motivasyondaki iki önemli faktör bireyin kişisel özellikleri ve yaşadığı çevredir. Bireyin zekâsı, cinsiyeti, mizacı vb. unsurlar kişisel özelliklerini oluşturmaktadır. Örgün öğrenme öncesinde çocuğun

çevresindeki kişilerin okuma alışkanlıkları, okumaya bakış açıları, eğitim düzeyleri, çok yönlü okumaları; okul döneminde ise öğretmen yaklaşım ve tutumları, doğru okuma stratejilerinin kullanılması, öğrencinin yaşına ve zevkine uygun eserlerin okutulması gibi birçok unsur çevresel etkenler olarak ifade edilmektedir. Okumanın sadece öğrenme amacı olmasının ötesinde bireyin zevk alarak yaptığı bir eylem haline gelmesi önemlidir. Elbette burada dışsal motive edici unsurlardan çok bireyin içsel motivasyonunun olması gerekmektedir. Okuma motivasyonunu etkileyen başlıca unsurların merak, ilgi, heyecan, rekabet, ihtiyaç olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bireyin okuma motivasyonunu etkileyen unsurlar yaşla birlikte farklılaşmaktadır. İlkokul dönemindeki bir öğrencinin okumaya motive olmasını sağlayan unsurlarla bir üniversite öğrencisini ya da yetişkin bir bireyi motive edici unsurlar birbirinden farklılaşmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışmada üniversitede önlisans programlarına devam eden öğrencilerin okumaya yönelik motivasyonlarının çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiş ve veriler online anket uygulaması izlenerek elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu 2021-2022 akademik yılı güz döneminde Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi SHMYO'da öğrenimlerini sürdüren 165 kadın, 45 erkek olmak üzere 210 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Yıldız, Yıldırım, Ateş ve Çetinkaya (2013) tarafından geliştirilen “Yetişkin Okuma Motivasyonu Ölçeği” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Benlik, Yeterlilik, Tanınma ve Diğer olmak üzere dört alt faktöre sahip olan ölçek 19 maddeden oluşmuş ve 5'li likert tipinde hazırlanmıştır. Ölçek geliştirme çalışmasında ölçeğin faktörlerinde iç tutarlılığının 0.68-0.80 arasında değiştiği; bu çalışmada ise 0.72-0.87 arasında değiştiği hesaplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistikler, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normallik testi, bağımsız gruplar testi, ANOVA ve Tukey analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; öğrencilerin okuma motivasyonlarının cinsiyet, ekonomik durum, ikamet yeri, anne eğitim durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği ($p<.05$); sınıf düzeyi, mezun olunan lise türü, baba eğitim durumu ve branş değişkenlerine göre ise anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermediği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır ($p>.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okuma Motivasyonu, Üniversite, Öğrenci

THE SEQUENCE ORGANIZATION OF STORY-BASED LESSONS WITH YOUNG LEARNERS IN AN EFL CONTEXT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CLASSROOM INTERACTIONAL COMPETENCE⁵

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Abstract

Drawing on the methodological framework of conversation analysis, the study investigates the sequential organization of story-based classroom discourse with young learners of English in an EFL context. To present the interactional organization of the classroom interaction, 16 hours of story-based lessons at two kindergarten classrooms were audio-recorded and transcribed in detail. The institution where the data was collected from was a private IB school following the Primary Years Programme (PYP) curriculum. The participants were 24 young learners at the age of 6 and two teachers. During the data collection process, students and teachers read three different stories in the classrooms, which were selected previously by the teachers based on the pedagogical goals in the curriculum. The data was analyzed from a discourse-analytic perspective to explore the sequence organization of three main parts of the lessons, which were pre-reading, while-reading and post-reading. The results of the study demonstrated that more varied interactional patterns and student initiations were found in the pre-reading parts of the lessons including guessing and sharing experiences activities. The sequence organization and participation framework in the other parts showed differences depending on the contextual factors such as the teacher talk, the contents of the stories and the classroom activities. Also, the theme-based approach of the curriculum had a significant impact on the classroom discourse and interaction. The findings were discussed in terms of the possible effects of story-based lessons on students' classroom interactional competences. The study has implications for the micro-analytic understanding of EFL classrooms, story-based lessons with young learners and classroom interactional competence.

Keywords: Classroom Discourse, Sequence Organization, Story-based Lessons, Young Learners, Conversation Analysis, Classroom Interactional Competence

Özet

Konuşma çözümlemesi metodundan faydalanan bu çalışma, çocuklar ile yürütülen hikaye temelli derslerdeki sınıf içi söylemlerin ardışıklık düzenini incelemektedir. Sınıf içi söylemlerin etkileşimsel yapısını göstermek amacıyla, hikaye temelli ders işlenen iki tane anasının 16 ders saati sesli olarak kayıt altına alındı ve konuşma çözümlemesi kurallarına

⁵ This study is a part of MA titled "A Discourse Analysis of Story-based Lessons with Young Learners in an EFL Context from the Perspective of Classroom Interactional Competence"

uygun olarak yazıya aktarıldı. Verinin toplandığı kurum, eğitimin ilk yılları için hazırlanmış olan PYP müfredatını uygulayan özel bir IB okuludur. Çalışmanın katılımcılarını 6 yaş grubundan 24 öğrenci ve iki öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama sürecinde; sözü edilen katılımcılar, müfredata uygun bir şekilde önceden seçilen 3 farklı hikaye okumuşlardır. Toplanan veri söylem analizi perspektifiyle analiz edilmiştir. Bu analizde, hikaye temelli derslerin üç farklı aşamasının ardışıklık düzeni incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, derslerin tahmin etme ve deneyim paylaşma gibi aktiviteler içeren ön-okuma bölümlerinde; daha fazla etkileşimsel örüntünün ve öğrencilerin başlattığı dizilerin olduğunu göstermiştir. Derslerin diğer bölümlerinde ise öğretmen konuşması, hikayelerin içerikleri ve sınıf içi etkinlikler gibi bağlamsak faktörlerin; ardışıklık düzeni ve katılım yapısı üzerinde çeşitlilikler yarattığı gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca, okulun uyguladığı müfredatın temel yaklaşımı olan tematik öğrenmenin sınıf içi söylem ve etkileşim üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olmuştur. Çalışmanın sonuçları; hikaye temelli derslerin öğrencilerin sınıf içi etkileşim becerileri üzerine muhtemel etkileri açısından tartışılmıştır. Çalışmanın, İngilizcenin yabancı dil olarak öğretildiği sınıflardaki mikro çözümleme yaklaşımı, çocuklarla hikaye temelli dersler ve sınıf içi etkileşim becerileri için önerileri olmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sınıf İçi Söylemi, Ardışıklık Düzeni, Hikaye Temelli Dersler, Küçük Yaştaki Öğrenciler, Konuşma Çözümlemesi, Sınıf İçi Etkileşim Becerileri

SOSYAL MEDYADA ARAŞTIRMA GÖREVLİSİ ALGISI: EKŞİ SÖZLÜK ÖRNEĞİ**RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PERCEPTION IN SOCIAL MEDIA: THE EXAMPLE OF
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Abstract

Universities are places where qualified human resources are trained, as well as providing the infrastructure that will contribute to the social and economic development of the society. In this respect, the process of training academic staff at universities is critical for universities to operate effectively. It can be said that one of the important sources where academicians are trained is research assistants at universities. According to the higher education law numbered 2547, a research assistant is "an academic staff member who assists in research, examination and experiments in higher education institutions and performs other related duties given by authorized bodies". According to the higher education statistics for 2021, 51548 of a total of 179685 academic staff working at universities, that is, approximately 28%, consists of research assistants. Despite this, there are many studies in the literature that address various organizational and academic problems related to research assistantship. One of the problems highlighted in studies on research assistantship is related to the uncertainty of job descriptions of research assistants according to the relevant legislation. At this point, questions such as what the job description of the research assistants are not clear according to the legislation and how they are perceived in the society are interesting in terms of determining the problem. Social media is one of the tools that reveals and even determines the perception of research assistant in social life. One of the most visited social media tools in Turkey is the website called sour dictionary, which is a participatory dictionary that provides interactive information sharing. Despite the dictionary emphasis in its name, it is not necessary to specify the source of the information shared, to be objective and correct. Registered users can share subjective information, personal feelings and thoughts under the titles that they have created or that have been created before. For this reason, it can be said that the posts under the title of "research assistant" on this page reveal the perception of the users of the research assistant. In addition, this perception of the users is important as a factor that shapes the perception for the readers of the sour dictionary. In this research, it is aimed to describe the perception of research assistant, which has been put forward through the posts made in the last five years under the title of "research assistant" on the website called "Sour Dictionary". The content in the Ekşi dictionary has been transferred to the Nvivo program for this purpose and the content analysis of the data is being studied.

Keywords: Research assistant, job description, sour dictionary, social media

Özet

Üniversiteler toplumun sosyal ve ekonomik açıdan gelişimine katkıda bulunacak altyapıyı sağlamanın yanında, bu alt yapıyı oluşturacak nitelikli insan kaynağının da yetiştirildiği yerlerdir. Bu bakımdan üniversitelerde görevli akademik personelin yetiştirilmesi süreci üniversitelerin etkili faaliyet göstermesi bakımından kritik öneme sahiptir. Öğretim üyelerinin yetiştirildiği önemli kaynaklardan birinin üniversitelerde görevli araştırma görevlileri olduğu söylenebilir. Araştırma görevlisi 2547 sayılı yükseköğretim kanununa göre “yükseköğretim kurumlarında yapılan araştırma, inceleme ve deneylerde yardımcı olan ve yetkili organlarca verilen ilgili diğer görevleri yapan öğretim elemanıdır” Kanunda açıkça ifade edilmemiş olmakla birlikte araştırma görevliliğinin öğretim üyeliği için bir geçiş aşaması olduğu yaygın olarak kabul görmektedir. 2021 yılı yükseköğretim istatistiklerine göre üniversitelerde görevli toplam 179685 öğretim elemanının 51548’i yani yaklaşık %28’i araştırma görevlilerinden oluşmaktadır. Buna rağmen literatürde araştırma görevliliğine ilişkin örgütsel ve akademik çeşitli sorunlara değinen çok sayıda araştırma bulunmaktadır. Araştırma görevliliği ilgili çalışmalarda vurgulanan sorunlardan biri de araştırma görevlilerinin görev tanımlarının ilgili mevzuata göre belirsizliğine ilişkindir. Bu noktada mevzuata göre görev tanımı net olmayan araştırma görevlilerinin pratikte yaptıkları işin ne olduğu, onların toplum içinde nasıl algılandığı gibi sorular, sorunun tespiti açısından ilgi çekicidir. Araştırma görevliliğine ilişkin toplumsal hayat içindeki algıyı ortaya koyan hatta bir ölçüde belirleyen araçlardan biri sosyal medyadır. Türkiye’de en çok ziyaret edilen sosyal medya araçlarından birisi de interaktif bilgi paylaşımı imkânı sağlayan bir katılımcı sözlük olan ekşi sözlük isimli web sitesidir. İsminde yer alan sözlük vurgusuna rağmen paylaşılan bilgilerin kaynağının belirtilmesi, nesnel ve doğru olması gerekmektedir. Kayıtlı kullanıcılar kendi oluşturdukları ya da daha önce oluşturulmuş olan başlıklar altında subjektif bilgiler, kişisel duygu ve düşünceler paylaşabilmektedir. Bu nedenle bu sayfada “araştırma görevlisi” başlığı altında yer alan paylaşımların araştırma görevlisine ilişkin ekşi sözlük kullanıcılarına ilişkin algıyı ortaya koyduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca kullanıcılara ait bu algı ekşi sözlük okuyucuları için de algıyı biçimlendiren bir unsur olarak önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmada ekşi sözlük isimli web sayfasında, “araştırma görevlisi” başlığı altında son beş yıl içinde yapılan paylaşımlar yoluyla ortaya konulan araştırma görevlisi algısının betimlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ekşi sözlükte yer alan içerik bu amaçla Nvivo programına aktarılmış ve verilerin içerik analizi üzerinde çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Araştırma görevlisi, görev tanımı, ekşi sözlük, sosyal medya

PROGRAMLAMAYI KABUL DÜZEYİ ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI: GEÇERLİLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI*

ADAPTATION OF THE ACCEPTANCE TO PROGRAMMING SCALE TO TURKISH: A
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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Abstract

It has become a necessity for individuals to have the skills required in the digital age. These requirements that are called the 21st skills include critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, communication and collaboration, information, media and technology literacy and ICT skills. The individuals who have acquired the 21st skills can easily find a job related to their profession and carry out cross-disciplinary studies. The skill of programming that can be explained as coding by creating an algorithm on a computer is a skill that is required not only by Computer Science but also by a number of fields and has been proven by research to improve the 21st century skills. Institutions that deliver education in different fields have aimed at upskilling the programming skills in their career. However, it is critical that the students' intention to use these skills in their career be assessed in order for the educators to assess the quality of the programming course. Therefore, so as to assess this intention, assessment and evaluation instruments based on the Technology Acceptance Model that is in literature are needed. In this context a reliable instrument needs to be developed as to whether the students accept computer programming or not. In this study the evidence of reliability and validity of the instrument that has been adapted to Turkish based on the Visual Programming Instruments Acceptance Instrument developed by Cheng (2019) has been analyzed by five specialists after being confirmed by Turkish and English language specialists and the items of the scale have been formed accordingly. 245 university students from five different universities have been the subject of the work for done for the scale that consist of 21 items. Data on the validity and reliability of the scale as well as the Validity and Reliability Factor analyses of it have been presented in this study.

Keywords: Programming, Technology, Acceptance

*This study has been prepared using some of the data obtained from the first author's master's thesis.

Özet

Dijitalleşen dünyada bireylerin çağın gerektirdiği becerilere sahip olması oldukça önemli hale gelmiştir. 21. yy becerileri olarak da adlandırılan bu gereksinimler; eleştirel düşünme, problem çözme, yaratıcılık, iletişim ve işbirliği, bilgi, medya ve teknoloji okuryazarlığı, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanabilme olarak kabul edilebilir. 21. yy. becerilerine sahip bireyler bu beceriler sayesinde meslekleri ile ilgili daha kolay iş bulabilmekte ve disiplinler arası çalışma yapabilmektedir. Bilgisayar üzerinde bir algoritma üreterek kod yazma olarak kabul edilen programlama becerisi günümüzde sadece bilgisayar bilimcilerin değil birçok alanın ihtiyacı haline gelen ve 21. yy becerilerini geliştirdiği farklı araştırmalarla ortaya koyulan bir beceridir. Farklı disiplinlerde eğitim veren kurumlar da bu gereksinimlerden dolayı ders içeriklerini güncelleyerek öğrencilere programlama becerisini kazandırmayı hedeflemişlerdir. Böylelikle bireylerin gelecek meslek yaşantılarında programlama becerilerini kullanmaları hedeflenmektedir. Ancak programlama dersi alan öğrencilerin kariyerlerinde bu becerileri kullanma niyetlerinin değerlendirilmesi eğitimcilerin vermiş oldukları programlama eğitimi değerlendirmeleri açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu niyetin ortaya koyulması için alan yazında yer alan Teknoloji Kabul Modelini baz alan ölçme araçlarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin bilgisayarda programlamayı kabul edip etmediği ile ilgili güvenilir bir ölçme aracının geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada Cheng (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Görsel Programlama Araçları Kabul Ölçeği baz alınarak Türkçeye uyarlanan ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenirlik bulgularına yer verilmiştir. Uyarlama çalışması Türkçe ve İngilizce dil uzmanlarının onayı alındıktan bilişim alanında çalışan 5 uzmana incelenmiş ve bunun sonucunda ölçek maddeleri oluşturulmuştur. 21 maddeden oluşan ölçek için 5 farklı üniversiteden 245 üniversite öğrencisi ile çalışma yapılmıştır. Uyarlanan ölçeğin Açıklayıcı ve Doğrulayıcı faktör analizlerinin yanı sıra ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenirliğine ilişkin bulgular da araştırma içerisinde sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Programlama, Teknoloji, Kabul

*Bu çalışma birinci yazarın tez çalışmasının bir kısmından türetilmiştir.

OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE DRAMA YÖNTEMİNİN TOPLAMA VE ÇIKARMA İŞLEMİ ÖĞRETİMİNE KATKISININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF TEACHING ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION THROUGH DRAMA METHOD TO PRESCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

In this study, it was investigated whether the drama method has an effect on gaining the concepts of addition and subtraction in pre-school education. The study group of the research consisted of 5-year-old children attending an independent kindergarten affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the Şehitkamil and Nizip districts of Gaziantep province in the 2020-2021 academic year. In order to form the sample of the study, 28 children, 16 girls and 12 boys, were determined by random assignment from 5 years old children. Afterwards, experimental and control groups were determined by random assignment. "Personal Information Form" and "Number and Operation Concepts Test for 48-86 Months Children" developed by Arnas, Gül and Sığirtmaç (2003) were used to collect the data of the study. First of all, after the "pretest" of the number and operation concepts test was applied to the experimental and control groups, the "Drama-Based Operational Concepts Activities Program" developed by the researcher was applied to the experimental group. In the experimental group, the concepts of addition and subtraction were given by the drama method, while the control group continued the traditional pre-school program. After the program was implemented, the "Number and Operation Concepts Test" was administered to the experimental and control groups as a post-test. The research was carried out with the experimental method and the data obtained in the research were analyzed using the SPSS24 package program. As a result of the normal distribution of the data obtained, the hypothesis tests were statistically tested at the 95% confidence level, and the independent sample t-test was used to examine the differences between the scores obtained from the scales compared to the groups of 2, and the dependent sample t-test was used to determine the difference between the post-test and pre-test scores. t-test has been done. In addition, one-way ANOVA analysis was performed to determine the differences between more than 2 groups in the study. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that there was no significant difference between the pre-test scores of the groups. As a result of the research, a significant difference was found in the success of the children in the experimental group in terms of addition and subtraction compared to the control group. In other words, it has been seen that the drama method has a significant effect on teaching children addition and subtraction.

Keywords: Drama Method, Preschool Education, Addition and Subtraction Process

Özet

Bu arařtırmada okul ncesi eđitimde toplama ve ıkarma iřlemi kavramlarını kazandırmada drama ynteminin etkisinin olup olmadığı arařtırılmıřtır. Arařtırmanın alıřma grubunu 2020-2021 Eđitim-đretim yılında Gaziantep ilinin řehitkamil ve Nizip ilesinde bulunan Milli Eđitim Bakanlıđına bađlı bađımsız anaokuluna devam eden 5 yař grubu ocuklar oluřturmuřtur. Arařtırmanın rneklemine oluřturmak iin 5 yař grubu ocuklardan sekisiz atama yoluyla 16 kız 12 erkek olmak zere 28 ocuk belirlenmiřtir. Daha sonra yine sekisiz atama ile deney ve kontrol grupları belirlenmiřtir. Arařtırmanın verilerini toplamak iin ‘‘Kiřisel Bilgi Formu’’ ve Arnas, Gl ve Sıđırtma (2003) tarafından geliřtirilmiř ‘‘48-86 Ay ocuklar İin Sayı ve İřlem Kavramları Testi’’ kullanılmıřtır. ncelikle sayı ve iřlem kavramları testinin deney ve kontrol grubuna ‘‘n test’’ uygulanmasından sonra arařtırmacı tarafından geliřtirilen ‘‘Drama Temelli İřlem Kavramları Etkinlikleri Programı’’ deney grubuna uygulanmıřtır. Deney grubunda toplama ve ıkarma iřlemi kavramları drama yntemiyle verilmiř, kontrol grubu ise geleneksel mevcut okul ncesi programına devam etmiřlerdir. Program uygulandıktan sonra ‘‘48-66 Ay ocuklar İin Sayı ve İřlem Kavramları Testi’’ deney ve kontrol gruplarına son test olarak uygulanmıřtır. Arařtırma deneysel yntemle yapılmıř olup arařtırmada elde edilen veriler SPSS24 paket programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiřtir. Elde edilen verilerin dađılımının normal dađılım olması sonucu hipotez testleri istatistiksel olarak %95 gven dzeyinde test edilmiř olup leklerden elde edilen puanların 2’li gruplara gre farklarının incelenmesi iin bađımsız rneklem t-testi, son test ile n test puanları arasındaki farkın belirlenmesi iin bađımlı rneklem t-testi yapılmıřtır. Ayrıca alıřmada 2’den fazla gruplar arasındaki farkların belirlenmesi iin tek ynl ANOVA analizi yapılmıřtır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, grupların n test puanları arasında anlamlı fark olmadığı son test sonularında deney grubu lehine farklılık olduđu sonucuna ulařılmıřtır. Deney grubundaki ocukların toplama ve ıkarma iřlemi kavramları bařarisında kontrol grubuna gre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmasında deney grubuna uygulanan drama ynteminin anlamlı bir katkısı olduđunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bir bařka deyiřle drama ynteminin ocukların toplama ve ıkarma iřlemi đretimine nemli bir etkisinin olduđu grlmřtir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Drama Yntemi, Okul ncesi Eđitim, Toplama-ıkarma İřlemi

EĞİTİM-ÖĞRETİMDE YAŞANAN PANDEMİ PANDEMIC IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING

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Abstract

In the study, the pandemic in education was tried to be revealed. It is important to reveal the existing situation, to diagnose the point of education and training and to allow the arrangements to be made accordingly. In this sense, the opinions of the education-teaching stakeholders (students, teachers and parents) on the reflections of the pandemic process on education were determined. In addition, the status of having the necessary infrastructure for distance education-teaching activities and the readiness levels of these stakeholders were also determined. In the study, which was prepared according to qualitative research, the descriptive phenomenology method was used. The opinions of the participants were collected by standardized open-ended interview technique. In the study, it was seen that the majority of the participants had sufficient infrastructure, internet access and quotas to carry out distance education activities. It was found that the readiness levels of students, teachers, parents, administrators and institutions for distance education-teaching were not sufficient. It is obvious that this will not positively affect education-teaching during the pandemic process. This situation was also seen in the opinions of the participants. It was observed that the majority of the participants' views had negative reflections on education. Positive situations have been experienced very rarely in distance education-teaching during the pandemic process; individuals exhibited negative attitudes. From these results, it can be thought that a pandemic was experienced in education and training during the pandemic process. In order to prevent this situation, it is necessary to eliminate these negativities. Especially in education-teaching, steps should be taken in accordance with the principle of equality of opportunity and possibility. Supportive studies should be carried out for the mental and psychosocial states of teachers and students. Compensatory trainings should be prepared for the learning losses that occur. Measures should be taken to prevent problems arising from weakening ties with the school. The education system and stakeholders should be prepared for future crises. Education systems should not only minimize the consequences of the pandemic, but also focus on solutions that will build better infrastructures for the education of the future. It should also be ensured that all children support their learning and be more resilient in future crises.

Keywords: Pandemic, Education, Teaching, Distance Education, Readiness.

Özet

Çalışmada eğitim-öğretimde yaşanan pandemi ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Var olan durumun ortaya konması, eğitim-öğretimin geldiği noktanın teşhisinde ve buna bağlı düzenlemelerin yapılmasına imkân tanınması anlamında önemlidir. Bu anlamda, eğitim-öğretim paydaşlarının (öğrenci, öğretmen ve veliler) pandemi sürecinin eğitim-öğretime yansımalarına yönelik görüşleri belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, uzaktan eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleri için gerekli alt yapıya sahip olma durumları ve bu paydaşların hazırbulunuşluk düzeyleri de belirlenmiştir. Nitel araştırmaya göre hazırlanan çalışmada, tanımlayıcı fenomenoloji yöntemi

kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların görüşleri standartlaştırılmış açık uçlu görüşme tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Çalışmada, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun uzaktan eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerini gerçekleştirebilecek nitelikte bir alt yapılarının, internet erişimlerinin ve kotalarının yeterli olduğu görülmüştür. Uzaktan eğitim-öğretime yönelik öğrencilerin, öğretmenlerin, velilerin, yöneticilerin ve kurumların hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerinin yeterli olmadığı bulunmuştur. Bunun da pandemi sürecindeki eğitim-öğretimi olumlu etkilemeyeceği aşikârdır. Bu durum katılımcıların görüşlerinde de görülmüştür. Katılımcıların görüşlerinin çoğunluğunda eğitim-öğretime yansımalarının olumsuz yönde olduğu görülmüştür. Pandemi sürecince yapılan uzaktan eğitim-öğretimde olumlu durumlar çok nadir yaşanmıştır; bireyler olumsuz tutumlar sergilemişlerdir. Bu sonuçlardan pandemi sürecinde eğitim-öğretimde de bir pandeminin yaşandığı düşünülebilir. Bu durumun önüne geçebilmek için bu olumsuzlukların ortadan kaldırılması gereklidir. Özellikle eğitim-öğretimde fırsat ve imkân eşitliği ilkesine uygun adımlar atılmalıdır. Öğretmen ve öğrencilerin zihinsel ve psikososyal durumlarına yönelik destekleyici çalışmalar yürütülmelidir. Oluşan öğrenme kayıplarına yönelik telafi eğitimleri hazırlanmalıdır. Okul ile bağların zayıflamasından kaynaklı sorunların önüne geçecek önlemler alınmalıdır. Eğitim sistemi ve paydaşlar daha sonraki oluşabilecek krizlere karşı hazırlıklı hale getirilmelidir. Eğitim sistemleri pandeminin sonuçlarını en aza indirmekle kalmamalı, aynı zamanda geleceğin eğitimi için daha iyi alt yapılar inşa edecek çözümlere de odaklanmalıdır. Ayrıca, tüm çocukların öğrenmesini desteklemesi ve gelecekteki krizlerde daha dirençli olması sağlanmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Pandemi, Eğitim, Öğretim, Uzaktan Eğitim, Hazırbulunuşluk

COVID-19 SONRASI AKADEMİNİN EĞİTİM-ÖĞRETİME BAKIŞI

EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF ACADEMICIANS AFTER COVID-19

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Abstract

After the Covid-19 epidemic, universities all over the country had to switch to online education. This process continued for about a year and a half and lessons were taught sometimes on synchronous and sometimes on asynchronous systems. While some universities use their own online course processing systems, some universities prefer web-based applications. As a result, a different education-teaching tool came into play for academicians. In this process, some of the academicians argued that online applications were useful, while others stated that online education-teaching processes would not replace face-to-face education. With the easing of the pandemic process, a new education-teaching system has emerged. Some courses are conducted online and some are face-to-face. In this case, it is important for academics to provide an effective educational process and to identify their deficiencies. Because in the new order, online education is in the middle of academy life. In this context, the aim of this research is to reveal the views and needs of academicians about this new order. Phenomenology design will be used in the research. It will be collected through semi-structured interviews given in the research. The obtained data will be analyzed with thematic analysis method. Research continues. After the research is completed, suggestions will be presented in line with the findings.

Keywords: Online education, academics, Covid-19

Özet

Covid-19 salgını sonrasında tüm ülkedeki üniversiteler çevrimiçi eğitime geçmek zorunda kalmıştır. Bu süreç yaklaşık bir buçuk yıl devam etmiş ve kimi zaman senkron kimi zaman asenkron sistemler üzerinden dersler işlenmiştir. Bazı üniversiteler kendi çevrimiçi ders işleme sistemlerini kullanırken bazı üniversiteler ise web tabanlı uygulamaları tercih etmişlerdir. Neticede ise akademisyenler için farklı bir eğitim-öğretim aracı devreye girmiştir. Bu süreçte akademisyenlerin bir kısmı çevrimiçi uygulamaların kullanışlı olduğunu savunurken bazıları ise çevrimiçi eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin yüz yüze eğitimin yerini tutmayacağını belirtmişlerdir. Pandemi sürecinin hafiflemesi ile birlikte ise yeni bir eğitim-öğretim sistemi ortaya çıkmıştır. Bazı dersler çevrimiçi bazı dersler ise yüz yüze yürütülmektedir. Bu durumda akademisyenlerin etkili bir eğitim süreci sunabilmeleri ve buna dair eksiklerinin belirlenmesi önemli görülmektedir. Çünkü yeni düzen içerisinde çevrimiçi eğitim akademi hayatının ortasında yer almaktadır. Bu çerçevede bu araştırmanın amacı akademisyenlerin bu yeni düzene dair görüş ve ihtiyaçlarını ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmada olgu bilim deseni kullanılacaktır. Araştırmada verilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle toplanacaktır. Elde edilen veriler tematik analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilecektir. Araştırma devam etmektedir. Araştırma tamamlandıktan sonra bulgular doğrultusunda öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çevrim-içi eğitim, akademisyenler, Covid-19

“MUKBANG” KAVRAMI İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALARIN İÇERİK ANALİZİ

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES ON THE CONCEPT OF “MUKBANG”

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Abstract

The spread of social media today shows its impact in all areas. Its positive effects on tourism are also reflected in the field of gastronomy. The concept of “mukbang”, which has remained popular in recent years and is the subject of academic research, is being studied by researchers. The concept of Mukbang has been used in South Korea since 2010. It has become a trend that has been published all over the world over the time that has come. The concept of Mukbang is the name given to the situation where people shoot videos or open live broadcasts while eating via Youtube and Twitch, which are social media platforms. Considering the origin of this concept in Korean, it was formed by the combination of the words Muk (먹), which means “eating”, and bang (방), which means “broadcasting”. The aim of the study is to provide an overview of the concept of Mukbang and to provide an assessment of the studies related to the concept of Mukbang. For this purpose, the literature chart prepared within the scope of the subject will be subjected to content analysis. Research; it has been studied under 30 studies and 5 Headings. The research topic includes the type of research, the data collection technique, the analyzes performed in the study, and the research results. As a result of the research, the status of people watching mukbang experiencing an eating disorder is among the most frequently studied topics, while the use of mukbang among marketing activities has been examined by researchers dec dec people watch mukbang videos. It has been determined that the quantitative research type is widely used in the studies studied. In the analysis of the data, it was found that correlation and regression analyses were used extensively in the studies. In accordance with the studies conducted, it has been determined that the mukbang concept is most often studied in South Korea, Germany, China and Spain, as well as studies comparing the perspectives of cultures on the mukbang concept. It is believed that this study can guide people who want to work on the concept of mukbang and will contribute to the literature by examining it from the point of view of Turkish culture.

Keywords: Social Media, Youtube, Mukbang, Content Analysis

Özet

Sosyal medyanın günümüzde yaygınlaşması her alanda etkisini göstermektedir. Turizm üzerindeki olumlu yönde olan etkileri gastronomi alanına da yansımaktadır. Son yıllarda popülerliğini koruyan ve akademik araştırmalara konu olan “mukbang” kavramı

arařtırmacılar tarafından incelenmektedir. Mukbang kavramı, 2010 yılından itibaren Güney Kore’de kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Süre gelen zaman içerisinde de tüm dünyaya yayınlan bir trend haline gelmiştir. Mukbang kavramı, sosyal medya platformları olan Youtube ve Twitch üzerinden kişilerin yemek yerken video çekmesi veya canlı yayın açması durumuna verilen isimdir. Korece olan bu kavramın kökenine bakıldığında, “yeme” anlamını taşıyan Muk (먹) ve “yayın” anlamını taşıyan bang (방) kelimelerinin birleşimi ile oluşmuştur. Yapılan çalışmanın amacı, Mukbang kavramına genel bir bakış açısı sağlamak ve Mukbang kavramı ile ilgi yapılan çalışmalar üzerinde bir değerlendirme sunmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda konu kapsamında hazırlanan literatür cetveli içerik analizine tabi tutulacaktır. Araştırma; 30 çalışma ve 5 Başlık altında incelenmiştir. Araştırma konusu, araştırma türü, veri toplama tekniği, arařtırmada yapılan analizler ve araştırma sonuçlarını içermektedir. Araştırma sonucunda, mukbang izleyen kişilerin yeme bozukluğunu yaşama durumları en sık çalışılan konular arasında yerini alırken, mukbang’ın pazarlama faaliyetleri arasında kullanımı, kişilerin neden mukbang videolarını izledikleri arařtırmacılar tarafından incelenmiştir. İncelenen çalışmalarda nicel araştırma türü yaygın olarak kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde ise, korelasyon ve regresyon analizlerinin çalışmalarda yoğun bir şekilde kullanıldığı saptanmıştır. Yapılan incelemeler doğrultusunda en sık Güney Kore, Almanya, Çin ve İspanya ülkelerinde mukbang kavramının çalışıldığı, bununla birlikte kültürlerin mukbang kavramına bakış açılarının karşılaştırıldığı çalışmalarda tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın mukbang kavramı üzerinde çalışmak isteyen kişilere yol gösterebileceği ve Türk kültürü açısından da incelenerek alanyazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Youtube, Mukbang, İçerik Analizi

TOURISM ENTERPRISE IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

The overall objective of this study is to provide knowledge and basis on how to create and develop a profile of the tourism sector in Kosovo. Relying on specific, potential structuring and interventions in this regard, implementation is the main issue on which tourism is developed, ie the implementation of practices and the growth of professionals in this field, in order to increase the level of tourism development and management.

A very important marketing trend is the promotion of places with tourist value which is a key factor in the growth and development of tourism enterprises which include hotel enterprises, restaurants, accommodation facilities, travel agencies, tourist areas etc. which offer a wide range of services.

Key principles of a good tourism management (Responsibilities, commitment, investment, striving for sustainable development and efficiency).

The principles of sustainable development must be taken into account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of this sector and positive impact.

Tourism is considered as one of the most profitable sectors for the economies of many countries which brings success and economic development.

Keywords: tourism in Kosovo, tourism development, tourism promotion, sustainable development.

DİYARBAKIR'DA KÜLTÜR TURİZMİ VE DİĞER ÇEKİCİLİKLER, SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

CULTURAL TOURISM AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN DİYARBAKIR
PROVINCE, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS.

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Abstract

One of the most important changes in our changing environment and world, changing economic conditions and perception of life is undoubtedly the phenomenon of tourism. People who spent their spare time at home and in the environment where they live in the past, participate in tourism activities in order to increase their quality of life and spend their time more enjoyable. In other words, the phenomenon of vacation and tourism has become a part of the lifestyle of today's people. As in the developed countries of the world, people who have reached a certain economic level in our country go out of their daily routine during summer holidays, national and religious holidays, visit different places outside the city they live in, get to know different cultures and taste different dishes, see different cultural and historical values in our country and they want to know. On the other hand, the phenomenon of tourism has become a developing sector, a significant source of income and a sector that creates employment in our country as in many countries.

Diyarbakır, which has kept many civilizations alive in its bosom from the past to the present, is an important "City of Cultural Tourism" with its magnificent walls, historical places and museums, mosques, churches, houses, inns, baths and caravanserais, with its rich cultural features, folkloric values and local handicrafts. is in the state. Diyarbakır is an important center not only in our country, but also among the few ancient cities of the world. Diyarbakır, which was an important transportation, trade and garrison city on the historical caravan routes in the past, is now a tourism city with all these features in addition to its qualities.

The aim of this study is to research the tourism characteristics of Diyarbakır, to increase the awareness level, to highlight the cultural and historical tourism elements of Diyarbakır, to protect and evaluate these values, as well as to reveal the necessity of studies on employment in tourism and the problems related to the development of tourism and to find solutions. attention to their ways.

In this study, tourism assets and potential tourism elements and attractions in the central district of Diyarbakır province were examined; Especially focusing on cultural and historical tourism values, the development of tourism activities in the presence of existing geographical features and what needs to be done in order to make Diyarbakır a tourism center within the framework of sustainable development and employment opportunities are emphasized.

Key Words: Diyarbakır, Cultural Tourism, Tourism Attractiveness, Diyarbakır Houses, Historical Values.

Özet

Değişmekte olan çevremizde ve dünyada, değişen ekonomik koşullar ve yaşam algısında ortaya çıkan en önemli değişikliklerden birisi hiç kuşkusuz turizm olgusudur. Geçmiş dönemlerde işinden arta kalan boş zamanlarını evinde ve devamlı yaşadığı çevrede geçiren

insanlar, günümüzde yaşam kalitesini arttırmak ve zamanlarını daha keyifli geçirmek adına turizm faaliyetlerine katılmaktadır. Bir başka deyişle tatil ve turizm olgusu günümüz insanının yaşam tarzının bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Dünyanın gelişmiş ülkelerinde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de belirli bir ekonomik seviyeye ulaşmış insanlar yaz tatillerinde, milli ve dini bayramlarda gündelik rutin yaşamlarının dışına çıkmakta, yaşadıkları şehir dışında farklı yerleri gezip görmekte, farklı kültürleri tanıyarak farklı yemekler tatmakta, ülkemizdeki farklı kültürel ve tarihi değerleri yerinde görmek ve tanımak istemektedirler. Diğer taraftan turizm olgusu birçok ülkede olduğu gibi ülkemizde de gelişen bir sektör, ciddi ölçüde önemli bir gelir kaynağı ve istihdam yaratan bir alan durumuna gelmiştir.

Geçmişten günümüze, tarihi süreç içinde birçok medeniyeti bağrında yaşatmış olan Diyarbakır, muhteşem surları, tarihi mekanları ve müzeleri, camileri, kiliseleri, evleri, hanları, hamamları ve kervansaraylarıyla, zengin kültürel özellikleri, folklorik değerleri ve yöresel el sanatlarıyla önemli bir “Kültürel Turizm Kenti” durumundadır. Diyarbakır sadece ülkemizin değil dünyanın da sayılı kadim kentleri arasında yer alan önemli bir merkezdir. Geçmişte tarihi kervan yolları üzerinde önemli bir ulaşım, ticaret ve garnizon şehri olan Diyarbakır, günümüzde bütün bu özelliklerine ek olarak sahip olduğu niteliklerle bir turizm kenti olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Diyarbakır’ın turizm özelliklerini araştırıp, farkındalık seviyesini arttırmak, Diyarbakır’ın kültürel ve tarihi turizm öğelerini ön plana çıkartmak, bu değerlerin korunması ve değerlendirilmesinin yanı sıra, turizm konusunda istihdama yönelik çalışmaların gerekliliğine ve sürdürülebilir turizmin gelişmesi ile ilgili sorunları ortaya koyup, çözüm yollarına dikkat çekmektir.

Bu çalışmada özellikle Diyarbakır ili merkez ilçede bulunan turizm varlıkları ve potansiyel turizm unsurları ve çekicilikler incelenmiş; özellikle kültürel ve tarihi turizm değerleri üzerinde durularak mevcut coğrafi özellikler eşliğinde turizm faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesi ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve istihdam olanakları çerçevesinde Diyarbakır’ın bir turizm merkezi olması için yapılması gerekenler üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diyarbakır, Kültür Turizmi, Turizm Çekicilikleri, Diyarbakır Evleri, Tarihi Değerler.

MULTICRITERIA DECISION-MAKING UNDER HIGH-LEVEL UNCERTAINTY IN TOURISM: Z-NUMBERS BASED APPROACHES

TURİZMDE YÜKSEK DÜZEYDE BELİRSİZLİK ALTINDA ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR
VERME: Z-SAYILARINA DAYALI YAKLAŞIMLAR

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to study the applicability and effectiveness of the decision-making models in the tourism sector under high-level uncertainty formalized by Z-information. The leading role of tourism in the sustainable development of many countries, expansion of the forms of tourism, and increasing number of travelers are significantly changing the decision-making environment. Many different participants, a high level of their autonomy and complexity of the relationships, as well as distribution of the hospitality services between different actors, necessitate the use of multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) models, taking into consideration imperfectness of the information and uncertainty. The topicality of this issue is significantly increased after the outbreak of the pandemic. Fuzzy MCDM models applied in the tourism area are partially solving this problem. But in these models, researchers are not paying due attention to the reliability of the information. One approach available for the formalization of such high-level uncertainty is the use of bi-component Z-number = (A, B). Components of the Z-numbers are expressed by perception-based fuzzy numbers. Part A defines the value of the uncertain variable and part B defines the confidence in this value. This approach allows considering the fuzzy-probabilistic nature of the information used for decision-making in tourism. Decision-making tasks in the tourism sector, such as service quality evaluation, location and destination selection, supplier selection, strategy selection and many other can best be described in linguistic terms and by Z-numbers. The axiomatics of Z-numbers allow expanding conventional multicriteria methods such as TOPSIS, VICOR, PROMETHEE, SAW, ORESTE for Z-information use and decision-making under high-level uncertainty. In the paper we are analyzing peculiarities of the MCDM models with different methodological basis, presenting the examples of special procedures for various models and describing in detail the Z-numbers-based approach for the tourism destination selection task solution under high-level uncertainty. Destination selection is one of the most important tasks for both hospitality enterprises and travelers. The optimal solution of the task can be used for the formation of the tourist product, management of the consumers' motivation, and decision-making by travelers. Most of the criteria for destination selection are quantitative and based on subjective opinions. The model has been developed for destination selection in Turkey. Initial information for model construction was derived via surveys. For the solution of this task, the Z-TOPSIS method is used. Results of the task solution illustrate the efficiency of the Z-numbers-based model for destination selection task and the applicability of the approach for other MCDM tasks in tourism.

Key words: destination selection, high-level uncertainty, Z-numbers, Z-TOPSIS

Özet

Bu makalenin amacı, Z-bilgisi ile biçimlendirilmiş üst düzey belirsizlik altında turizm sektöründe karar verme modellerinin uygulanabilirliğini ve etkinliğini incelemektir. Birçok ülkenin sürdürülebilirliğin geliştirilmesinde turizmin lider rolü, turizm biçimlerinin (türlerinin) yaygınlaşması ve seyahat eden sayısının artması karar verme ortamını önemli ölçüde değiştirmektedir. Birçok farklı iştirakçuları, yüksek düzeyde özerklikleri ve aralarındaki ilişkilerin karmaşıklığı bunun yanı sıra konaklama hizmetlerinin farklı iştirakçuları arasında dağılımı, çok kriterli karar verme (ÇKKV) modellerinin kullanılmasını zorunlu olduğu durumlarda bilginin kusurluluğu ve belirsizliği dikkate alınmalıdır. Bu konunun güncelliği pandemi başladıktan sonra sonra önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Turizm alanındaki çeşitli meseleler için uygulanan belirsiz ÇKKV modelleri bu sorunu kısmen çözmektedir. Ancak tüm bu modellerde araştırmacılar bilginin güvenilirliğine gereken önemi vermemektedir. Bu tür yüksek seviyeli belirsizliğin biçimlendirilmesi için mevcut bir yaklaşım iki bileşenli Z-sayısı = (A, B)'nin kullanılmasıdır. Z-sayılarının bileşenleri, algıya dayalı belirsiz sayılarla ifade edilir. Kısım A belirsiz değişkenin değerini ve kısım B ise bu değere olan güveni tanımlar. Bu yaklaşım, turizmde karar verme için kullanılan bilgilerin belirsiz olasılıklı yapısını değerlendirmeye izin verir. Hizmet kalitesi değerlendirmesi, hizmetin yeri ve destinasyon seçimi, tedarikçi seçimi, stratejinin seçimi ve geliştirilmesi gibi turizm sektöründeki karar verme ve diğer meseleler en iyi dilsel terimlerle ve Z-sayılarıyla tanımlanabilir. Z-sayılarının aksiyomatığı, geleneksel çok kriterli yöntemlerin mesela TOPSIS, VICOR, PROMETHEE, SAW, ORESTE ve diğerleri, Z-bilgi kullanımının ve yüksek düzeyde belirsizlik altında karar vermenin genişletilmesine izin verir. Bu makalede farklı metodolojik temele sahip ÇKKV modellerinin özelliklerini analiz ediyoruz, çeşitli modeller için özel prosedür örneklerini sunuyoruz ve yüksek düzeyde belirsizlik altında turizm destinasyonu seçimi meselesinin çözümü için Z-sayılarına dayalı yaklaşımı ayrıntılı olarak açıklıyoruz. Destinasyon seçimi hem konaklama ve restoran işletmeleri hem de seyahat edenler için en önemli meselelerden biridir. Meselenin optimal çözümü, turist ürününün oluşturulmasında, tüketici motivasyonunun yönetilmesinde ve gezginlerin karar vermesinde kullanılabilir. Destinasyon seçimi kriterlerinin çoğu kantitatif ve subjektif görüşlere dayanmaktadır. Türkiye'de destinasyon seçimi için bir model geliştirilmiştir. Model yapımı için ilk bilgiler anketler yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Bu meselenin çözümü için Z-TOPSIS yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Bu meselenin çözüm sonuçları, destinasyon seçimi meselesinde Z-sayılarına dayalı modelin etkinliğini ve turizmdeki diğer ÇKKV meselelerinin uygulanabilirlik yaklaşımını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: hedef seçimi, üst düzey belirsizlik, Z-sayıları, Z-TOPSIS

YENİLİKÇİ KENT YAKLAŞIMI VE KENT YÖNETİMLERİ**INNOVATIVE URBAN APPROACH AND CITY MANAGEMENT****Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT**

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Abstract

From past to present, cities have been partners and witnesses to our lives. There are changes in urban life depending on the necessities, needs and possibilities of the age. Change and transformation are happening very rapidly in our age. Innovative city approach is one of them. Adapting today's changes in the field of information and media is important for integration into the world. The effort to use the developing industrial innovations to increase the livability of the city is valuable. However, in order to do this, it is necessary to leave the past management logic aside. Strengthening public communication is indispensable for an innovative city approach. This study examines the importance of innovative cities for city administrations. Urban analysis should be the first step in order to take innovative steps in cities. In order to increase the quality of life, wants and needs should be determined. However, in this process, the relationship between the concepts of environment and economy should be set up correctly. It is necessary to focus on the goal of sustainable urban growth. Smart growth moves should be implemented in the adaptation of technological developments to the city. Physically, improvement in residential areas and a balanced distribution of urban functions are important. Increasing the participation of the disadvantaged people living in the city in daily life should be considered as one of the achievements of the innovative approach. Therefore, the cooperation of city stakeholders should be encouraged. Opportunities should be created for governance environments where different interest groups can jointly carry out projects. Accurate analysis of the urban economy is important for financial solutions. Opportunities should be provided for contemporary investments that can coordinate with the urban market. Raising awareness of the citizens and adapting them to innovations can be counted as one of the duties of the local government. For this, the social, cultural, economic and political characteristics of the city should be thoroughly examined. Thus, the adoption and implementation of urban services that can be created will be more successful.

Keywords: City, Local Governments, Urban Planning, Innovative Urban Approach**Özet**

Geçmişten günümüze kentler yaşamımıza ortaklık ve şahitlik etmektedir. Çağın gerekliliklerine, ihtiyaçlarına ve olanaklarına bağlı olarak kent hayatında değişimler olmaktadır. Değişim ve dönüşüm çağımızda çok hızlı yaşanmaktadır. Yenilikçi kent yaklaşımı da bunlardan biridir. Günümüzün bilgi ve medya alanındaki değişimlerini adapte etmek dünyaya entegrasyon açısından önemlidir. Gelişen endüstriyel yenilikleri kentin yaşanabilirliğini artırmak için kullanabilme çabası değerlidir. Ancak bunları yapabilmek için geçmiş yönetim mantığını kenara bırakmak gereklidir. Halka iletişimin güçlenmesi yenilikçi kent yaklaşımı için vazgeçilmezdir. Bu çalışma, yaşadığımız hızlı değişim çağında kent

yönetimleri için yenilikçi kentlerin önemini irdelemektedir. Kentlerde yenilikçi adımlar atabilmek için kent analizi ilk adım olmalıdır. Yaşam kalitesini artırabilmek için istek ve ihtiyaçlar tespit edilmelidir. Ancak bu süreçte çevre ve ekonomi kavramlarının ilişkisi doğru kurgulanmalıdır. Sürdürülebilir kentsel büyüme hedefine odaklanmak gereklidir. Teknolojik gelişmelerin kente adaptasyonunda akıllı büyüme hamleleri hayata geçirilmelidir. Fiziksel anlamda konut alanlarında iyileşme, kentsel fonksiyonların dengeli dağılımı önemlidir. Kentte yaşayan dezavantajlı halkın günlük yaşama katılımının artırılabilmesi yenilikçi yaklaşım başarılarından biri olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Bu nedenle kent paydaşlarının iş birliği teşvik edilmelidir. Farklı çıkar gruplarının ortaklaşa projeler yürütebileceği yönetim ortamlarına fırsat yaratılmalıdır. Kent ekonomisinin doğru analiz edilebilmesi finansal çözümler adına önemlidir. Kent piyasasıyla eşgüdüm yaratabilecek çağdaş yatırımlar için olanaklar sağlanabilmelidir. Kentlileri bilinçlendirme ve yeniliklere uyumlandırma yerel yönetim görevlerinden biri olarak sayılabilmektedir. Bunun için kentin sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve politik nitelikleri iyice incelenmelidir. Böylece oluşturulabilecek kentsel hizmetlerin benimsenmesi ve uygulanması daha başarılı olabilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kent, Yerel Yönetimler, Kent Planlama, Yenilikçi Kent Yaklaşımı

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK, YEŞİL KENT GÖSTERGELERİ VE AVRUPA YEŞİL BAŞKENT ÖDÜLÜ ÜZERİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRME

EVALUATION ON SUSTAINABILITY, GREEN CITY INDICATORS AND THE EUROPEAN GREEN CAPITAL AWARD

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Abstract

The change from past to present leaves urban spaces in a dilemma between economy and ecology. Reckless investments for economic benefits cause environmental problems. In other words, the "effort to save the day" creates instantaneous improvements. However, negative effects are observed on the natural and historical beauties of the cities. This is the essence of the concept of sustainability. Cities should be developed in accordance with the requirements of the age, and economic investments should be made. However, the basic philosophy should be not to create a negative impact on the values of the city. One of the biggest threats of our time is climate change. The pressures of urbanization on the environment and unconscious attitudes in daily life practices threaten the future of the world. Therefore, it is very valuable that our choices in urban life are sustainable. There are approaches that encourage individuals and institutions to promote a sustainable approach. The European Green Capital Award is one of them. In the light of the determined indicators, the cities are analyzed and a sustainability scorecard is given. There are criteria such as air and water quality, urban noise level, urban waste policies, biodiversity, sustainable transportation policies, climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches, ecological perspective in land use. Cities need to analyze their current situation correctly, determine their measures, and list their short and long-term goals and policies. With this competition, a positive contribution is made to the development of cities in the field of sustainability. This study deals with the European Green Capital Award and examines what cities should do for sustainability. Incentives for sustainable urban development are not only for cities; important in the future of the world. It is therefore valuable to increase awareness of the indicators of the European Green Capital award. Social behavior models should be supported in order for city administrations to reflect this awareness to the public. It should be noted that; The future of our world will be affected by the organization of life in cities. Even this information alone emphasizes how sustainable attitude in urban planning should be at the forefront.

Keywords: City, Urban Planning, Sustainability, Green City, European Green Capital Award

Özet

Geçmişten günümüze yaşanan değişim, kentlerdeki mekanları ekonomi ve ekoloji arasında ikilemede bırakmaktadır. Ekonomik fayda sağlamak adına yapılan düşüncesiz yatırımlar çevresel sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Başka bir deyişle "günü kurtarma çabası" anlık iyileşmeler yaratmaktadır. Ancak kentlerin doğal ve tarihi güzelliklerine olumsuz etkiler gözlenmektedir. Sürdürülebilirlik kavramının özü budur. Kentler çağın gereklerine uygun olarak gelişmeli, ekonomik yatırımlar yapılmalıdır. Ancak temel felsefe kentin değerlerine negatif etki yaratmamak olmalıdır. Çağımızın en büyük tehditlerinden biri iklim

değişikliğidir. Kentleşmenin çevre üzerinde yarattığı baskılar ve günlük yaşam pratiklerindeki bilinçsiz tutumlar dünyanın geleceğini tehdit eder bir hal almaktadır. Bu nedenle kentsel hayattaki seçimlerimizin sürdürülebilir olması çok değerlidir. Sürdürülebilir yaklaşımı teşvik etmek adına bireyleri ve kurumları teşvik eden yaklaşımlar vardır. Avrupa Yeşil Başkent Ödülü bunlardan biridir. Belirlenen göstergeler ışığında kentler analiz edilerek, sürdürülebilirlik karnesi verilmektedir. Hava ve su kalitesi, kentsel gürültü seviyesi, kentsel atık politikaları, biyoçeşitlilik, sürdürülebilir ulaşım politikaları, iklim değişikliğine uyum ve azaltma yaklaşımları, arazi kullanımında ekolojik bakış gibi ölçütler söz konusudur. Kentlerin mevcut durumlarını doğru analiz etmeleri, önlemlerini belirlemeleri, kısa ve uzun vadeli hedef ve politikalarını sıralamaları gerekmektedir. Bu yarışmayla kentlerin sürdürülebilirlik alanındaki gelişimine olumlu katkı sağlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Avrupa Yeşil Başkent Ödülü'nü ele alarak, kentlerin sürdürülebilirlik adına yapması gerekenleri irdelemektedir. Sürdürülebilir kentsel gelişme için yapılan teşvikler sadece kentlerin değil; dünyanın geleceği içinde önem taşımaktadır. Bu nedenle Avrupa Yeşil Başkent ödülünün göstergelerinin bilinirliğinin artması değerlidir. Kent yönetimlerinin bu bilinci halka yansıtabilmesi için toplumsal davranış modellerinin desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Unutulmamalıdır ki; dünyamızın geleceği kentlerdeki yaşamın organizasyonu ile etkilenebilecektir. Sadece bu bilgi bile kent planlamadaki sürdürülebilir tutumun ne denli ön planda olması gerektiğine vurgu yapmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kent, Kent Planlama, Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil Kent, Avrupa Yeşil Başkent Ödülü

WELLNESS TURİZM DESTİNASYONU: ORMAN BANYOSU, İKLİM TERAPİSİ, TALASSO TERAPİ, DİJİTAL DETOKS VE GLAMPİNG

WELLNESS TOURISM DESTINATION: FOREST BATHING, CLIMATE THERAPY, THALASSOTHERAPY, DIGITAL DETOX, AND GLAMPING

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Özet

Sağlığın giderek yaşam kalitesi ile özdeşleştirilmesi sonucu, sağlığı koruma ve artırmaya hizmet eden turizm çeşitleri de giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu bağlamda her ne kadar orman banyosu, iklim terapisi, talasso terapi, dijital detoks ve glamping birbirinden farklı birer turizm çeşidi olarak görülse de hepsini wellness turizm destinasyonu çatısı altında birleştirmek mümkündür. Dünyadaki örnekler bakıldığında talasso terapinin hem Almanya, hem Tunus, hem de İspanya'daki uygulamalarında wellness'in bir parçası olarak sunulduğu görülmektedir. Aynı durum dijital detoks ya da iklim terapisi için de geçerlidir. Bu çalışmanın amaçlarından ilki; birbirinden farklı gibi algılanan ve çok yeni olan bazı turizm çeşitlerini geniş kitlelere ulaştırmak, ikincisi; turizm çeşitlerini bütünsel bir şekilde sunarak turistlerin destinasyonda geçirdikleri zamanı etkili ve verimli bir şekilde planlamak ve üçüncüsü ise kırsal turizm destinasyonlarına gelen turistlere farklı deneyimler sunarak onların sağlıklarını koruma ve artırmalarına yardımcı olmaktır. Dördüncü olarak da Türkiye'de profesyonel anlamda henüz gerçekleştirilmeyen destinasyon yönetimi yaklaşımını Sölden örneğinden yola çıkarak açıklamaktır. Destinasyon yönetimi bir taraftan destinasyonun kaynaklarını sürdürülebilir şekilde koruyarak-kullanarak yönetmek, diğer taraftan da destinasyonun potansiyelini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Çalışma tanımlayıcı bir araştırma olup veriler ilgili alanyazın ve web sayfaları taranarak elde edilmiştir. Alanyazın taramasında, başlıkta belirtildiği şekilde, bütünsel doğa temelli bir turizm konseptine henüz rastlanmamıştır. Çalışmanın akademik olarak önemli bir boşluğu doldurması yanında sektöre de kırsal turizm potansiyelini katma değer oluşturacak şekilde kullanmak için yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca toplum sağlığına katkıları olacağı da göz ardı edilmemelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Orman banyosu, İklim terapisi, Talasso terapi, Dijital detoks, Glamping, Wellness turizm destinasyonu

Abstract

Health has been identified more and more with life quality, and the tourism types that offer services that protect health and enhance life quality are becoming widespread. Within this context, even though forest bathing, climate therapy, thalassotherapy, digital detox, and glamping are considered different tourism types, it is possible to gather these under wellness tourism destination. When some of the examples around the world are examined, it is observed that thalassotherapy is offered as a part of wellness in Germany, Tunisia, and Spain. The same goes for digital detox or climate therapy, as well. The primary goal of this study is to introduce some tourism types to larger masses, which are brand new and perceived as different from each other; the second goal is to present these tourism types in a holistic way and efficiently and productively plan the time spent by the tourists at any destination; and the

third goal is to help them protect and enhance their health and life qualities by offering various experiences to these tourists visiting rural destinations. The fourth goal of this study is to explain destination management approach, which has never been professionally used in Turkey, based on the case of Sölden. Destination management means bringing out the potential of a destination while managing the resources of the destination through sustainable ways of protection and use. This is a descriptive study, and the data are obtained through reviewing relevant literature and websites. The results of the literature review did not bring any holistic nature-based tourism concepts as stated in the title. Besides making a great academic contribution to the literature, this study is also believed to provide some useful insights to use the potential of rural tourism. It should also be noted that this study will also contribute to public health.

Keywords: Forest Bathing, Climate Therapy, Thalassotherapy, Digital Detox, Glamping, Wellness Tourism Destination

**AIRBNB YEREL YEMEK KURSU ETKİNLİĞİNE KATILAN TURİSTLERİN
MOTİVASYONLARI VE DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ: KAPADOKYA ÖRNEĞİ****MOTIVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF TOURISTS ATTENDING THE AIRBNB
LOCAL COOKING COURSE EVENT: CAPPADOCIA CASE****Mehmet Yiğit BUYRUK¹,**¹ Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Tourism Faculty, Nevşehir, Turkey,
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Today, touristic activities are beyond spending a pleasant time in a luxury hotel in a sunny and seaside geography, visiting physical places such as classical must-see monuments and museums, participating in tours in a destination that stands out with its historical and natural riches; increasingly, it has begun to include intangible cultural heritage and local food experiences in destinations. When browsing the web pages promoting any destination, you will surely find clues about how important it is for tourists to eat good food and try new local flavors during their travels.

Gastronomic products and local cuisine can not be considered as the main attraction for Cappadocia, which is among the important destinations of Turkey. Undoubtedly, unique landforms (fairy chimneys and valleys), historical artifacts and balloon tours are among the most important attraction elements of this destination. However, gastronomic tourism is one of the types of tourism that should be supported in the destination. Although the region is not well known, it has a rich local cuisine. The traditional dishes of the Central Anatolian cuisine are among the dishes prepared and served in the regional cuisine. Foreign tourists who come to the region are interested in dishes such as testi kebab, Nevşehir tava, Kayseri mantısı and yaprak sarması. In this context, local dishes have started to take place in the menus of touristic restaurants operating in the region in recent years. Moreover, there are several entrepreneurs in the region who organize cooking classes for foreign tourists coming to the destination through the Airbnb sharing site.

In this study, the motivations and evaluations of foreign tourists staying in the Cappadocia region and participating in a local cooking class event organized in the region through the Airbnb sharing site are discussed. In the research designed as qualitative, descriptive analysis method was used in the analysis of the data obtained through a form consisting of five questions. The findings obtained as a result of the analysis were arranged in tables and interpreted. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the main motivation for foreign tourists to participate in the local cooking course event is the desire to learn the culture and food of the local people. In the study, other findings obtained as a result of the field research are also included and suggestions are made.

Keywords: Local food, Cooking course, Airbnb, Cappadocia

Özet

Günümüzde turistik aktiviteler, güneşli ve deniz kıyısında bir coğrafyada lüks bir otelde tatil yapma, klasik mutlaka görülmesi gereken anıtlar, müzeler gibi fiziksel mekânları ziyaret, tarihi ve doğal zenginlikleriyle ön plana çıkan bir destinasyonda turlara katılıp hoşça zaman geçirmenin ötesinde; giderek artan bir şekilde, destinasyonlardaki somut olmayan kültürel miras ve yerel yemek deneyimlerini de kapsamaya başlamıştır. Herhangi bir destinasyonu tanıtan web sayfalarına göz atıldığında, seyahatleri sırasında iyi yemekler yemenin, yeni yerel lezzetleri denemenin turistler için ne kadar önemli olduğunun ipuçlarına muhakkak rastlanacaktır.

Türkiye'nin önemli destinasyonları arasında yer alan Kapadokya için gastronomik ürünler ve yerel yemekler temel çekicilik unsuru olarak değerlendirilemez. Bu destinasyonun en önemli çekicilik unsurları arasında hiç şüphesiz eşsiz yeryüzü şekilleri (peri bacaları ve vadiler), tarihi eserler ve balon turları başı çekmektedir. Ancak, gastronomi turizmi destinasyonda desteklenmesi gereken turizm türlerindedir. Bölge, çok bilinmese de zengin bir yerel mutfağa sahiptir. İç Anadolu mutfağının geleneksel yemekleri, bölge mutfağında da hazırlanıp sunulan yemekler arasındadır. Bölgeye gelen yabancı turistler testi kebabı, Nevşehir tava, Kayseri mantısı, yaprak sarması gibi yemeklere ilgi göstermektedirler. Bu bağlamda son yıllarda bölgede faaliyet gösteren turistik restoranların menülerinde yerel yemekler de yer almaya başlamıştır. Dahası Airbnb paylaşım sitesi vasıtasıyla destinasyona gelen yabancı turistlere yönelik yemek kursu etkinliği düzenleyen birkaç girişimci de bölgede bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada Kapadokya bölgesinde konaklayan ve Airbnb paylaşım sitesi üzerinden bölgede düzenlenen bir yerel yemek kursu etkinliğine katılan yabancı turistlerin motivasyonları ve etkinlik hakkındaki değerlendirmeleri ele alınmıştır. Nitel olarak tasarlanan araştırmada, beş sorudan oluşan bir form vasıtasıyla elde edilen verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucu elde edilen bulgular tablolar halinde düzenlenmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda yabancı turistlerin yerel yemek kursu etkinliğine katılım motivasyonlarının başında yerel halkın kültürünü ve yemeklerini öğrenme isteği olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada alan araştırması sonucu elde edilen diğer bulgulara da yer verilmiş ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yerel yemek, Yemek kursu, Airbnb, Kapadokya

ANTALYA TARİHİ HİDRILIK KULESİNİN KENTSEL TURİZM KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF ANTALYA HISTORICAL HİDRILIK TOWER WITHIN THE SCOPE OF URBAN TOURISM

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Özet

Kentlerin tarihi, mimari ve görsel değerler taşıyan alanlarının, yaşayan ve içinde bulunan çevreler olarak korunması önemlidir. Yenilenen yapısal ve görsel çevreleriyle tarihten günümüze kadar gelebilen tarihi yapılar kentsel turizm aracılığı ile buldukları bölge veya kentin gelişimine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Antalya ilinde yer alan tarihi Hıdırlık Kulesi ve çevresi çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. Alanın kent merkezinde odak noktası olması, kentin doğal ve kültürel değerlerinin bileşiminde önemli bir konumda yer alması alanın seçiminde etkili olmuştur. Çalışmada alan için öneri peyzaj tasarım projesi oluşturulmuştur. Projeler AutoCad 2018, SketchUp ve Photoshop CS6 yazılımları ile çizilmiş ve görselleştirilmiştir. Projenin sonucunda önerilen projelerin uygulanması durumunda alanı tanımlayan tarihi yapının önem ve özelliğinin artırılarak yaşatılması ve âtıl durumdaki açık alanların görsel ve işlevsel potansiyelinin daha etkin kullanılacağı öngörülmektedir. Turizmin önemli ve yoğun olduğu Antalya kenti için, kent merkezinde önemli bir konumda yer alan bu alanın kent halkı ve ziyaretçilere kazandırılması ve kentsel turizme katkı sağlaması çalışmanın önemini artırmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kentsel Turizm, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Açık Alan, Hıdırlık Kulesi

Abstract

It is important to protect the areas in the cities with historical, architectural and visual values as living environments. Historical buildings, which have survived from history with their renewed structural and visual environments, contribute to the development of the region or city they are in through urban tourism. In this study, the historical Hıdırlık Tower and its surroundings in the province of Antalya were chosen as the study area. The fact that the area is the focal point in the city center and its location affects the combination of the city's natural and cultural values. It has been effective in the selection of the area. In the study, a proposed landscape design project was created for the area. Projects were drawn and visualized with AutoCad 2018, SketchUp and Photoshop CS6 software. With the implementation of the proposed projects as a result of the study, the importance and characteristics of the historical structure that defines the area will be increased and kept alive. In addition, it is foreseen that the visual and functional potential of idle open spaces will be used more effectively. For the city of Antalya, where tourism is important and intense, it is important to renew the area

which has an important location in the city center, to the people and visitors of the city. The increases the importance of the study in terms of contributing to urban tourism.

Keywords: Urban Tourism, Landscape Design, Open Space, Hıdırlık Tower

ARTVİN'DEKİ DOĞA KORUMA ÇALIŞMALARINDA HEDEF TÜR KULLANIMI; YABAN KEÇİSİ (*Capra aegagrus*) ÖRNEĞİ

USE OF FOCAL SPECIES IN NATURE CONSERVATION STUDIES IN ARTVIN;
EXAMPLE OF BEZOAR IBEX (*Capra aegagrus*)

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Abstract

Determining of focal species and giving priority to these species is one of the most frequently used methods in conservation of wildlife resources. While determining these species, some parameters such as population status, habitat choices, predator-prey relations and ease of observation are generally used. These features allow large mammalian species, which are relatively easy to detect in nature, to be identified as focal species. Changes in the populations of the focal species used are one of the most important indicators that reveal the success of the conservation efforts. The changes in the Bezoar Ibex (*Capra aegagrus*) populations in Çoruh Valley Wildlife Reserve Area (23,500 ha), which is one of the important protected areas in the Artvin region, were analyzed using inventories made between 2003 and 2020. So, it is aimed to reveal the effects of the dam constructions in the region on the populations of the focal species and on nature conservation. The average population size of the Bezoar Ibex was determined as 839 individuals and the average population density was determined as 3.57 individuals/100 ha. The average growth rate was determined as 1.02 with analyzes. This growth rate shows that there is a relatively stable structure in the population, although there are serious increases and decreases in some years. Since the dam constructions in the region are still ongoing, the impact of the species on habitat uses and populations has not been clearly observed yet. On the other hand, a significant part of the Bezoar Ibex populations is under the pressure of intense poaching in the region. Therefore, it is difficult to predict population changes for future years. It is necessary to determine the changes in the habitat use of the focal species and to continue regular inventory studies in order to clearly reveal the effects of dams. As a result, it has been observed that the Bezoar Ibex is an ideal focal species for the region, with its characteristics of being a specific to the region, habitat choices, ease of inventory and being used in hunting tourism in terms of nature conservation.

Keywords: Inventory, Population Size, Focal Species, Bezoar Ibex.

Özet

Yaban hayatı kaynaklarının korunması çalışmalarında hedef türlerin belirlenmesi ve bu türlere öncelik verilmesi en sık kullanılan yöntemlerden biridir. Bu türler belirlenirken genellikle popülasyon durumları, habitat istekleri, av-avcı ilişkileri ve gözlem kolaylığı gibi bazı parametreler kullanılmaktadır. Bu özellikler doğada tespit edilmesi nispeten kolay olan büyük memeli türlerin hedef tür olarak belirlenmesine imkân vermektedir. Kullanılan hedef türlerin popülasyonlarındaki değişimler yapılan koruma çalışmalarının başarı durumunu ortaya koyan en önemli göstergelerdendir. Bu çalışmada Artvin yöresindeki önemli korunan alanlardan biri olan Çoruh Vadisi Yaban Hayatı Geliştirme Sahasında (23,500 ha) hedef tür olan Yaban Keçisi (*Capra aegagrus*) popülasyonlarındaki değişimler 2003-2020 yılları arasında yapılan envanterler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bu sayede yörede yapılan baraj inşaatların türün

popülasyonlarına ve doğa koruma çalışmalarına etkilerinin ortaya konulabilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yapılan analizlerde Yaban Keçisinin ortalama popülasyon büyüklüğü 839 birey ve ortalama popülasyon yoğunluğu ise 3,57 birey/100 ha olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan analizlere göre ortalama büyüme oranı 1,02 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu büyüme oranı bazı yıllarda ciddi artış ve azalışların olmasına karşın genelde popülasyonda nispeten durağan bir yapının olduğunu göstermektedir. Yöredeki baraj inşaatları halen devam etmekte olduğu için türün habitat kullanımına ve popülasyonlara etkisi henüz net biçimde gözlenmemiştir. Diğer taraftan Yaban Keçisi popülasyonların önemli bir kısmı yörede yoğun şekilde yapılan kaçak avcılık baskısı altındadır. Bu nedenle popülasyon değişimlerinin gelecek yıllar için tahmin edilmesi zor olmaktadır. Barajların etkilerinin net biçimde ortaya konulabilmesi için hedef türün hem habitat kullanımlarındaki değişimlerin belirlenmesi hem de düzenli envanter çalışmalarına devam edilmesi gerekmektedir. Sonuç olarak; yöreye özgü türlerden olması, habitat tercihleri, envanter kolaylığı ve av turizminde kullanılması özellikleri ile Yaban Keçisinin yöredeki doğa koruma çalışmaları için ideal bir hedef tür olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Envanter, Popülasyon Büyüklüğü, Hedef Tür, Yaban Keçisi.

ЕКСКУРСІЙНІ ОБ'ЄКТИ МІСТА ТЕРНОПІЛЬ ЯК ОСНОВА ФОРМУВАННЯ ЕКСКУРСІЙНИХ ПОСЛУГ

ЭКСКУРСИОННЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ ГОРОДА ТЕРНОПОЛЬ КАК ОСНОВА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭКСКУРСИОННЫХ УСЛУГ

EXCURSION OBJECTS OF THE CITY OF TERNOPOL AS A BASIS FOR FORMING EXCURSION SERVICES

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Тези

Місто Тернопіль уперше згадується у документах 1540 р. як місцевість Тернопілля. У 1540 р. польський король Сигізмунд I видав грамоту Яну Тарновському на володіння територією сучасного міста і його околиць із умовою, що він побудує над річкою Серет фортецю. Історичні джерела свідчать, що сучасному місту передувало давньоруське поселення Сопільче, або Топільче.

Протягом своєї історії Тернопіль був власністю багатьох магнатів, місто зазнавало змін і руйнувань. Замок – найдавніша споруда, із якою пов'язана і перша писемна згадка про Тернопіль. Серйозних пошкоджень зазнав замок у 1575, 1589, 1672 рр. Під час Першої і Другої Світових воєн все місто лежало у суцільних руїнах, однак його все ж відбудували. Крім замку у місті є цікаві пам'ятки подільської архітектури, сакральні і природні пам'ятки: Воздвиженська церква кінця XVI ст., комплекс споруд монастиря Домініканців XVIII ст., церква Різдва Христового 1602-1608 рр., Тернопільське водосховище, вулиці Замкова і Гетьмана Сагайдачного, бульвар Т. Шевченка, Тернопільський академічний обласний драматичний театр імені Тараса Шевченка, вулиці Чорновола і Кульчицької, Кінотеатр «Перемога», Пам'ятник Соломії Крушельницькій, Тернопільська обласна філармонія, фундація К. Острозького, Залізничний вокзал та інші, які ефективно використовуються при формуванні оглядової міської екскурсії.

Відбір екскурсійних об'єктів для формування екскурсійного маршруту містом Тернопіль багато у чому залежить від збереженості об'єктів, послідовності їхнього розташування, умінь й навичок екскурсовода, рівня його професійної майстерності.

Завдання екскурсовода - за допомогою розповіді й показу змусити «заговорити» об'єкт. Він своєю розповіддю про об'єкт і події, із ним пов'язані, впливає на екскурсантів, допомагає їм побачити об'єкт таким, яким бачить його сам. Екскурсовод організує спостереження об'єкта, використовуючи різні методичні прийоми показу і розповіді.

Ключові слова: екскурсійні об'єкти, місто Тернопіль, пам'ятки подільської архітектури, сакральні і природні пам'ятки, майстерність екскурсовода, методичні прийоми показу і розповіді.

Тезисы

Город Тернополь впервые упоминается в документах 1540 как местность Тернопольщина. В 1540 г. польский король Сигизмунд I издал грамоту Яну

Тарнавскому на владение территорией современного города и его окрестностей с условием, что он построит над рекой Серет крепость. Исторические источники свидетельствуют, что современному городу предшествовало древнерусское поселение Сопильче, или Топильче.

На протяжении своей истории Тернополь был собственностью многих магнатов, город претерпевал изменения и разрушения. Замок – самое древнее сооружение, с которым связано и первое письменное упоминание о Тернополе. Серьезные повреждения получил замок в 1575, 1589, 1672 гг. Во время Первой и Второй Мировых войн весь город лежал в сплошных руинах, однако его все же отстроили. Кроме замка в городе есть интересные достопримечательности подольской архитектуры, сакральные и природные достопримечательности: Воздвиженская церковь конца XVI в., комплекс сооружений монастыря Доминиканцев XVIII в., церковь Рождества Христова 1602-1608 гг. улицы Замковая и Гетьмана Сагайдачного, бульвар Т. Шевченко, Тернопольский академический областной драматический театр имени Тараса Шевченко, улицы Черновола и Кульчицкой, Кинотеатр «Победа», Памятник Соломии Крушельницкой, Тернопольская областная филармония, заведение К. Острожского, Железнодорожный вокзал и другие, которые эффективно используются при формировании обзорной городской экскурсии.

Отбор экскурсионных объектов для формирования экскурсионного маршрута по городу Тернополь во многом зависит от сохранности объектов, последовательности их расположения, умения и навыков экскурсовода, уровня его профессионального мастерства. Задача экскурсовода – с помощью рассказа и показа заставить «заговорить» объект. Он своим рассказом об объекте и событиях, с ним связанных, влияет на экскурсантов, помогает им увидеть объект таким, каким видит его сам. Экскурсовод организует наблюдение объекта, используя разные методические приемы показа и рассказа.

Ключевые слова: экскурсионные объекты, город Тернополь, достопримечательности подольской архитектуры, сакральные и природные достопримечательности, мастерство экскурсовода, методические приемы показа и рассказа.

Abstracts

The city of Ternopil was first mentioned in 1540 documents as the Ternopil region. In 1540, the Polish king Sigismund I issued a charter to Jan Tarnowski to own the territory of the modern city and its environs on the condition that he build a fortress over the Seret River. Historical sources indicate that the modern city was preceded by the ancient Russian settlement of Sopilche, or Topilche. Throughout its history, Ternopil was the property of many magnates, the city underwent changes and destruction. The castle is the most ancient structure, which is associated with the first written mention of Ternopil. The castle was seriously damaged in 1575, 1589, 1672. During the First and Second World Wars, the entire city lay in continuous ruins, but it was nevertheless rebuilt. In addition to the castle, the city has interesting sights of Podolsk architecture, sacral and natural attractions: the Church of the Exaltation of the end of the 16th century, the complex of buildings of the Dominican monastery of the 18th century, the Church of the Nativity of Christ 1602-1608. Zamkovaya and Hetman Sagaidachnogo streets, T. Shevchenko boulevard, Ternopil Regional Academic Drama Theater named after Taras Shevchenko, Chornovil and Kulchitskaya Streets, Pobeda Cinema, Monument to Solomiya Krushelnitskaya, Ternopil Regional Philharmonic, K. Ostrozhsky institution, Railway station and others are used in the formation of a city sightseeing excursion. The selection of excursion objects for the formation of an excursion route around the city of Ternopil largely depends on the safety of the objects, the sequence of

their location, the ability and skills of the guide, the level of his professional skill. The task of the guide is to make the object "talk" with the help of a story and a show. With his story about the object and the events associated with it, he influences tourists, helps them see the object as he sees it himself. The guide organizes the observation of the object, using different methodological techniques of showing and telling.

Key words: excursion objects, the city of Ternopil, the sights of Podolsk architecture, sacred and natural attractions, the skill of the guide, methodological techniques of display and story.

**DİJİTAL ÇAĞDA TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ: TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINDAN WEB
2.0'A**
TEACHING TURKISH IN THE DIGITAL AGE: FROM TECHNOLOGY USE TO WEB
2.0

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Abstract

With the increase in the use of technology, it is seen that the interests and wishes of the students change and the learning environments differ. This differentiation has been felt more with the transition to distance education due to the recent Covid-19 epidemic, and even though face-to-face education has been reinstated, distance education applications and technology use have become an important part of education practices. For this reason, the degree of meeting the needs of the Z generation students and today's needs of the learning environments and activities structured with the traditional education approach is gradually decreasing. In order to respond to the changing interests and needs, all stakeholders of education should be aware of this change and make some updates in their teaching activities. Because the materials used in the education process rapidly lose their usefulness in parallel with the technological developments and move away from meeting the demands of the students. Considering the interest in the use of technology in today's conditions, this situation seems quite natural. The fact that today's students are born into technology compared to the previous generation also necessitates the change in education and training environments to adapt to the process much faster. The interests and needs of students, which change day by day, differ and diversify as a result of technological developments. From this point of view, it is seen that the use of materials that fall within the interests of individuals in order to actively structure their learning processes will increase the functionality of educational activities. As a matter of fact, choosing digital teaching materials that appeal to the interests of students instead of traditional materials for educational activities to be organized to improve the language skills of the individual can accelerate the identification process. Of course, for this, the competencies of all stakeholders in education, including the curriculum, come to the fore. In this research, the sensitivity of the curriculum to the use of digital materials and the competencies of the educators reflected in the research were evaluated in order to structure Turkish teaching according to the changing interests and needs of students; As digital teaching materials, inferences were made about the contribution of board, story, mind map, word cloud, presentation and measurement tools to Turkish teaching.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish, Digital Learning Tools, Basic Language Skills, Web 2.0

Özet

Teknoloji kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte öğrencilerin ilgi ve isteklerinin değiştiği, öğrenme ortamlarının farklılaştığı görülmektedir. Bu farklılaşma yakın zamanda yaşanan Covid-19 salgını nedeniyle uzaktan eğitime geçişle birlikte daha fazla hissedilmiş, hatta yüz yüze

eđitime tekrar geilmiř olmasına rađmen uzaktan eđitim uygulamaları ve teknoloji kullanımı eđitim retim uygulamalarının nemli bir parası hline gelmiřtir. Bu nedenle geleneksel eđitim anlayıřı ile yapılandırılan đrenme ortam ve etkinliklerinin Z kuřađı đrencilerinin ve gnmzn ihtiyalarını karřılama derecesi giderek dřmektedir. Deđiřen ilgi ve ihtiyalara cevap verebilmek iin eđitimin tm paydařlarının bu deđiřimin farkına varması ve đretim faaliyetlerinde birtakım gncellemeler yapması gerekmektedir. nk eđitim srecinde kullanılan materyaller teknolojik geliřmelere paralel olarak hızla kullanıřlılıđını yitirmekte ve đrencilerinin isteklerini karřılamaktan uzaklařmaktadır. Gnmz kořullarındaki teknoloji kullanımına olan ilgi dřnldđnde de bu durum gayet tabii grnmektedir. Bir nceki nesle gre gnmz đrencilerinin teknolojinin iine dođuyor olması da eđitim đretim ortamlarındaki deđiřimin ok daha hızlı bir řekilde srece uyum sađlamasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Her geen gn deđiřen đrenci ilgi ve ihtiyaları teknolojik geliřmeler neticesinde farklılařmakta ve eřitlenmektedir. Bu aıdan bakıldığında bireylerin đrenme srelerini aktif olarak yapılandırmaları iin ilgi alanlarına giren materyallerin kullanımının eđitim faaliyetlerinin iřlevselliđini artıracadıđ grlmektedir. Nitekim bireyin dil becerilerini geliřtirme amacıyla dzenlenecek eđitim faaliyetleri iin de geleneksel materyaller yerine đrencilerin ilgi alanlarına hitap eden dijital đretim materyallerinin tercih edilmesi zdeřim kurma srecini hızlandırabilir. Elbette bunun iin đretim programları dhil olmak zere eđitimin tm paydařlarının bu sreteki yeterlilikleri n plana ıkmaktadır. Bu arařtırmada Trke đretiminin deđiřen đrenci ilgi ve ihtiyalarına gre yapılandırılabilmesi iin đretim programının dijital materyal kullanım konusundaki hassasiyeti ile eđiticilerin arařtırmalara yansıyan yeterlilikleri deđerlendirilmiř; dijital đretim materyalleri olarak pano, hikye, zihin haritası, kelime bulutu, sunum ve lme aralarının Trke đretimine katkısı hakkında ıkarımlarda bulunulmuřtur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Trke đretimi, Dijital đrenme Araları, Temel Dil Becerileri, Web 2.0

BASINÇLI KAPLAR ÜRETEN BİR FİRMADA ORANLARLA İŞGÜVÜ VERİMLİLİK YÖNETİMİ (WPMR) MODELİNİN TASARIMI

DESIGNING MODEL OF WORKSHOP PRODUCTIVITY MANAGEMENT BY RATIOS (WPMR) IN A PRESSURE VESSELS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Abstract

In the face of the increasing population growth in the world and in our country, it is necessary to carry out studies that make production continuous in order to meet the needs of living things and increase their quality of life. However, due to the high financial cost of investments made to increase production and the scarcity of natural resources, efforts to increase efficiency in the operation of existing production facilities are on the agenda. The more effective and efficient use of scarce resources in today's conditions is the golden key to sustainable development and raising the quality of life of the people. In order to increase productivity at global levels, it is necessary to maintain productivity growth at the organizational level. There are various models developed to measure and evaluate the total or partial productivity of companies. In this study, Labor Productivity Management with Ratios (WPMR) Model, which is one of the models aiming to measure labor productivity, was used. The WPMR Model is the most appropriate model for the purpose of the study, demonstrating the impact of workforce, foreman and managers on productivity. The application was carried out in a company producing pressure vessels. The product inspected is 47 m³ LPG Semi trailer tank. The production of this tank consists of a total of 13 production lines. First of all, the studies carried out in the company, the products produced and the production processes were examined, and the necessary information for the design of the system was obtained. In order to carry out the pilot study, the Walking Group Assembly-Welding Line (YG), which is one of the 13 production lines of the selected product, was handled. In this line, work study was applied to determine the daily production and loss times of the product. Labor productivity rates were calculated by using the WPMR Model, using the standard time and lost time data determined for a total of 11 workers on the RO line. With the results obtained, some suggestions for the applicability of the model in the whole production processes of the company are presented.

Keywords: WPMR, Productivity Measurement, Pressure Vessels Production, Turkey

Özet

Dünyada ve ülkemizde görülen yükselen nüfus artışı karşısında, canlıların gereksinimlerini karşılamak ve yaşam kalitelerini yükseltmek amacıyla daimi olarak üretimi devamlı kılan

çalışmalar yapılması gerekmektedir. Bununla birlikte, üretimi fazlalaştırmak amacıyla yapılan yatırımların finansal maliyetinin fazla olması ve doğal kaynakların kıtlığı sebebiyle de, var olan üretim tesislerinin işleyişinde verimliliği yükseltici çalışmalar gündeme gelmektedir. Günümüz şartlarında kıt olan kaynakların daha etkin ve verimli kullanılması, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ile halkın yaşam kalitesini yükseltilmesinin altın anahtarı konumundadır. Verimliliği küresel seviyelerde artırabilmek için, örgütler seviyesinde verimlilik artışını devamlı kılmak gerekmektedir. Firmaların toplam veya kısmi verimliliğini ölçmek ve değerlendirmek amacıyla geliştirilmiş çeşitli modeller bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İşgücü verimliliğinin ölçümünü amaçlayan modellerden, Oranlarla İşgücü Verimlilik Yönetim (WPMR) Modeli kullanılmıştır. WPMR Modeli, çalışma amacı için, verimliliğe işgücü, ustabaşı ve yöneticilerin etkisini sergileyen en uygun modeldir. Uygulama basınçlı kaplar üreten bir firmada gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelemeye alınan ürün 47 m³ LPG Semi treyler tankıdır. Bu tankın üretim toplam 13 üretim hattından oluşmaktadır. Öncelikle, firmada yapılan çalışmalar, üretilen ürünler ve üretim süreçleri incelenmiş, sistemin tasarımı için gerekli bilgiler elde edilmiştir. Pilot çalışmanın yapılabilmesi için seçilen ürünün 13 üretim hattından biri olan Yürüyüş Grubu Montaj-Kaynak Hattı (YG) ele alınmıştır. Bu hatta ürünün günlük üretim ve kayıp sürelerini belirlemek için iş etüdü uygulanmıştır. YG hattında ki toplam 11 işçi için belirlenen standart zaman, kayıp zaman verilerinden yararlanılarak WPMR Modeli kullanılarak işgücü verimlilik oranları hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar ile modelin firmanın tüm üretim süreçlerinde uygulanabilirliğine yönelik bazı öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: WPMR, Verimlilik Ölçümü, Basınçlı Kaplar Üretimi, Türkiye

AUDIOMETER DESIGN AND TEST WITH BONE CONDUCTION HEADPHONES FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION

MÜHENDİSLİK EĞİTİMİ İÇİN ODYOMETRE TASARIMI VE KEMİK İLETİMLİ KULAKLIK İLE TESTİ

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Abstract

In today's societies, people face many health problems that directly or indirectly affect their lives. One of the most important of these is the hearing loss problem. As this problem can be seen congenitally, it can also occur after being exposed to loud noise for a long time. Hearing loss can be of varying degrees in people. Its degree is determined due to different tests performed with systems called an audiometer. These systems usually consist of a headset where the audio signals are played and software that controls the audio signals' amplitude and frequency levels. As a result of the tests performed with these systems, the person's hearing loss level is determined by detecting that the person can hear or have hearing difficulty. In this study, a user-friendly audiometer has been developed so that engineering students can better understand the audiometer system's working principle. An audio signal with different frequency and amplitude values can be produced in the developed audiometer. This produced sound signal is played to the person first with a regular headphone for air conduction test, then with a bone conduction headphone to test if the hearing loss occurs in the inner ear. The audio signal's amplitude and frequency can be easily controlled on the graphical user interface (GUI) designed for the system. With this system, a preliminary result can be obtained about the people's hearing level by recording the sound signal's levels played to the people. Therefore, this system can test both the air and bone conduction using the developed software and provided headphones. In this way, the engineering students can better examine and learn all aspects of the audiometer's working principle.

Keywords: Audiometer, Audiogram, Air Conduction Testing, Bone Conduction Testing

Özet

Günümüz toplumlarında insanlar yaşamlarını doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkileyen birçok sağlık problemi ile karşılaşmaktadır. Bu sorunların en önemlilerinden biri de işitme kaybı sorunudur. Bu sorun doğuştan görülebildiği gibi, ayrıca yüksek sese uzun süreler maruz kalarak sonradan da ortaya çıkabilmektedir. İşitme kaybı insanlarda farklı derecelerde olabilmektedir. İşitme kaybı derecesi ise odyometre olarak adlandırılan sistemler ile yapılan farklı testler sonucunda belirlenmektedir. Bu sistemler genellikle kişiye ses sinyallerinin dinletildiği kulaklıklar ve bu ses sinyallerinin genlik ve frekans seviyelerinin kontrol edildiği bir yazılımdan oluşur. Bu sistemler ile yapılan testler sonucunda kişinin işitebildiği veya işitmekte zorlandığı sesler tespit edilerek kişinin işitme kaybı derecesi belirlenir. Yapılan bu

çalışmada mühendislik öğrencilerinin odyometre sisteminin çalışma prensibini daha iyi anlayabilmesi için kullanıcı dostu bir odyometre geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen odyometrede farklı frekans ve genlik değerlerine sahip ses sinyali üretilebilmektedir. Daha sonra üretilen bu ses sinyalleri normal ve kemik iletimli kulaklıklar ile kişiye dinletilerek hem hava iletim testi hem de kemik iletim testi ayrı ayrı gerçekleştirilerek işitme kaybının iç kulaktan mı kaynaklandığı test edilebilmektedir. Ses sinyalinin genlik ve frekansı sistem için hazırlanan arayüz üzerinde kolayca kontrol edilebilmektedir. Bu sistemde kişilere dinletilen ses sinyallerinin seviyeleri kaydedilerek kişilerin işitme derecesi hakkında bir ön sonuç elde edilebilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, geliştirilen yazılım ve kullanılan kulaklıklar ile hem hava hem de kemik iletim testleri gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu sayede mühendislik öğrencileri odyometre cihazının tüm bileşenlerini inceleyip daha iyi öğrenebileceklerdir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Odyometre, Odyogram, Hava Yolu İletim Testi, Kemik Yolu İletim Testi

FİZİKSEL BOYUTLARI BİLİNER TURBO ŞARJLI DİZEL MOTORUN NO_x SALINIMI VE YAKIT TÜKETİMİNİN OPTİMİZASYONU

OPTIMIZATION of NO_x EMISSION AND FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR TURBOCHARGED DIESEL ENGINE THAT known physIcal dImensIons

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Özet

Günümüzde karbon temelli yakıtların tüketimi sonrası oluşan atık gazlar, önemli çevresel problemlere neden olmaktadır. Bu tür yakıtların kullanıldığı dizel motorlar, hava kirliliğine sebep olan NO_x salınımı ve karbon emisyonunu artırmaktadır. Bu sebeple yeni nesil dizel motorların tasarımında yüksek performans, düşük emisyon ve yakıt tüketimi hedeflenen en önemli parametrelerdir. Hava kirliliğine sebep olan NO_x salınımının azaltılması ve yakıt tüketiminin minimize edilmesi çevresel kirliliğin çözümü için önemli bir katkı sunmaktadır.

İçten yanmalı motorların çevrim proseslerinde en yoğun NO_x oluşumu yanma prosesi sırasında meydana gelmektedir. Yanma prosesi sonucunda yüksek sıcaklıklara ulaşılmakta ve yüksek sıcaklık kaynaklı olarak NO_x ve türevleri oluşmaktadır. Yanma sırasında oluşan sıcaklığın artmasıyla orantılı olarak NO_x miktarı da hızla artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte çevresel etki açısından değerlendirildiğinde yakıt tüketiminin artması da yanma sonrası oluşan atık gaz miktarının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Çevresel etkiler göz önüne alınarak yeni nesil dizel motorların tasarımında düşük emisyon ve yakıt tüketimi sağlanabilecek şekilde hava fazlalık katsayısı ve sıkıştırma oranı seçimi önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında fiziksel boyutları belirlenmiş turbo şarjlı dizel motor için çevrim prosesleri tanımlanmış ve bu proseslerin hesaplanması için yazılım hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan yazılım örnek bir dizel motorun gerçek verileri ile karşılaştırılarak doğrulanmıştır. Sonrasında uygulanabilecek sıkıştırma oranı ve hava fazlalık katsayısı aralıkları belirlenerek, tüm olası durumlar için dizel motorun yanma sırasındaki sıcaklık, güç, verimlilik ve yakıt tüketimi performans değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Bu hesaplamalar sonrasında istenen performans değerlerine sahip motor tasarımı için gerekli parametreler elde edilmiştir. Farklı piston çapı ve strok boyutları için çalışma tekrarlanarak ideal parametreler ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu çalışma ile birlikte dizel motorların tasarım öncesi hesaplamalarına çevreci bir yaklaşım ile katkıda bulunulmuştur. Ayrıca bir dizel motorun güç, verimlilik ve yakıt tüketimi parametrelerini ortaya koyabilen ve doğrulanmış bir yazılım geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçten Yanmalı Motorlar, NO_x Azaltımı, Yakıt Tüketimi, Hava Kirliliği.

Abstract

Exhaust gases created from carbon-based fuels cause significant environmental problems, today. Diesel engines using carbon-based fuels increase NO_x emissions and carbon emissions,

which cause air pollution. For this reason, high performance, low emissions, and fuel consumption are the most important parameters aimed in the design of new generation diesel engines. Reducing NO_x emission and minimizing fuel consumption, which causes air pollution, make an important contribution to the solution of environmental pollution.

NO_x gases occur at maximum level during the combustion process in the cycle of internal combustion engines. As a result of the combustion process, high temperatures are reached and NO_x and derivatives are formed due to high temperature. The amount of NO_x emission rapidly increases with the increase of resulting temperature during combustion. In addition, fuel consumption is an important factor in terms of air pollution because it increases exhaust gas emissions formed after the combustion process. Excess air coefficient and compression ratio are important factors in terms of environmental pollution for designing new-generation diesel engines that have low emissions and fuel consumption.

In this study, all cycle processes of turbocharged diesel engines whose known physical dimensions were defined firstly, and then software was written for calculation for combustion cycles. Formed software has been verified with real data of a diesel engine sample. Compression ratio and excess air coefficient ranges were determined for turbocharged diesel engines, and after combustion temperature, power, efficiency, and fuel consumption performance values were calculated with this software. After these calculations, the necessary parameters for the diesel engine design with the desired performance values were obtained. The study was repeated for diesel engines that have different piston diameters and stroke sizes, and ideal parameters were determined likely. As a result of this study, an environmental approach has been contributed to the pre-design calculations of diesel engines. In addition, verified software that can reveal the power, efficiency, and fuel consumption parameter of diesel engines has been developed.

Keywords: Internal Combustion Engines, NO_x Reduction, Fuel Consumption, Air Pollution.

KALSİYUM-BENZERİ BİZMUTUN $3d^2$ SEVİYELERİNİN ENERJİ SEVİYELERİ, DALGABOYLARI, ÇİZGİ ŞİDDETLERİ VE GEÇİŞ OLASILIKLARI

ENERGY LEVELS, WAVELENGTHS, LINE STRENGTHS AND TRANSITION PROBABILITIES OF $3d^2$ LEVELS IN CALCIUM-LIKE BISMUTH

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Abstract

We have presented the energy levels, electric quadrupole (E2) and magnetic dipole (M1) transition parameters such as wavelengths, transition probabilities and line strengths for $3d^2$ transitions in calcium-like Bismuth (Bi^{63+} , $Z=83$). Since bismuth is a high-Z element, it is of particular importance for providing tests of quantum electrodynamics in the region of a very strong Coulomb field of the nucleus. Additionally it is well known that the accurate radiative transition parameters are required in particular, for astrophysical plasmas, quantum electronics, atomic physics, laser spectroscopy and plasma physics. While the atomic kinetics depends on allowed transitions, forbidden transitions play a vital role in astrophysical plasmas. The calculations were performed the AUTOSTRUCTURE code where relativistic corrections are introduced according to the Breit–Pauli distorted wave approach. Also quantum electrodynamics contributions and correlation effects have been considered. Quantum electrodynamics (QED) contributions include vacuum polarization and self-energy contributions to level energies. Both of Breit and QED contributions are treated as perturbation. The correlation effects such as valence-valence, core-valence and core-core correlations which are important for electronic structure and spectroscopic properties of many electron systems, are taken into account by configuration interaction method. The obtained results have been compared with the available theoretical works in literature. We have calculated the differences in percent for the accuracy of our results. The AUTOSTRUCTURE results are in agreement with available theoretical works generally. There are no experimental data for this ion. We believe that the reported results will be useful for future experiments, atomic and astrophysics applications.

Keywords: Energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities, line strengths

Özet

Kalsiyum-benzeri Bizmutun $3d^2$ seviyelerinin enerji seviyeleri, elektrik kuadrupol (E2) ve manyetik dipol (M1) geçişlerine ait dalgalı boyları, geçiş olasılıkları, çizgi şiddetleri gibi geçiş parametrelerini sunduk (Bi^{63+} , $Z=83$). Bizmut yüksek Z'li bir element olduğundan, çekirdeğin çok güçlü Coulomb alanı bölgesinde kuvantum elektrodinamik testleri sağlamak için özellikle önemlidir. Ek olarak, ışımali geçişlerin kesin bilgisinin özellikle astrofiziksel plazmalar, kuvantum elektronik, atom fiziği, lazer spektroskopisi ve plazma fiziğinde gerekli olduğu iyi bilinir. Atom kinetiği izinli geçişlere bağılyken, yasaklı geçişler astrofiziksel plazmalarda önemli bir rol oynar. Hesaplamalar relativistik düzeltmeleri Breit–Pauli yaklaşımına göre hesaba katan AUTOSTRUCTURE kodu ile gerçekleştirildi. Aynı zamanda kuvantum elektrodinamik katkılar ve korelayon etkileri düşünöldü. Kuvantum elektrodinamik katkılar (QED), seviye enerjilerine vakum polarizasyonu ve öz enerji katkılarını içerir. Breit ve QED katkılarının ikisi de pertürbasyon olarak eklenir. Valans- valans, öz-valans, öz-öz gibi çok

elektronlu sistemlerde elektronik yapı ve spektroskopik özelliklerde önemli olan korelasyon etkileri, konfigürasyon etkileşme yöntemi ile hesaba katıldı. Elde edilen sonuçlar literatürdeki ulaşılabilir teorik çalışmalarla karşılaştırıldı. Sonuçlarımızın doğruluğu için yüzde hata hesabı yaptık. AUTOSTRUCTURE sonuçları genel olarak ulaşılabilir teorik sonuçlarla uyumludur. Bu iyon için deneysel çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Sunulan sonuçların gelecekteki deneysel çalışmalar, atomik ve astrofizik uygulamalarında faydalı olacağına inanıyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enerji seviyeleri, dalgaboyları, geçiş olasılıkları, çizgi şiddetleri

RULE BASED DATA PREPROCESSING EXPERT SYSTEM**Ilker NACAĞLI¹**¹ Caretta Software, R&D Center, Istanbul, Turkey
ORCID: ID/0000-0003-0868-6193**Abstract**

In business, controlling and maintaining data quality is important in many ways. For example, having the same phone number or e-mail address in more than one person may prevent the business from communicating correctly with its customers. Also, repetitive data on a row or column basis, missing data, and outlier values are a poor-quality data set for data mining and machine learning. Sometimes it may be necessary to categorize some columns in the data set or to create new features. Therefore, there is a need to periodically examine and clean or pre-process the data.

While some of these operations in data sets are general, others may be specific to the industry or the data analysis methods to be used. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to perform data cleaning and pre-processing based on a rule database. An expert system has been created by performing these operations over the rules dynamically created with a rule engine. Thus, work efficiency has been increased by ensuring that such operations, which are done manually for a very long time, are carried out automatically in a much shorter time. In addition to these, business intelligence, data mining and machine learning algorithms work correctly on the quality data obtained. As a result, the output of this study can be used as an input for other studies.

Keywords: data preprocessing, rule based systems, expert systems

ORDER DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH OPTIMAL VEHICLE LOADING**Ilker NACAĞLI¹**¹ Caretta Software, R&D Center, Istanbul, Turkey

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Abstract

The problem in container or truck bed loading is to find the minimum number of containers by assigning boxes of different sizes to containers. The objective function for this problem is related to some constraints such as container type, container volume capacity, box sizes, the characteristics of the loads in the boxes. Also, there can be some predefined rules for the optimization: “Containers are assumed to be only one type and capacity volume fixed”, “The weights of the boxes and the container will be ignored”, “Boxes are assigned and stacked side by side until the container volume is full” etc.

The vehicle loading problem is an NP-Hard problem, and boxes of different sizes and volumes need to be loaded into a container or truck bed. It is seen that many optimization algorithms are applied in the literature to solve the problem. These methods are genetic, ant colony, tabu search, bee colony algorithms. In the literature, experimental studies were generally carried out on 1-2 methods. In this study, a solution has been produced for a manufacturing company to optimally load its vehicles. As a solution, experimental studies were carried out using different parameters on more than one optimization algorithm.

Since the orders will be loaded on the trucks at an optimal level, the number of trucks that will set off will decrease. In this way, fuel, personnel and operational costs will be reduced. As a result, the optimal loading causes cleaner environment, more efficient companies to survive in the market and better country economy.

Keywords: order delivery, optimal vehicle loading, optimization algorithms

ENERJİ NAKİL HATTI KAMULAŞTIRMALARINDA KARŞILAŞILAN PROBLEMLER VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

PROBLEMS FACED IN ENERGY TRANSMISSION LINE EXPROPRATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS

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Özet

Son yıllarda nüfusun hızlı şekilde artması ve teknolojik gelişmelerin yaşanması (bilgisayar, elektrikli araçların artışı, tıp ve otomasyon sektöründe meydana gelen gelişmeler vs.) üretilen ve tüketilen **enerji ihtiyacının artmasına neden olmaktadır**. Dünyada elektrik tüketimi 2.Dünya Savaşı itibariyle her yıl düzenli bir şekilde artmaktadır. Artan enerji nakil hattı talebinin karşılanması için yeni iletim hatlarının kurulması ve enerji nakil hatlarının artırılması gerekmektedir. Enerjinin kamuya ait olması nedeniyle enerji nakil hatlarının tesisi ve işletme sırasında öncelikle kamulaştırma yolu ile mülkiyet edinimini yapılması gerekmektedir. Yukarıda da bahsedildiği gibi öncelikle zeminin temin edilip sonrasında tesisleşmenin yapılması sağlanmalıdır. Kamulaştırma işlemi gerek özel kişiler gerek kurumlar tarafından yapılmaktadır. Bu kurumlar, 6446 sayılı elektrik piyasası kanunu ve ana statüsünde yer alan kurumların yapmakla yükümlü olduğu enerji iletim tesislerinin kurulacağı güzergâh ve sahaların nasıl ve hangi yöntemle kamulaştırılacağı ve ilgili diğer mevzuatlar kapsamında mülkiyet edinimi hakkında gerekli bilgilendirmeleri içermektedir. Kamulaştırmanın Türkiye'deki durumu ortaya konulmaya çalışılmış; kurumların kamulaştırma ve hukuk biriminde çalışanlar ve taşınmaz malikleri nezdinde yapılan alan araştırmalarından elde edilen bulgular ile 4650 Sayılı Yasayla Değişik 2942 Sayılı Kamulaştırma Yasası'nın uygulama sorunları ve ihtiyaçlar çerçevesinde yenilenmesine dair öneriler geliştirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Ülkemizde ve dünyada yaşayan birçok insanın kamulaştırma kavramı ile ilgili bilgi sahibi değildir. Bu yüzden ne anayasada ne de kamulaştırma kanununda kamulaştırma kelimesinin mutlak bir tanımı yapılmamıştır. Konunun daha iyi anlaşılması için önce kamulaştırma ve enerji nakil hattı kavramının tanımı yapılmıştır. Daha sonra kamulaştırma işlem adımları sırası ile Netcad 7.7 programında bulunan Netkamu tasarruf modülü aracılığıyla incelenerek taşınmaz maliklerinin istatistiki verileri elde edilmiştir. Bu verilerden yararlanarak kamulaştırma işlemlerinde yaşanan örnek sorunlara çözüm önerileri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: kamulaştırma işlemleri, kamulaştırma, enerji nakil hattı

Abstract

In recent years, the rapid increase in the population and technological developments (computer, increase in electric vehicles, developments in the medical and automation sector, etc.) cause an increase in the need for produced and consumed energy. Electricity consumption in the world has been increasing regularly every year since World War II. In order to meet the increasing energy transmission line demand, it is necessary to establish new transmission lines and increase energy transmission lines. Since energy belongs to the public, it is necessary to acquire property primarily through expropriation during the establishment and operation of energy transmission lines. As mentioned above, first of all, the ground

should be provided and then the installation should be done. The expropriation process is carried out by both private individuals and institutions. These institutions contain the necessary information about the electricity market law numbered 6446 and how and by what method the routes and fields where the energy transmission facilities will be established, which the institutions in the main status are obliged to make, will be expropriated and the acquisition of property within the scope of other relevant legislation. The situation of expropriation in Turkey has been tried to be revealed; With the findings obtained from the field researches carried out by the employees of the expropriation and legal departments of the institutions and the owners of the immovables, suggestions were tried to be developed for the renewal of the Expropriation Law No. 2942, which was amended by the Law No. 4650, within the framework of the implementation problems and needs. Many people living in our country and in the world do not have knowledge about the concept of expropriation. Therefore, an absolute definition of the word expropriation has not been made in the constitution or the expropriation law. In order to better understand the subject, first the concept of expropriation and energy transmission line is defined. Then, the expropriation process steps were examined through the Netcad 7.7 program through the Netpublic savings module, and the statistical data of the immovable owners were obtained. By making use of these data, suggestions for solutions to sample problems experienced in expropriation procedures were presented.

Keywords: expropriation procedures, expropriation, energy transmission line

YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMININ KONFEKSİYON SEKTÖRÜ İŞ GÜCÜ MALİYETLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY ON LABOR COSTS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

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Özet

Türkiye hazır giyim sektörü, ürün kalitesi, kalifiye işgücü potansiyeli ve sahip olduğu makine parkı itibarıyla dünyada önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir. Ancak son yıllarda küçük sipariş adetli ve sık değişen modellerin üretiminin talep ediliyor olması kurumsal ve büyük firmaları büyük oranda sıkıntıya sokmuştur. İşgücü, hammadde ve enerji maliyetlerinin yüksek olması, tasarım ve marka konusundaki çalışmaların yetersiz olması, Türk malı ve markası imajının tam olarak oturmamış olması, hammadde fiyatlarındaki dalgalanmaların fiyat belirlemeyi zorlaştırması gibi sorunlar sebebiyle rekabette büyük problemler ile karşılaşmaktadır.

Sunulan çalışma, düşük üretim kapasitelerine sahip konfeksiyon işletmelerinde en fazla makinenin ve işgücünün bulunduğu dikimhane departmanının verimliliğini ortaya çıkarmaya odaklanmıştır. Bu maksatla aynı zorluk derecesine sahip klasik bir pantolon modelin üretimini yapan dört farklı işletmenin dikim hattında incelemeler yapılmıştır. Burada amaç yüksek teknoloji kullanımının işgücü verimliliği ve maliyetler üzerindeki etkilerini açığa çıkarmaktır. K1, K2, K3 ve K4 olarak kodlanan işletmelerin makine parkı ve üretim sistemleri açısından belli farklılıkları olduğu görülmüştür. Dikim hattında işletmeye göre 50-60 arasında operasyon ve 38-48 arasında işçi çalışmaktadır. K1 işletmesinde toplam makine parkının %21'i otomat iken, diğer işletmelerde bu oran %2-3 bandında görülmüştür. İşletmelerin tamamında var olan ve uygulanan 20 adet spesifik operasyon belirlenmiş ve bu operasyonlara ait teknik-ekonomik göstergeler hesaplanmıştır. Buna göre; K1 işletmesi en verimsiz olan K2 işletmesine nazaran %59 oranında daha az işçi ile işi yapmıştır. K1 işletmesinin bu operasyonlar için 15 makine kullandığı ve üretim hattının otomatize olma düzeyinin yüksek olması sebebiyle diğer işletmelere nazaran ortalama %20 nispetinde daha düşük iş gücü maliyeti, daha seri bir üretim ve daha rekabetçi bir çalışma ortamına sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Genellikle sektör işverenleri makine ilk satın alma maliyetlerinin yüksek olması sebebiyle bu alana yatırım yapma hususunda çekimser kalmaktadırlar. Analiz sonuçlarına dayanarak, sektör temsilcilerine yüksek teknolojiye sahip makinelerin kullanımını artırmaları halinde orta-uzun vadede düşük maliyet ile üretim yaparak yüksek kârlılıklara ulaşmalarının mümkün olabileceği tavsiyesinde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dikiş Makinası, Maliyet, Yüksek Teknoloji, Otomat.

Abstract

Turkey's ready-made clothing industry has significant potential in the world in terms of product quality, qualified workforce potential, and machinery parks. However, the demand for the production of small order quantities and frequently changing models in recent years has put corporate and large companies in great trouble. Due to problems such as high labor, raw material, and energy costs, insufficient work on design and brand, the image of Turkish goods and brands not being fully established, and the fluctuations in raw material prices making price determination difficult, major problems are encountered in competition.

The present study focuses on revealing the productivity level of the sewing department, where the highest number of machines and workforce are located in garment manufacturing enterprises with low production capacities. For this purpose, investigations were made on the sewing lines of four different enterprises that produce a classic trousers model with the same difficulty level. The aim here is to reveal the effects of high technology use on labor productivity and costs. It has been observed that the enterprises coded as K1, K2, K3, and K4 have certain differences in terms of machinery parks and production systems. Depending on the enterprise, 50-60 operations and 38-48 workers work on the sewing line. While 21% of the total machine park was vending machines in K1 enterprise, this rate was between 2-3% in other enterprises. 20 specific operations that exist and run in all enterprises have been determined and the technical-economic indicators of these operations have been calculated. According to this; enterprise K1 performed the job with 59% fewer workers than K2, which is the most inefficient enterprise. It has been observed that K1 enterprise used 15 machines for these operations and had a 20% lower labor cost, greater serial production, and a more competitive working environment compared to other enterprises due to the high level of automation of the production line.

Generally, sector employers are hesitant to invest in this field due to the high initial purchase costs of machinery. Based on the results of the analysis, it has been advised to the sector representatives that if they increase the use of high-tech machines, it would be possible to reach higher profitability by producing at lower costs in the medium-long term.

Keywords: Sewing Machine, Cost, High Technology, Automaton.

İKİ KATLI YÜKSELTİCİ TİP DA-DA DÖNÜŞTÜRÜCÜ TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER

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Abstract

Today the use of direct current converter has become widespread with the development of semiconductor technology. The line voltage in the sinus form is firstly converted to the direct voltage by the rectifiers. After being converted to the direct voltage, it is converted to the direct current and direct voltage required by the load using the direct current converter. Many devices or systems such as computers, batteries, electric motors, lighting systems and chargers that we use in daily life need direct current converter. With the popularization of the use of direct current converters the importance of energy efficiency is increased in direct current converter circuits. The switching losses on the switching elements increase, especially in high power systems where direct current converters are used. Increased switching losses result in a significant reduction in efficiency. Another disadvantage is that the input current and output voltage ripple are high. One of the simplest methods to reduce the values of the input current and the output voltage ripple in the direct current converter is to choose the large size of the passive circuit elements such as inductors and capacitors. However, the large selection of inductors and capacitor values to reduce input current and output voltage ripple increases the size and cost of the circuit. In direct current converters, one of the methods used to reduce the switching losses and the input current ripple and the output voltage ripple is the parallel connection of the direct current converter of the same type and the same components. By virtue of its interleaved converter structure, the total power drawn from a single power stage in the conventional converter is divided to be equal shared to each of the layer of the multi-layer converters. It is possible to reduce switching losses with interleaved converter structure, by increase the effective switching frequency, decreasing the size of passive circuit components such as inductors and capacitors, decreasing the input current and output voltage ripple. In this study, two-layer interleaved boost converter circuit was designed and simulated.

Keywords: DC-DC converter, boost converter, interleaved boost converter

Özet

Günümüzde yarı-iletken teknolojisinin gelişmesiyle birlikte doğru akım dönüştürücülerin kullanımı oldukça yaygınlaşmıştır. Sinüs formunda olan şebeke gerilimi öncelikle doğrultucular tarafından doğru gerilime dönüştürülmektedir. Doğru gerilime dönüştürüldükten sonra ise doğru akım dönüştürücüleri kullanılarak yükün gereksinim duyduğu doğru akım ve doğru gerilime dönüştürülmektedir. Günlük hayatımızda kullandığımız bilgisayarlar, aküler, elektrik motorları, aydınlatma sistemleri ve şarj aletlerindeki gibi birçok cihaz veya sistem doğru akım dönüştürücülerine ihtiyaç duymaktadır.

Doğru akım dönüştürücülerinin kullanımının yaygınlaşması ile doğru akım dönüştürücü devrelerinde enerji verimliliğinin önemi de artmaktadır. Doğru akım dönüştürücülerinin kullanıldığı, özellikle yüksek güçlü sistemlerde anahtarlama elemanlarının üzerindeki anahtarlama kayıpları da artmaktadır. Anahtarlama kayıplarının artması ise verimin önemli ölçüde düşmesine sebep olmaktadır. Bir diğer dezavantaj ise giriş akımı ve çıkış gerilimi dalgalılıklarının yüksek olmasıdır. Doğru akım dönüştürücülerde giriş akımı ile çıkış gerilim dalgalılığının değerlerini azaltmak için en basit yöntemlerden biri ise endüktans ve kondansatör gibi pasif devre elemanlarının boyutlarını büyük seçmektir. Fakat giriş akımı ve çıkış gerilimi dalgalılıklarını azaltmak için endüktans ve kondansatör değerlerinin büyük seçilmesi, devrenin boyutunu ve maliyetini arttırmaktadır. Doğru akım dönüştürücülerinde, anahtarlama kayıplarını ve giriş akımı ile çıkış gerilimi dalgalılığını azaltmak için başvurulan yöntemlerden birisi de aynı tip ve aynı bileşenlerden oluşan doğru akım dönüştürücülerin paralel bağlanmasıdır. Çok katlı dönüştürücü yapısı sayesinde, klasik dönüştürücüde tek bir güç katından çekilen toplam güç, çok katlı dönüştürücülerde katlarının her birine eşit olacak şekilde paylaştırılmaktadır. Çok katlı dönüştürücü yapısı ile anahtarlama kayıplarını azaltmak, etkin anahtarlama frekansını arttırmak, endüktans ve kondansatör gibi pasif devre elemanlarının boyutlarını küçültmek, giriş akımı ve çıkış gerilimi dalgalılıklarını azaltmak mümkündür. Bu çalışmada, iki katlı paralel yükseltici dönüştürücü devresi tasarlanmış ve benzetim çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: DA-DA Dönüştürücü, yükseltici dönüştürücü, çok katlı yükseltici dönüştürücü

YURT DIŐI TEBLİGAT ÜCRETİNİN MÜTEKABİLİYET İLKESİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

PRINCIPLE OF ACCURACY OF FOREIGN NOTIFICATION FEE EVALUATION IN THE FRAMEWORK

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Özet

İşbu çalışma, 17.12.2021 tarihli ve 31692 sayılı Resmi Gazete’de yayımlanarak 01.01.2022 tarihinde yürürlüğe girecek olan Yurt Dışı Tebligat ve İstinabe Taleplerinde Uyulması Gereken Usul ve Esaslara Dair Tebliğ (Resmî Gazete: Tarih: 17.12.2021, Sayı: 31692) dikkate alınarak hazırlanmıştır. Her yıl Aralık ayı içerisinde Adalet Bakanlığı tarafından yurt dışı tebligat ve istinabe taleplerinde uyulması gereken usul ve esaslara dair tebliğ yayınlanmaktadır. Bu tebliğde, yurt dışı tebligatlarda yabancı ülke yetkili makamlarının aracılığı ile yapılan tebligatlarda ve istinabe taleplerinde yabancı ülkeler tarafından talep edilen ücretler belirtilmektedir. Tebliği incelediğimizde bazı yabancı ülkeler yurt dışından gelen tebligatlar için ücret talep etmektedirler.

Kısaca belirtmek gerekirse, Türkiye’den gönderilen tebligatlarda ücret talebinde bulunan ülkeler Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (95 ABD Doları), Avustralya (70 Avustralya Doları, eyaletten eyalete değişmektedir), Bahamalar (gerçek kişi muhatap için 80 ABD Doları, tüzel kişi muhatap için 160 ABD Doları), Belçika (165 Euro), Estonya (60 Euro), Filipinler (100 ABD Doları), Fransa (48,75 Euro), Kanada (100 Kanada Doları), Kuzey İrlanda (70 GBP), Letonya (113,97 Euro), Litvanya (110 Euro), San Marino (50 Euro), Singapur (80 Singapur Doları), Tayland (450 Baht) ve Yunanistan (50 Euro) talep etmektedir.

Uluslararası hukukta temel bir prensip olan mütekabiliyet ilkesi gereğince, Türkiye’den gönderilen tebligatlar için ücret talep eden ülkelere Türkiye Cumhuriyeti de aynı miktarda ücret talep etmelidir. Aksi takdirde zengin olan ülkeler yapılan tebligat karşılığında ücret talep ederken, gelişmekte olan bir ülke durumundaki Türkiye’nin bu ülkelere gelen tebligatlarda ücret talep etmemesi, bunu kamu imkânları ile yerine getirmesi beklenmemeli ve en kısa zamanda bu konu düzenleme yapılmalı ve ilgili ülkelere diplomatik yoldan bildirilmelidir.

Summary

This study takes into account the Communiqué on the Procedures and Principles to be Followed in Foreign Notifications and Letters of Letters, which will be published in the Official Gazette dated 17.12.2021 and numbered 31692 (Official Gazette: Date: 17.12.2021, No: 31692). Has been prepared. Every year in December, the Ministry of Justice publishes a communiqué on the procedures and principles to be followed in foreign notification and letter of rogatory requests. In this communiqué, the fees requested by foreign countries in notifications made through foreign authorities and in letters of rogatory letters are specified. When we examine the communiqué, some foreign countries charge a fee for the notifications coming from abroad.

To put it briefly, the countries that charge a fee for notifications sent from Turkey are the United States (US\$ 95), Australia (AUD 70, varies from state to state), Bahamas (US\$ 80 for natural person addressee, US\$ 160 for legal person addressee), Belgium (165 Euro), Estonia (60 Euro), Philippines (100 USD), France (48.75 Euro), Canada (100 CAD), Northern Ireland (70 GBP), Latvia (113.97 Euros), Lithuania (110 Euros), San Marino (50 Euros), Singapore (80 Singapore Dollars), Thailand (450 Baht) and Greece (50 Euros).

In accordance with the principle of reciprocity, which is a fundamental principle in international law, the Republic of Turkey should also charge the same amount from the countries that charge a fee for the notifications sent from Turkey. Otherwise, while the rich countries demand a fee for the notification, it should not be expected that Turkey, which is a developing country, does not demand a fee for the notifications from these countries and fulfill this with public means.

**THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE IN THE
TEACHING OF LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS: AT THE LEVEL OF
TEACHING THE QUANTITATIVE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD
(BASED ON MATERIALS FROM AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES)**

**MÜXTƏLİFSİSTEMLİ DİLLƏRİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ AZƏRBAYCAN DİLİNİN YERİ VƏ
ROLU: KƏMİYYƏT FUNKSIONAL-SEMANTİK SAHƏSİNİN TƏDRİSİ
MÜSTƏVİSİNDƏ
(AZƏRBAYCAN VƏ İNGİLİS DİLLƏRİNDƏN MATERİALLAR ƏSASINDA)**

**Место и роль азербайджанского языка в обучении языкам разных систем: в области
обучения количественному функционально-смысловому полю
(по материалам азербайджанского и английского языков)**

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Xülasə

Dil ictimai hadisə kimi insanın fəaliyyət sahəsinin müxtəlifliyi ilə əlaqədardır. Elmin, mədəniyyətin və insan fəaliyyətinin digər sahələrinin inkişafı ilə əlaqədar olan dəyişikliklər dilin lüğət tərkibində bilavasitə əks etdirilir. Cəmiyyətin ictimai, siyasi və mədəni həyatında baş verən dəyişikliklər, elmi yeniliklər, informasiya-kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının inkişafı, beynəlxalq əlaqələr kimi hadisələr ingili dilinin lüğət tərkibinə müsbət mənada çox böyük təsir göstərmiş və onun zənginləşməsinə gətirib çıxarmışdır. Dilimizin formalaşmasında böyük rol oynayan söz yaradıcılığı prosesi dilin bütün inkişaf mərhələlərində mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. İndi müstəqil Azərbaycan Respublikası inkişafın fərqli bir mərhələsinə yaşayır. Belə ki, inkişafın bütün istiqamətlərində bəşəri dəyərlərə həmişəkindən daha artıq əhəmiyyət verilir. Ölkəmizdə təhsil də inkişafın belə dəyərlərə uyğunlaşan bir mərhələsindədir. Sözsüz ki, milli dilimizlə yanaşı, müxtəlif xarici dillər də bu inkişafdan kənar qala bilməz. Dillərin bir sıra sahələrdə yeni inkişaf meyilləri onların tədrisinə də təsir edir və bununla da, müəllim və tələbələrin xüsusi diqqət və bacarığına ehtiyac duyulur. Ona görə ki, dildə bəşəri dəyərlərə yiyələnmək prosesində hədsizlik bəzən özgüləşməyə yön alır və bu, dilin saflığına və düzgün inkişafına əngəl törədir. Əslində, bəşəri dəyərlər milli dəyərlərin iflasına gətirib çıxartmaq demək deyil, onlar dünyadakı ən optimal metod, ən gözəl analiz, ən dərin elmi-nəzəri və metodik araşdırma nəticələrinə yiyələnmək, milli dəyərlər əsasında yenilikləri tətbiq etməkdən ibarət olmalıdır. Belə olduqda, həm milli dəyərlərimiz qorunur, həm də onlar bəşəri dəyərlərin mənəviyyatımıza uyğun olanlarından istifadə ilə zənginləşərək yeni inkişaf mərhələsinə qədəm qoyar. Məqalədə dillərin tədrisi məsələsindən danışılır. Xarici dillərin öyrədilməsi prosesində Azərbaycan dilinin əhəmiyyəti məsələsinə də toxunulur. Tədris zamanı dillərin öyrədilməsində müqayisə metodunun faydalı olması göstərilir. Xarici dillərin tədrisində Azərbaycan dilinə aid materiallara müraciət edilməsi haqqında tövsiyələr verilir. Dilçilik ədəbiyyatlarında qeyri-müəyyən miqdar sayları haqqında üç şəkildə qruplaşdırılmış faktlardan, qeyri-müəyyən miqdar saylarının yaranmasına səbəb olan və kəmiyyət mənası ifadə edən köməkçi nitq hissələrindən bəhs olunur.

Acar sözlər: dil, xarici dil, ana dili, metod, monolinqval tədris, kəmiyyət, funksional-semantik sahə

Abstract

Language as a social phenomenon is associated with the diversity of human activities. Changes related to the development of science, culture and other areas of human activity are directly reflected in the vocabulary of the language. Changes in the social, political and cultural life of society, scientific innovations, the development of information and communication technologies, international relations have had a great positive impact on the vocabulary of the English language and led to its enrichment. The process of word formation, which plays a major role in the formation of our language, is important at all stages of language development. Now the independent Republic of Azerbaijan is experiencing a different stage of development. Thus, in all areas of development, human values are given more importance than ever. Education in our country is at a stage of development in line with such values. Of course, along with our national language, various foreign languages cannot be left out of this development. New trends in the development of languages in a number of areas also affect their teaching, and thus require special attention and skills of teachers and students. This is because in the process of acquiring human values in language, infinity sometimes leads to differentiation, which hinders the purity and proper development of language. In fact, human values do not mean the collapse of national values, they must be the best method in the world, the best analysis, the results of the deepest scientific-theoretical and methodological research, the application of innovations based on national values. In this case, both our national values will be protected, and they will enter a new stage of development, enriched by the use of human values that are in line with our morality. The article discusses the issue of language teaching. The importance of the Azerbaijani language in the process of teaching foreign languages is also touched upon. The method of comparison is shown to be useful in teaching languages. Recommendations are given to refer to materials related to the Azerbaijani language in the teaching of foreign languages. Linguistic literature deals with facts about indefinite quantities grouped in three ways, auxiliary parts of speech that give rise to indefinite quantities and express quantitative meaning.

Key words: language, a foreign language, a mother tongue, method, monolingual teaching, quantity, functional - semantic field

Резюме

Язык как социальное явление связан с разнообразием человеческой деятельности. Изменения, связанные с развитием науки, культуры и других сфер человеческой деятельности, напрямую отражаются в лексике языка. Изменения в социальной, политической и культурной жизни общества, научные инновации, развитие информационных и коммуникационных технологий, международных отношений оказали большое положительное влияние на словарный запас английского языка и привели к его обогащению. Процесс словообразования, играющий большую роль в формировании нашего языка, важен на всех этапах развития языка. Сейчас независимая Азербайджанская Республика переживает иной этап развития. Таким образом, во всех областях развития человеческим ценностям придается большее значение, чем когда-либо. Образование в нашей стране находится на этапе развития в соответствии с такими ценностями. Конечно, наряду с нашим национальным языком, не могут остаться в стороне от этого развития и различные иностранные языки. Новые тенденции развития языков в ряде областей также влияют на их преподавание, а потому требуют особого внимания и навыков преподавателей и студентов. Это связано

с тем, что в процессе приобретения общечеловеческих значений в языке бесконечность иногда приводит к дифференциации, что препятствует чистоте и правильному развитию языка. На самом деле общечеловеческие ценности не означают краха национальных ценностей, они должны быть лучшим в мире методом, лучшим анализом, результатами глубочайших научно-теоретических и методологических исследований, применением инноваций на основе национальных ценностей. В этом случае как наши национальные ценности будут защищены, так и выйдут на новый этап развития, обогащенный использованием общечеловеческих ценностей, соответствующих нашей морали. В статье рассматривается проблема преподавания языка. Также затронута важность азербайджанского языка в процессе обучения иностранным языкам. Показано, что метод сравнения полезен при обучении языкам. Даны рекомендации по обращению к материалам, связанным с азербайджанским языком, при обучении иностранным языкам. Лингвистическая литература имеет дело с фактами о неопределенных величинах, сгруппированных по трем признакам, вспомогательным частям речи, порождающим неопределенные величины и выражающим количественное значение.

Ключевые слова: язык, иностранный язык, родной язык, метод, монолингвальное обучение, количество, функционально-семантическое поле

**FEN DERSLERİ KAPSAMINDA GELİŞTİRİLEN TASARIM TABANLI
ETKİNLİKLERİNİN ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN 21. YÜZYIL
BECERİLERİNE ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF DESIGN-BASED ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
SCIENCE LESSONS ON THE 21ST-CENTURY SKILLS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS

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Abstract

Qualified individuals with creative, innovative, analytical and critical thinking, entrepreneurial, production and management skills should be raised to bring them into educational institutions. It is only possible through comprehensive education. For example, STEM education has been developed to train individuals who are literate in science, technology, engineering and mathematics with technical knowledge and skills (Bybee, 2010). In this context, this study examines the effects of secondary school 6th-grade students on 21st-century skills within the scope of STEM activities. A quantitative research approach, one of the semi-experimental designs, was used in this context. In the study, the pretest-posttest experimental control group design was preferred. Accordingly, an experimental group and a control group were formed. While STEM activities were performed in the experimental group, traditional teaching methods were used in the control groups. 77 students, who were studying in the 6th grade of secondary school in three different public schools in Kastamonu province and determined by random sampling method, participated in the research. 21st-century skills were examined through the data collection tools used in this study. The “21st Century Skills Scale for Secondary School Students”, developed by Mete (2021), was applied as a quantitative data collection tool. In the light of the research findings, it was determined that the post-test scores of the students and the results of the quantitative application showed a significant difference in favour of the experimental group. As a result of the observations, it was observed that the 21st-century skills of the students were not at the expected level. Still, these skills improved positively with STEM activities.

Keywords: STEM activities; 21st-century skills, science education

Özet

Eğitim-öğretim kurumlarına kazandırmak amacıyla yaratıcı, yenilikçi, analitik ve eleştirel düşünen, girişimci, üretim ve yönetim becerilerine sahip nitelikli bireyler yetiştirilmelidir. Bu da ancak kapsamlı bir eğitim yoluyla mümkündür. Örneğin teknik bilgi ve becerilere sahip fen, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematik okuryazarı bireyler yetiştirmek için STEM eğitimi geliştirilmiştir (Bybee, 2010). Bu bağlamda araştırmada, STEM etkinlikleri kapsamında ortaokul 6. sınıf öğrencilerinin 21. yüzyıl becerilerine ilişkin etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırmada yarı deneysel desenlerden nicel araştırma yaklaşımı kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada ön test-son test deney kontrol gruplu desen tercih edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda bir deney grubu ve bir kontrol grubu oluşturulmuştur. Deney grubunda STEM etkinlikleri gerçekleştirilirken, kontrol gruplarında geleneksel öğretim

yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya Kastamonu ilindeki üç farklı devlet okulunda ortaokul 6. sınıfta öğrenim gören ve rastgele örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenen 77 öğrenci katılmıştır. Bu çalışmada başvuru veri toplama araçları aracılığıyla 21. yüzyıl becerileri incelenmiştir. Nicel veri toplama aracı olarak Mete (2021) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan “Ortaokul Öğrencilerine Yönelik 21. Yüzyıl Becerileri Ölçeği” uygulanmıştır. Araştırma bulguları ışığında öğrencilerin son test puanları ile nicel uygulama sonuçlarının deney grubu lehine anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Yapılan gözlemler sonucunda öğrencilerin 21. yüzyıl becerilerinin beklenen düzeyde olmadığı ancak STEM etkinlikleriyle bu becerilerinin olumlu yönde geliştiği gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: STEM etkinlikleri; 21. yüzyıl becerileri, fen eğitimi

GÜRÜNLÜ AHŞAP USTASI ALİ ÖNDER VE ESERLERİ**WOOD MASTER ALİ ÖNDER FROM GÜRÜN AND HIS WORKS****Dr. Fatmagül SAKLAVCI**

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Özet

Ahşap işçiliği, Türk İslam sanatının erken dönemlerinden başlayarak, günümüze kadar gelen sanatlardan birisidir. Ahşap kelimesinin kökeni, Arapça hasebin (ağaç, kereste) ve çoğulu olan ahşâbdır. Üretim maksadıyla kullanılan ağaç malzeme ve kereste anlamına gelmektedir. İnsanların ihtiyaçları sonucu kullanılan ağacın kullanılmaya başlaması mimarlık, sanat tarihi ve el sanatlarında ahşap işçiliğinin ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Ahşap, dayanıklılığı ve dokusuyla tarihi süreçte değişim ve gelişim gösteren, en çok tercih edilen malzemelerden birisidir. Altaylardaki kurganlarda bulunan ilk ahşap örnekler Orta Asya Türklerinin ahşapla ilgilendiklerini göstermektedir. İslâm mimarisinin Suriye'deki ilk örnekleri, Emevîlerin ve sonra da Abbasîlerin ahşap eserleri dönem ahşap işçiliğinin izlerini taşımaktadır. Selçuklular da ahşapla ilgilenmiş, Osmanlılar ahşap işçiliğini en yüksek düzeye ulaştırmışlar, yapı malzemesi olarak mimaride kullanılan ahşaptan minber, kürsü, rahle, Kur'an kabı, çekmece ve sanduka gibi eserler meydana getirmişlerdir. Bu eserlerden mihrap, harp kökünden türemiş, Arapça saray, sarayın harem kısmı veya sultanın tahtının bulunduğu bölüm, Hristiyan azizlerinin heykel hücre, çardak, oda, köşk, yüksekçe yer, meclisin baş tarafı, en şerefli kısmı gibi anlamları olan bir kelimedir. Tarihi seyir içerisinde camilerde imamın durduğu yerin ismi olmuştur. Camilerde hatibin hutbe okurken daha iyi görülmek ve sesini daha iyi duyurmak üzere çıktığı basamaklı mimari unsur olan minber sözlükte "yükselme; yükseltme" anlamlarındaki nebr kökünden türemiştir. Kademe kademe yükselerek çıkılan yer demektir. Kürsü ise Arapça'da Kürsî, bir şeyin aslı, üst üste konulmuş veya çeşitli parçalardan oluşturulup üzerinde oturulan sandalye anlamlarına gelmektedir. Anadolu'da günümüze kadar kültürel etkileşim ve değişimlerle birlikte ahşap sanatı önemini korumaktadır. Bugün teknolojik yeniliklerin kullanılmasıyla el emeği göz nuru üretim yapan usta sayısı oldukça azalmıştır. Bu çalışmada bu işe gönül veren ustalardan Ali Önder ve hazırladığı minber, mihrap ve kürsülerin yapım aşamaları ve ahşap sanatı hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Sivas'ın Gürün ilçesinde 1933'te doğan Ali Önder ahşap işçiliğini yedi yaşında babasından öğrenmeye başlamış, 35- 40 yıldır sanatı devam etmektedir. Camiler için hazırladığı eserlerden ücret almayan Ali Önder Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı tarafından dünyanın farklı noktalarından yedi kişiye verilen Uluslararası İyilik Ödülüne layık görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ahşap Sanatı, Ali Önder, Mihrap, Minber, Kürsü**Abstract**

Wood art is one of the arts products, starting from the early periods of Turkish-Islamic art. The origin of wood is the Arabic hasebin (wood, timber) and its plural wood. It means wood material and timber used for production purposes. The beginning of the use of wood with its durability and texture, needs of people, has led to the emergence of woodworking in architecture, art history and handicrafts. It has changed and developed in the historical process. The samples found in the kurgans in the Altai show that the Central Asian Turks were interested in wood. The first examples of Islamic architecture in Syria, the wooden

works of the Umayyad's and later the Abbasids bear the traces of woodwork of the period. The Seljuk's were also interested in wood, and the Ottomans brought woodworking to the highest level. They created works such as pulpit, mihrap, lectern, Qur'an case, drawer and coffin from wood used in architecture as building materials. Mihrab is a word derived from the root of harp, meanings the Arabic palace, the harem, the sultan's throne is located place, the statue cell of the Christian saints, the arbor, the pavilion, the high place, the head of the assembly. In the historical course, it became the name of the place where the imam stood in mosques. The pulpit, the stepped architectural element in mosques to be seen better and to be heard better while giving a sermon, is the word is derived from the root nebr meaning raising. It's the place you go up gradually. Kürsü is Kürsi in Arabic means a chair that is placed on top of each other or formed from various parts and sat on. In Anatolia, the art of wood maintains its importance with cultural interaction and changes until today. With the use of technological innovations, today the number of masters who produce handicrafts has decreased considerably. In this study, information has been given about Ali Önder, one of the masters who set his heart on this work, and the construction stages of the pulpit, lectern and mihrap he prepared, and about the wooden art. Önder was born in 1933 in the Gürün district of Sivas. He started to learn woodworking from his father at the age of seven, and has been continuing his professional life, for 35-40 years by making mihrab, pulpits and lecterns. Önder does not charge for the works he prepared for mosques, was awarded the International Goodness Award given to seven people from different parts of the world by the Turkish Religious Foundation.

Keywords: Wood Art, Ali Önder, Pulpit, Mihrap, Lectern

TARTAN NOIR POLİSİYE ROMANI VE WILLIAM MCILVANNEY**TARTAN NOIR DETECTIVE FICTION AND WILLIAM MCILVANNEY****Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fırat YILDIZ**Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Linguistics,
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Abstract

The Scottish detective fiction has a long history. It is a known fact that this genre of novel attracts worldwide attention. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Louis Stevenson can be listed as the first names that come to mind when it comes to Scottish detective fiction. Doyle's Sherlock Holmes and Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde's detective novels have received and continue to be of great interest all over the world. However, although both authors are Scottish, the setting they use for their novels is London, not any other city in Scotland. In this respect, it may not be very accurate to evaluate these works under the umbrella of classic Scottish detective fiction. This situation seems to have changed drastically when it comes to Contemporary Scottish detective fiction. It is understood that this detective movement has gained a more national identity in terms of being specific to Scotland. William McIlvanney is the first name that comes to mind when it comes to Contemporary Scottish detective fiction. McIlvanney gave a new direction to the Scottish detective fiction. His novel Laidlaw, published in 1977, is considered the beginning of the Tartan Noir detective fiction. The second and third books of this novel series, which he published as a trilogy, are The Papers of Tony Veitch and Strange Loyalties. By following the new route that this trilogy, which is the cornerstone of the contemporary Scottish detective novel, steered the Scottish detective novel, new writers and works emerged that strengthened this trend. Among the most striking features of the Tartan Noir detective genre is that it takes on a more national identity, focuses on the reasons behind the formation of the crime rather than revealing the criminal, places the responsibility not only on the criminal but also on the society, does not see authority as absolute power, and exhibits an approach contrary to the classic detective portrait. The purpose of this presentation is to give information about Tartan Noir and William McIlvanney.

Key Words: Detective Fiction, Tartan Noir, William McIlvanney**Özet**

İskoç polisiye romanının köklü bir geçmişi vardır. Bu roman türünün dünya çapında ilgi gördüğü bilinen bir gerçektir. İskoç polisiyesi söz konusu olduğunda akla ilk gelen isimler Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ve Robert Louis Stevenson olarak sıralayabiliriz. Doyle'ın Sherlock Holmes serisi ile Stevenson'ın Dr. Jekyll ve Mr. Hyde adlı polisiye romanları tüm dünyada büyük ilgi görmüş ve görmeye devam etmektedir. Fakat her iki yazar İskoç olmalarına karşın romanları için kullandıkları mekân İskoçya'nın herhangi bir şehir değil, Londra'dır. Bu bakımdan bu eserleri klasik İskoç polisiyesi çatısı altında değerlendirmek çok isabetli olmayabilir. Çağdaş İskoç polisiyesine gelince bu durumun büyük ölçüde değiştiği görülmektedir. Bu polisiye akımının İskoçya'ya özgü olması bakımından daha ulusal bir kimlik kazandığı anlaşılmaktadır. Çağdaş İskoç polisiye romanı denilince akla ilk gelen isim

William McIlvanney'dir. McIlvanney İskoç polisiye romanına yeni bir yön vermiştir. 1977'de yayınlanan Laidlaw adlı romanı Tartan Noir polisiye romanının başlangıcı olarak kabul edilir. Bir üçleme olarak yayınladığı bu roman serisinin daha sonra yayınlanan ikinci ve üçüncü kitapları The Papers of Tony Veitch ile Strange Loyalties'dir. Çağdaş İskoç polisiyesinin mihenk taşı olan bu üçlemenin İskoç polisiye romanına yön verdiği yeni rotayı takip ederek bu akımı güçlendiren yeni yazarlar ve eserler ortaya çıkmıştır. Tartan Noir polisiye türünün en göze çarpan özellikleri arasında daha ulusal bir kimliğe bürünmesi, suçluyu ortaya çıkarmaktan daha ziyade, suçun oluşumunun temelindeki nedenler üzerinde durarak sorumluluğu sadece suçluya değil, topluma da yüklemesi, otoriteyi mutlak güç olarak görmemesi, klasik dedektif portresine aykırı bir yaklaşım sergilemesi olarak sıralanabilir. Bu sunumun amacı Tartan Noir ve William McIlvanney hakkında bilgi vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polisiye Roman, Tartan Noir, William McIlvanney

DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK KAVRAMINI DİJİTAL GÜVENLİK VE DİJİTAL HAKLAR ODAĞINDA OKUMAK

INTERPRETATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DIGITAL RIGHTS AND SECURITY

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Özet

Günümüzde teknoloji hızla gelişmekte gelişen bu teknoloji hem toplumu hem de bireylerin hayatını her geçen gün daha fazla etkilemektedir. Bireyler teknolojinin gelişmesi sonucu meydana gelen değişimlere uyum sağlamaya çalışmakta çünkü teknoloji bireylerin bu sürece entegre olmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu noktada ise dijital okuryazarlık kavramı önem kazanmaktadır. Dijital okuryazarlık, bireylerin dijital mecralarda sahip olması gereken nitelikleri yani bireylerin dijital araçları doğru şekilde kullanmalarını, doğru bilgiye erişebilmelerini, bu ortamlarda üretim ve paylaşımda bulunabilme faaliyetlerini ayrıca öğrenme-öğretme aşamalarında teknolojiyi kullanabilme yetisi olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla günümüzde bireylerin dijital teknolojileri kullanırken karşılaştıkları problemleri çözmeye, güvenilir bilgiye ulaşma, bilinçli internet kullanımını gibi konularda dijital okuryazarlık önemli bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Her yaş grubundan bireyler gün boyunca dijital mecraları etkin bir şekilde kullanmakta, sosyal medyada karşılıklı etkileşimde bulunmakta, hatta bu mecralarda bankacılık işlemlerini gerçekleştirmekte ve alışveriş yapmaktadırlar. Fakat bu ortamlarda yapılan birçok işlemde dijital ayak izleri bırakılmakta ve bu izler kaydedilmektedir. Gelişen her teknoloji bu bilgilerin depolanmasını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kişisel bilgilerin güvenliği sorunu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Böylece dijital okuryazarlığı dijital teknolojileri kullanmanın çok daha ilerisinde bir kavram olarak okumak gerekmektedir. Bireylerin bu mecralarda güvenliği sağlayabilmesi için dijital haklarını iyi bilmesi son derece önemlidir. Dijital haklar bireylerin doğuştan getirdiği haklar kadar kıymetli ve kişiye özgüdür. Dijital okuryazar bir kişi interneti güvenli ve dijital haklarının farkında olarak kullanabilen kişidir. Böylece dijital okuryazar bir birey internette iletişim/etkileşimde bulunurken anonim kalma hakkının olduğunu, dijital kimliklerinin dokunulmaz olduğunu, kendilerinden habersiz kullanıcı adı, şifresi, dijital imzası gibi bilgilerin kullanılamayacağını ve değiştirilemeyeceğini, başkalarının onu dinleme ya da gözetleme gibi davranışlarda bulunamayacağı gibi konulara vakıf olmalıdır. Bununla birlikte bir tehditle karşılaştığında bununla nasıl başa çıkması gerektiğini ve tüm bu konularda hukuk tarafından korunma hakkının olduğunu da bilmelidir. Şu halde, gelişen ve karmaşıklaşan teknolojilerde topluma uyumlu bireylerin yetiştirilmesi için dijital okuryazarlık temelinde dijital güvenlik ve dijital hakların bireylere kazandırılması son derece önemlidir. Çünkü bu çağda bireylerin kendi kimliklerinden önce dijital kimlikleriyle tanıştığı unutulmamalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Okuryazarlık, Dijital Güvenlik, Dijital Haklar

Abstract

The rapid developments in technology have led to great changes in both individual lifestyles and community life as a whole. Individuals have been trying to keep up and adapt to the latest developments as individuals' integration to this process has become a must, which underlines the importance of digital literacy. Digital literacy refers to a set of skills that a person should be able to use in digital platforms, which includes being able to use digital tools appropriately, reaching, sharing, and producing the right kind of information, and utilizing technology for teaching and learning. Solving problems, reaching reliable information in digital environments, and having awareness and consciousness while using the Internet are some of the factors that emphasize the significance of digital literacy. Many people from all ages have been actively using digital platforms for social media where they interact with others, shopping, and banking applications. However, a person using a digital platform leave digital footprints behind that are traceable and are getting easier to store with the developments in technology, which creates a vulnerability to personal information and data. Therefore, digital literacy should be considered a concept that is much broader than the ability to use digital technologies. Individuals must have a good knowledge of their digital rights, which are as private and important as the rights acquired at birth, to ensure security on digital platforms. A digitally literate individual should be able to use the Internet safely and is aware of their digital rights, including having the right to remain anonymous while interacting/communicating on the Internet. He or she also knows that digital identities are intangible and usernames, passwords, or digital signatures cannot be changed without the confirmation of the holder. In addition, an individual should be aware that it is illegal to eavesdrop on someone and that her/his rights are protected by the government when he or she encounters a threatening situation on a digital platform. It should be noted that it is the digital identities have become just as important as the real identities for individuals. Therefore, it becomes of utmost importance to help individuals acquire digital literacy for their digital security and protection of their digital rights, which will also help them through their adaptation to community that has been going through a substantial technological transformation.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Digital Security, Digital Rights

ÇOCUĞA YÖNELİK ŞİDDETİN BEYAZ PERDEYE YANSIMASI: “BİR AMERİKAN SUÇU” FİLMİ ÖRNEĞİ

A REFLECTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN ON THE SILVER SCREEN:
“AN AMERICAN CRIME”

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Özet

Şiddet kavramı çoğunlukla birine ya da birilerine bir kişinin veya bir grubun zarar vermek amacıyla gerçekleştirdiği her türlü eylemdir. Şiddetin insanlık tarihi boyunca her dönemde ve kültürde var olduğu bilinmektedir. Neredeyse bütün toplumların ortak sorunu olan şiddete yoğun olarak maruz bırakılan kesimlerin başında çocuklar gelmektedir. Çocuklar geçmişten günümüze şiddetle farklı şekillerde karşı karşıya kalmışlardır. Çocukların babalarının malı sayılması, köle olarak alınıp satılmaları, sağlıklı ve meşru olup olmadıklarını kontrol etmek amacıyla yeni doğan çocukların suya atılmaları hatta kız çocuklarının gelen konuklara sunulması ve adak niyetiyle adanmaları gibi uygulamalarla çocuklar farklı dönemlerde farklı şiddet türlerine maruz kalmışlardır. Bu bakımdan çocuğa yönelik şiddet fiziksel olduğu kadar ruhsal açıdan da çocukların sağlıklarını, gelişimlerini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Eskiden şiddet denildiğinde yalnızca fiziksel şiddet akla gelirken günümüzde şiddet; duygusal, ekonomik ve cinsel yönleriyle de ele alınıp tartışılmaktadır. Çocuklara uygulanan fiziksel şiddet, bedensel olarak uygulanan ve ölümlerine sebebiyet verebilecek sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Sonuçları en az fiziksel şiddet kadar etkili olan bir diğer şiddet türü de duygusal şiddettir. Duygusal şiddet çocuğun kabul edilmemesi ve önemsenmemesi temelinde gerçekleşen; çocuğa dinleme saygısı gösterilmemesi, başkalarıyla kıyaslanması, tehdit edilmesi, korkutulması ve yabancıların yanında aşağılanması gibi durumları kapsamaktadır. Çocuğa yönelik gerçekleştirilen bir diğer şiddet de ekonomik şiddettir. İki şekilde karşılaşılan ekonomik şiddetin ilki, çocuğun maddi ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmamasıdır. Diğerisi ise, çocuğun aile bütçesine katkıda bulunmak için çalıştırılması ya da hırsızlığa, dilencilığe sevk edilmesidir. Çocuğa yönelik şiddetin bir başka biçimi de cinsel şiddettir. Cinsel şiddet, çocuğun rızası olsun veya olmasın ona dokunmak, fuhuşa zorlamak ve müstehcen içerikler izletmek gibi bir yetişkinin cinsel tatmin sağlamak için çocukla ilişki kurması olarak tanımlanabilir.

Bu çalışma çocuğa yönelik şiddetin beyaz perdede nasıl ele alındığı konusu üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Bu kapsamda çalışmada örneklem olarak seçilen Bir Amerikan Suçu Filmi (An American Crime), çocuğa yönelik uygulanan fiziksel, duygusal, ekonomik ve cinsel şiddet kategorileri bağlamında niteliksel içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak incelenecektir. Amerika’da gerçek bir yaşamdan beyaz perdeye aktarılan ve çocuğa yönelik tüm şiddet türlerini bir arada sunan Bir Amerikan Suçu Filmi bu bakımdan incelemeye

değerdir. Çalışma çocuğa yönelik şiddetin sinemada nasıl temsil edildiğini inceleyerek alandaki boşluğu gidermeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuğa Şiddet, Sinema, Bir Amerikan Suçu Filmi

Abstract

Violence refers to all kinds of actions that are carried out by a person or a group of people with the intention of doing harm to someone or something. Violence has existed in all cultures throughout history. Unfortunately, children make up the most vulnerable group exposed to violence, which is a common problem of all people around the world. Children have been experiencing different kind of exposure to violence, such as considering children as a property of the father, selling them as slaves, or throwing the newborns into water to see whether they were healthy and legitimate. Girls were even offered to guests and sacrificed in the past, which violates human rights today as violence against children not only do physical harm to their bodies but also result in a substantial decline in children's psychological, social, and emotional well-being. Today, the word "violence" implies all aspects of an action that does physical, emotional, economic, and sexual abuse unlike the past when the word denoted only physical harm. Physical violence can result in serious damage to the body and might even result in death. Emotional violence, on the other hand, involves the ignorance of the child, not listening to the child, comparing the child to others, threatening, and insulting the child, and might be as damaging as physical violence. Another type of abuse that children are exposed to is economical violence, where the needs of children are either ignored or where children are made to work and involve in crimes to contribute to the family income. Children have also been the victims of sexual abuse, which refers to touching a child's body with or without the permission of the child, forcing the child to prostitution, or making them watch pornographic content with the intention of satisfying an adult sexually.

The present study aims to investigate the representation of violence in the silver screen though a sample movie. An American Crime, which is based on a true story, was chosen as the sample as it includes all kind A content analysis will be carried out to investigate the categories of physical, emotional, economical, and sexual violence to extend the literature on the depiction of violence against children in movies.

Keywords: Violence against Children, Cinema, An American Crime

ÖĞRETİMSEL LİDERLİK VE ÖĞRETMEN ÖZ YETERLİLİĞİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN KÜLTÜREL BAĞLAMDA İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP AND TEACHER SELF-EFFICACY IN A CULTURAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

The leadership approaches of school administrators and the behavior of teachers are quite diverse. The relationships between leadership approaches and teacher behaviors vary (Bozkurt, Çoban, Özdemir, & Özdemir, 2021). Three potential sources of this difference can be mentioned. The first is the leadership approach, the second is the teacher's behavior, and the third is the culture in which the school leader and teacher are located. Culture is a set of values, principles, rules, beliefs, symbols, rituals, myths and stories belonging to a society in the most general sense (Şişman, 2007).

Many leadership approaches are proposed for school administrators. These are such as transformational, instructional, distributive, sprituel, authentic, servant leadership and others (Karadağ, Bektaş, Çoğaltay, & Yalçın, 2015). Instructional leadership behaviors for school administrators stand out compared to other leadership approaches. Various meta-analysis studies reveal that teaching leadership affects teachers' beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors Alanoglu, 2021; Hallinger, Gümüş, & Bellibaş, 2020; Şisman, 2016). One of these teacher beliefs is the self-efficacy of teachers. Teacher self-efficacy is the teacher's belief in his own abilities to manage and realize possible situations for the future. Teachers' self-efficacy beliefs affect students' performance. For this reason, it is important to examine the relationship between the dec leader and the self-efficacy of teachers. Each society has its own unique culture, in other words, the primary values, principles, rules and beliefs of each society are different from each other. This difference is reflected in the behavior of both school leaders and teachers. In this context, it is important to examine the behavior of school leaders and teachers in a cultural context.

In this study, it is focused on the relationship between teacher self-efficacy and decieny of instructional leadership. xamining the relationship between instructional leadership and teachers' self-efficacy in a cultural context is important because school administrators decisively develop effective leadership behaviors according to the culture in which they are located. The aim of this study is to examine the relationships between instructional leadership and teacher self-efficacy in a cultural context.

In line with this aim, quantitative research examining the relationship between instructional leadership and teacher self-efficacy has been focused on. The aim of this study is to decipher the relationship between instructional leadership and teacher self-efficacy. In the analysis of the studies in question, the meta-analysis method was used. Meta-analysis is a research method that serves to statistically combine the findings of quantitative research on the same subject (Card, 2015).

Keywords: Instructional leadership, teacher self-efficacy, cultural dimension.

Özet

Okul yöneticilerinin liderlik yaklaşımları ve öğretmenlerin davranışları oldukça çeşitlidir. Liderlik yaklaşımları ile öğretmen davranışları arasındaki ilişkiler farklılık göstermektedir (Bozkurt, Çoban, Özdemir, & Özdemir, 2021). Bu farklılığın potansiyel üç kaynağından söz edilebilir. Birincisi liderlik yaklaşımı, ikincisi öğretmen davranışı ve üçüncü ise okul liderinin ve öğretmenin içinde bulunduğu kültürdür. Kültür en genel anlamıyla bir topluma ait değerler, ilkeler, kurallar, inançlar, semboller, ritüeller, mitler ve hikâyeler bütünüdür (Şişman, 2007). Her toplumun kendine özgü bir kültürü vardır Başka bir ifade ile her toplumun öncelikli değerleri, ilkeleri, kuralları ve inançları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu farklılık hem okul liderlerinin hem de öğretmenlerin davranışlarına yansımaktadır. Bu bağlamda okul liderlerinin ve öğretmenlerin davranışlarının kültürel bağlamda incelenmesi önemlidir.

Okul yöneticileri için birçok liderlik yaklaşımı önerilmektedir. Bunlar transformasyonel, öğretimsel, dağıtımsal, spirituel, otantik, servant liderlik ve diğerleri gibi (Karadağ, Bektaş, Coğaltay, & Yalçın, 2015). Okul yöneticileri için öğretimsel liderlik davranışları diğer liderlik yaklaşımlarına göre ön plana çıkmaktadır. Öğretim liderliğinin öğretmenlerin inanç, tutum ve davranışlarını etkilediğini çeşitli meta analiz araştırmaları ortaya koymaktadır (Alanoglu, 2021; Hallinger, Gümüş, & Bellibaş, 2020; Şişman, 2016). Bu öğretmen inançlarından birisi de öğretmenlerin öz yeterliliğidir. Öğretmen öz yeterliliği, öğretmenin ileriye yönelik olası durumları yönetmek ve gerçekleştirmek için kendine yeteneklerine duyduğu inançtır. Öğretmenlerin özyeterlilik inançları öğrencilerin performanslarını etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple okul lideri ile öğretmenlerin öz-yeterlilikleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada öğretimsel liderliğin öğretmen özyeterliliği arasındakilere odaklanılmıştır. Öğretimsel liderliği ve öğretmenler öz yeterlilikleri arasındaki ilişkinin kültürel bağlamda incelenmesi okul yöneticilerinin içinde bulunduğu kültüre göre etkili liderlik davranışları geliştirmeleri açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı öğretimsel liderlik ve öğretmen özyeterliliği arasındaki ilişkileri kültürel bağlamda incelemektir.

Bu amaç doğrultusunda öğretimsel liderlik ve öğretmen özyeterliliği arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen nicel araştırmalara odaklanılmıştır. Söz konusu araştırmaların analizinde meta analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Meta analiz aynı konuya ilişkin nicel araştırmaların bulgularını istatistiksel olarak birleştirmeye yarayan bir araştırma yöntemidir (Card, 2015).

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretimsel liderlik, öğretmen öz yeterliliği, kültürel boyut.

NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The Indonesian nation is a large nation, a pluralistic and diverse nation, both in terms of culture and society. Diversity is of course a guide and understanding that is compatible with pluralism itself. The understanding that is felt to be compatible with this plurality is the concept of nationality, namely nationalism and patriotism. The purpose of this study is to describe nationalism and patriotism in the era of globalization. This research method uses a literature review or literature study that takes sources from journals, books and internet sources related to nationalism and patriotism in the era of globalization. The results of this study indicate that a sense of nationalism and patriotism is one of the greatest strengths of the Indonesian people, especially in the era of globalization, where digital life and progress in various fields make information accessible from anywhere, both domestically and abroad by anyone. This has to be very carefully considered because it can damage the fabric of society, especially the people of Indonesia. With this a sense of nationalism and patriotism really needs to be instilled in each of us so that we can avoid the negatives of the era of globalization.

Keyword: Nationalism, Patriotism and Globalization Era

KÜRESEL ISINMANIN DOĞAL AFETLERE ETKİSİ VE ALINACAK TEDBİRLER BAĞLAMINDA TEORİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A THEORETICAL RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

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Özet

Afetler insan hayatını tarihin her döneminde tehdit eden doğa olaylarıdır. Afet denildiğinde genellikle akla gelen depremler, seller, fırtınalar ve erozyonlardır. Bahsedilen doğal afetler insanların bu felaketler karşısında birtakım önlemler almasına yol açmıştır. Ancak alınan bu önlemler karşılık insanlık doğaya karşı bir savaş da açmıştır aynı zamanda. Doğayla savaş halinde olan insanlık her geçen gün üzerinde yaşadığımız ve aynı zamanda tek evimiz olan dünyaya çok büyük zararlar vermektedir. Küresel ısınma ve bununla ilgili son dönemde yaşanan gelişmeler zararın büyüklüğü gözler önüne sermektedir. Küresel ısınma tamamen insan etkisi ile meydana gelen, insanlığı, hayvanların yaşam alanını, tarımsal alanları etkileyen ve yaşanan kuraklıkla beraber orman yangınlarına yol açan çok boyutlu bir oluşumdur. Çalışmada küresel ısınmanın tarihçesi, nedenleri ve sunulacak bazı çözüm önerileri yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Doğal Afet, Küresel Isınma,

Abstract

Disasters are natural events that threaten human life in all periods of history. Earthquakes, floods, storms and erosion usually come to mind when they are called disasters. The mentioned natural disasters have led people to take a number of measures in the face of these disasters. However, in response to these measures taken, humanity has also waged a war against nature at the same time. Humanity, which is at war with nature, is causing great damage to the world we live on every day and is also our only home. Global warming and recent developments related to it show the magnitude of the damage. Global warming is a multidimensional formation that occurs entirely under human influence, affects humanity, the habitat of animals, agricultural areas, and leads to forest fires along with the drought experienced. The study includes the history of global warming, its causes and some solution suggestions that will be presented.

Keywords: Natural Disaster, Global Warming, Natural Disasters,

ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN'İN ÖNEMİNE AKADEMİK TEMELLİ BAKIŞ**ACADEMIC-BASED OVERVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST****Dr. Hakan GÜRSOY¹**¹HG Eğitim, Danışmanlık ve E-Ticaret, Ankara / Turkey

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Özet

Örgütsel güveni anlamak için öncelikle güven kavramının ne anlam taşıdığını bilmek gereklidir. Güven konusu tarih boyunca insanların yaşamında önemli bir yer tutmuş, bu konuda birçok araştırma yapılmış ve sonuçları ortaya konmuştur. Güven, bireylerin arkadaşlarına, eş ve çocuklarına, akrabalarına, yaşadıkları topluma, çalıştıkları kuruma, iş arkadaşlarına, yönetici ve liderlerine güveni ifade eden çok çeşitli bir kavramdır. Olumlu manada güven kelimesinin telaffuz edilmesinin bile ne kadar bireylere güven çağrışımı yapacağı görülmektedir. Örgütsel güven ise daha çok örgüte güven, yöneticilere güven, iş arkadaşlarına güven gibi başlıklar altında incelenmiştir. Örgütsel güvende bireysellikten çıkıp örgütün amaç ve hedefleri doğrultusunda başarılı olması için yapılması gerekenler esas alınmıştır. Küresel krizlerin yaşandığı günümüz dünyasında, örgütlerin varlıklarını devam ettirebilmeleri ve yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için örgütsel güveni kazanmaya yönelik gayret sarf etmeleri gerektiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma, örgütler için örgütsel güvenin ne kadar önemli olduğunu bir kez daha vurgulamak ve dikkatleri bu yöne çekmek için yapılmıştır. Ayrıca örgütler için oldukça önemli olan örgütsel bağlılık, örgütsel adalet, iş tatmini gibi değişkenlerin örgütsel güvenle olan ilişkileri ele alınmıştır. Bu çalışma için, veri toplama tekniği olarak araştırmalarda kullanılmakta olan “Belgesel Kaynak Derlemesi” metodu seçilmiştir. Bu metot, daha önce araştırmacılar tarafından yapılmış olan makaleden bildiriye, kitaptan kitap bölümüne, açık kaynaktan projeye kadar birçok çalışmanın derlenerek bir araya getirilmesi faaliyetlerinden oluşmaktadır. Yine bu çalışma için Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu sistemi üzerinde açık erişime imkân sunulan doktora tezlerinden faydalanılmıştır. Örgütsel güven konusunu içeren, 2016-2021 yıllarını kapsayan toplam 23 araştırmanın incelemesi ve analizi yapılarak değerlendirme kapsamına alınmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları tek tek incelenerek sonuç bölümü oluşturulmuş ve elde edilen veriler buraya aktarılmıştır. Değerlendirme sonucunda örgütsel güvenin, örgütsel adalet, örgütsel bağlılık, örgütsel davranış, iş memnuniyeti, öğrenen örgüt, duygusal emek gibi birçok değişken üzerinde, olumlu yönde anlamlı etkileri olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca örgütlerin geleceği için, örgütsel güvenin tesis edilmesi ve artırılması yönünde çalışmalar yapılması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güven, Örgütsel Güven, Örgütsel Davranışlar**Abstract**

To understand organizational trust, first of all, it is necessary to know what the concept of trust means. The issue of trust has had an important place in people's lives throughout history, many researches have been done on this subject and the results have been revealed. Trust is a diverse concept that expresses the trust of individuals in their friends, spouses and children, relatives, the society they live in, the institution they work for, their colleagues, managers, and leaders. It is seen that even the pronunciation of the word trust in a positive sense will evoke trust in individuals. Organizational trust, on the other hand, has been examined under the

headings such as trust in the organization, trust in managers, trust in colleagues. Organizational trust is based on what needs to be done in order to leave individuality and be successful in line with the goals and objectives of the organization. In today's world, where global crises are experienced, it has emerged that organizations need to make efforts to gain organizational trust in order to maintain their existence and survive. This study was conducted to emphasize once again how important organizational trust is for organizations and to draw attention to this direction. In addition, the relations of variables such as organizational commitment, organizational justice, job satisfaction, which are very important for organizations, with organizational trust are discussed. For this study, the "Documentary Source Collection" method, which is used in research, was chosen as the data collection technique. This method consists of the activities of compiling and bringing together many studies from the article to the paper, from the book to the book chapter, from the open-source to the project, which was previously made by researchers. Again for this study, doctoral theses, which are open access on the Higher Education Council System, were used. A total of 23 studies covering the years 2016-2021, including the subject of organizational trust, were examined and analyzed and included in the scope of the evaluation. The results of the research were examined one by one and the conclusion section was formed and the data obtained were transferred here. As a result of the evaluation, it has been seen that organizational trust has positive and significant effects on many variables such as organizational justice, organizational commitment, organizational behavior, job satisfaction, learning organization, and emotional labor. In addition, it has been concluded that for the future of organizations, it is necessary to work on establishing and increasing organizational trust.

Keywords: Trust, Organizational Trust, Organizational Behaviors.

BULAŞICI EKTİMA' NIN (ORFV) İNSANLARA ETKİSİ**IMPACT OF INFECTIOUS ECTHYMA (ORFV) ON HUMANS****Fatih ARSLAN**

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Özet

Bulaşıcı ektima küçük geviş getiren hayvanların bulaşıcı bir hastalığıdır. Virüs, Poxviridae familyasının Chordopoxvirinae alt familyasından bir parapox virusudur. Hastalık, ağız, kulaklar, burun deliği ve bazen cinsel organlar dahil olmak üzere daha az tüylü alanlarda görülür. Hastalık belirtileri uyuz lezyonları ve ülseratif oluşum ile açıkça ayırt edilir. Bulaşıcı ektima, yoğun koyun ve keçi popülasyonlarına sahip bölgelerde prevalansı yüksek olan küresel bir viral hastalıktır. Virus diğer geviş getiren hayvanlara bulaşabilir ve insanlarda bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Bu viral enfeksiyon insanlarda da rapor edilmiştir. Hayvanlardan insanlara bulaşma yaygın olarak görülebilir, ancak insandan insana bulaşma nadirdir. İnsanlar, özellikle veteriner hekimler, küçükbaş hayvan besicileri, hayvan bakıcıları, kasaplar (işleme sırasında klinik olarak enfekte hayvanlar ve karkasları ile temas yoluyla) bulaşıcı ektima virüsü ile enfekte olabilirler. Genellikle oral kommissuralarda papül ve püstül gelişimi, dudak ve burun derisinde kabarık ülserasyon alanını kaplayan kalın, inatçı kabuklar, granülasyon ve iltihap şekillenmektedir. Deride birkaç milimetreden birkaç santimetreye kadar oluşan cilt lezyonları, özellikle iki aylıktan küçük kuzu ve oğlakların dudaklarında görülür ve yüz, kulaklar, ayaklar ve skrotum derisine yayılır. İnsanlarda klinik olarak birkaç aşamada etkisini gösterir: başlangıçta lezyon bir papüldür. Daha sonrasında hedef lezyon, eritemli bir merkez olarak başlar. Bunun etrafı beyazımsı bir halka ve eritemli hale ile çevrilidir. Akut aşamada bir nodülden sonra eritemli piyojenik granüloma benzer. Üçüncü aşamada, tüy taşıyan yüzeyde geçici alopesi vardır. Rejeneratif fazda, lezyon yüzeyinde siyah noktalar olacak şekilde kurur. Nodül, papillomatöz olarak değişir ve düzleşir, kuru bir kabuk oluşturur ve nadiren iz bırakır. Şu anda, Orf virüsü için spesifik bir antimikrobiyal tedavi yoktur. İnsanlarda genellikle topikal mupirosin ve nemli pansumanların yanı sıra antiseptikler kullanılarak tedavi edilir. Destekleyici bakım, ikincil bakteriyel enfeksiyonların önlenmesinde ve yara iyileşmesinin kolaylaştırılmasında önemlidir. Virus zoonoz karakterde olduğundan insanlar, hasta hayvanlarla ilgilenilirken ve aşılama yapılırken eldiven ve yüz maskeleri kullanılmalıdır. Yeni enfeksiyon riskini azaltmak için hayvan barınaklarının uygun şekilde enfeksiyondan arındırılması ve hasta hayvanlardan çıkarılan tüm enfekte materyallerin yakılması gerekmektedir. Günümüzde viral hastalıkların önemi artmaktadır. Viral hastalıklara karşı alınabilecek en önemli tedbir aşı ve koruma kontrole önem verilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bulaşıcı Ektima, İnsan, Zoonoz**Abstract**

Contagious ecthyma is a contagious disease of small ruminant animals. The virus is a parapox virus in the subfamily Chordopoxvirinae of the Poxviridae family. The disease occurs in less hairy areas, including the mouth, ears, nostril, and sometimes genitals. Contagious ecthyma is a global viral disease with a high prevalence in areas with dense sheep and goat populations. The virus can infect other ruminant animals and is a public health concern in humans. This viral infection has also been reported in humans. Transmission from animals to humans is common, but human-to-human transmission is rare. People, especially veterinarians, ovine

breeders, animal handlers, butchers (through contact with clinically infected animals and their carcasses during processing) can be infected with the contagious ecthyma virus. Generally, papules and pustules develop in the oral commissures, thick, stubborn crusts covering the raised ulceration area on the lip and nose skin, granulation and inflammation are formed. Skin lesions ranging from a few millimeters to a few centimeters on the skin, especially on the lips of lambs and kids under two months of age, spread to the skin of the face, ears, feet and scrotum. It acts clinically in humans in several stages: initially the lesion is a papule. The target lesion then begins as an erythematous center. It is surrounded by a whitish ring and erythematous halo. It resembles an erythematous pyogenic granuloma after a nodule in the acute stage. In the third stage, there is temporary alopecia of the hair-bearing surface. In the regenerative phase, the lesion dries to form black spots on its surface. The nodule changes and becomes papillomatous, flattening, forming a dry crust and rarely leaving a scar. Currently, there is no specific antimicrobial therapy for Orf virus. In humans, it is usually treated using topical mupirocin and moist dressings as well as antiseptics. Supportive care is important in preventing secondary bacterial infections and facilitating wound healing. Since the virus is zoonotic, gloves and face masks should be used when handling sick animals and vaccination. To reduce the risk of new infections, animal shelters must be properly decontaminated and all infected material removed from sick animals must be incinerated. Today, the importance of viral diseases is increasing. The most important measure that can be taken against viral diseases is to give importance to vaccination and protection control.

Keywords: Contagious Ecthyma, Human, Zoonosis

DUYGUSAL ZEKÂNIN ETİK DAVRANIŞ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ***THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON ETHICAL BEHAVIOR****Esmâ UZUNÖZ¹,**

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence can be defined as people being aware of their own emotions and evaluating their emotions according to themselves, expressing their emotions correctly, understanding other people's emotions thanks to empathy, using their emotions in the most normal and proper way in the face of emerging problems, and managing their emotions correctly. Emotional intelligence refers to the impulses that affect all behaviors of people. It can be described as an indicator of communication with other people in the social and business environment. Emotional intelligence is a phenomenon that activates emotions that lead people to pursue their goals and turns them into action. Today, the rules of working life have changed, and new criteria such as emotional intelligence are used in the factors that are taken into consideration when making decisions about people. Emotional intelligence, which has attracted great attention recently, has been associated with various fields and has been the subject of new studies. Ethics is an important issue that should be considered in parallel with emotional intelligence while exhibiting a behavior. Ethics is a set of moral rules that enable people to find the right and good by influencing their behavior. The purpose of ethics is to teach people to stand alone in society and to make moral decisions. It is to advocate the establishment of principles that can guide people's behavior and the implementation of these principles. Ethics, which is defined as the whole of moral principles that enable individuals to distinguish between right and wrong, is of great importance for both individuals and the society we live in. Because individuals make use of their emotional intelligence at the decision stage and try to make decisions in the most ethical way at the same time. The aim of this study is to examine the effect and level of emotional intelligence on the ethical behavior of employees in the public and private sectors. The study was applied to public and private sector employees in Bartın. Data were collected from 426 employees by survey method. According to the results of the research, there is a significant effect between using emotions and idealism, social management and idealism, and the hypotheses were accepted. Other dimensions of emotional intelligence are found to have no significant effect on the ethical behaviour.

Keywords: Emotion, Emotional Intelligence, Ethics, Ethical Behavior

Özet

Duygusal zekâ insanların kendi duygularının bilincinde olması ve duygularını kendilerine göre değerlendirmesi, duygularını doğru ifade etmesi, empati sayesinde diğer insanların duygularını anlayabilmesi, ortaya çıkan sorunlar karşısında duygularını en normal ve düzgün

şekilde kullanması ve duygularını doğru yönetebilmesi olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Duygusal zekâ kişilerin tüm davranışlarına etki eden dürtüleri ifade eder. Diğer insanlarla olan sosyal ve iş ortamındaki iletişimin bir göstergesi olarak nitelenebilmektedir. Duygusal zekâ insanları hedeflerinin peşinden koşmaya yönlendiren duyguları harekete geçiren ve onları eyleme dönüştüren bir olgudur. Günümüzde artık çalışma hayatının kuralları değişmiş, insanlar hakkında karar alırken göz önünde tutulan faktörlerde duygusal zekâ gibi yeni ölçütler kullanılmaktadır. Son dönemde büyük ilgi gören duygusal zekâ çeşitli alanlarla ilişkilendirilip yeni çalışmalara konu olmuştur. Bir davranış sergilerken duygusal zekâ ile paralel düşünülmesi gereken önemli diğer bir konu ise etikdir. Etik, kişilerin davranışlarını etkileyerek doğru ve iyiyi bulmasını sağlayan bir dizi ahlak kurallarıdır. Etiğin amacı ise kişilerin toplumda tek başına ayakta kalabilmesini ve ahlaki açıdan kararlar almasını öğretmektir. Kişilerin davranışlarına rehber olabilecek ilkeleri oluşturmasını ve bu ilkelerin uygulanmasını savunmaktır. Bireylerin doğruyu ve yanlış ayırmasını sağlayan ahlaki ilkelerin bütünü olarak tanımlanan etik hem bireyler hem de içinde yaşadığımız toplum için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Çünkü bireyler karar aşamasında duygusal zekâlarından yararlanıp, aynı anda etiğe en uygun şekilde kararlar almaya gayret etmektedirler. Bu tez çalışmasının amacı ise duygusal zekânın kamu ve özel sektörde çalışanların etik davranışlarına etkisi ve düzeyini incelemektir. Çalışma, Bartın da bulunan kamu ve özel sektör çalışanlarının üzerinde uygulanmıştır. 426 çalışandan veriler anket yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre duyguları kullanma ve idealizm, sosyal yönetim ve idealizm arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olup hipotezler kabul edilmiştir. Duygusal zekânın diğer boyutlarının etik davranış üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olmadığı bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygu, Duygusal Zekâ, Etik, Etik Davranış

*Bu çalışma ilk yazarın yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTAL ENERGY AMONG JUNIORS U-18 AND YOUTH GROUP U-19 FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

Aim and Background: The aim of the study is to study the characteristics of the mental energy among juniors U-18 and youth group U-19 football players. There are many factors that affect the optimal level of performance in sports. One of the most important factors is individual mental energy. Mental energy could be defined as the intensity of subjective feeling about one's capacity to accomplish tasks of daily life. The essence of the scientific problem of the study is the question: are there any significant differences in the indicators of mental energy between juniors U-18 and youth group U-19 football players?

Research methods and organization: To achieve this goal, a questionnaire "Athletic Mental Energy Scale (AMES)" was used as instrument, which measures indicators of mental energy. The scale consists of 25 items and shows the characteristics of athletic mental energy. The instrument helps to identify six factors (indicators) of mental energy: confidence, motivation, concentration, tireless, calm, and vigor. The football players sample included 53 U-18 football players and 52 U-19 football players.

Results: When assessing the indicators of mental energy among juniors U-18 and youth group U-19 football players, it was found that U-19 football players are more confident ($p < .05$), as well as they are more concentrated ($p < .05$) than U-18 football players. The study showed that juniors U-18 and youth group U-19 football players did not differ significantly in terms of motivation, tireless, calm, and vigor ($p > .05$).

Conclusions: According to the study, coaches are encouraged to initiate psychological training programs at an early age to increase confidence and concentration among U-18 football players.

Keywords: Sport, mental energy, football players.

**SARS-COV-2 ENFEKSİYONUNUN NAZOFARENJEAL KOMBİNE SÜRÜNTÜ
NUMUNELERİNİ KLİNİK TEŞHİSİNDE ROCHE SARS-COV-2 RAPİD ANTİJEN
TEST KİTİNİN Q-RT-PCR TESTİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**

COMPARISON OF ROCHE SARS-COV-2 RAPID ANTIGEN TEST KIT WITH Q-RT-PCR TEST IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTION IN NASOPHARYNGEAL COMBINED SWAB SPECIMENS

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Abstract

The COVID-19 outbreak caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which emerged in Wuhan, China's Hubei province on December 31, 2019, went down in history as the first pandemic caused by coronaviruses. Since the isolation of the new type of coronavirus, studies on COVID-19 disease and SARS-CoV-2 virus have begun to be conducted in many countries. Diagnosis of infections in general; Microscopic demonstration of the agent in the appropriate clinical material taken from the infection area in the infected patient, can be put directly by methods that enable the detection of its antigens or nucleic acids, or it can be put indirectly by showing the specific antibodies formed against the agent in the patient's serum. The gold standard in routine microbiological diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 is to demonstrate the presence of viral RNA in appropriate clinical samples by real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Antigen tests are also available for the detection of viral proteins in the serological diagnosis of COVID-19 disease. SARS-CoV-2 antigen tests are generally tests for detecting the nucleocapsid antigen of the virus and are performed using respiratory tract samples. Antigen tests; It is mostly used when a rapid assessment is required and PCR testing cannot be performed. Antigen-antibody tests are mostly used in mass screening, in

determining the level of immunity against the disease in a certain population, in the follow-up of contacts during the epidemic process, in the detection of individuals who may carry therapeutic or neutralizing antibodies. The aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of the Rapid Antigen test, which is a rapid immunochromatographic test for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 antigen, compared to PCR. For this purpose, samples taken from volunteers by nasopharyngeal swab method were studied simultaneously and the results were evaluated in the light of parameters such as age, gender, Ct value, and symptoms. While PCR and Rapid Antigen test results of 148 people from our study group of 185 people were compatible, inconsistency was observed in the results of 37 people. In the Covid-19 pandemic, an important data has been brought to the literature to investigate the sensitivity and specificity of the Rapid antigen test with the high sensitivity of the RT-PCR test for the diagnosis of negative-positive results and to help expand the data of these studies. Patient management, including timely and accurate laboratory diagnosis of COVID-19, rapid identification, treatment, isolation and contact surveillance of infected individuals, is of great importance in slowing the spread of the virus, determining infection control strategies, and thus slowing down the pandemic. In this respect, we think that there is a need to develop new methods that will facilitate diagnosis and to investigate the sensitivity of new methods.

Keywords: Covid-19, PCR Test, Antigen Test.

Özet

31 Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Hubei eyaleti Wuhan şehrinde ortaya çıkan SARS-CoV-2 virüsünün sebep olduğu COVID-19 salgını, koronavirüslerin sebep olduğu ilk pandemi olarak tarihe geçmiştir. Yeni tip koronavirüsün izole edilmesinden itibaren birçok ülkede COVID-19 hastalığı ve SARS-CoV-2 virüsü ile ilgili araştırmalar yapılmaya başlanmıştır. Genel olarak enfeksiyonların tanısı; enfekte hastada enfeksiyon alanından alınan uygun klinik materyalde etkenin mikroskopik olarak gösterilmesi, üretilmesi, antijenlerinin veya nükleik asitlerinin tespitini sağlayan yöntemlerle doğrudan konulabileceği gibi, hasta serumunda etkene karşı oluşan spesifik antikorların gösterilmesi ile dolaylı olarak da konabilir. SARS-CoV-2 özelinde rutin mikrobiyolojik tanıda altın standart, uygun klinik örneklerde viral RNA varlığının gerçek zamanlı revers transkriptaz-polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (RT-PCR) ile gösterilmesidir. COVID-19 hastalığının serolojik tanısında viral proteinlerin saptanmasına yönelik antijen testleri de mevcuttur. SARS-CoV-2 antijen testleri genellikle virüsün nükleokapsid antijeninin saptanmasına yönelik testler olup, solunum yolu örnekleri kullanılarak yapılır. Antijen testleri; çoğunlukla hızlı bir değerlendirmenin gerektiği ve PCR testinin yapılamadığı durumlarda kullanılır. Antijen-antikor testlerinden daha çok kitlesel taramalarda, belirli bir toplulukta hastalığa karşı bağışıklık düzeyini saptamada, salgın sürecinde temaslıların takibinde, terapötik veya nötralizan antikor taşıyabilecek bireylerin tespitinde yararlanır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, SARS-CoV-2 antijeninin saptanması için hızlı bir immünokromatografik test olan Hızlı Antigen test performansının PCR'a kıyasla değerlendirilmesidir. Bu amaç kapsamında gönüllülerden nazofarengeal sürüntü yöntemiyle alınan numuneler, eş zamanlı olarak çalışıldı ve çıkan sonuçlar, yaş, cinsiyet, Ct değeri, görülen semptomlar gibi parametreler ışığında değerlendirildi. 185 kişilik çalışma grubumuzdan 148 kişinin PCR ve Hızlı Antijen test sonuçları uyumluluk gösterirken, 37 kişinin sonuçlarında uyumsuzluk görülmüştür. Covid-19 pandemisinde, negatif-pozitif sonuçların teşhisi için, RT-PCR testinin yüksek duyarlılığı ile Rapid antijen testinin duyarlılığı ve özgüllüğünün araştırılması ve bu çalışmaların verilerinin genişletilmesine yardımcı olmak adına önemli bir veri literatüre kazandırılmıştır. COVID-19'un zamanında ve doğru laboratuvar tanısının konması, enfekte bireylerin hızlı tanımlanması, tedavisi, izolasyonu ve temaslı sürveyansını da içeren hasta yönetimi, virüs yayılımının yavaşlatılması, enfeksiyon kontrol stratejilerinin belirlenmesi,

dolayısıyla pandeminin yavaşlatılmasında büyük öneme sahiptir. Bu bakımdan teşhisi kolaylaştıracak yeni yöntemlerin geliştirilmesine ve yeni yöntemlerin duyarlıklarının araştırılmasına ihtiyaç olduğu düşüncesindeyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, PCR Test, Antijen Test.

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN STRESS DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF STRESS LEVELS OF THE STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

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Abstract

Stress negatively affects the lives of athletes, as it does in all areas of life. Therefore, it is very important to determine the sources of stress that adversely affect sports performance. The aim of this study is to determine the perceived stress levels of the students of the faculty of sports sciences. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 161 people, 104 women and 57 men, studying at the Faculty of Sports Sciences of Inonu University. The Perceived Stress Scale developed by Cohen et al. (1983) and adapted into Turkish by Eskin et al. (2013) was used as a data collection tool in the study. SPSS 25.0 statistical program was used to evaluate the data obtained from the study. Results were given as mean±standard deviation ($\bar{x}\pm ss$) for continuous variables, and frequency (f) and percent (%) for categorical variables. Normality analyzes of the data were performed with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Mann-Whitney U test was used for pairwise comparisons, and Kruskal-Wallis H test was used for comparison of more than two groups. Statistical significance level was accepted as $p<.05$. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that the students' departments, classes, education levels of their parents, weekly exercise time, place of residence and smoking status did not have any effect on their stress levels. However, it was determined that male students had a higher stress level than female students, students between the ages of 18-20 than students between the ages of 21-23, those who do not have a sports branch than those who are engaged in individual or team sports, students with a low monthly allowance than those who are high, students whose parents are separated than the nuclear and extended family structure, those who have no physical activity than those who do not participate in any physical activity and those who have irregular sleep patterns than those who sleep regularly. As a result, it is thought that taking preventive measures by both local, national and university administrators will be effective in stress management so that students studying at the faculty of sports sciences can cope with stress better.

Keywords: Physical activity, Stress, Sports, Sports sciences, University students.

Özet

Stres yaşamın her alanında olduğu gibi sporcuların yaşantısını da olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Dolayısıyla, sportif performansı olumsuz etkileyen stres kaynaklarının belirlenmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin algıladıkları stres düzeylerini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, İnönü Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören 104'ü kadın, 57'si erkek olmak üzere toplam 161 kişi oluşturdu. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Cohen ve ark. (1983) tarafından geliştirilen ve Eskin ve ark. (2013) tarafından da Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Algılanan Stres Ölçeği kullanıldı. Çalışmadan elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 25.0 istatistik programı kullanıldı. Bulgular sürekli değişkenler için ortalama±standart sapma ($\bar{x}\pm ss$), kategorik değişkenler için de frekans (f) ve yüzde (%) olarak verildi. Verilerin normallik

analizleri Kolmogorov-Smirnov testi ile yapıldı. İkili karşılaştırmalarda Mann-Whitney U testi, ikiden fazla grubun karşılaştırmasında ise Kruskal-Wallis H testi kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi de $p < .05$ olarak kabul edildi. Yapılan analizler sonucunda öğrencilerin bölümleri, sınıfları, ebeveynlerinin eğitim düzeyleri, haftalık egzersiz süresi, yaşadıkları yer ve sigara içme durumlarının stres düzeyleri üzerinde herhangi bir etkisinin olmadığı görüldü. Ancak, erkeklerin kadın öğrencilerden, 18-20 yaş arasındaki öğrencilerin 21-23 yaş arasındaki öğrencilerden, spor branşı olmayanların bireysel veya takım sporları ile uğraşanlardan, aylık harçlık miktarı düşük olan öğrencilerin yüksek olanlardan, anne-babası ayrı olan öğrencilerin sırasıyla çekirdek ve geniş aile yapısına sahip olanlardan, hiçbir fiziksel aktiviteye katılmayanların katılanlardan ve düzensiz uyku paternine sahip olanların düzenli uyuyanlardan daha yüksek stres düzeyine sahip oldukları tespit edildi. Sonuç olarak, spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin stresle daha iyi başa çıkabilmeleri için hem yerel hem ulusal hem de üniversite yöneticileri tarafından önleyici tedbirlerin alınmasının stres yönetiminde etkili olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, Stres, Spor, Spor bilimleri, Üniversite öğrencileri.

PREEKLAMPTİK OLGULARDA SEZARYEN OPERASYONLARINDA ANESTEZİ YÖNTEMİNİN ETKİLERİNİN RETROSPEKTİF DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ANESTHESIA METHOD PATIENTS WITH PREECLAMPSIA IN CESAREAN SECTION
A SINGLE-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: The anesthesia method in preeclampsia is very important in terms of maternal morbidity and mortality. In our study, we aimed to evaluate the anesthesia methods and the effects in preeclamptic patients.

Materials and Methods: In our hospital between July 2019 and December 2021, 71 patients who were diagnosed with preeclampsia and underwent cesarean section were analyzed. The patients who underwent general anesthesia were divided into Group I and the patients who underwent regional anesthesia were divided into Group II. Demographic data of the patients, preoperative hemogram parameters, applied anesthesia methods, hospital stay days, postoperative follow-up units and results were recorded from the database.

Results: In the study, it was determined that 71.8% (n=51) of the patients participating were administered regional anesthesia and 28.1% (n=20) were administered general anesthesia. Respectively mean age of the groups was 27.35 ± 5.59 , 31.35 ± 6.41 and there was no statistical difference ($p > 0.05$). The mean preoperative hemoglobin level was 11.34 ± 2.13 g/dL in Group I and 11.75 ± 1.70 g/dL in Group II, and there was no significant difference between the two methods ($p > 0.05$). Platelet level was found to be significantly higher in Group II ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the mean postoperative hospital stay. The patients' 12,67% (n=9) were followed up in the intensive care unit. More patients than Group I were followed in the intensive care unit ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Anesthesia management is very important in patients with preeclampsia. If there is no contraindication, regional anesthesia is recommended for these patients. There are publications reporting a higher maternal mortality rate in general anesthesia compared to regional anesthesia. In regional anesthesia, especially in cases with coagulopathy and/or thrombocytopenia, local hematoma and related paraplegia. There is a risk of developing thrombocyte levels in regional anesthesia. There are still no clear values for thrombocyte level. It has been observed in the literature that until recently, anesthetists preferred general anesthesia more. In our study, we found that regional anesthesia was preferred at a high rate.

We observed that the postoperative hospital stay was shorter and the intensive care follow-up was reduced. We think that regional anesthesia is safer and reduces maternal morbidity in cesarean section anesthesia in patients.

Keywords: Cesarean section, general anesthesia, preeclampsia, regional anesthesia

Özet

Giriş: Preeklampitik olgularda anestezi yöntemi maternal morbidite ve mortalite açısından oldukça önemlidir. Biz de çalışmamızda preeklampitik hastalarda anestezi yöntemlerini ve etkilerini değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Hastanemizde 15 Temmuz 2019-15 Aralık 2021 tarihleri arasında preeklampsi tanısı alan ve sezaryen operasyonuna alınan 71 hastanın dosyaları incelendi. Genel anestezi uygulanan hastalar Grup I, rejyonel anestezi uygulanan hastalar Grup II olarak iki gruba ayrıldı. Hastaların demografik verileri, preoperatif hemogram laboratuvar değerleri, uygulanan anestezi yöntemleri, hastanede kalış süresi, postoperatif takip üniteleri ve sonuçları veri tabanından kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan hastaların % 71,8 (n=51) rejyonel anestezi, %28,1 (n=20) sine genel anestezi uygulandığı saptandı. Gruplara göre yaş ortalaması sırasıyla 27,35 ±5,59, 31,35±6,41 idi ve istatistiksel fark yoktu (p>0,05). Preoperatif Hemoglobin düzey ortalaması Grup I de 11,34±2,13 gr/dL, Grup II de ise 11,75±1,70 gr/dL saptandı ve iki yöntem arasında anlamlı fark yoktu (p>0,05). Grup II de trombosit düzeyi anlamlı olarak yüksek bulundu (p<0,05). Postoperatif yatış günü ortalaması arasında anlamlı fark yoktu. Hastalardan %12,67 (n= 9) u yoğun bakım ünitesinde takibe alınmıştır. Grup I den daha fazla hasta postoperatif yoğun bakım ünitesinde takip edilmiştir (p<0,05).

Sonuç: Preeklampsi hastalarında anestezi yönetimi oldukça önemlidir. Kontraendikasyon yoksa bu hastalarda rejyonel anestezi önerilmektedir. Genel anesteziye göre maternal mortalite oranı daha yüksek olarak bildiren yayınlar mevcuttur. Rejyonel anesteziye ise özellikle koagulopatisi ve/veya trombositopenisi olan olgularda lokal hematoma ve buna bağlı parapleji gelişme riski mevcuttur. Rejyonel anesteziye trombosit düzeyi için halen net değerler verilememektedir. Literatürde yakın zamana kadar anestezi uzmanlarının genel anesteziyi daha çok tercih ettiği görülmüştür. Çalışmamızda yüksek oranda rejyonel anestezinin tercih edildiğini saptadık. Postoperatif hastanede kalış süresinin daha kısaldığı ve yoğun bakım takibinin azaldığını gözlemledik. Preeklampitik hastalarda sezaryen anesteziinde rejyonel anesteziinin daha güvenli olduğunu ve maternal morbiditeyi azalttığını düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sezaryen , preeklampsi, rejyonel anestezi, genel anestezi

MANGO GINGER AMELIORATES ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION BY REGULATING NADPH OXIDASE AND SIRTUIN PATHWAYS IN RATS FED HIGH FAT/SUCROSE DIET

MANGO GINGER, YÜKSEK YAĞ / SAKARAZ DİYETİ İLE BESLENEN SIÇANLARDA NADPH OKSİDAZ VE SIRTUİN YOLLARINI DÜZENLEYEREK ENDOTEL DİSFONKSİYONUNU İYİLEŞTİRİR

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Abstract

Mango ginger (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.; MG), a unique spice with morphological similarity to ginger, has antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal and anticancer effects. However, the effects of MG on insulin-resistant rats induced by high fat/sucrose diet have not yet been examined. We investigated the effects of mango ginger extract on endothelia dysfunction induced by a high-fat/sucrose diet in rats. The rats were divided into six groups: Control (+/- 50 mg MG/kg BW), low fat /high sucrose diet (HSD; +/- 50 mg MG / kg BW) and high fat diet (HFD; +/- 50 mg MG / kg BW). Duration of study was 12 weeks. Blood and aortic tissues were taken at the end of the study. The HSD and HFD group animals had a significantly higher visceral fat, liver weight and increased triglyceride and total cholesterol ($P < 0.05$). MG supplementation decreased visceral fat and liver weight. MG supplementation reduced malondialdehyde (MDA) by 19.3 and 9.0% and increased total antioxidant capacity (TAC) by 69.7 and 24.0% in HSD and HFD groups in sera samples ($P < 0.0001$ for all). In addition, MG down regulated the components of NADPH oxidase in aortic tissue such as nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B p65), gp91phox and p22phox (the catalytic subunit of the NADPH oxidase). The levels of nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2), sirtuin 1 (SIRT1), endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) were significantly increased in the aorta of MG treated groups. In conclusion, MG ameliorates HSD/HFD-induced vascular dysfunction through inhibition of NF- κ B p65, NADPH oxidase and activation of SIRT-1 and Nrf2.

Keywords: Mango Ginger, Sirtuin, High Fat Diet

Özet

Zencefil ile morfolojik benzerlik gösteren eşsiz bir baharat olan Mango ginger (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.; MG), antioksidan, antibakteriyel, antifungal ve antikanser etkilere sahiptir. Bununla birlikte, yüksek yağ/sukroz diyeti ile indüklenen insüline dirençli sıçanlar üzerinde MG'nin etkileri henüz incelenmemiştir. Mango ginger ekstraktının sıçanlarda yüksek yağ/sükroz diyetinin neden olduğu endotel disfonksiyonu üzerindeki etkilerini araştırdık. Sıçanlar altı gruba ayrıldı: Kontrol (+/- 50 mg MG/kg BW), düşük yağlı/yüksek sakaroz diyeti (HSD; +/- 50 mg MG/kg BW) ve yüksek yağlı diyet (HFD; +/- 50 mg MG / kg BW). Çalışmalar 12 hafta boyunca sürdürüldü. Çalışmanın sonunda kan ve aort dokuları alındı HSD ve HFD grubu hayvanlarda viseral yağ, karaciğer ağırlığı, trigliserit ve toplam kolesterol artışı anlamlı olarak daha yüksekti ($P < 0.05$). MG takviyesi viseral yağ ve karaciğer ağırlığını azalttı. MG takviyesi serum örneklerinde HSD ve HFD gruplarında malondialdehiti (MDA) %19.3 ve %9.0 oranlarında azalttı ve toplam antioksidan kapasitesini (TAC) %69.7 ve %24.0 oranlarında artırdı ($P < 0.0001$). Ayrıca MG, nükleer faktör kappa B (NF-KB p65), gp91phox

ve p22phox (NADPH oksidazın katalitik alt birimi) gibi aort dokusundaki NADPH oksidaz bileşenlerini down regüle etti. MG ile tedavi edilen grupların aortunda Nükleer faktör eritroid 2 ile ilişkili faktör 2 (Nrf2), sirtuin 1 (SIRT1), endotelyal nitrik oksit sentaz (eNOS) seviyeleri önemli ölçüde arttı. Sonuç olarak MG, NF-KB p65, NADPH oksidazın inhibisyonu ve SIRT-1 ve Nrf2'nin aktivasyonu yoluyla HSD/HFD'nin neden olduğu vasküler disfonksiyonu iyileştirir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mango Ginger, Sirtuin, Yüksek Yağlı Diyet

THE EFFECT OF HETEROGENEITY ON THE MOTION OF AN IDEAL LIQUID IN A 2D RECTANGULAR TANK

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Abstract

Liquid storage tanks their structures are being used more and more in industry and public facilities. Nowadays, the use of these tanks is very common in industrial and engineering applications, such as storage and transportation of oil, water supply, or in the nuclear industry. However, the risk of accidents is pervasive and could lead to serious problems as the transported liquids are in most cases chemical substances. Consequently, a possible accident can cause enormous human, economic and environmental losses.

When these tanks are subjected to external excitations, the liquid contained in them naturally tends to oscillate inside, which gives rise to motions of the free surface called "sloshing". Several factors are involved in the creation of these oscillations, such as the dimensions, the geometry, the filling rate, and the nature of the liquid. Ideally, this phenomenon should be reduced as much as possible to avoid unpleasant noise, in the meantime not to expose in danger the stability and the safety of the vehicle.

The objective of the present work is to study the effect of liquid heterogeneity on sloshing in a two-dimensional rectangular tank. The container is subjected to a horizontal sinusoidal excitation, and in conjunction with the density of the liquid at equilibrium is an almost linear function of depth. The linearized equations representing the sloshing phenomenon are put forward and then numerically analyzed via the use of ANSYS R2 2020 software. The results highlight the considerable effects of heterogeneity on the motion of the free surface as well as on the pressure distribution within the liquid.

Keywords: sloshing, heterogeneous liquid, Fourier analysis.

PREDICTION OF 5-MIN TIME-STEP DATA OF HORIZONTAL SOLAR GLOBAL IRRADIATION USING ANN (ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK) MODEL

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Abstract

Solar radiation data plays an important role in solar energy research. These data are not available for location of interest due to absence of a meteorological station. Therefore, the solar radiation has to be predicted accurately for these locations using various solar radiation estimation models. The main objective of this study is to review Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based techniques in order to identify suitable methods available in the literature for solar radiation prediction and to identify research gaps. to obtain the best estimation results, the number of neurons in the hidden layer has been varied. The best values of the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and correlation coefficient (R) have been calculated. For NN model, the results obtained show good and better predictive accuracy than litterateur. The present study indicates that various of the meteorological parameters can have a significant effect on the forecasting of solar radiation.

Key Words: Solar irradiation; neural network; Prediction; feed-forward neural network

PVD YÖNTEMİ İLE ELDE EDİLMİŞ ALCRN VE TİSİN ÇOK KATMANLI KAPLAMALARIN ORTAM SICAKLIĞI VE YÜKSEK SICAKLIKTAKİ AŞINMA VE SÜRTÜNME DAVRANIŞLARINA NİTRÜRLEMENİN ETKİSİ

SUBSTRATE NITRIDING EFFECT ON WEAR AND FRICTION BEHAVIORS OF ALCRN AND TISIN MULTILAYER PVD COATING S AT AMBIENT AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURE

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Abstract

High temperature friction and wear is a critical issue for molding tools that reach high temperatures while in contact with the work piece. Coatings that can keep their strength at high temperatures can be utilized to avoid wear and friction caused by high temperatures. The cathodic arc PVD method was used to produce multilayer coatings on nitrided and non-nitrided AISI H13 steel substrates in order to investigate the effects of nitriding and coating on wear and friction behavior. Tribometer experiments with a 5N load and a ball-on disc module were conducted out at ambient and elevated temperatures of 700 °C to investigate the tribological behavior of cathodic arc physical vapor deposited AlCrN and TiSiN coatings on nitrided and non-nitrided H13 tool steels. The coatings were characterized using SEM/EDX and XRD measurements, as well as mechanical testing such as nanoindentation and Rockwell-C tests. After the tribometer tests, wear scars were investigated using an optical profilometer to determine wear volumes and wear processes, and SEM/EDX was used to get elemental analyses of wear scars. Atomic Force Microscopy was used to quantify surface roughness (AFM).

Following the wear testing, the surfaces were examined using an XRD and a Raman microscope to obtain oxide phase transition, which improves the surface's resistance to wear. The results show that nitration has a significant impact on the tribologic properties of H13 tool steel at 700 °C. In ambient temperature wear and friction testing, AlCrN coating showed the highest wear resistance due to its high hardness and elastic modulus. This could be explained by the TiO₂, ZrO₂, and Al₂O₃ phase formations found in the XRD and Raman data lowering the heat conductivity of the coatings, preventing a rapid decrease in hardness, and maintaining the mechanical properties of the coating at 700 °C. By creating a heat barrier between the steel and the coatings, nitriding the steel reduced the hardness loss of the

coatings. As a result, in terms of wear resistance, coatings placed on nitrided steels outperformed coatings applied on unnitrided steels.

The AlCrN coating demonstrated a reduction in hardness deviations of 25% before and after 700 C testing, resulting in increased wear resistance for high-temperature applications such as molding.

Keywords: Nitrided H13steel, ceramic arc-PVD coating s, nanoindentation, elevated temperature, atomic force microscopy.

Özet

İş parçası ile teması sırasında yüksek sıcaklığa ulaşan kalıp takımları için yüksek sıcaklık sürtünmesi ve aşınması önemli bir konudur. Yüksek sıcaklıklarda oluşan bu aşınma ve sürtünmelerin önüne geçebilmek için yüksek sıcaklıklarda mukavemetini koruyabilen kaplamalar kullanılabilir. Bu çalışmada, nitrüleme ve kaplamanın aşınma ve sürtünme davranışı üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmak için nitrürlenmiş ve nitrülenmemiş AISI H13 çelik atlıklar üzerinde çok katmanlı kaplamalar elde etmek için katodik ark PVD sistemi kullanılmıştır. Tribometre testleri, ortam sıcaklığında ve 700 °C'lik yükseltilmiş sıcaklıkta bir bilyeli disk modülü kullanılarak 5N uygulanan yük için, nitrülenmiş ve nitrülenmemiş H13 takım çelikleri üzerindeki katodik ark fiziksel buharla kaplanmış AlCrN ve TiSiN kaplamalarının tribolojik davranışına etkisini araştırmak için gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kaplamaları kimyasal olarak karakterize etmek için SEM/EDX ve XRD ölçümlerinin yanı sıra mekanik analizi için nanoindentasyon ve Rockwell-C kullanıldı. Aşınma hacimleri ve aşınma mekanizmalarını belirlemek için tribometre testleri sonrasında optik profilometre ile aşınma izleri incelendi ve aşınma izlerinin elementel analizlerini elde etmek için SEM/EDX kullanıldı. Yüzey pürüzlülüğü Atomik Kuvvet Mikroskobu (AFM) ile ölçüldü. Aşınma testlerinden sonra yüzeyler XRD ve Raman ile incelenerek yüzeylerin sıcaklık direnç seviyesini iyileştiren oksit faz dönüşümleri incelenmiştir. Sonuçlar bakılırsa , nitrasyonun 700 °C'de H13 takım çeliğinin tribolojik davranışları üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. . AlCrN kaplamanın ortam sıcaklığındaki aşınma ve sürtünme testlerinde görülen yüksek sertlik ve elastik modülü nedeniyle daha yüksek aşınma direncine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca AlCrN kaplama, kaplamanın termal iletkenliğini azaltarak, sertliğin hızlı bir şekilde azalmasını önleyen, XRD ve Raman verilerinde tespit edilen TiO₂, ZrO₂ ve Al₂O₃ oksit tabakaların varlığı nedeniyle 700°C'de daha iyi aşınma direnci göstermiştir. 700 °C'deki bu oksit tabakaları, kaplamanın mekanik özelliklerini stabilize etmiştir. Çeliği nitrülemek, çelik ile kaplama arasında bir termal bariyer sağlayarak kaplamanın sertlik kaybının yavaşlamasını sağlamıştır. Sonuç olarak, nitrülenmiş çelikler üzerine uygulanan kaplama, aşınma direnci açısından nitrülenmemiş çelikler üzerine uygulanan kaplamadan daha iyi performans göstermiştir. Tespit edilen bulgulara dayalı olarak AlCrN kaplama, kalıplama gibi yüksek sıcaklık uygulamaları için gelişmiş aşınma direnci ile sonuçlanan 700 C testlerinden önce ve sonra %25'lik benzer ve en düşük sertlik sapmalarına sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nitrülenmiş H13 çeliği, seramic ark-PVD kaplamaları, nanoindentasyon, yüksek sıcaklık, atomik güç mikroskobu.

LEAN LEVEL ASSESSMENT OF TEXTILE ORGANIZATION BASED ON FUZZY LOGIC

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Abstract

View the existence of specific conditions for the proper functioning of the Lean approach in textile industries, it is necessary to know the Lean level before starting its applications. Lean implementation within textile and clothing industries can achieve significant success because of the lots of defects produced along the production line in these industries.

The knowledge of Lean level is an important step towards successful Lean implementation. Yet, the literature on Lean implementation and the Lean evaluation model in textile industries are very limited.

The purpose of this study is to determine the Lean level of textile organization using fuzzy logic. To determine the lean level a methodology was developed. It was based on a qualitative assessment approach, including quantitative basis based on fuzzy logic. Fuzzy logic is the appropriate tool known by the representation of subjective measures, for its ability to respond to the neglect of the ambiguity related to individuals, imprecision, or data that cannot be expressed as exact numbers.

The qualitative assessment was based on the critical success factors (CSFs) of Lean approach in textile industries. The CSFs are identified using a questionnaire distributed to 85 small-medium clothing industries. The use of CSFs from the textile industries gives a specification to our evaluation model and makes the model original. The measurement of performance ratings and importance weighting are given by the experts. The methodology was applied to a clothing organization to determine the Lean level and to improve the readiness level for a successful implementation of Lean approach.

The Lean level of this company is average ready. Using a fuzzy performance importance index (FPPI), 10 from 20 attributes were identified as weaker attributes and therefore necessary corrective actions to improve the Lean level. The proposed model helps managers and practitioners to know find out the potential of the clothing and textile industries by evaluating the company readiness before implementation in order to overcome problems and achieve a successful Lean implementation.

Keywords: Fuzzy logic, Lean approach, Lean Level, CSFs, Textile industries.

ROLE OF TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE/GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITE AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT

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Abstract

Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) nanoparticles are synthesized by using hydrothermal method. Two samples of WO_3 nanoparticles are prepared with some variations in the process. Sample A was prepared without annealing. In sample B, more concentration was added, and annealing was done for this sample. X-ray diffraction technique was used for analyzing structures of crystalline molecules. The average crystallite size of sample A is 46.92 nm and of sample B is 38.02nm. It reflects the enhancement of orientation and more ordered structure of sample B. Tungsten trioxide/Graphene Oxide (WO_3/GO) was prepared with sample B by adding the aqueous solution of Graphene Oxide through hydrothermal method. The resulting WO_3/GO nanocomposite was characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). XRD results confirmed the presence of nanocrystalline phase. The narrowing of band gap of WO_3 by the incorporation of GO was observed by DRS. GO sheets are sublimely mixed with WO_3 nanoparticles and changed the morphology, evaluated by SEM. FTIR confirmed successful oxidation of graphite into GO. The transmittance peaks of WO_3 was also observed in FTIR spectra. This confirmed the linkage of W and C in the composite. Antimicrobial activity of WO_3/GO nanocomposite by using three different strains (*E.coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans*) was examined. The results demonstrate potential application of WO_3/GO nanocomposite as antimicrobial agent.

AKILLI YATAK UYGULAMALARI İÇİN HORLAMA TESPİT SİSTEMLERİ**SNORING DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR SMART BED APPLICATIONS****Res. Asst. Serap Gamze SERDAR¹, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Züleyha DEĞİRMENCİ², Prof. Dr. Mehmet TOPALBEKİROĞLU³**¹Gaziantep University, Engineering Faculty, Textile Engineering Department, Gaziantep, Turkey,

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Abstract

Sleep is a process that covers approximately 1/3 of our lives and has important effects on both mental and physical performance. A healthy sleep is essential for both physical and mental health. Snoring is a breathing sound caused by the vibration of the narrowed airway walls during breathing. Snoring may occur because of partial obstruction of the airway, or enlargement of the throat structure, or relaxation of the muscles. As the airway is partly blocked, vibrations occur in the throat while trying to breathe, which causes snoring. It is stated that at least 20% of the general population and 50% of men over the age of 50 do snore. Snoring is not always accompanied by diseases such as apnea, hypopnea, and hypoventilation. However, it is thought that long-term snoring and snoring-related vibrations may cause neurogenic lesions which lead obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Snoring generally increases with age in both gender groups. In addition, snoring affects the sleep performance and quality of the people around the snorer. According to one study, 40% of partners who are disturbed by snorer stated that they sleep in separate bedrooms, and 26% of them use sleeping pills or earplugs. For this reason, reducing snoring is important for both the snorer and the sleep partner of snorer. Both surgical and non-surgical methods are used to prevent and reduce snoring. The most widely used non-surgical method is not letting the snorer to sleep in the supine position. Studies showed that the supine position causes more snoring than the lateral position. It was also stated that only changing head position from supine to lateral can be sufficient to reduce the snoring. In this study, a smart textile product design that aims to reduce snoring by changing the sleeping position is proposed. By using microphones, sound is recorded. It is aimed to detect snoring with various algorithms from the recorded sound data. When snoring is detected, the valves placed in the system will be activated and by airflow the position of the pillow – and also head – will be changed.

Keywords: Snoring, Snoring detection, Sleep tracking, Smart textiles**Özet**

Uyku hayatımızın yaklaşık 1/3'ü kaplayan ve hem zihin hem beden performansı üzerinde önemli etkileri olan bir süreçtir. Sağlıklı bir uyku hem beden hem de zihin sağlığı için gereklidir. Horlama, nefes alma esnasında hava yolu duvarlarının bir araya gelmesi sonucunda oluşan titreşimin neden olduğu bir solunum sesidir. Horlama, hava yolunun kısmen tıkanması, boğaz yapısının genişlemesi ya da kasların gevşemesi nedeniyle oluşur. Hava yolu tıkalı

olduđu ve rahat nefes alınmadığı için, nefes almaya çalışırken boğazda titreme meydana gelir, bu durum da horlamaya neden olur. Genel nüfusun en az %20'sinin, 50 yaş üstü erkeklerin ise %50'sinin horladığı belirtilmektedir. Horlamaya her zaman apne, hipopne, hipoventilasyon gibi hastalıklar eşlik etmez. Ancak uzun dönem horlamanın ve horlamaya bağlı titreşimlerin obstrüktif uyku apnesinin (OSA) gelişimini kolaylaştıran nörojenik lezyonlara sebep olduğu ve büyüttüğü düşünülmektedir. Horlama, genellikle yaşla birlikte her iki cinsiyette de artmaktadır. Ayrıca horlama kişinin etrafındaki kişilerin de uyku performansını ve kalitesini etkilemektedir. Bir çalışmaya göre horlamadan rahatsız olan eşlerin %40'ı ayrı yatak odalarında uyuduklarını, %26'sı ise uyku ilacı ya da kulak tıkacı kullandığını belirtmişlerdir. Bu sebeple horlamanın azaltılması, hem kişinin kendisi hem de uyku partneri için önemlidir. Horlamayı engellemek için hem cerrahi hem cerrahi olmayan metotlar uygulanmaktadır. Cerrahi olmayan metotlardan en yaygın kullanılanı kişiyi sırt üstü pozisyonda uyutmamaktır. Araştırmalar sırt üstü pozisyonun, yan yatma pozisyona göre daha çok horlamaya sebep olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca horlamanın azaltılması için sadece başın yan çevrilmesinin yeterli olduğu da belirtilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, uyku pozisyonunun değiştirilmesi ile horlamayı azaltmayı amaçlayan bir akıllı tekstil ürünü tasarımı verilmiştir. Mikrofonlar yardımıyla ile ortamda ses kaydı yapılmakta, kaydedilen ses verilerinden çeşitli algoritmalar ile horlamanın tespit edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Horlama tespit edildiğinde sisteme yerleştirilen valfler aktive edilecek ve hava beslenerek yastığın – ve böylece başın - pozisyonu değiştirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Horlama, Horlama tespiti, Uyku takibi, Akıllı tekstil

POINT OF CARE DIAGNOSTICS BY USING BENDABLE ENGINEERED NANO BIOSENSORS FOR CANCER AND VIRAL DETECTION

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Abstract

In designing new diagnostic therapy methods lab on chip devices are helpful for the estimation of lethal viral and cancerous infections. Exosomes from the infected cells may provide provision for trustworthy biomarkers for the estimation of cancer. In this study, proteins named as Human interferon $\alpha 2$ (IFN $\alpha 2$) and thymosin $\alpha 1$ (T $\alpha 1$) are employed for the therapy of viral diseases and cancers. Both IFN $\alpha 2$ and T $\alpha 1$ exhibited a definitive effects in their activities when employed in combination. Moreover, the healing fusion proteins made through the genetic fusion of two genes exhibit several healing functions in single molecule. In this study, we established the effects of human Interferon $\alpha 2$ -Thymosin $\alpha 1$ fusion protein (IFN $\alpha 2$ -T $\alpha 1$) produced in our laboratory for the first time on cancers cells. We discuss the prospects of exosomal bioassays for the detection of cancers, which can be employed for indicative diagnostic and treatment responses by incorporating IFN $\alpha 2$ and T $\alpha 1$ with the cancerous exosomals. Further viral detection was performed via electrochemical techniques by well known chronamperometric method which help in integration of scientific development of bioelectrochemical engineering and figure of merits related with electrochemical techniques.

Keywords: electrochemical,protein, Human interferon, exosomes,cancer,antiviral

МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НЕФТЯНОГО КЛАСТЕРА В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ**MODEL OF THE FORMATION OF AN OIL CLUSTER IN AZERBAIJAN****Aliyeva Tamara Majid gizi**

Azerbaijan State Economic University, Dissertation

В работе рассматриваются проблемы формирования нефтяного кластера в Азербайджане. Отмечается необходимость разработки и реализации государственной программы трансформации национальной экономики в направлении развития перспективных кластеров. Приводится модель формирования нефтяного кластера республики.

Ключевые слова: кластер, нефтяной сектор, диверсификация, инновации, технопарк, стоимостная цепочка, стратегия.

Summary

The paper deals with the problems of the formation of an oil cluster in Azerbaijan. The need for the development and implementation of a state program for the transformation of the national economy in the direction of the development of promising clusters is noted. The model of the formation of the oil cluster of the republic is presented.

Key words: cluster, oil sector, diversification, innovation, technopark, value chain, strategy.

HAYNES 230 SUPER ALAŞIMININ SICAK TORNALANMASINDA PROSES PARAMETRELERİNİN ETKİSİNİN İSTATİSTİKSEL VE SAYISAL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

STATISTICAL AND NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS IN THE HOT TURNING OF HAYNES 230 SUPERALLOY

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Abstract

Nickel-based superalloys have become preferred in the automotive, aerospace, and marine industries due to their high chemical and mechanical properties. However, they are referred to as difficult-to-machine materials due to the high heat generation and rapid work hardening caused by the austenitic matrix in their content. This sudden work hardening not only shortens the tool life but also causes excessive plastic deformation. Hot machining is a promising manufacturing method to eliminate these disadvantages that occur in conventional machining of nickel-based superalloys. In this study, Haynes 230, a nickel-based superalloy widely used in aerospace and gas turbine applications due to its superior mechanical properties, was investigated. Although the deformation properties and microstructure of this material have been investigated in the literature, there is a need for detailed studies on the behavior of Haynes 230 in hot turning. This study aims to investigate the effects of process parameters on cutting forces in the hot turning process of Haynes 230 nickel-based superalloy. In this context, first of all, Taguchi L9 experimental design was created on Minitab 19 with three different levels of preheating temperature, cutting depth, and cutting speed parameters. Then, the Finite Element Analysis method was performed using ThirdWave Advantedge® software to analyze the effect of the determined process parameters on the hot turning process. Then, the cutting force values obtained as a result of the numerical analysis were run in the Taguchi L9 analysis, and signal-to-noise graphics were obtained with the smaller is better approach. The results are presented statistically, that the most important process parameter in minimizing the cutting forces is the cutting speed, followed by the feed rate and the preheating temperature. It also showed that the cutting forces decreased significantly with increasing preheating temperatures. Finally, it has been observed that the ideal process parameters for obtaining low cutting force are obtained under high preheating temperature conditions with minimum cutting speed and feed rate.

Keywords: Hot Machining, Nickel-Based Superalloy, Taguchi, Finite Element, Cutting Force

Özet

Nikel esaslı süper alaşımlar, yüksek kimyasal ve mekanik özellikleri nedeniyle otomotiv, havacılık ve denizcilik endüstrilerinde tercih edilir hale geldi. Bununla birlikte, içeriğindeki östenitik matrisin neden olduğu yüksek ısı üretimi ve hızlı iş sertleşmesi sebebiyle makine işleme zor malzemeler olarak anılırlar. Ani şekilde gerçekleşen bu iş sertleşmesi takım ömrünü kısaltmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda aşırı plastik deformasyona sebep olmaktadır. Sıcak işleme yöntemi, nikel esaslı süper alaşımların geleneksel talaşlı imalatta işlenmesinde ortaya çıkan bu olumsuzlukları ortadan kaldırmak için umut verici bir imalat yöntemidir. Bu çalışmada, üstün mekanik özelliklerinden dolayı havacılık ve gaz türbini uygulamalarında

yaygın olarak kullanılan nikel bazlı bir süper alaşım olan Haynes 230 incelenmiştir. Literatürde bu malzemenin deformasyon özellikleri ve mikro yapısı araştırılrsa da Haynes 230 'un sıcak tornalama işlemindeki davranışları hakkında detaylı çalışmalar bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma, proses parametrelerinin Haynes 230 nikel esaslı süper alaşımının sıcak tornalama işleminde kesme kuvvetleri üzerine etkilerinin incelemesini amaçlamaktadır. Bu kapsamda ilk olarak, her biri üç farklı seviye olmak üzere ön ısıtma sıcaklığı, kesme derinliği ve kesme hızı parametreleri ile Taguchi L9 deney tasarımı Minitab 19 üzerinden oluşturuldu. Ardından, belirlenen proses parametrelerinin sıcak tornalama işlemi üzerindeki etkisini analiz etmek için Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi yöntemi ThirdWave Advantedge® yazılımı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra, numerik anali sonucu elde edilen kesme kuvveti değerleri Taguchi L9 analizinde koşutularak, en küçük en iyi yaklaşımıyla sinyal-ses grafikleri elde edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, kesme kuvvetlerinin minimize edilmesinde en önemli proses parametresinin kesme hızı olduğu, takiben ilerleme oranı ve ön ısıtma sıcaklığının önemi istatistiksel olarak sunulmuştur. Ayrıca, kesme kuvvetlerinin ön ısıtma sıcaklıklarının artmasıyla önemli ölçüde azaldığını göstermiştir. Düşük kesme kuvveti elde edebilmek için ideal proses parametrelerinin minimum kesme hızı ve ilerleme oranıyla yüksek ön ısıtma sıcaklığı şartları altında elde edildiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sıcak İşleme, Nikel Esaslı Süper Alaşım, Taguchi, Sonlu Elemanlar, Kesme Kuvveti

BEHAVIOR OF TURBULENT STRUCTURES IN AN AIRFOIL WAKE AT LOW REYNOLDS NUMBERS

DÜŞÜK REYNOLDS SAYILARINDA TÜRBÜLANS LI YAPILARIN KANAT ART İZİNDEKİ DAVRANIŞI

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Abstract

In recent years, curiosity for possible new living areas in universe has led to tremendous developments. On the 19th of April 2021, history has witnessed a new milestone, more than a century later the first flight of Wright Brothers: Ingenuity Mars Helicopter has succeeded its first controlled flight on the Mars atmosphere (NASA, 2021). Apart from its importance in human history and future, this event has brought new insights and research interests into the fluid mechanics science. The density of Mars atmosphere is only 1% of earth's atmosphere which can indispensably route the studies to low and ultra-low Reynolds number regimes, i.e., $Re_c = O(10^3 - 10^4)$. Therefore, available high-Reynolds number UAV designs now need to be evolved for flying over a possible Mars colonization. Some of recent studies strongly suggest that more work needs to be done in order to understand the flow physics for ultra-low to low Reynolds number regimes. The studies on low Reynolds number aerodynamics are also supporting the understanding of bird and insect flights, as well as the swimming kinematics of fishes contributing to the development of biomimetic science.

In this study, the transition from ultra-low to low Reynolds number regime ($1.0 \times 10^4 < Re_c < 3.0 \times 10^4$) of an airfoil was investigated in detail for the first time considering two different attack angles of $\alpha = 0^\circ$ and $\alpha = 5^\circ$. Their effects on the time-averaged flow characteristics and turbulent structures were examined utilizing the flow measurements by Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV). The results were elaborated employing velocity profiles, root-mean-square fluctuations, two-point correlations, and energy spectra. Substantial changes in flow structures were observed for both attack angles by varying chord-based Reynolds number, Re_c . The formation and evolution of the vortices in the airfoil wake depicted that the increasing Re_c decreases the vortex formation length and alters the fluctuations in the wake for $\alpha = 0^\circ$. On the other side, large separation from the leading edge and consequent fluctuations downstream were attenuated for $\alpha = 5^\circ$ with increasing Re_c . According to the two-point correlations, some instability in the turbulent structures was observed for $Re_c = 2.0 \times 10^4$ and $Re_c = 2.5 \times 10^4$ at $\alpha = 0^\circ$ which gave rise to sub-harmonics of the vortex shedding frequency in energy spectra. At $\alpha = 5^\circ$, the flow was found to be detached for $Re_c \leq 1.5 \times 10^4$ whereas transition to the attached flow was observed due to the increased momentum when $Re_c \geq 2.0 \times 10^4$. Therefore, it was concluded that the limit of these remarkable changes is $Re_c = 2.0 \times 10^4$ which can be defined as a critical Reynolds number for both attack angles. The outputs of the evaluated parameter range were linked and discussed with significant deviations in the drag polar of the studied NACA0012 airfoil. It is believed the revealed results will contribute to the understanding of this specific flow regime which has many implementations in engineering.

Keywords: airfoil, PIV, turbulent structures, low Reynolds number, vortex shedding

Özet

Son yıllarda evrendeki olası yeni yaşam alanları merakı muazzam gelişmelere yol açmıştır. 19 Nisan 2021'de, Wright kardeşlerin ilk uçuşunu takiben bir asırdan fazla bir süre sonra, tarih yeni bir dönüm noktasına şahit oldu: Ingenuity Mars Helikopteri, Mars atmosferindeki ilk kontrollü uçuşunu başardı (NASA, 2021). İnsanlık tarihi ve geleceğindeki önemini yanı sıra, bu olay akışkanlar mekaniği bilimine yeni anlayışlar ve araştırma alanları getirdi. Mars atmosferi yoğunluğunun, dünya atmosferinin sadece %1'i olması, çalışmaları kaçınılmaz olarak düşük ve ultra düşük Reynold sayıları rejimlerine, yani $Re_c = O(10^3 - 10^4)$ aralığına yönlendireceği söylenebilir. Bu nedenle, mevcut yüksek Reynold sayılı İHA tasarımlarının olası bir Mars kolonizasyonu üzerinde uçmak için geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Son zamanlarda yapılan çalışmalardan bazıları, aşırı düşük ila düşük Reynold sayıları rejimleri için akış fiziğini anlamak adına daha fazla çalışma yapılması gerektiğini kuvvetle önermektedir. Düşük Reynold sayıları aerodinamiği üzerine yapılan çalışmalar, balıkların yüzme kinematiğinin yanı sıra kuş ve böcek uçuşlarının anlaşılmasını da desteklemekte, dolayısıyla biyomimetik bilimine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, bir kanatçığın ultra-düşükten düşük Reynolds sayıları rejimine ($1.0 \times 10^4 < Re_c < 3.0 \times 10^4$) geçişi, $\alpha = 0^\circ$ ve $\alpha = 5^\circ$ olmak üzere iki farklı hücum açısı dikkate alınarak ilk kez ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir. Parçacık Görüntülemeli Hız Ölçüm Tekniği (PIV) ile yapılan akış ölçümleri kullanılarak, hücum açılarının zaman ortalamalı akış karakteristikleri ve türbülanslı yapılar üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Sonuçlar hız profilleri, çalkantıların *rms* değerleri, iki nokta korelasyonları ve enerji spektrumları kullanılarak ayrıntılı bir şekilde detaylandırılmıştır. Her iki hücum açısı için (kanatçık genişliğine bağlı) farklı Reynolds, Re_c sayılarında akış yapılarında önemli değişiklikler gözlenmiştir. Kanatçık profili art izindeki girdapların oluşumu ve evrilmesi ele alınmış olup, $\alpha = 0^\circ$ için artan Re_c sayısı ile girdap oluşum uzunluğunun azaldığı ve art izindeki çalkantıların değiştiği gösterilmiştir. Öte yandan, $\alpha = 5^\circ$ için hücum kenarındaki akış ayrılması ve bunun sonucunda oluşan akış yönündeki çalkantılar, Re_c sayısının artması ile azalmıştır. İki noktalı korelasyonlara göre, $\alpha = 0^\circ$ için $Re_c = 2.0 \times 10^4$ ve $Re_c = 2.5 \times 10^4$ şartlarında elde edilen türbülanslı yapılarıdaki kararsızlığın, enerji spektrumundaki girdap dökülme frekansının alt harmoniler içermesine neden olduğu gözlenmiştir. $\alpha = 5^\circ$ 'da akışın $Re_c \leq 1.5 \times 10^4$ durumunda ayrıldığı tespit edilirken, $Re_c \geq 2.0 \times 10^4$ için artan momentum nedeniyle ayrılmamış akış yapısı gözlenmiştir. Bu nedenle, dikkate değer bu değişikliklerin, her iki hücum açısı için kritik bir Reynolds sayısı olarak tanımlanabilen $Re_c = 2.0 \times 10^4$ ile sınırlanabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır. Değerlendirilen parametre aralığının çıktıkları, incelenen NACA0012 kanatçığının direnç-kaldırma katsayıları oranındaki önemli sapmalarla ilişkilendirilmiş ve tartışılmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçların, mühendislikte birçok uygulamaya sahip olan bu özel akış rejiminin anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacağına inanılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: kanatçık, PIV, türbülanslı yapılar, düşük Reynolds sayısı, girdap kopması

MINERALOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ROASTED GOLD ORE

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Abstract

Recovering gold from ores has been the subject of several research topics in laboratories around the world in order to optimize the recovery of this noble metal. Among the techniques of gold ore pretreatment implemented on an industrial scale, we mainly find bioleaching, pressure oxidation, ultrafine grinding and roasting. This step has become essential to increasing the gold extraction efficiency by removing or reducing the harmful components such as pyrite and arsenopyrite that may: inhibit the proliferation of the leaching solution, can possibly cause the passivation of the gold particles and generate overconsumption of the reagent. Due to its high efficiency, technical maturity, and excellent reliability, roasting is still the most commonly used method of refractory gold ore pretreatment.

This research work consists of a characterization, in particular mineralogical of the gold ore of Amesmesa south of Algeria where the phase and structure changes of minerals during roasting were investigated using a range of techniques including scanning electron microscopy coupled to Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (SEM/EDS), x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis.

Gold ore sample were subjected to necessary comminution to obtain particle size below 80 μm , dried and analyzed before any roasting tests. Two roasting tests were carried out at a temperature of 650°C and different residence times in the furnace (4h and 7h) under natural aeration and the calcine were finally analyzed.

The results showed a decrease in mass during the treatment estimated at 5 % resulting in complete decomposition of carbonaceous matters (organic carbon and graphitic carbon).

The XRD analysis spectrum carried out on our sample allowed us to identify the mineral composition of the different crystalline phases, quartz represents the majority phase.

According to the SEM-EDS analysis, we notice before roasting the particles on sample present a smooth and compact appearance however, some morphological change has taken place on the calcine resulting in the appearance of microcracks on the surface of the particles to finally give a porous and granular structure. These morphological changes are reflected by the decomposition of sulphides and their conversion from metal sulphides to metal oxides.

These findings are supported by the EDS spectra of the sample and Calcine where we notice the disappearance of the peak of sulfur.

Key words: Ore; Gold; Sulfides and Roasting, XRD, SEM-EDS.

ŞEV KAZISI SONRASI MEYDANA GELEN BİR KÜTLE HAREKETİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF A MASS MOVEMENT OCCURRED AFTER SLOPE EXCAVATION

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Abstract

Slope stability problems are frequently seen in civil engineering study areas. There are two different types of slopes, natural or constructed, and in both cases, it is possible to encounter stability problems. For both natural and constructed slopes, instabilities arise when the shear strength of the ground is exceeded. Although the dip of the slope is primarily effective over the shear strength failure of the soil, the effect of precipitation, environmental waters, toe excavations, etc. are also known as triggering factors. In recent years, 2 and 3 dimensional computer programs have been developed, based on the principles of limit equilibrium method (LEM) and finite element methods (FEM), in which these factors could be modeled. Within the scope of this study, the causes of the mass movement that occurred during the excavations on the natural slopes in the treatment plant construction area of Diyarbakır Organized Industrial Zone were investigated and solutions were sought. The region where the mass movement occurred was determined as a line, and the topographic measurements and soil parameters obtained from this line were evaluated using the Slide v.06 limit equilibrium software. Areas that have not been excavated yet were evaluated as separate lines, and additional stability analyzes were carried on the slopes of these lines. It was concluded that the actual slope movement was caused by the toe excavation and the triggering effect of the environmental water. Considering all these issues, new analyzes were performed considering one of the most economical methods so called benching method which could be applied for the stability of the slopes in the study area. As a result of these analyzes under dynamic conditions in which the earthquake condition is also taken into account, it has been seen that the benching process is sufficient in terms of ensuring the stability of the slope. In order to maintain the stability of the slope in the study area, it is necessary to establish the necessary drainage systems in order to properly remove the environmental waters, which is one of the main factors on the mass movement.

Keywords: Limit equilibrium, Slope stability, Slide, Benching

Özet

İnşaat mühendisliği çalışma alanlarında şev duraylılık problemleri sıklıkla görülmektedir. Doğal veya sonradan yapılmış olan iki farklı şev tipi bulunmakta olup her iki durumda da duraylılık sorunlarıyla karşılaşılması ihtimaller dahilindedir. Hem doğal hem yapay şevler için zeminin kayma mukavemetinin aşıldığı durumlarda duraysızlıklar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Zemin kayma mukavemetinin aşılmasında şev eğimi birinci derecede etkili olsa da bu durumla birlikte yağış etkisi, çevresel suların etkisi, topuk kazıları vb. faktörlerin de tetikleyici olduğu bilinmektedir. Son yıllarda bahsedilen bu faktörlerin modellenebildiği limit denge metodu (LEM) ve sonlu elemanlar yöntemleri (FEM) esaslarına dayanarak çalışan 2 ve 3 boyutlu bilgisayar programları geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında, Diyarbakır Organize Sanayi Bölgesi arıtma tesisi inşaatı alanında doğal şevlerde yapılan kazı çalışmaları esnasında meydana gelen kütle hareketinin sebepleri araştırılarak çözüm önerileri aranmıştır. Kütle

hareketinin meydana geldiği bölge bir hat olarak belirlenmiş olup bu hat üzerinden elde edilen topoğrafik ölçümler ve zemin parametreleri Slide v.06 limit denge programı kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Henüz kazı yapılmamış bölgeler de farklı hatlar olarak değerlendirilmiş olup bu hatlarda da hareketin meydana gelme durumu göz önüne alınarak ayrıca analizler yapılmıştır. Meydana gelen şev hareketinin yapılan topuk kazısı ve çevresel suların etkisinden kaynaklandığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Tüm bu hususlar göz önüne alındığında çalışma alanındaki şevlerin duraylılığı için en ekonomik yöntemlerden biri olan basamaklandırma işleminin kullanılabileceği düşünülerek yeni analizler yapılmıştır. Deprem durumunun da göz önüne alındığı dinamik koşullar altındaki bu analizler sonucunda basamaklandırma işlemi şev duraylılığının sağlanması açısından yeterli olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, çalışma alanında şev duraylılığının devamlılığı için kütle hareketi üzerinde başlıca etkenlerden biri olan çevresel suların uygun şekilde uzaklaştırılabilmesi için gerekli drenaj sistemlerinin kurulması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Limit denge, Şev duraylılığı, Slide, Basamaklandırma

ESNEK BAKIR İLETKEN ÜRETİMİNE YÖNELİK 16 BOBİNLİ (Ø110mm) TEL ÖRGÜ MAKİNASI TASARIMI

DESIGN OF 16 COILS (Ø110mm) WIRE BRAIDING MACHINE FOR PRODUCTION OF FLEXIBLE COPPER CONDUCTOR

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Özet

Otomotiv, havacılık ve enerji sektörlerinde bakır kabloların yerini yüksek esneklik ve yüksek dayanım özelliklerine sahip bakır tellerin örülmesi ile oluşturulmuş bakır iletkenler almaktadır. Ayrıca esnek iletken bakır tel örgüsü, günümüzde hızla yaygınlaşmakta olan ve geleceğin teknolojisi olan elektrikli araçlarda talebin çok olduğu bir üründür. Söz konusu iletkenler bakır örgü makineleri ile üretilmektedir. Çalışma konusu olan esnek ve iletken sık sarım sayılı bakır tel örgüsü üreten makineler, yurtdışında üretilmemektedir. Yurtiçi piyasada faaliyet gösteren üreticiler; otomasyona uyumlu, kafa sayısının artırılabilmesi gibi esnek üretime imkan veren, sarım sayısı ve sıklığının otomasyon kontrol sistemleri ile değiştirilebilen, farklı tel kalınlıklarında üretim yapabilen çözümleri talep etmektedir. Ancak yurtdışında bu talepleri karşılayabilen bir makine imalatçısı bulunmamaktadır. Bu durumlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yurtiçi ve yurtdışı bakır tel üretici firmaların bu tür ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak, yüksek kalite ve düşük maliyette üretim yapabilecekleri bir sistem ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada, daha çok günümüzde hızla yaygınlaşan ve geleceğin teknolojisi olan elektrikli araçlarda kullanılacak esnek iletken bakır tel örgüsünün yüksek kalitede ve düşük maliyette, aynı zamanda otomasyona uygun şekilde üretileceği sistemin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Geliştirilen sistem sayesinde, çok sayıda ince bakır telden oluşan esnek ve iletken bakır tel örgüsünün hassas ve sık sarım sayılı olarak üretilmesi ön görülmektedir.

Tasarım çalışmaları ilk aşamasında alt ve üst kafaların kusursuz senkronizasyonu için hassas dişli çark hesaplamaları ve her bir kafanın alması gereken yol hesaplanarak kam tasarımları yapılmıştır. Bu sayede senkronizasyonun kusursuz şekilde oluşturulması sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca sarım sayısı ve sıklığı volanların hızlarına göre farklılıklar göstermektedir. Bu farklılıklar hesaplanarak PLC otomasyon sistemlerine entegre edilmesi planlanmıştır. Bu sayede kullanıcı, dijital ekrandan istenilen sarım sayısı ve sıklığa göre volan dişlileri kendi radyal hızlarını otomatik bir şekilde ayarlayabilecektir. Örme kafalarının hareket iletimi için kritik olan kam tipi döküm parçalarının malzeme seçimi, deney ortamlarında test edilerek yapılmıştır. Sistemin genel tasarım sürecinde, makine vasıtasıyla örülecek olan bakır tellerin mekanik ve malzeme özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak tel çekim kuvveti, sarım hızı gibi parametreler belirlenmiştir. Tasarım çalışmaları tamamlanan makinede; taşıyıcı kafa sayısı: 16, bobin rotasyon hızı: 180 rpm ve üzeri bobin kapasitesi: <780 cm³, örülebilecek malzemeler: Bakır, yumuşak çelik çeşitleri, plastik ve tekstil malzemeleri, örgü çapı (maksimum): 25 mm, motor gücü: 4 kW, gürültü seviyesi: <80 dB(A) hedeflenmiştir.

Tasarım sürecinde örme işlemini yapacak olan kafalara yönelik mekanik ve kinematik analiz çalışmaları yürütülerek tasarımın doğrulaması tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tel Örgü Makinası, Bakır İletken, Makine Tasarımı.

Abstract

In the automotive, aerospace and energy sectors, copper cables are being replaced by copper conductors formed by braiding copper wires with high flexibility and high strength properties. In addition, flexible conductive copper wire braid is a product that is rapidly becoming widespread today and it provides high demand in electric vehicles, which is the technology of the future. The conductors in question are produced with copper braiding machines. The machines that produce flexible and conductive copper wire braid with tight winding number, which is the subject of this study, cannot be produced domestically. In the domestic market manufacturers demand solutions that are compatible with automation, allow flexible production such as increasing the number of heads, can be changed with automation control systems, and can produce in different wire thicknesses. However, there is no machine manufacturer in the country that can meet these demands. Considering these situations, the need for a system that can meet such needs of domestic and foreign copper wire manufacturers. There is also a need for a system where they can produce at low cost. In this direction, it is aimed to develop a system in which flexible conductive copper wire braid, which will be used in electric vehicles, which is rapidly becoming widespread today and which is the technology of the future, will be produced in high quality and low cost, as well as in accordance with automation. Thanks to the developed system in this study, it is foreseen that the flexible and conductive copper wire braid, which consists of many thin copper wires, will be produced with precision and with a tight number of turns.

In the first stage of the design studies, precise gear wheel calculations for the perfect synchronization of the lower and upper heads and cam designs were made by calculating the path that each head should take. In this way, it was ensured that the synchronization was created perfectly. In addition, the number and frequency of windings vary according to the speed of the flywheels. By calculating these differences, it is planned to integrate them into PLC automation systems. In this way, the user will be able to automatically adjust the radial speeds of the flywheel gears according to the desired number of turns and frequency from the digital display. The material selection of the cam type casting parts, which is critical for the motion transmission of the knitting heads, has been made by testing them in experimental environments. In the general design process of the system, parameters such as wire drawing force and winding speed were determined by considering the mechanical and material properties of the copper wires to be knitted by the machine. In the machine whose design studies have been completed; number of carrier heads: 16, bobbin rotation speed: 180 rpm and above bobbin capacity: <780 cm³, knitted materials: Copper, mild steel varieties, plastic and textile materials, knitting diameter (maximum): 25 mm, motor power: 4 kW, noise level: <80 dB(A) is targeted. During the design process, mechanical and kinematic analysis studies were carried out for the heads that will perform the knitting process, and the verification of the design was completed.

Keywords: Wire Braiding Machine, Copper Conductor, Machine Design.

MODELLING OF COAL GASIFICATION PROCESS FOR A HIGH-ASH INDIAN COAL

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Abstract

In this study, equilibrium modeling of the coal gasification process has been performed using Aspen Plus simulation software. A steady-state model based on the Gibbs free energy minimization is developed as a predictive tool to evaluate the coal gasification process. The gasification process has been modeled in three steps, i.e., drying, pyrolysis and gasification. In the drying step, the moisture content of the coal was minimized. In the pyrolysis step, the dried coal was devolatilized into its elemental constituents on the basis of the distribution of specific yields. In the gasification step, the process reactions involved have been modeled using a non-stoichiometric equilibrium approach based on the concept of Gibbs free energy minimization. The simulation results from the developed model are validated with experimental results obtained through a fixed-bed gasifier used for air-steam gasification of high ash Indian coal. The simulation study involves the gasification of a high ash Indian coal in air, steam, and air-steam mixture at fixed temperature and pressure of 1000 °C and 1 atm, respectively. The operating parameters like modified equivalence ratio ($ER_m=0.25-3$) and oxygen split ratio between air-steam mixtures ($ASTR=0.1-1$) have been varied and the effect of these parameters on product gases (i.e., H_2 , CO , CO_2 , and CH_4) composition, syngas yield, the lower heating value of syngas (LHV_{syngas}), cold gas efficiency (CGE), and solid-based carbon conversion (CC_{solid}) has been investigated. The analysis suggests that the syngas yield increases with decreasing the ER_m , and increasing the $ASTR$. The maximum value of syngas yield i.e., $6.257 \text{ Nm}^{-3}\text{kg-coal}^{-1}$ is located at $(ER_m, ASTR) = (0.25, 0.9)$. The LHV_{syngas} shows completely opposite trend from the syngas yield as the point of maximum LHV_{syngas} is located at $(ER_m, ASTR) = (3, 0.1)$. The effect of ER_m on CGE was observed to be positive up to $ER_m=0.5$, while $ASTR$ responds negatively to the CGE values throughout the range. The CC_{solid} can be seen as 100% on the initial range of ER_m and $ASTR$ values.

Keywords: High-ash Indian coal, Gasification, Gibbs free energy minimization, Aspen Plus, syngas.

TÜRK LİNYİT ŞLAMI VE ŞIRNAK ASFALTİTİNİN MİKRO SEÇİMLİ AGLO-FLOTASYON CİHAZI İLE YIKANMASI

WASHING OF TURKISH LIGNITE SLIME AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE BY MICRO SELLECTIVE AGGLO FLOTATION SEPERATOR

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Abstract

The asphaltite reserves and current coal mining in Şırnak, were 83% of total Turkey's asphaltite reserves. This type of asphaltite should be washed with a washing plant to operate in areas where sulfur content and ash content of asphaltite were removed. Tunçbilek, Bolu Mengen and Kütahya Gediz lignite were tested in selective agglomeration by asphaltite together. The ash and sulfur contents in coal washing provided great issue due to hard washability of Şırnak asphaltite. This evaluation gave great benefits in terms of reduced costs as well as transport and environmental protection. The coal slime recovery ranged from a 20-120 mg/l fuel oil solution through with mechanical agitation of fuel oil micro coagulation followed by modified flotation cell was researched. Micrographs and particle size measurements indicated that coagulates were the fine agglomerate of fuel oil micro coagulation and slime with size ranging from 70 to 100 µm. Micro centrifuge settlers proved much as other mechanical techniques such as inclined lamella plates in column and coagulation effect was managed in agitation conditioner by fuel oil. The modified column cell used to recover coagulates on the lamella settlers temporarily. The fuel oil and surfactant adsorption was evaluated through control measurements.

Keywords: Micro flotation, coal washing, carrier char, lignite slime, Ermenek lignite

Özet

Şırnak'taki asfaltit rezervleri ve mevcut kömür madenciliği, Türkiye'nin toplam asfaltit rezervlerinin %83'ünü oluşturmaktadır. Asfaltitin kükürt içeriği ve kül içeriğinin giderilmesi çevresel açıdan gereklidir. Bunun için bu tip asfaltit kömürleri bir yıkama tesisi ile yıkanmalıdır. Tunçbilek, Bolu Mengen ve Kütahya Gediz linyitleri ile birlikte asfaltit kömürlerinin karbon ile seçici aglomerasyonda test edilmiştir. Şırnak asfaltitinin zor yıkanabilirliği nedeniyle kömür yıkamada kül ve kükürt içerikleri büyük sorun oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışmada, maliyetlerin düşürülmesi, nakliye ve çevrenin korunması açısından seçici aglo-flotasyon kömür yıkama yöntemi büyük faydalar sağlamıştır. Kömür çamurunun geri kazanımı, 20-120 mg/l'lik bir taşıyıcı karbon çözeltilisinin kullanılması, mikro pıhtılaşmanın mekanik çalkalanması ve ardından modifiye yüzdürme hücresi araştırılmıştır. Mikrograflar ve partikül boyutu ölçümleri, pıhtıların, boyutu 70 ila 100 µm arasında değişen taşıyıcı karbonlu mikro pıhtılaşmayı ve linyit şlamlarından oluşan ince aglomeratların olduğunu göstermiştir. Mikro kolondaki eğimli lamel plakalar ve koagülasyon etkisi gibi diğer mekanik çalkalama şartlandırıcısında toplayıcı fuel oil ile pıhtılaşmanın gerçekleştiğini kanıtlamıştır. Modifiye

kolon hücresi, geçici olarak lamel bariyerler üzerindeki pıhtıları kurtarmak için kullanılmıştır. Taşıyıcı karbon ve yüzey aktif taşıyıcı maddenin adsorpsiyonu, kontrol ölçümleriyle değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mikro flotasyon, aglo flotasyon, biyoçar, aktif karbon, Ermenek linyiti, linyit şlamı

FSAE ARACI İÇİN AKTİF PNÖMATİK SÜSPANSİYON TASARIMI

ACTIVE PNEUMATIC SUSPENSION DESIGN FOR FSAE CAR

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Abstract

The FSAE car is designed by university students for Formula Student competitions and is a simplified form of a formula 1 car. Formula SAE and similar races are very popular student races in the world today. Every year, students design a new vehicle and participate in these races. In these races, the vehicles must be able to turn at high speeds on corners. This need also imposes extra duties on engineers. It is necessary to make the best design in terms of stability, safety and handling. In light of these requirements, they require a correct suspension design. The kinematics and correct optimization of the suspension equipment have a direct impact on the behavior of the vehicle. Suspension mechanism in sports vehicles is mostly chosen as "double wishbone". This is because double wishbones allow for track width variation and are able to resist side roll-over behavior regardless of chassis dimensions. Although it is a disadvantage for daily use, it is preferred because of its optimum kinematic behavior in such vehicles. The relative position changes of the lower and upper arms with respect to each other are effective on the angles taken by the vehicle transversely and longitudinally, they achieve near-perfect kinematic ratios and provide advantages in terms of force transmission.

In this study, suitability of a pneumatically assisted suspension was studied instead of the standard racing vehicle suspension . A matlab model of the vehicle was made for the selection and straightening of the pneumatic system elements. For the validation study of the model , the in input data was taken from yturacing team.

Keywords: FSAE, race car , suspension , air, active

Özet

Formula öğrenci aracı, üniversite öğrencileri tarafından Formula Student, SAE vb. yarışmalar için tasarlanan bir formula 1 araçlarının basitleştirilmiş halidir. Formula SAE ve benzeri yarışlar, bugün dünyada çok popüler öğrenci yarışlarıdır. Öğrenciler her yıl yeni bir araç tasarlayıp , bu yarışlara katılmaktadır. Bu yarışlarda araçların virajlarda da yüksek hızlarla dönebilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu ihtiyaç, aynı zamanda mühendislere de ekstra görevler yüklemektedir. Stabilite, güvenlik ve yol tutuş anlamında en iyi tasarımın yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu istekler ışığında bunlar doğru bir süspansiyon tasarımı gerektirmektedir. Süspansiyon donanımının kinematiği ve doğru optimizasyonu, aracın davranışı üzerinde direkt olarak etkilidir. Spor araçlarda süspansiyon mekanizması, çok büyük oranda "double wishbone" olarak seçilmektedir. Bunun nedeni double wishbone'ların iz genişliği değişimine izin vermeleri ve yana devrilme davranışına şasi boyutlarından bağımsız olarak karşı koyabilmeleridir. Çok yer kaplamaları günlük kullanımlar için dezavantaj olsa da, bu tür araçlarda optimum kinematik davranışlarından dolayı tercih sebebidir. Alt ve üst kolun birbirine göre izafi konum değişimleri aracın enine ve boyuna aldığı açılar üzerinde

etkilidirler, mükemmele yakın kinematik oranlar yakalarlar ve kuvvet aktarımları anlamında avantaj sağlarlar.

Bu çalışmada söz konusu araçlarda kullanılan standart yarış aracı süspansiyonu yerine, pnömatik destekli değişken basınçlı bir yapının aktif kullanılabilirliği çalışması yapılmıştır. Pnömatik sistem elemanları secimi ve doğrulması için taşıtın matlab modeli yapılmıştır. Bu modele hazır ver girdisi yapılarak sonuçlar gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Formula öğrenci, yarış aracı , süspansiyon , hava, aktif

**REYNOLDS ORTALAMALI NAVIER STOKES MODELİ KULLANILARAK
PERVANE KANATLARININ AERODİNAMİK ŞEKİL OPTİMİZASYONU****AERODYNAMIC SHAPE OPTIMIZATION OF PROPELLER BLADES USING
REYNOLDS-AVERAGED NAVIER STOKES MODEL****Funda ÖNDER¹, Onur ERKAN², Asst. Prof. Musa ÖZKAN³**¹ Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Engineering Faculty, Mechanical Engineering Department,
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Abstract

In recent years, with the developments in computer technologies, the use of computational fluid dynamics approach has been increasing in the analysis of aerodynamic flows around airfoils. Although there are numerous computational and experimental studies for various blade profiles in the literature, obtaining aerodynamically beneficial blade geometries according to the application areas is still one of the most interesting research areas for researchers. Although the blade aerodynamics do not differ fundamentally between profiles, each configuration may have its own optimum blade geometry due to the flow characteristics that change according to the engineering application in which the airfoil is used. For instance, airfoils to be used as propeller structures in turboprop engines are expected to produce high lift-drag ratio at low speeds and low angles of attack. The reason for this is that turboprop engines, which are more efficient than jet engines, are preferred in low-speed aircraft and the propeller structures used in these engines operate at low Reynolds numbers. In addition to generating high thrust at low speeds, turboprop engine propellers are expected to operate at low angles of attack so as not to cause flow separation. The reason for this is the desire to take less disturbed airflow into the turboprop engine since there is no separation after the propeller. With this motivation, in this study, it is aimed to aerodynamically examine the blade structure which will be used as a turboprop propeller structure. For this study, the NACA 0012 blade structure was chosen as the base model. Then flow analyses for 25 different blade geometries, created using different camber values and positions on this model, were carried out by means of the ANSYS Fluent computational fluid dynamics solver. The SST k- ω turbulence model was employed for these investigations where the Reynolds number is 10^6 . The angle of attack used in all geometries is fixed at 5° . In order to discuss the results, the lift to drag ratios obtained from each geometry were compared and the geometry providing the highest ratio compared to the others was suggested as the optimum airfoil design. It is thought that the turboprop engine propeller structure, which will be produced using such a blade structure, can produce high thrust force in low speed aircraft without affecting the airflow taken into the engine too much.

Keywords: Blade Aerodynamics, Propeller Design, SST k- ω , Turboprop Engines.

Özet

Son yıllarda bilgisayar teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler ile birlikte kanat profilleri etrafındaki aerodinamik akışların incelenmesinde hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği yaklaşımının kullanılması giderek artmaktadır. Literatürde çok sayıda farklı kanat profili için gerek numerik gerekse de deneysel çalışmalar bulunmakla birlikte, uygulama alanlarına göre aerodinamik açıdan avantajlı kanat geometrilerinin elde edilebilmesi araştırmacılar için hâlen en ilgi çekici inceleme alanlarından birisidir. Kanat aerodinamiği prensip olarak profiller arasında farklılık göstermese de kanadın kullanıldığı mühendislik uygulamasına göre değişen akış karakteri sebebiyle her konfigürasyonun kendine özgü bir optimum kanat geometrisi olabilir. Örneğin, turboprop motorlarda pervane yapısı olarak kullanılacak kanat profillerinin düşük hızlarda ve düşük hücum açılarında yüksek kaldırma sürüklenme oranı üretmesi beklenir. Bunun sebebi, düşük hızlara sahip hava taşıtlarında jet motorlara nazaran daha verimli olan turboprop motorların tercih edilmesi ve bu motorlarda kullanılan pervane yapılarının düşük Reynolds sayılarındaki akış karakterinde çalışıyor olmasıdır. Düşük hızlarda yüksek itki gücü oluşturmanın yanı sıra turboprop motor pervanelerinin akış ayrılmasına sebebiyet vermeyecek şekilde düşük hücum açılarında çalışması beklenir. Bunun sebebi de pervane sonrası ayrılma gerçekleşmediği için daha az bozunmuş havanın turboprop motor içerisine alınması isteğidir. Bu motivasyonla bu çalışmada, bir turboprop pervanesi olarak kullanılacak kanat yapısının aerodinamik açıdan incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu inceleme için NACA 0012 kanat profili referans model olarak alınmış ve sonrasında bu model üzerinde farklı kamburluk değerleri ve kamburluk pozisyonları kullanılarak oluşturulan 25 farklı kanat geometrisi için akış analizleri, ANSYS Fluent hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği çözücüsü ile SST k- ω türbülans modeli kullanılarak Reynolds sayısının 10^6 olduğu durum için yürütülmüştür. Tüm geometrilerde kullanılan hücum açısı 5° olarak sabittir. Sonuçların tartışılması için her bir geometriden elde edilen kaldırma sürüklenme oranları kıyaslanmış ve diğerlerine göre en yüksek oranı sağlayan geometri optimum kanat profili olarak önerilmiştir. Böyle bir kanat yapısı kullanılarak üretilecek olan turboprop motor pervane yapısının düşük hızlı hava taşıtlarında, motora alınan hava akışına çok fazla etki etmeden yüksek itki kuvveti oluşturabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanat Aerodinamiği, Pervane Tasarımı, SST k- ω , Turboprop Motorlar.

RANKI 2 OLAN SERBEST NİL POTENT LIE CEBİRLERİNİN MERKEZİ TEST KÜMELERİ

CENTRAL TEST SETS OF FREE NILPOTENT LIE ALGEBRAS WITH RANK 2

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Abstract

Let F be the free Lie algebra freely generated by a set $\{x_1, x_2\}$, over a field K of characteristic zero and let $L_n = F/\gamma_n(F)$ where $\gamma_n(F)$, is the n th lower central term of F . In this case, L_n is a free nilpotent Lie algebra of class $(n - 1)$ with rank two. For the Lie multiplication, we use the commutator notation and the commutators we will use are left normed

$$[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{j-1}, u_j] = [[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{j-1}], u_j], j \geq 3.$$

The set of elements that are commutative with every element of the L_n Lie algebra is called the center of L_n and is denoted by $C(L_n)$. Therefore $C(L_n) = \{x \in L_n \mid [x, y] = 0, \text{ every } y \in L_n\}$. If θ is the automorphism of the L_n Lie algebra which provides the case $\theta(u) - u \in C(L_n)$ for every $u \in L_n$ then θ is called the central automorphism of L_n . There are many studies on the structure and properties of the central automorphisms of free nilpotent Lie algebras.

Let's take a subset $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ of the free nilpotent Lie algebra L_n . If $\varphi(u_i) = u_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$ for every φ endomorphism of L_n requires that φ be an automorphism then the set $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ is called a test set of L_n . In recent years, studies on automorphisms and test elements of some free Lie algebras have been studied.

Knowing the test elements of a free Lie algebra is important for the determination of its automorphisms

There are several techniques to show that any endomorphism of the free nilpotent Lie algebra L_n is an automorphism.

In this study, we investigated the central test elements for $L_n, n \leq 4$ Lie algebras that require that endomorphism to be a central automorphism in order for the image of L_n to remain stable under an endomorphism.

Keywords: Free nilpotent lie algebra, Test set, Central automorphism

Özet

F , karakteristiği sıfır olan bir K cismi üzerinde $\{x_1, x_2\}$ kümesi tarafından serbest olarak üretilen Lie cebiri ve $\gamma_n(F)$, F nin n –inci altmerkezi terimi olmak üzere $L_n = F/\gamma_n(F)$ olsun. Bu durumda, L_n rankı 2 olan $(n - 1)$. sınıftan serbest nilpotent Lie cebiridir. Lie çarpımı olarak komütatör notasyonunu kullanacağız ve kullanacağımız komütatörler sol normludur yani

$$[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{j-1}, u_j] = [[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{j-1}], u_j], \quad j \geq 3.$$

L_n Lie cebirinin her elemanı ile değişmeli olan elemanların kümesine L_n nin merkezi denir ve $C(L_n)$ ile gösterilir. Bu durumda $C(L_n) = \{x \in L_n \mid [x, y] = 0, \text{ her } y \in L_n\}$ dir. θ, L_n Lie cebirinin her $u \in L_n$ için $\theta(u) - u \in C(L_n)$ durumunu sağlayan otomorfizmi ise θ ya L_n nin merkezi otomorfizmi denir. Serbest nilpotent Lie cebirlerinin merkezi otomorfizmlerinin yapısı ve özellikleri ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmalar bulunmaktadır.

L_n serbest nilpotent Lie cebirinin bir altkümesini $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ alalım. Eğer L_n nin her φ endomorfizmi için $\varphi(u_i) = u_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$ olması, φ nin bir otomorfizm olmasını gerektiriyorsa $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ kümesine L_n nin bir test kümesi denir. Son yıllarda bazı serbest Lie cebirlerinin otomorfizmaları ve test elemanları ile ilgili çalışmalarda yapılmıştır.

Bir serbest Lie cebirinin test elemanlarının bilinmesi otomorfizmlerinin belirlenmesi bakımından önemlidir.

L_n , serbest nilpotent Lie cebiri olmak üzere L_n nin herhangi bir endomorfizminin bir otomorfizm olduğunu gösteren çeşitli teknikler vardır.

Biz bu çalışmamızda L_n nin bir endomorfizm altındaki görüntüsünün sabit kalması için o endomorfizmin merkezi otomorfizm olmasını gerektiren yani merkezi test elemanlarını $L_n, n \leq 4$ Lie cebirleri için araştırdık.

Anahtar kelimeler: Serbest nilpotent lie cebiri, Test kümesi, Merkezi otomorfizm.

İRAN'DA MİTRAİZM KAYA TAPINAK MİMARİSİ**MITHRAISM ROCK TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE IN IRAN****Asst. Prof. Mahşid MIKAEILI**

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Abstract

Mithraism is known as one of the ancient world's religions. The roots of Mithraism are settled in the old world beliefs, culture, and mysteries. Historical documents show the origin of Mithraism belongs to the 1400 years B.C. Mithraism features found in different parts of the ancient world from east to the west: India, Iran, Anatolia, and Europe. The name of Mithra in ancient Indo-Iranian mythology as the god of light (Sun-God) is in some historical inscription. But, among the ancient world's religions, Mithraism is the ancient Iran pre-Zoroastrian religion. There are some doctrines about the origins of Mithra. The well-defined of them is the dualism doctrine that comes from Zoroastrianism. This doctrine is always battleground between the Good Principles in the world Ahura Mazda and the Evil Principles Ahriman. The power of propitious is light or day, and the power of evil is with darkness or night. These two powers are in a state of perpetual war. According to the archeologists, many rock temples with Mithraism features locate in Iran. Some of these natural rock temples are in the northwest part of Iran.

The gravity center of this study is one of the rock temples of Mithraism in the northwest of Iran. These temples locate at a cross-sectional point between different cultural impressions. For accessing the aims of the research, the study consists of three stages. In the first stage, the focus point is on the roots of Mithra and Mithraism in Iran and the ancient world and the interaction of Mithraism with other cultures. Then in the second stage, be tried to find Mithraism temples' common architectural characters and elements due to the expansion around the world. Finally, the study is concentrated on the case study rock temple Mwahr Temple in the northwest of Iran to investigate the structural characteristics, find similarities with the other temple, and evaluate these characters.

Keywords: Mithraism, Rock Temple, Iran.**Özet**

Mitraizm, antik dünyanın dinlerinden biri olarak bilinir. Mitraizm'in kökleri eski dünyanın inançları, kültür ve gizemlerinde yer almaktadır. Tarihsel belgeler, Mitraizm'in kökeni M.Ö. 1400 yıllarına ait olduğunu göstermektedir. Mitraizmin genel özellikleri, antik dünyada doğudan batıya kadar farklı yerlerinde Hindistan, İran, Anadolu ve Avrupa bulunmaktadır. Mitra'nın ismi antik Hint-İran mitolojisinde ışık tanrısı (Güneş-Tanrı) olarak bazı tarihi yazıtlarda geçmektedir. Ancak Mitraizm antik dünya dinleri arasında, eski İran'ın Zerdüş öncesi dinidir. Mitra'nın kökenleri hakkında bazı doktrinler vardır. Bunların iyi tanımlanmış olanı, Zerdüşlükten gelen düalizm doktrinidir. Bu doktrin dünya, iyi ilkeleri temsil eden Ahura Mazda ile kötü ilkelerin temsilcisi Ahriman arasındaki sürekli yaşanan bir savaş alanıdır. Işık ve gündüz iyilik gücü, karanlık ve gece dünyanın kötülük güçleri tanımlanır. Arkeologlara göre, İran'da Mitraizm özelliklerine sahip birçok kaya tapınağı bulunuyor. Bu doğal kaya tapınaklarından bazıları İran'ın kuzeybatı kesiminde yer almaktadırlar.

Bu çalışmanın ağırlık merkezi, İran'ın kuzeybatısındaki Mitraizm kaya tapınaklarından biridir. Bu tapınak, farklı kültürel izlenimler arasında bir kesit noktasında yer almaktadır. Araştırmanın amaçlarına ulaşmak için çalışma üç aşamadan oluşmaktadır. İlk aşamada, odak noktası Mithra ve Mithraizm'in İran'daki ve antik dünyadaki kökleri ve Mitraizm'in diğer kültürlerle etkileşimi üzerindedir. Daha sonra ikinci aşamada, Mitraizm tapınaklarının dünyadaki genişlemeye bağlı olarak ortak mimari karakterleri ve unsurları bulunmaya çalışılacaktır. Son olarak, çalışma, yapısal özellikleri araştırmak, diğer tapınak ile benzerlikler bulmak ve bu karakterleri değerlendirmek için İran'ın kuzeybatısındaki Mehr Kya Tapınağının incelemesidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mitraizm, Kaya Tapınak, İran.

TEKSTİL ATIK SUYUNUN OZON, ELEKTROKOAGÜLASYON VE OZON-ELEKTROKOAGÜLASYON YÖNTEMLERİNDE PH ÇALIŞMASI**PH STUDY OF TEXTILE WASTE WATER WITH OZONE, ELECTROCOAGULATION AND OZONE-ELECTROCOAGULATION METHODS****Mehmet MURAT ¹, PhD Füsün BOYSAN ², PhD Nazire Pınar TANATTI ³, Muhammed HAS ⁴**¹ Sakarya University, Faculty of Engineering, Environmental Engineering Department, Sakarya, Turkey,

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Abstract

It is known that textile-derived wastewater is in high amounts compared to other industrial wastewaters. The dyestuffs in these wastewaters cause toxic effects in the ecological cycle. In addition, it reduces the light and oxygen permeability of water, causing it to have a negative effect on the environment in which the living things live. Since the dyestuff characteristics change from day to day, new methods should be added to the treatment technologies besides conventional methods. In this study, the optimum purification pH of ozone, electrocoagulation and ozone-electrocoagulation methods were investigated for the sample containing dye mixture taken from the dyeing tank of a textile factory. COD and color parameter measurements were made for the analysis results. The COD removal efficiency at pH 5 is 73.22%, the color removal efficiencies are 87.27%, 87.73% and 88.91% for the 436, 525 and 630 wavelengths, respectively. For ozonation, the COD removal efficiency at pH 9 is 86.85%, the color removal efficiencies are 60.68%, 60.95% and 76.35% for wavelengths 436, 525 and 630, respectively. For ozone-electrocoagulation, the COD removal efficiency at pH 9 is 82.35%, and the color removal efficiencies are 81.93%, 85.71% and 95.54% for wavelengths 436, 525 and 630, respectively. According to these results, when the treatment efficiencies were compared, it was seen that the most suitable treatment method was ozone-electrocoagulation.

Keywords: Ozone, Electrocoagulation, pH, Textile Wastewater**Özet**

Tekstil kaynaklı atıksuların, diğer endüstriyel atıksular ile kıyaslandığında yüksek miktarlarda olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu atıksuların içeriğinde olan boyar maddeler, ekolojik döngüde toksik etki oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca suyun ışık ve oksijen geçirgenliğini azaltarak içindeki canlıların yaşadığı ortama olumsuz etkide bulunmaktadır. Günden güne boyar madde karakterleri değiştiği için arıtma teknolojilerine de konvansiyonel yöntemlerin yanı sıra yeni yöntemlerin ilave edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada bir tekstil fabrikasının boyama tankından alınmış

boya karışımı içeren numuneye ozon, elektrokoagülasyon ve ozon-elektrokoagülasyon yöntemlerinin optimum arıtma pH'ı araştırılmıştır. Analiz sonuçları için KOİ ve renk parametresi ölçümü yapılmıştır. pH 5'de KOİ giderme verimi %73,22, renk giderme verimleri 436, 525 ve 630 dalga boyları için sırasıyla %87,27, %87,73 ve %88,91'dir. Ozonlama için pH 9'da KOİ giderme verimi %86,85, renk giderme verimleri 436, 525 ve 630 dalga boyları için sırasıyla %60,68, %60,95 ve %76,35'dir. Ozon-elektrokoagülasyon için pH 9'da KOİ giderme verimi %82,35, renk giderme verimleri 436, 525 ve 630 dalga boyları için sırasıyla %81,93, %85,71 ve %95,54'dür. Bu sonuçlara göre arıtma verimleri kıyaslandığında en uygun arıtma yönteminin ozon-elektrokoagülasyon olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ozon, Electrokoagülasyon, pH, Tekstil Atıksuyu

CRANK NICHOLSON METHOD FOR SOLVING TRANSIENT HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATION OF SILVER

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Abstract:

The numerical approximation of silver's transient heat conduction equation was investigated in this study. Silver has always been a distant second to gold as a precious metal, but it has unique features worth exploring. According to the Jefferson National Linear Accelerator Laboratory, pure silver is the finest conductor of heat and electricity among all metals. They are the best reflector of visible light, so they are commonly used in mirrors; nevertheless, when exposed to air, they smear and turn dark gray, necessitating periodic polishing. Because pure silver is too soft for jewelry and cutlery, the best forks and knives are sterling silver, 92.5 percent silver, and 7.5 percent copper alloy. Silver is also employed in the production of several electronic devices and batteries. Furthermore, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC), silver nanoparticles can be woven into garments to prevent bacteria from developing on perspiration and oil deposits since silver has antibacterial qualities; according to the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC). The acquired solutions are compared to the exact solutions that are accessible and the solutions found using the **Crank Nicholson Method**. The **Crank Nicholson Method** was shown to be a promising method for getting approximate solutions to the Silver transient heat conduction equation.

Keywords: Crank Nicholson Method, Transient Heat Conduction Equation, Silver, Matlab.

RECTANGULAR DIELECTRIC RESONATOR ANTENNA WITH GRAPHENE ON A FINITE GLASS SUBSTRATE IN TERAHERTZ BAND

TERAHERTZ BANTINDA SONLU CAM ALT STRATE ÜZERİNDE GRAFENLİ DİKDÖRTGEN DİELEKTRİK REZONATÖR ANTENİ

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Abstract

In this work, a rectangular dielectric resonator antenna (DRA) with graphene in the terahertz band (from 0.1 to 10 THz) is proposed. The antenna design is divided in three parts. First, spatial dimensions and relative electric permittivity are defined by solving equations obtained by applying dielectric waveguide model for resonant mode TE_{y1d1} . Second, a numerical simulation by using the finite element method (FEM) in frequency domain is performed to calculate the resonance frequency of the designed DRA in free space. It is made by the analysis of radar cross section (RCS) curve due to a plane wave excitation. Finally, a new numerical simulation is performed with a model including the dielectric resonator and a finite substrate to obtain a more accurate resonance frequency value.

The antenna parameters of the device composed of DRA, graphene element and substrate are obtained in a full-wave simulation in FEM. Graphene element is positioned at the interface between DRA and substrate. This graphene element is a graphene dipole antenna that has the same dimensions of DRA in xy -plane and it is fed by a photomixer placed in the gap between the dipole arms. It has one micrometer of length (in x -direction) and the same width of the graphene element, which is made of five-layers graphene sheets with relaxation time and chemical potential of 0.5 ps and 1 eV, respectively. The electric field impressed in the gap has only the x -component. When the DRA's height is designed for TE_{y1d1} and TE_{y1d2} modes, the effects of the plasmonic and dielectric modes of the designed radiating device are observed. It results in increase of gain and directivity in comparison with the graphene dipole antenna without the DRA. The device designed to operate at 2 THz with the resonant mode TE_{y1d2} exhibits a maximum gain and front-to-back ratio equal to 5 dBi and 15 dBi, respectively, with radiation efficiency of 77.4%.

Index Terms: Dielectric Resonator Antenna, Graphene, Glass substrate and Terahertz.

Özet

Bu çalışmada, terahertz bandında (0,1 ila 10 THz) grafen içeren dikdörtgen bir dielektrik rezonatör anteni (DRA) önerilmiştir. Anten tasarımı üç bölüme ayrılmıştır. İlk olarak, uzaysal boyutlar ve bağıl elektrik geçirgenliği, rezonans modu TE_{y1d1} için dielektrik dalga kılavuzu modeli uygulanarak elde edilen denklemler çözülerek tanımlanır. İkinci olarak, tasarlanan DRA'nın boş uzayda rezonans frekansını hesaplamak için frekans alanında sonlu elemanlar yöntemi (FEM) kullanılarak sayısal bir simülasyon gerçekleştirilir. Düzlem dalga uyarımı nedeniyle radar kesit (RCS) eğrisinin analizi ile yapılır. Son olarak, daha doğru bir rezonans frekans değeri elde etmek için dielektrik rezonatör ve sonlu bir alt tabaka içeren bir model ile yeni bir sayısal simülasyon gerçekleştirilir.

DRA, grafen elementi ve substrattan oluşan cihazın anten parametreleri FEM'de tam dalga simülasyonunda elde edilmiştir. Grafen elemanı, DRA ve substrat arasındaki arayüzde konumlandırılmıştır. Bu grafen elemanı, xy düzleminde DRA ile aynı boyutlara sahip bir

grafen dipol antenidir ve dipol kolları arasındaki boşluğa yerleştirilmiş bir fotomikser tarafından beslenir. Bir mikrometre uzunluğa (x yönünde) ve sırasıyla 0,5 ps ve 1 eV kimyasal potansiyele ve gevşeme süresine sahip beş katmanlı grafen levhalardan oluşan grafen elementinin aynı genişliğine sahiptir. Boşluğa etki eden elektrik alanı sadece x bileşenine sahiptir. DRA'nın yüksekliği TEy1d1 ve TEy1d2 modları için tasarlanırken, tasarlanan ışıma cihazının plazmonik ve dielektrik modlarının etkileri gözlemlenir. DRA'sız grafen dipol antene kıyasla kazanç ve yönlülük artışı ile sonuçlanır. Rezonans modu TEy1d2 ile 2 THz'de çalışmak üzere tasarlanan cihaz, %77,4 radyasyon verimliliği ile sırasıyla 5 dBi ve 15 dBi'ye eşit bir maksimum kazanç ve önden arkaya oranı sergiler.

Endeks Terimleri: Dielektrik Rezonatör Anten, Grafen, Cam substrat ve Terahertz.

ENAMEL AND DENTIN BIOMINERALIZATION PATHWAYS

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Enamel and dentin are the main hard tooth tissues. Enamel is composed of 97% ceramic materials, mainly hydroxyapatite, and proteins, and is a brittle tissue. Dentin is composed of 70% ceramic, collagenous fibers and non-collagenous proteins, it has lower hard and more toughness than enamel. These tissues have similar structures and anisotropic properties. Several methods were tested to obtain the regeneration of these tissues, including the biomimetic procedure. There is the classical route that focuses on tissue reconstitution from the apposition of constituent elements of the tissue itself (atom-to-atom and molecule-to-molecule), as in bone grafts. However, this biomineralization pathway is not effective in dental tissues since the tooth does not have specific growth and transcription factors that bone has. The non-classical biomineralization pathway then emerged, emphasizing growth with pre-mineralizing elements in the particle-to-particle direction, such as the use of amorphous calcium phosphate groups as precursors. This pathway also considers the use of biomimetic analogues as liquid precursors induced by enamel or dentin matrix protein polymers. The objective of this work is to present the main biomimetic methodologies used in the regeneration of enamel and dentin. Many studies showed that for enamel mineralization, the amelogenin played a key role in controlling the process. While in dentin, biomineralization took place by non-collagenous proteins, in particular dentin sialophosphoprotein. For enamel regeneration, researchers used calcium phosphate group stabilizers, such as triethylamine, creating an ion precursor layer, thus mimicking the crystalline amorphous phase of biomineralization in nature. Other studies have explored a biomimetic environment from enamel matrix protein analogs such as leucine-rich modified amelogenin and another non-amelogenin analog. For dentin, strategies using aspartic acid and polyacrylic acid that explored the kinetics of crystallization of amorphous calcium phosphate into hydroxyapatite. Also explored was the creation of biomineralization-inducing peptides (self-assembly), a system that interacts with enzymes participating in this process, such as alkaline phosphatase, and facilitates apatite deposition.

PERFORMANCE STUDY OF FIBER-REINFORCED MORTARS BASED ON DREDGING SLUDGE

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Abstract

The dams are subjected to strong sedimentation following the considerable volumes of solid inputs transported each year by the rivers, especially during heavy floods. The dredging of the reservoir has become an essential solution in order to extend their life. These enormous quantities of extracted vases find no application and their storage currently poses a problem which threatens the environment.

The aim of this work is to inspect the influence of the recovery of the calcined mud from Chorfa dam on the physico-mechanical and chemical characteristics of mortars fiber bundles. The sludge is used as a partial substitute for cement by volume at the rates of 10%, 15, 20 and 25%. For this, 4x4x16 cm³ prismatic specimens were prepared with an identical water / binder (W/B) ratio. Compared to the control mortar, the spreading of the M0, M15 and M25 mixtures decreased by approximately 11%, 14% and 22%. , respectively. The compressive strength of M15 increased by 17.4% at 28 days. At 7 days, the ultrasonic speed of the M25 mixture decreases by 1.7% compared to that of M15. The modulus of elasticity of M20 and M25 increases by 13% and 12% as the age ranges from 2 to 28 days. At 28 days, the flexural strength of the M20 blends increased by approximately 64%.

Keywords: sedimentation; dredging; valuation; Calcined mud; cement; fiber-reinforced mortars; spreading; physico-mechanical characteristics; ultrasonic speed; module dynamic elasticity.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF SLOSHING OF LIQUID IN A RECTANGULAR TANK

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Abstract

The phenomena of sloshing of liquid in a tank are often encountered in the fields such as liquid sloshing in liquefied natural gas (LNG), tanks during sea and land transportation, water sloshing in large reservoirs during earthquakes, ship motion induced sloshing, and fuel sloshing in aerospace vehicles...

This work presents the analysis of the vibratory behavior of an incompressible perfect liquid, confined in a rigid tank of rectangular geometry tank. Through the present model of fluid-structure interaction, we study the effect of the excitation expressed as a velocity function on the liquid free surface level. From the numerical analysis the velocities are also studied.

The study involves numerical CFD method (Computational Fluid Dynamics); it is a powerful and versatile tool for the analysis of flow problems encountered in the maritime environment, it is also useful when assessing the influence of changes to a design and optimizing propulsion in conditions difficult to replicate in model tests. The software ANSYS Fluent was used for different tank filling depths for 2D transient analysis and a multi-phase model was adapted to track the free surface of the liquid through the use of Volume of Fluid (VOF) method.

The liquid fields in the tank is water

The mathematical formulation and methods of solution are presented, which used for studying of the sloshing of an incompressible fluid which in our study is water. Using the commercial package Ansys Fluent the calculation of diffusion fluxes and convection through the control volume faces is done by using the Pressure Implicitly with Sloshing Operators (PISO) approach. The explicit time discretization scheme is employed to solve the volume fraction equation. Grid and mesh were adopted using the dynamic mesh technique, which can be updated in every time step in solid and fluid sides.

Key words: VOF; Sloshing; Free Surface level.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF RECYCLED PAVEMENT MATERIALSON THE PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE

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Abstract

The formulation of self compacting concrete based on recycled asphalt concrete aggregates is the process of optimizing the correct proportions to produce a material with certain specific minimum properties, especially with regard to consistency, strength and durability.

This work presents the results of an experimental study which is based on the evaluation of the properties of autoplacants concrete based on aggregates or asphalt recycled asphalt concrete in the fresh state (consistency) and on the other hand, the compressive strength at 90 days of autoplacants in the hardened state, as well as the influence of temperature on their behavior.

The results obtained confirm that the substitution of natural aggregates by that of asphalt concrete waste keeps the same physical and mechanical properties of SCCS, which allows us to recover the waste from pavements in the manufacture of SCCs.

Keywords: Perlite, Cement , recycled pavement, Natural aggregates, Sand, Self-compacting

EFFECT OF THE POROUS SURFACE ON THE AVERAGE NUSSOLT NUMBER OF FORCED CONVECTION HEAT TRANSFER AROUND A CYLINDER

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Abstract

In this study, the flow and forced convection heat transfer parameters over a circular cylinder immersed in limited Newtonian fluid in two-dimensional steady flow were numerically reported. The cylinder is maintained at a constant temperature on its periphery as thermal boundary conditions, over a Reynolds number of 5, 10 and 40, at a fixed Prandtl number of 0.71, where the Darcy-Brinkmann model has been used to modeling the porous medium under Darcy number of 10^{-3} at a fixed porosity of 0.9. The current investigation aims to numerically assess the effects of the present of the porous surfaces around the cylinder in the creeping and symmetry regimes on the heat transfer characteristics. The numerical methodology utilized in this study is based on the finite volume method for two-dimensional fluid dynamics equations with 200x200 grid points in both directions. The convective terms of the momentum and energy equations were discretized using the second-order upwind technique, while other elements were discretized using the central difference scheme.

The predicted results suggest that the presence of the porous surface around the cylinder showed a marked enhancement in the average Nusselt number, it should be noted that this enhancement is more pronounced as the surface of the porous media increased in the symmetry regime.

Keywords: Forced Convection, Nusselt number, Porous, Steady.

FARKLI ORANLARDA ESTERQUAT VE SİLİKONLA FORMÜLE EDİLEN YUMUŞATICI ÜRÜNLERİNİN TEKSTİL ÜZERİNDE PERFORMANS ÇALIŞMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE STUDIES OF SOFTENER PRODUCTS FORMULATED WITH ESTERQUAT AND SILICONE AT DIFFERENT RATIOS ON TEXTILE

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Abstract

Nowadays, the increasing consumption of softener products are produced as auxiliary materials in laundry. There are many types with cationic, anionic, nonionic, silicon properties. It differs in production according to usage areas. A good fabric softener; It should have good softening properties, compatibility with other additives, no allergic effects, no discoloration or yellowing on the laundry, good washing resistance, high temperature resistance, affordable cost, biodegradability and no pollution to the environment. . Cationic softeners come to the fore in our daily life. Cationic softeners have very good softening properties and are suitable for almost all types of fabrics. However, when cationic softeners are used, deterioration in color tones on the fabric and yellowing on white laundry are observed. It is known that silicone softeners withstand high temperatures, do not cause any color changes on fabrics, form a film layer on the fabric surface, create slipperiness and silky softness, and silicone strengthens some physical aspects of the fabric. In addition, it is aimed that the silicone is not toxic and does not cause environmental pollution, performance and cost improvements, while the silicone product used softens the fabrics, at the same time, it is aimed to ensure that the good smells remain on the fabric for a longer time.

While the use of softener products is increasing day by day, the environmental effects of the use of the products are increasing in direct proportion. It is aimed to reduce the environmental factors for all softener products produced and to protect the natural balance. It is known that cationic softeners are suitable for many fabric types and have a high softening effect. Therefore, it is the most used type of softener. However, it also has negative properties such as yellowing whites and changing the tones of dyes in colours. This situation makes us think that the softener product needs to be developed in the sector. In the research conducted on this subject, it is said that when the non-toxic and environmental-polluting silicone raw material is used in the fabric softener, no color change is observed on the laundry, a film layer is formed on the surface of the fabric, and therefore a perfect slippery and silky softness is obtained. In addition, it has the ability to be sewn on the fabric, elastic flexibility, wrinkle removal, abrasion and tear resistance.

By using esterquat and silicone raw materials together in the new softener product, it is aimed to increase awareness about the effect on the laundry (based on the properties of the raw materials used), cost-effectiveness, and environmentally friendly cleaning products.

Keywords: Fabric Softener, silicone softener, esterquat
'Cleaning and Cosmetic Products'

Özet

Günümüzde tüketimi artan yumuşatıcı ürünleri çamaşır yıkamada yardımcı malzeme olarak üretilir. Katyonik, anyonik, noniyonik, silikon özellikli birçok çeşidi vardır. Kullanım alanlarına göre üretimde farklılıklar gösterir. İyi bir yumuşatıcı; iyi bir yumuşatma özelliği, diğer katkı maddeleri ile uyumlu olması, alerjik etki yaratmaması, çamaşır üzerinde renk bozulmaları ya da sararmalar görünmemesi, iyi bir yıkama direnci oluşturması, yüksek sıcaklığa dayanması, maliyetinin uygun olması, biyolojik olarak parçalanabilir olması ve çevreye kirlilik yaratmaması özelliklerini taşıması gerekmektedir. Günlük yaşantımızda katyonik yumuşatıcılar ön plana çıkmaktadır. Katyonik yumuşatıcılar çok iyi yumuşatıcı özelliğine sahip olup, neredeyse her tür kumaş tipi için uygundur. Ancak katyonik yumuşatıcılar kullanıldığında kumaş üzerindeki renk tonlarında bozulmalar ve beyaz çamaşırlar üzerinde sararmalar görünmektedir. Silikon özellikli yumuşatıcıların da yüksek sıcaklıklara dayanması, kumaşlar üzerinde herhangi bir renk değişikliği yaratmaması, kumaş yüzeyinde bir film tabakası oluşturması, kayganlık ve ipeksi yumuşaklık yaratması ve silikonun kumaşın bazı fiziksel yönlerini güçlendirdiği bilinmektedir. Ayrıca, silikonun toksik olmaması ve çevre kirliliği yaratmaması, performans ve maliyet iyileştirmeleri, kullanılan silikon ürününün kumaşları yumuşatırken aynı zamanda güzel kokuların kumaş üzerinde daha uzun süre kalmasının sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Yumuşatıcı ürünlerinin kullanımı her geçen gün artarken ürünlerin kullanımının çevresel etkileri de doğru orantılı olarak artmaktadır. Üretilen tüm yumuşatıcı ürünlere yönelik çevresel faktörlerin azaltılması, doğal dengenin korunması hedeflenmektedir. Katyonik yumuşatıcıların birçok kumaş türüne uygunluğu ve yumuşatma etkisinin yüksek olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu yüzden en çok kullanılan yumuşatıcı türüdür. Ancak beyazları sarartma ve renklilerde boyaların tonlarını değiştirme gibi negatif özellikleri de vardır. Bu durum sektörde yumuşatıcı ürünün geliştirilmesi gerektirdiğini düşündürmektedir. Bu konuda yapılan araştırmada, toksik olmayan ve çevre kirliliği yaratmayan silikon hammaddesi, yumuşatıcı içerisinde kullanıldığı zaman çamaşırlarda herhangi bir renk değişikliği görünmediği, kumaşın yüzeyinde bir film tabakası oluşturduğu ve bu sebeple mükemmel bir kayganlık ve ipeksi yumuşaklık elde edildiği söylenmektedir. Ayrıca kumaş üzerinde dikilebilirlik, elastik esneklik, kırışıklık giderme, aşınma ve yırtınma direnci oluşturma özelliği vardır.

Yeni yumuşatıcı ürününde esterquat ve silikon hammaddeleri bir arada kullanılarak çamaşır üzerindeki etkisi (kullanılan hammaddelerin özelliklerine dayanarak), uygun maliyete sahip olması, çevre dostu temizlik ürünlerine dair farkındalığın artırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çamaşır yumuşatıcı, silikon yumuşatıcılar, esterquat
'Temizlik ve Kozmetik Ürünleri'

SUUDİ ARABİSTAN MUSHAF LARI ÖZELİNDE RESM-İ MUSHAF KAVRAMI

EXAMINATION OF THE RESM-I MUSHAF CONCEPT ON SAUDI ARABIA MUSHAFS

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Abstract

Resm-i Mushaf is one of the important sub-sections of the recitation field. The basis of this branch of science is based on the copying activity carried out during the 3rd Caliph Hz. Osman. In this activity, the pages of the Qur'an, which were collected as a single copy by the 2nd Caliph and given as a mushaf, were taken as a basis Hz. Abubekir. The mushafs were written according to the spelling rules determined by the commission headed by Hz. Osman. These copied mushafs were sent to important cities of the period such as Mecca, Basra, Damascus and Kufa, and one of them was left in Medina. The spelling of the words of the Qur'an in the duplication activity was accepted as the basis in all the mushafs written in the following periods, and the science in which this method was studied was called the Resm-i Mushaf or Resm-i Osmanî. The reason for giving importance to this branch of science, which deals with the writing of the mushafs with the "correct" spelling, is to prevent the divine word of the Qur'an from being corrupted and losing its reputation. This study investigates whether the mushaf writing rules, which are accepted as basic by all Muslims, are applied in the Medina mushafs published by Saudi Arabia. The reason why the Medina mushaf is the subject of the study is the sentence at the end of the mushaf, which states that it was written in full compliance with the official rules of Osman. Because this claim gives credit to this mushaf, the verses are written taking into account the writing of this mushaf during the recitation trainings carried out by respected teachers in our country. However, Ibn Abi Dâvûd (d. 316/929)'s Kitâbü'l-Mesâhif; al-Mukni' by ed-Danî (d. 444/1053), Muhtasaru't-Tebyîn by Ebu Davud (d. 496/1103); When we take the main sources of al-Kirmani's (d. 500/1106) Hattu'l-Mesâhif Official Mushaf as a basis, it is seen that this claim is invalid. Because it has been determined that 52 of the 1406 words in these sources were written against the rules in the Medina mushaf.

Keywords: Recitation, Resm-i Mushaf, Mushaf of Medina

Özet

Resm-i Mushaf, kıraat alanında önemli yer teşkil eden ilim dallarından birisidir. Bu ilmin temelini, 3. Halife Hz. Osman zamanında yapılan istinsah faaliyeti oluşturmaktadır. Bu faaliyette, 2. Halife Hz. Ebubekir döneminde tek bir nüsha olarak cem' edilmiş, bir araya getirilmiş ve mushaf olarak adlandırılmış Kur'ân-ı Kerîm sayfaları esas alınmıştır. Hz. Osman'ın riyaset ettiği komisyon tarafından belirlenen yazım usullerine göre muhtelif sayıda mushaf yazılmıştır. Teksir edilen bu mushaflar, Mekke, Basra, Şam ve Kûfe gibi dönemin belli başlı şehirlerine gönderilmiş, bir tanesi de Medine'de bırakılmıştır. Kur'ân kelimelerinin istinsah faaliyetindeki yazılış biçimleri, sonraki dönemlerde imla edilen bütün mushaflarda esas alınmış, bu usulün ele alındığı ilme de Resm-i Mushaf veya Resm-i Osmanî ismi

verilmiştir. Mushafların “doğru” imla ile yazımını konu edinen bu ilim dalına önem atfedilmesinin sebebi, ilahî kelam Kur’ân-ı Kerim’in tahrif edilmesine, en ufak bir itibar kaybına uğramasına engel olma noktasındaki hassasiyettir. Tarafımızca hazırlanan bu çalışmada, tüm Müslümanlarca itibar edilen mushaf yazım usullerinin, Suudî Arabistan tarafından basımı yapılan Medine mushaflarında uygulanıp uygulanmadığı araştırılmaktadır. Çalışmada Medine mushafının incelemeye konu edilmesinin sebebi ise, Resm-i Osmanî kaidelerine tam bir mutabakat içinde yazıldığına dair mushafın sonunda yer alan ibaredir. Zira bu iddia mezkûr mushafa itibar kazandırmakta, ülkemizdeki birçok saygın hocanın gayretleriyle devam eden *kıraat-i aşere* eğitimleri esnasında ayetler bu mushafın imlası dikkate alınarak yazılmaktadır. Ancak Resm-i Mushaf alanının temelini teşkil eden: İbn Ebî Dâvûd (ö. 316/929)’un Kitâbü’l-Mesâhif; ed-Danî (ö. 444/1053)’nin el-Mukni‘, Ebu Dâvûd (ö. 496/1103)’un Muhtasaru’t-Tebyîn; el-Kirmânî (ö. 500/1106)’nin Hattu’l-Mesâhif gibi eserler esas alınarak yapılan inceleme, bu iddianın geçersiz olduğu neticesine ulaştırmaktadır. Çünkü tespiti yapılan 1406 kelimenin 52 tanesinin Medine mushafında kaideye aykırı yazıldığı belirlenmiştir. Bu durum Suud makamlarınca basılan ve dünyanın dört bir yanına ücretsiz dağıtımı yapılan mushafların, Resm-i Mushaf kurallarına tam bir mutabakat içinde yazılmadığını kanıtlamakta, İslam ülkeleri arasında uzlaşa sağlanarak ortak imlaya sahip bir mushaf yazılmasının lüzumuna işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kıraat, Resm-i Mushaf, Medine Mushafi

STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF DAKWAH WALISONGO**Muhammad Maskur Musa¹, Nanang Hasan Susanto², Aris Priyanto³**

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Abstract

Islam is a religion of rahmatan lil alamin, a religion full of mercy and compassion for the universe. Islam was revealed by Allah swt. to the prophet Muhammad through the intermediary of the angel Gabriel, the religion of Islam is a complement to the existing religion that was revealed by Allah swt. This study aims to find out about the strategies and methods of walisongo da'wah. This research method uses the literature review method or literature study by collecting data from the results of scientific journals and books related to the strategy and method of walisongo da'wah. The results of this study indicate that Walisongo in spreading Islamic teachings or da'wah uses various strategies and methods, both strategies and methods in the social, economic, educational fields, and more interestingly, namely in the field of culture. Walisongo in choosing strategies and methods is not arbitrary, this determines the success of Walisongo in preaching. Walisongo's results from choosing strategies and methods that are not arbitrary, many people in Indonesia are interested in the teachings of Islam brought by Walisongo, so that many people in Indonesia embrace Islam, especially in Java.

Keyword: Strategy, Method and Walisongo

THE RELEVANCE OF SUFISM AND ISLAMIC STUDY

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Abstract

Sufism has existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad. However, Sufism as an Islamic science is the result of Islamic culture as well as other Islamic sciences, such as the science of kalam, philosophy and fiqh. This study aims to describe the relationship between Sufism and Kalam, Philosophy, and Fiqh. This research method uses literature review or library research sourced from journals, books, and internet sources related to the relationship between Sufism and Kalam, Philosophy, and Fiqh. The results of research from various literatures show that Sufism is a very important science for humans because with Sufism our souls are calmer and more peaceful. And Sufism It is stated that it must be with an association but the essence of the science of Sufism is the development of the spiritual soul so that it can relate to God as closely as possible. Sufism has a relationship with other sciences, because a science will be more perfect if it has a relationship with other sciences.

Keywords: Sufism, Relations, and Islamic Studies

“TÜRKİYE’DE DİNDARLIK” ARAŞTIRMALARINDA KARŞILAŞILAN BAZI SORUNLAR

SOME PROBLEMS IN STUDIES ABOUT “RELIGIOSITY IN TURKEY”

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Abstract

Religiosity is a concept used in the sense that a person identifies a religious belief with his/her identity and constructs his/her life within the framework of religious references as much as possible. Religiosity has been discussed more recently in connection with the concept of religious identity, which is the type of identity originating from the understanding of sacredness. One of the important reasons for this is that the phenomenon of religion, which could not find a place for itself in the classical era of sociology, has begun to be studied more in the modern era of sociology. In this context, religiosity and religious life stand out as a remarkable field of study as an element of social change, especially in connection with the discussions of secularization. When the “Religiosity in Turkey” studies carried out in our country are reviewed holistically, –of course, there are some very accurate determinations– it is seen that most of them contain some problems. Perhaps the most important of these problems is the implemented of religiosity scales, prepared and applied in academic circles outside of our country, in Turkey in the same way. The fact that these religiosity scales are not prepared for both Turkey and Islam creates some dilemmas in some quantitative studies. Another remarkable point in the context of “Religiosity in Turkey” researches is that the studies are largely developed with quantitative measurement techniques, and they do not sufficiently include qualitative inferences about how the interviewees make sense of religion or how they experience their religiosity. This paper, which aims to identify some problematic situations encountered in the “Religiosity in Turkey” researches, which focuses especially on the sociology of religion and the psychology of religion, seeks an answer to that research question: “What problems we encounter in the studies of Religiosity in Turkey?” This paper, in which document analysis, one of the qualitative method techniques, will be applied, aims to reveal the adventure of religiosity studies as an interdisciplinary field of study in our country, as well as to set a roadmap for future studies on the subject.

Keywords: Religiosity, Religious Identity, Religiosity in Turkey, Secularization.

Özet

Dindarlık, kişinin bir dini inancı kendi kimliğiyle özdeşleştirmesi ve hayatını mümkün olduğunca dini referanslar çerçevesinde kurgulaması anlamında kullanılan bir kavramdır. Kişinin “ben kimim?” sorusuna verdiği cevapla açığa çıkan kimliğin kutsallık düşüncesiyle neşet eden bir türü olarak konumlanan dini kimlikle sıkı şekilde irtibatı bulunan dindarlık, bilhassa son dönemlerde daha fazla oranda tartışmalara konu olmaktadır. Bunun önemli sebeplerinden birisi, sosyolojinin klasik çağında kendisine yeterince yer bulamayan din olgusunun, sosyolojinin modern çağında daha fazla incelenmeye başlamasıdır. Bu çerçevede dindarlık ve dini hayat, bir toplumsal değişim unsuru olarak özellikle de sekülerleşme konusuyla irtibatlı olarak dikkat çekici bir çalışma alanı olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Ülkemiz özelinde yapılan “Türkiye’de Dindarlık” çalışmaları bütüncül olarak gözden geçirildiğinde, –

elbette son derece bazı yerinde tespitler yapan çalışmalar bulunmakla birlikte– pek çoğunun birtakım sorunlar içerdiği görülmektedir. Bunlardan belki de en önemlisi, ülkemiz sınırları dışındaki akademik çevrelerde hazırlanan ve uygulanan dindarlık ölçeklerinin ülkemizde de aynı şekilde uygulanmasıdır. Söz konusu dindarlık ölçeklerinin hem Türkiye hem de İslam özelinde hazırlanmamış olması, kimi nicel çalışmalarda bazı açmazlar doğurmaktadır. “Türkiye’de Dindarlık” araştırmaları bağlamında bir diğer göze çarpan husus, çalışmaların çok büyük ölçüde nicel ölçüm teknikleriyle geliştirilmesi, çalışmaya katılan görüşmecilerin dini nasıl anlamlandırdıkları veya dindarlıklarını nasıl deneyimlediklerine dair nitel çıkarımlara yeterince yer vermemesidir. Özellikle din sosyolojisi ve din psikolojisi alanlarında yoğunlaşan “Türkiye’de Dindarlık” araştırmalarında karşılaşılan bazı problemleri tespit etme amacıyla olan bu bildiri, “Türkiye’de Dindarlık” araştırmalarında hangi problemler karşımıza çıkmaktadır?” araştırma sorusuna cevap aramaktadır. Nitel yöntem tekniklerinden doküman incelemesinin uygulanacağı bu bildiri, disiplinler arası bir çalışma alanı olarak karşımıza çıkan dindarlık araştırmalarının ülkemizdeki serüvenini ortaya koymanın yanı sıra, konuyla ilgili sonraki çalışmalara da bir yol haritası çıkartmayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dindarlık, Dini Kimlik, Türkiye’de Dindarlık, Sekülerleşme.

GÖÇMENLERİN SİYASAL KATILIMLARINI ANLAMLANDIRMA ARAYIŞLARINDA ULUSÖTESİ YAKLAŞIM

TRANSNATIONALISM AS A PERSPECTIVE IN UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract

Classical studies in the field of migration generally study the phenomena as occurring between sending and receiving countries. Globalist perspectives emphasize the elimination of borders with people coming together under a common global identity. Critical works, on the other hand, argue that human mobility is limited to those who are able to contribute to the economies. These perspectives help us in understanding when, how and which people migrate with what influence. Still, theoretical perspectives embracing interaction across different countries come forth in understanding complex dynamics of the influences of migration – especially when such human movement becomes settled. In such context, transnationalism appears as a perspective shedding light on many different aspects of human mobility. Recent technological developments transform migration into an occurrence transcending boundaries of nation states rather than totally eliminating them in many cases. This study adopts a transnationalist point of view in its aim to understand political participations of Turkish Diaspora in European countries. Studies focusing on political participation of immigrant minorities usually focus on ideological stabilities across sending and receiving countries. Nevertheless, immigrant minorities do not develop their political preferences across two different political spaces that can be separated from each other. Rather, they are in a transnational environment having engagements with two different political systems. Studies on sending countries in Latin America illustrate the significance of the role of the sending country in shaping political attitudes and behaviors of immigrant people. This research aims to contribute to the relevant debates by focusing on the Turkish Diaspora in European countries as one of the most active immigrant groups in a transnational world.

Keywords: Transnationalism, Turkish Diaspora, Political Participation

Özet

Göç alanındaki klasik araştırmalar, genellikle, gönderen ve alan ülkeler arasında meydana gelen olayları incelemektedir. Küreselci bakış açısı ise ortak bir küresel kimlik altında bir araya gelen insanlarla sınırların ortadan kaldırılmasını vurgulamaktadır. Eleştirel çalışmalar ise insan hareketliliğinin ekonomilere katkı sağlayabilecek kişilerle sınırlı olduğunu savunmaktadır. Bu bakış açıları, hangi insanların ne zaman, nasıl ve hangi etkiyle göç ettiğini anlamamıza yardımcı olmaktadır. Yine de, farklı ülkeler arasındaki etkileşimi irdeleyen teorik perspektifler, özellikle bu tür insan hareketliliği yerleşik hale geldikçe göçün etkilerinin karmaşık dinamiklerini anlamada yarar sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ulus-ötesilik, insan hareketliliğinin birçok farklı yönüne ışık tutan bir perspektif olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Son teknolojik gelişmeler, göçü, çoğu durumda tamamen ortadan kaldırmak yerine, ulus devletlerin sınırlarını aşan bir olguya dönüştürmektedir. Bu çalışma, Türk Diasporasının Avrupa ülkelerindeki siyasi katılımlarını anlamak amacıyla ulus ötesi bir bakış açısı

benimsemektedir. Göçmen azınlıkların siyasi katılımına odaklanan çalışmalar, genellikle gönderen ve alan ülkelerdeki ideolojik istikrarlara odaklanmaktadır. Örneğin Batı Avrupa’da bulunan Türk kökenli göçmenlerin buldukları ülkelerdeki sol partilere destek verirken geldikleri ülke olan Türkiye’de sağ-muafazakar partilere destek vermeleri önemli bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bununla birlikte göçmen azınlıklar, siyasi tercihlerini birbirinden ayrılabilir iki farklı siyasi alanda geliştirmemektedir. Göçmen kökenli azınlıklar, iki farklı siyasi sistemle ilişki içinde olan ulus ötesi bir ortam içinde bulunmaktadır. Latin Amerika’daki gönderen ülkeler üzerine yapılan araştırmalar, göçmenlerin siyasi tutum ve davranışlarını şekillendirmede gönderen ülkenin rolünün önemini göstermektedir. Bu araştırma, ulus ötesi bir dünyada en aktif göçmen gruplarından biri olarak Avrupa ülkelerindeki Türk Diasporasına odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma, Türk kökenli göçmenlerin siyasi tutum ve davranışlarını ulus ötesi bir perspektiften değerlendirmek yoluyla ilgili tartışmalara katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulus-ötesilik, Türk Diasporası, Siyasi Katılım

HOW WILL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AFFECT MANAGEMENT OF EXPATRIATES?

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM YABANCI YÖNETİCİLERİN (EXPATLARIN) YÖNETİMİNİ NASIL ETKİLEYECEK?

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Abstract

Digitalization is now widely considered as one of the most significant developments affect modern organizations. The information technologies developed with Industry 4.0 have an impact on the dynamics of working life, hence, it has led to the need to apply some different applications and methods on human resources management. Along with the changes it creates in the way of working, digitalization also allows flexibility. In this context, it can be stated that international assignment, which is an important issue within the scope of international human resources management, has become widespread. Therefore, the management of international assignees, in other words “expats”, has become more crucial than ever. In this study, the management of expatriates in the digital transformation era; it has been discussed in terms of each of the various human resources management functions such as recruitment and selection, training-development, career development, performance evaluation, compensation/reward management, and industrial relations. Various topics such as what digital tools (social media tools such as LinkedIn etc.) can be used in the recruitment and selection process, new types of mentoring practices and training provided through augmented reality, what strategies can be applied to minimize expatriate failure, the role of digital instruments in performance evaluation are addressed. In addition, issues such as the elements of expatriate adjustment in host country and how to use compensation plan to retain and motivate employees are examined. Also, in this study, “virtual international assignment”, which is another common practice today, is discussed, and the differences and similarities between traditional international assignments are emphasized. By discussing the positive and negative effects of working at home/remote working on expatriates, tips for protecting the psychological and physical well-being of the employees are given. It has been discussed whether this new form of assignment, which is implemented without the employee leaving their home location, can be called an international assignment type.

Keywords: Digitalization, Expatriate, Human Resource Management, Industry 4.0

Özet

Dijitalleşme, günümüzde modern örgütleri biçimlendiren en önemli gelişmelerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Endüstri 4.0 sürecinde gelişen bilgi teknolojileri, çalışma hayatı dinamikleri üzerinde köklü değişimler yaratmış, bu doğrultuda insan kaynakları yönetimi üzerinde de birtakım farklı uygulama ve yöntemlere başvurulması ihtiyacı doğmuştur. Dijitalleşme çalışma biçimlerinde yarattığı değişikliklerle birlikte, esnekleşmesine de olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu çerçevede, uluslararası insan kaynakları yönetimi kapsamında önemli bir konu olan yabancı yöneticilerin görevlendirilmesinin yaygınlaştığı ifade edilebilir. Dolayısıyla, yabancı yöneticilerin, bir diğer ifadeyle “expat”ların yönetimi konusu her

zamankinden daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada dijital dönüşüm sürecinde yabancı yöneticilerin yönetimi konusu; temin ve seçim işlevinden başlanarak, eğitim-geliştirme, kariyer geliştirme, performans değerlendirme, ücret ve ödüllendirme yönetimi, endüstri ilişkileri gibi çeşitli insan kaynakları yönetimi işlevlerinin her biri açısından ele alınmıştır. Temin-seçim sürecinde çeşitli dijital araçlardan (LinkedIn vb. sosyal medya araçları) nasıl faydalandığı, eğitim-geliştirmede yeni tip mentorluk uygulamalarının ve artırılmış gerçeklik aracılığıyla verilen eğitimlerin nasıl olabileceği, yabancı yönetici başarısızlığını minimize edebilmek için hangi stratejilerden yararlanılabileceği, performans değerlendirmede dijital araçların rolü gibi çeşitli konulara değinilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu çalışanları göreve cezbedebilmek için ev sahibi ülkede bulunması gereken unsurların neler olduğu, çalışanların elde tutulması açısından kendilerine sunulması gereken ücret/ödüllerin içeriği gibi hususlar irdelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada ayrıca, günümüzde yaygınlaşan bir diğer uygulama olan “uluslararası sanal görevlendirme” (virtual international assignment) konusu incelenerek, bu şekilde yapılan yabancı yönetici görevlendirmelerinin, geleneksel görevlendirmeden farklılıkları ve benzerlikleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Uzaktan/evden çalışmanın yabancı yöneticiler üzerinde ne tür olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri olacağı tartışılarak, çalışanların zihinsel ve fiziksel iyi oluş hallerinin korunmasına yönelik ipuçlarına yer verilmiştir. Çalışanların mekân değiştirmesine gerek kalmaksızın yapılan bu görevlendirme biçiminin bir uluslararası görevlendirme olarak nitelendirilip nitelendirilmeyeceğine ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dijitalleşme, Yabancı Yönetici, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Endüstri 4.0

ENTELEKTÜALİTENİN TEK DEĞERLİ RASYONALİTESİ Mİ YAŞAMIN ÇOK DEĞERLİ RASYONALİTESİ Mİ?

THE SINGLE-VALUED RATIONALITY OF INTELLECTUAL OR THE MULTI-VALUED RATIONALITY OF LIFE?

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Abstract

Since the only necessary condition for reasoning is freedom - if we want it for ourselves, then we must make this freedom a law applicable to all - we must make it the primary law of philosophy. We can describe this approach as 'ethical metaphysics', which will be based on securing the freedom of thought of others as much as our own intellectual freedom. After determining that the basic condition of reasoning is freedom and the guarantee of this freedom is epistemic humility, the possibility of a critical philosophy or pluralistic rationality to be built on this ethical ground requires investigating the compatibility of the relationship between reason and freedom with religious rationality. According to Ibn Rushd, the relationship between reason and revelation or religion and philosophy are not two separate realities. On the contrary, it is nothing but two different expressions of the same reality [two different language games]. If the aim is to make it easier, it is seen that philosophical or intellectualist religion forms do not make human life easier, on the contrary, it makes it difficult. Because, despite the absolutist, totalitarian and imperial ambitions stemming from the rationalist methodology's motivation to obtain precise information, unfortunately the strongest memory is emotional memory. Contrary to the basic arguments of the rationalist paradigm, our emotions direct our lives rather than our minds. According to the research results of brain experts, the most characteristic features of the brain are listed as follows; The learning of the brain depends entirely on emotional connection rather than an intellectual architecture. This is the essential feature of man as Homo Sapiens; We cannot learn something that we are not emotionally attached to. Emotions are not a by-product, but the basic building blocks of the brain's work. For this reason, things that do not appeal to the emotions can only stay in the memory for a very short time, and then disappear immediately. The most powerful factor that transforms experiences and information into emotions is pain and grief. For this reason, pain is almost no different from the guardians that prevent the disappearance of our experiences. In this study, we hope to evaluate the consistency of an autocritical-based ethical metaphysics and a minimal philosophy paradigm, which is expected to develop as a natural consequence, with religious rationality based on the polyvalence of life.

Keywords: Monovalent Rationality, Multivalued Rationality, Minimal Philosophy, Ethics Metaphysics, Aesthetic Rationality.

Özet

Akletmenin zorunlu tek koşulu özgürlük olduğuna göre, -kendimiz için istiyorsak, o halde bu özgürlüğü herkes için uygulanacak bir yasa haline getirmeli- bunu felsefenin öncelikli yasası kılmalıyız. İşte en az kendi düşünsel özgürlüğümüz kadar ötekinin düşünce özgürlüğünü de

teminat altına almayı esas alacak bu yaklaşımı 'etik metafizik' olarak niteleyebiliriz. Akletmenin temel koşulunun özgürlük ve bu özgürlüğün teminatının da epistemik tevazu olduğunu belirledikten sonra bu etik zemin üzerine inşa edilecek eleştirel felsefe ya da çoğulcu rasyonalitenin imkânı, akıl ve özgürlük ilişkisinin dini rasyonalite ile uygunluğunu araştırmayı gerektirmektedir. İbn Rüşd'e göre akıl-vahiy ilişkisi ya da din ile felsefe iki ayrı gerçek değildir. Bilakis aynı gerçekliğin iki farklı ifadesinden [iki farklı dil oyunu] başka bir şey değildir. Amaç eğer kolaylaştırmaksa felsefi ya da entelektüalist din formlarının insan yaşamını kolaylaştırmayıp bilakis zorlaştırdığı görülmektedir. Çünkü rasyonalist metodolojinin kesin bilgiyi elde etme motivasyonundan kaynaklanan mutlakiyetçi, totaliter ve emperyal ihtiraslarına rağmen ne yazık ki en kuvvetli hafıza duygusal hafızadır. Rasyonalist paradigmanın temel savları aksine aslında yaşamımızı aklımızdan çok duygularımız yönlendirmektedir. Beyin uzmanlarının araştırma sonuçlarına göre, eğer beyin hakkında sadece birkaç cümle söylenmesi gerekse ne söylenebileceğinden hareketle beynin en karakteristik nitelikleri şöyle sıralanmaktadır; Beynin öğrenmesi entelektüel bir mimariden ziyade, tamamen duygusal bağ kurmasına bağlıdır. Homo Sapiens olarak insanın temel özelliği budur; Duygusal olarak bağlanamadığımız bir şeyi öğrenemeyiz. Duygular bir yan ürün değildir, bilakis beynin çalışmasının temel yapıtaşlarıdır. Bu nedenle, duygulara hitap etmeyen şeyler hafızada ancak çok kısa bir süre kalabilmekte, akabinde ise hemen yok olup gitmektedir. Yaşantı ve bilgileri duygulara dönüştüren en güçlü faktör ise acılar ve kederlerdir. Bu nedenle acılar adeta yaşadıklarımızın yok olup gitmesini engelleyen muhafızlardan farksızdır. Bu çalışmada otokritik temelli bir etik metafizik ve doğal sonucu olarak gelişmesi beklenen bir minimal felsefe paradigmasının, hayatın çok değerliliğini temel alan dini rasyonalite ile tutarlılığını değerlendirmeyi umuyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tek Değerli Rasyonalite, Çok Değerli Rasyonalite, Minimal Felsefe, Etik Metafizik, Estetik Rasyonalite.

PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL POTENTIALS OF *BIDEN PILOSA* LINN., *EMILIA COCCINEA* (SIMS)G. DON., *SYNEDRELLA NODIFLORA* LINN. AND *BRYSOCARPUS COCCINEUS* SCHUM AND THONN. GROWN IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

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Abstract

Leaves of four medicinal plants- *Biden pilosa*, *Emilia coccinea*, *Synedrella nodiflora* and *Brysocarpus coccineus* were subjected to maceration extraction method to obtain their crude extracts. The extracts were tested for the presence of alkaloid, saponin, tannin, flavonoids, terpenoids and steroid. The extracts were also tested for antimicrobial activities using gram positive and negative bacteria and Fungi- *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus typhi*, *Penicillium notatum*, *Aspergillus pneumonia*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida albicans*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Rhizopus species*, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis* at concentration of 200 to 12.5 mg / mL. Saponin was present in all the extracts except *Brysocarpus coccineus*. Tannin was also present in all the extracts except *Synedrella nodiflora*. Alkaloids and steroids were present in *Synedrella nodiflora* while flavonoid and tannin were present in *Biden pilosa*. At concentration of 200 to 50 mg /ml, all the extracts showed significant activities against microorganisms employed in this study. Therefore, this study provides useful information on phytochemical activities and antimicrobial potentials of the medicinal plants employed for this study.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, phytochemical, microorganisms, medicinal, Bacteria

BAKLAGİLLERDEN İZOLE EDİLEN VE TANIMLANAN LAKTİK ASİT BAKTERİLERİNİN YOĞURT ÜRETİM POTANSİYELLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF YOGURT PRODUCTION POTENTIALS OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ISOLATED AND IDENTIFIED FROM LEGUMES

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Abstract

Yogurt is one of the products with the highest consumption among dairy industry products. Today, the industrial production of yogurt, which is our traditional product, is carried out with commercial cultures. These cultures are produced abroad and presented to industrial yoghurt production in commercial packaging. There is no producer in our country that produces starter culture on a large scale. In recent years, studies on the production of starter cultures consisting of lactic acid bacteria with industrially important functional properties are among the important studies in the literature. Lactic acid bacteria are generally used as starter cultures in the food industry. Considering the industrial applications of LABs, reliable strain-based typing methods gain importance both in examining the performance of starter cultures and in examining cultures to be used as additives in functional food products. This study aims to determine the yoghurt production potential of lactic acid bacteria isolated from legumes seeds (lentils, beans). The exopolysaccharide (EPS), proteolytic activity and acidification properties of eight different isolates were determined and sixteen different yoghurt combinations prepared. The samples showed similar physicochemical (pH, titratable acidity, dry matter, whey separation), bacterial count and sensory results in comparison with the commercial yoghurt used as a control sample. The acidity and pH of the yoghurt samples were significantly affected by the storage time. Total solids of yoghurt samples generally tend to decrease and syneresis of yoghurt samples also differed for each starter culture combination during the storage time. Total count of lactic acid bacteria during the storage time were higher than 10⁷CFU/g. The sensory analysis results of bacterial combinations is significantly different (p<0.05). Result indicated that isolated starter cultures have potential as commercial starters to improve the quality of yoghurt. The LAB isolated from legumes can be introduced to the national microbial collection.

Keywords: Starter culture, proteolytic activity, EPS (exopolysaccharide), acidification property

Özet

Yoğurt, süt endüstrisi ürünleri içerisinde tüketimi en fazla olan ürünlerden biridir. Günümüzde geleneksel ürünümüz olan yoğurdun endüstriyel üretimi hazır ticari kültürler ile gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu kültürler yurtdışında üretilmekte, ticari ambalajlar ile endüstriyel yoğurt üretimine sunulmaktadır. Ülkemizde büyük ölçekte starter kültür üretimi yapan bir işletme bulunmamaktadır. Bu nedenle starter kültür üretiminde dışarı bağımlılık söz konusudur (Süt

dünyası, 2016). Bu nedenle endüstriyel ve bilimsel anlamda laktik asit bakterilerinin tanımlanması ve karakterizasyonu gittikçe daha fazla önem kazanan bir konu haline gelmektedir. Son yıllarda endüstriyel olarak önemli fonksiyonel özelliklere sahip laktik asit bakterilerinden oluşan starter kültür üretimi üzerine çalışmalar literatürde önemli çalışmalar arasındadır. Laktik asit bakterileri gıda endüstrisinde genellikle starter kültür olarak kullanılmaktadırlar. LAB'ların endüstriyel uygulamaları düşünüldüğünde, suş bazında güvenilir tiplendirme yöntemleri hem starter kültürlerin performanslarının incelenmesinde hem de fonksiyonel gıda ürünlerinde katkı maddesi olarak kullanılacak olan kültürlerin incelenmesinde önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, baklagil tohumlarından (mercimek, fasulye) izole edilen laktik asit bakterilerinin yoğurt üretim potansiyellerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Sekiz farklı izolatın ekzopolisakkarit (EPS), proteolitik aktivite ve asidifikasyon özellikleri belirlenmiş ve on altı farklı yoğurt kombinasyonu hazırlanmıştır. Üretilen yoğurt örnekleri, kontrol örnek olarak kullanılan ticari yoğurtla karşılaştırıldığında fizikokimyasal (pH, titre edilebilir asitlik, kuru madde, serum), bakteri sayısı ve duyusal değerlendirmeleri yakın bulunmuştur. Yoğurt örneklerinin titrasyon asitliği ve pH'ı depolama süresinden önemli ölçüde etkilenmiştir. Yoğurt örneklerinin kuru madde oranı depolama süresince genel olarak azalma eğilimi içindedir. Yoğurt örneklerinin serum değerleri de depolama süresi boyunca her starter kültür kombinasyonu için farklılık göstermiştir. Saklama süresi boyunca toplam laktik asit bakterisi sayısı 10^7 CFU/g' değerinden yüksek bulunmuştur. Farklı bakteri kombinasyonundan oluşan yoğurtların duyusal analiz sonuçları istatistiksel olarak farklı olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). Sonuç olarak baklagillerden izole edilen starter kültürlerin yoğurt üretim potansiyeline sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma elde edilen sonuçlar baklagillerden, kendi yerel mikrofloramızdan, izole edilen laktik asit bakterilerinin ulusal mikrobiyal koleksiyona dahil edilebileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Starter kültür, proteolitik aktivite, EPS (ekzopolisakkarit), asidifikasyon özelliği

KOBALT KROMİT NANOYAPILARININ ELEKTROKİMYASAL SENTEZİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

ELECTROCHEMICAL SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COBALT CHROMITE NANOSTRUCTURES

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Abstract

Due to their high stability and low cost, transition metal oxides have been widely studied in energy conversion and storage. Recently, CoCr_2O_4 spinel-type oxide catalysts were synthesized by various methods including sol-gel, solvothermal or co-precipitation. Despite extensive studies on the synthesis of spinel CoCr_2O_4 using chemical methods, there are no reports available with one-pot electrochemical fabrication. In this study, CoCr_2O_4 nanostructures were fabricated using one-pot electrochemical method. For this purpose, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were dissolved in distilled water. Subsequently, the metal solutions were mixed by 1:1 volume ratios. Firstly, in this medium, a cyclic voltammogram (CV) of indium tin oxide (ITO) electrode was recorded and deposition potential was examined. Then the surface of ITO electrode was covered by hydroxide species of cobalt and/or chromium by a potential controlled electrochemical co-reduction. Finally, the metal hydroxide species were annealed at 500 °C for 1 h to obtain CoCr_2O_4 . Crystal structures of fabricated electrodes were investigated by X-ray powder diffractometer (XRD). The morphology of modified surface was characterized by a field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) technique. Charge transfer measurements were measured through electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).

Keywords: Nanomaterial, Electrochemical synthesis, Cobalt chromite

Özet

Yüksek stabiliteleri ve düşük maliyetleri nedeniyle geçiş metal oksitleri, enerji dönüşümü ve depolamasında geniş çapta çalışılmıştır. Son zamanlarda, CoCr_2O_4 spinel tipi oksit katalizörleri, sol-jel, solvotermal veya birlikte çökeltme gibi çeşitli yöntemlerle sentezlenmiştir. Kimyasal yöntemler kullanılarak spinel CoCr_2O_4 sentezi üzerine kapsamlı çalışmalara rağmen, tek kap elektrokimyasal üretim araştırılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada CoCr_2O_4 nanoyapıları, tek kap elektrokimyasal yöntem kullanılarak üretilmiştir. Bu amaçla $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ve $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tuzları saf suda çözüldü. Daha sonra metal çözeltileri 1:1 hacim oranlarıyla karıştırıldı. Bu ortamda ilk olarak, indiyum kalay oksit (ITO) elektrodunun döngüsel voltamogramı kaydedildi ve biriktirme potansiyeli incelendi. Bu ortamda, ITO elektrodunun döngüsel voltamogramı kaydedildi ve biriktirme potansiyeli incelendi. Daha sonra, ITO elektrodunun yüzeyi, kobalt ve/veya kromun hidroksit türleri ile kaplandı. Son olarak, metal hidroksit türleri, CoCr_2O_4 elde etmek için 500 °C'de 1 saat tavlandı. Üretilen elektrotların kristal yapıları X-ışını kırınımı (XRD) ile incelenmiştir. Modifiye edilmiş

yüzeyin morfolojisi alan etkili taramalı elektron mikroskobu (FE-SEM) tekniđi ile karakterize edilmiştir. Yük transferi ölçümleri, elektrokimyasal impedans spektroskopisi (EIS) ile ölçülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nanomateryal, Elektrokimyasal sentez, Kobalt kromit

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACTS FROM SAWDUST OF *TETRACLINIS ARTICULATA* BY TWO DIFFERENCE METHODS

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Abstract

The present study was dedicated to the study of the chemical composition and the antioxidant activity of the Ethanolic extracts of the sawdust from *Tetraclinis articulata* in Morocco. The average yield of these Ethanolic extracts obtained by Soxhlet and Accelerated Solvent Extraction (ASE) of the sawdust is the order of 4,098 % and 3,452 % respectively. The analysis of the chemical composition of this two extracts was realized by HPLC, this analysis identified Sesaminol/ Sesamolin compounds in the sawdust of *Tetraclinis articulata*, in the both extractions Soxhlet and ASE respectively representing 1140.2 ppm and 1316.0 ppm. The study of the antioxidant activity of the Samples was carried by three different methods namely radical scavenging assay (DPPH), (ABTS) and the reduction of iron (FRAP). The results of this activity showed that these samples of sawdust have a very interesting anti-oxidant activity close to the ascorbic acid used as reference. These results reveal promising prospects for the future exploitation of *Tetraclinis articulata* as a potential source of natural antioxidants.

Keywords ;Sawdust, *Tetraclinis articulata*, Ethanol Extracts, Soxhlet, ASE, HPLC analysis, Sesaminol/Sesamolin, Antioxidant activities

DYNAMICS OF NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFLUID FEATURING FIRST ORDER CHEMICAL REACTION

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Abstract

In this paper, analysis of chemically radiative on heat and mass transfer in a nonlinear mixed convection flow of maxwell nanofluid past over a stretchable surface is taken into account with Newtonian heating features. Non-Newtonian fluid behavior is detected using the Maxwell fluid model. The model also includes the influence of thermal radiation. Thermal and concentration boundary conditions contribute to the flow of the phenomena. Dimensionless equations are used to create the flow model by utilizing the appropriate parameters. The computed models are presented through a convergent homotopic approach with the help of Mathematica 12. Furthermore, a physical explanation of the influential variables was proved graphically. We have also included a helpful comparison with another previously published article in a more restrictive scenario to help check the accuracy of our proposed model. Here, it is noted that the temperature field enhances for Biot number and radiation parameter. Additionally, Brownian movement and thermophoretic influences have conflicting performance for nanomaterial concentration. The mass transport rate for constructive-destructive chemical reaction is opposite in nature in response to the thermal Biot number. Numerical data of heat transfer and mass transfer rates are accomplished and scrutinized, which agrees with the literature as shown in tables 4-5.

Keywords: Thermal radiation, Chemical reaction, Stagnation-point flow, Maxwell nanoliquid, Homotopy approach.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE) AND THE G-PHASE FROM BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FOR PREPARATION OF ALKYD RESINS

Nikola TODOROV

Abstract

The present work estimates the possibility to obtain alkyd resins on the basis of two waste products – poly(ethylene -terephthalate) which is one of the most voluminous wastes in the waste depots and the organic substances present in the G-phase obtained as side product by the biodiesel production from Canola Oil. After proper treatment, crude glycerol is obtained from the G-phase (glycerol content 86%) and canola oil fatty acids.

Three medium oil alkyds were obtained by the method of alcoholysis – two from the crude glycerol, Canola oil fatty acids, various amounts of PET, phthalic anhydride and ethylene glycol and a reference one - prepared from glycerol, Canola oil, phthalic anhydride and ethylene glycol. Alkyds' structure was confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy. The physical properties (degree of drying, hardness, adhesion, flexibility, abrasion, thermal stability) and the chemical resistance of films from these alkyd resins were studied. Properties of all alkyds were compared with a standard commercial alkyd resin. Comparison showed that resins, based on waste materials are good as the reference and are similar to the commercial alkyd resin.

Keywords: chemical recycling, canola oil, monoglycerides

СЕРА- И ФОСФОРСОДЕРЖАЩИЕ ПРОТИВОЗАДИРНЫЕ ПРИСАДКИ К СМАЗОЧНЫМ МАСЛАМ

SULFUR- AND PHOSPHATE-CONTAINING ANTI-SEIZE ADDITIVES FOR LUBRICATING OILS

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Abstract

Currently, the creation of anti-seize additives is paid great attention, in connection with which extensive research is being carried out in this area. Basically, these are sulfur and phosphorus-containing compounds, which at high loads and temperatures form on the surface of parts strong protective films consisting of metal oxides and sulfides.

In this work, a number of sulfur- and phosphorus-containing additives are proposed as anti-seize additives, which are ethyl-substituted symmetric and asymmetric esters of di-, tritricarbonic and dithiophosphoric acids. All synthesized esters: $C_4H_9OC(S)SCH_2CH_2SC(S)COC_4H_9$ (ethylenebisbutylxanthate), $C_4H_9SC(S)SCH_2CH_2SC(S)SC_4H_9$ (ethylenebisbutyltrithiocarbonate), (i- $C_3H_7O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2SP(S)(i-OC_3H_7)_2$ (ethylenebisdiisopropyldithiophosphate), $C_4H_9SC(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$ (acyloxyethylbutyltrithiocarbonate), i- $C_3H_7OC(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$ (acyloxyethylisopropylxanthate), (i- $C_3H_7O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$ (acyloxyethyldiisopropyldithiophosphate) have high anti-seize properties.

The studies were carried out on a four-ball friction machine ChMT-1, both in vaseline and transmission (TB-20) oils. Analyzes of test results show that ethylenebisbutyltrithiocarbonate and ethylenebisbutyldiisopropyldithiophosphate, having practically the same values of the scuffing index (S_i), are superior to xanthogenic acid derivatives in this indicator. Among the studied compounds, trithiocarbonates favorably differ in terms of the welding load (W_1), and dithiophosphates in terms of the seizing load (S_i). Ethylenebis(diisopropyldithiophosphate) also has an advantage in terms of the diameter of the wear scar (W_s).

Comparative results of studies of acetoxy ethyl esters of xanthogenic, tritricarbonic and dithiophosphoric acids showed that a representative of tritricarbonic acid is the most effective in terms of anti-seize properties.

Esters of dithiophosphoric acid, yielding to esters of trithiocarbonate in terms of seizure index, are characterized by a high value of seizure load (S_i). Acetoxyethyl ester of xanthogenic acid is inferior to esters of tritricarbonic and dithiophosphoric acids in all respects. It should be

noted that the main regularities revealed in the study of compounds in vaseline oil were also observed in TB-20 transmission oil.

Comparison of the lubricating properties of symmetric and asymmetric esters of the corresponding acids showed that acetoxyethyl esters of xanthogenic, trithiocarbonic and dithiophosphoric acids in all anti-seize properties are inferior to ethylenebis-derivatives of acids, but slightly surpass them in terms of antiwear properties, wear scar diameter (W_s).

Keywords: anti-seize additives, xanthates, ethyl-substituted ethers, dithiophosphates, transmissions oils

Аннотация

В настоящее время созданию противозадирных присадок уделяется большое внимание, в связи с чем в этой области проводятся обширные исследования. В основном это сера- и фосфорсодержащие соединения, которые при высоких нагрузках и температурах образуют на поверхности деталей прочные защитные пленки, состоящие из оксидов и сульфидов металла.

В данной работе в качестве противозадирных присадок предлагается ряд сера- и фосфорсодержащих присадок, представляющих собой этилзамещенные симметричные и несимметричные эфиры ди-, тритиоугольных и дитиофосфорных кислот. Все синтезированные эфиры:

$C_4H_9OC(S)SCH_2CH_2SC(S)COC_4H_9$	(этиленбисбутилксантогенат),
$C_4H_9SC(S)SCH_2CH_2SC(S)SC_4H_9$	(этиленбисбутилтритиокарбонат),
$(i-C_3H_7O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2SP(S)(i-OC_3H_7)_2$	(этиленбисдиизопропилдитиофосфат),
$C_4H_9SC(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$	(ацилоксиэтилбутилтритиокарбонат),
$i-C_3H_7OC(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$	(ацилоксиэтилдиизопропилксантогенат),
$(i-C_3H_7O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2OC(O)CH_3$	(ацилоксиэтилдиизопропилдитиофосфат)

обладают высокими противозадирными свойствами.

Исследования проводились на четырехшариковой машине трения ЧМТ-1, как в вазелиновом так и трансмиссионном (ТБ-20) маслах. Анализы результатов испытаний показывают, что этиленбисбутилтритиокарбонат и этиленбисбутилдиизопропилдитиофосфат, имея практически одинаковые значения индекса задира (Из), превосходят производные ксантогеновой кислоты по данному показателю. Среди исследованных соединений, тритиокарбонаты выгодно отличаются по показателю нагрузки сваривания (Рс), а дитиофосфаты по показателю нагрузки заедания (Рк). Этиленбис(диизопропилдитиофосфат) имеет также преимущество по показателю диаметра пятна износа (Ди).

Сравнительные результаты исследований ацетокси этиловых эфиров ксантогеновых, тритиоугольных и дитиофосфорных кислот показали, что по противозадирным свойствам наиболее эффективным является представитель тритиоугольной кислоты.

Эфиры дитиофосфорной кислоты, уступая эфирам тритиоугольной по индексу задира, характеризуется высоким значением нагрузки заедания (Рк). Ацетоксиэтиловый эфир ксантогеновой кислоты же уступает эфирам тритиоугольной и дитиофосфорной кислот по всем показателям. Следует отметить, что основные закономерности, выявленные при исследовании соединений в вазелиновом масле, наблюдались также и в трансмиссионном масле ТБ-20.

Сравнение смазывающих свойств симметричных и несимметричных эфиров соответствующих кислот показали, что ацетокси этиловые эфиры ксантогеновых, тритиоугольных и дитиофосфорных кислот по всем показателям противозадирных свойств уступают этиленбиспроизводным кислот, однако несколько превосходят их по

показателю характеризующему противознозные свойства, диаметру пятна износа (Ди).

Ключевые слова: противозадирные присадки, ксантогенаты, этилзамещенные эфиры, дитиофосфаты, трансмиссионные масла

π -CONJUGATION CATALYTIC APPROACH IN THE SENSITIZER-MEDIATOR INTERACTION

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Abstract

Sensitizer-mediator interaction in water using ferricyphen/pyr-ferrocyanide is a green technique. Ferricyphen/pyr have identical coordination sites that interact with Fe(III) in both cases, with the exception of a single change in pi-conjugation extension in the case of 1,10-phenanthroline chelate over 2,2'-bipyridine chelate. They are likely to be utilized as sensitizers in the dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) due to their stability, water solubility, substitution inertness, cost-effective and non-toxic Fe(III), high reduction potential, and photosensitive nature. To minimize iodate production and DSSC instability when using iodide, ferrocyanide could be a great alternative mediator with comparable reduction potential and water stability. Because of their toxicity, inflammability, and harmfulness, aqueous DSSCs are preferred over organic solvent-based DSSCs. Our chosen sensitizer-mediator interactions followed a complex kinetics and identical mechanism. The kinetic and thermodynamic parameters of both processes were measured and compared. In comparison to the 2,2'-bipyridine system, the pi-conjugation in 1,10-phenanthroline sped up the redox process by reducing the activation energy and enthalpy of activation, as well as displaying catalytic activity.

Keywords: Ferricyphen; ferricypyr; ferrocyanide; π -conjugation, kinetics, redox reaction

PRODUCTION OF DIMETHYL CARBONATE (DMC) AND PROPYLENE GLYCOL (PG) VIA TRANSESTERIFICATION REACTION USING NOVEL CATALYSTS

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Abstract

The paper deals with the transesterification reaction to produce dimethyl carbonate (DMC) and propylene glycol (PG) as it is a green alternative to other routes such as methanolysis of phosgene, methanolysis of urea etc. The production of catalysts that enables the better yield and selectivity of DMC is studied in detail. The Ce-Zr based catalyst were synthesized for different ratio of Ce and Zr to find the effective catalyst. The characterization of the catalyst was done using several techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), Fourier transformation infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET), and X-ray photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS). This enabled to find out the morphology, catalysts' crystalline size, binding energy of various orbitals to enhance the understanding of this reaction. The basicity of the catalysts was determined using CO₂-TPD, which helped in calculating the basic sites in the reaction in terms of mmol/g. The reaction and its mechanism was well studied for understanding of the basic sites which helps in producing the methoxy (CH₃O⁻) group and H⁺ ion, that converts the intermediate formed into DMC and PG. Both the products are important as they can be separated through distillation technique and can be utilized as environmentally sustainable chemicals.

Keywords: Transesterification; methanolysis; crystalline; mechanism; intermediate

AĞAÇLANDIRMA FAALİYETLERİNDE SU HASADI TEKNİKLERİ VE ÖRTÜ MALZEMELERİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF WATER HARVESTING TECHNIQUES AND COVER MATERIALS IN AFFORESTATION ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Water is the most important factor limiting crop production diversity and yield. In arid and semi-arid areas where rainfall is insufficient, very limited irrigation opportunities, high cost and problems such as salinization also limit afforestation efforts. The risk of desertification and erosion is gradually increasing in the lands devoid of vegetation in these areas, where precipitation tends to decrease further with climate change. Sustainable and reasonable afforestation in these areas is highly dependent on rainfall. In this study, which was carried out in Konya between 2015-2019, the effects of contour bunds and semi-circular bunds on water conservation of the soil were investigated as a micro-catchment water harvesting technique in afforestation applications with Taurus cedar (*Cedrus libani*). In addition, covering materials were applied as a sub-topic and plastic, stone, sawdust and control subjects were tried. As a result of the study, the average of 0-90 cm soil moisture values of contour bunds and semi-circular bunds techniques were determined as 316.79 and 306.34 mm, respectively, and were found to be statistically insignificant. In the cover materials, the soil moisture was found to be the highest with 380.37 mm in the plastic cover, while stone, sawdust and control were determined as 319.18, 289.97, 256.76 mm, respectively. According to the results of the research, it is suggested that afforestation works in arid regions should be combined with water harvesting techniques and cover materials.

Keywords: Water harvesting, covering material, soil moisture

Özet

Su bitkisel üretim çeşitliliğini ve verimi sınırlandıran en önemli faktördür. Yağışın yetersiz olduğu kurak ve yarı kurak alanlarda sulama imkânının çok sınırlı olması, maliyetinin yüksek olması ve tuzlanma gibi sorunlar ağaçlandırma çalışmalarını da sınırlandırmaktadır. İklim değişikliğiyle beraber yağışların daha da azalma eğiliminde olduğu bu alanlardaki bitki örtüsünden yoksun arazilerde çölleşme ve erozyon riski giderek artmaktadır. Bu alanlarda sürdürülebilir ve makul ağaçlandırma büyük ölçüde yağışlara bağlıdır. 2015-2019 yılları

arasında Konya'da yürütülen bu çalışmada Toros sediri (*Cedrus libani*) ile yapılan ağaçlandırma uygulamalarında mikro havza su hasadı tekniği olarak eş yükselti seddeler ve kaş seddelerin toprağın su muhafazasına etkileri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca alt konu olarak örtü malzemeleri uygulanmış ve plastik, taş, talaş, kontrol konuları denenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda eş yükselti ve kas seddeler teknikleri 0-90 cm toprak nem değerlerinin ortalaması sırasıyla 316.79 ve 306.34 mm olarak tespit edilmiş ve istatistiki açıdan önemsiz bulunmuştur. Örtü malzemelerinde ise toprak nemi plastik örtüde 380.37 mm ile en yüksek bulunmuş, taş, talaş ve kontrol ise sırasıyla 319.18, 289.97, 256.76 mm olarak tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre kurak bölgelerinde ağaçlandırma çalışmalarının su hasadı teknikleri ve örtü malzemeleri ile kombine olarak yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: su hasadı, örtü malzemeleri, toprak nemi

PATATES BÖCEĞİNDE İNSEKTİSİT DİRENCİ VE DİRENÇ YÖNETİMİ**INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE AND RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN COLORADO POTATO BEETLE****Osman ÇAĞIRGAN¹, Assoc. Prof. Hüseyin ÇETİN²**¹ Directorate of Soil Water and Deserting Control Research Institute,
Konya, Turkey,
ORCID: ID/ 0000-0001-9979-4098² Selçuk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Konya, Turkey,
ORCID: ID/ 0000-0002-3252-0778**Abstract**

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera:Chrysomeliade)) feeds on all the green parts of the potato and can significantly reduce the yield. Although the pest can be combated physically, culturally, biologically and biotechnologically apart from chemical methods, the effectiveness and applicability of other methods except rotation are at a limited level. Chemical control has been the most used method in terms of being economical, getting fast results and applicability. Chemical control of potato beetle started at the end of the 19th century and many active substances were applied over time. The first insecticide resistance in potato beetle was detected in 1952. In addition to the mistakes in insecticide applications, the high reproductive power and detoxification ability of the pest caused it to develop resistance to many active substances. Moreover, it is known that the pest can develop cross-resistance against different active substances with the same mechanism of action.

In the potato beetle, desensitization in the target tissue, increase in secretion of enzymes and increase in secretions that will provide detoxification are known as important resistance mechanisms. Studies on resistance management indicate that there is a synergistic effect when compounds such as piperonyl butoxide (PBO), triphenyl phosphate (TPP), dietithyl malonate (DEM), which inhibit the secretion of enzymes that reduce sensitivity, are used together with insecticides. Similarly, it is possible to use biopreparates and herbal extracts together with insecticides.

It is recommended to give priority to applications that will delay resistance in resistance management. In this context, instead of protective insecticide applications, it is necessary to observe the pest threshold, to rotate among insecticide classes and to carry out an integrated control by utilizing non-chemical control methods.

Keywords: resistance, colorado potato beetle, chemical control, resistance management**Özet**

Patates böceği (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera:Chrysomeliade)), patatesin tüm yeşil aksamıyla beslenmekte ve verimi önemli düzeyde düşürebilmektedir. Zararlıyla kimyasal yöntemlerin dışında fiziksel, kültürel, biyolojik ve biyoteknolojik olarak da mücadele edilebilmekle beraber, rotasyon hariç diğer yöntemlerin etkinliği ve uygulanabilirliği sınırlı düzeydedir. Kimyasal mücadele ekonomik olması, hızlı sonuç alması ve uygulanabilirliği açısından en çok başvurulan yöntem olmuştur. Patates böceğinde kimyasal mücadele 19. Yüzyılın sonlarında başlamış ve zaman içerisinde pek çok aktif madde uygulanmıştır. Patates böceğinde ilk insektisit direnci 1952 yılında tespit edilmiştir. İsektisit uygulamalarındaki

hataların yanı sıra zararlının yüksek üreme gücü ve detoksifikasyon yeteneği pek çok aktif maddeye karşı direnç geliştirmesine neden olmuştur. Üstelik zararlının aynı etki mekanizmasına sahip farklı aktif maddelere karşı çapraz direnç geliştirebildiği bilinmektedir. Patates böceğinde hedef dokuda duyarsızlaşma, enzim salgılarının artması ve detoksifikasyonu sağlayacak salgıların artması önemli direnç mekanizmaları olarak bilinmektedir. Direnç yönetimi ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalar hassasiyeti azaltan enzim salgılarını inhibe edici piperonyl butoxide (PBO), triphenyl phosphate (TPP), dietithyl malonate (DEM) gibi bileşiklerin insektisitlerle birlikte kullanımı halinde sinerjistik bir etkinin olduğunu belirtmektedir. Benzer şekilde insektisitlerle birlikte biyopreparatların ve bitkisel ekstraktların kullanımı mümkün olabilmektedir. Direnç yönetiminde direncin geciktirilmesini sağlayacak olan uygulamalara öncelik verilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu kapsamda koruyucu insektisit uygulamaları yerine zararlı eşığının gözetilmesi, insektisit sınıfları arasında rotasyon uygulanması ve kimyasal olmayan mücadele yöntemlerinden istifade edilerek entegre bir mücadelenin gerçekleştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: direnç, patates böceği, kimyasal mücadele, direnç yönetimi

GÜÇ TRANSFORMATÖRLERİ TESTLERİ

POWER TRANSFORMERS TESTS

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Abstract

The electricity obtained in the electricity production facilities is transported to very distant places. This is the most important feature of electrical energy. The voltage must be increased in the transport of the generated electricity to the switchyards with the transmission lines, and from there to the residential areas and industrial facilities with the distribution lines. Output voltages of generators are in different values between 0.4- 35 kV. Since these voltage levels are not efficient for transmission lines, electricity is carried by increasing the voltages with transformers. The turn ratio of transformers is expressed as the ratio of the voltage induced in the primary winding to the voltage induced in the secondary winding. If the number of turns in the primary winding is smaller than the number of turns in the secondary winding, that is, $N_p < N_s$, the current value in the secondary winding decreases, but the voltage increases. This is the basic working principle of step-up transformers. In order for the transformers to work with high efficiency, periodic maintenance and various tests must be done before they are put into operation. Tests such as AC insulation test, % power factor test, winding DC resistances test, bushing test, insulation oil test, turning ratio test should be done. It is possible to classify power transformers according to power transmission, cooling type, place of use and connection group. The test methods that we will discuss in our study are valid for these transformer types.

Keywords: Power transformer, power transformer tests, power transformer efficiency

Özet

Elektrik üretim tesislerinde elde edilen elektrik çok uzak noktalara taşınır. Elektrik enerjisinin en önemli özelliği budur. Üretilen elektriğin iletim hatları ile şalt sahalarına, buradan da dağıtım hatları ile yerleşim bölgelerine, sanayi tesislerine taşınmasında geriliminin yükseltilmesi gerekir. Jeneratörlerin çıkış gerilimleri 0,4- 35 kV arasında farklı değerlerdedir. İletim hatları için bu gerilim seviyeleri verimli olmadığından transformatörlerle gerilimleri yükseltilerek elektrik taşınır. Transformatörlerin çevirme oranı primer sargıda indüklenen gerilimin sekonder sargıda indüklenen gerilime oranı olarak ifade edilir. Primer sargıdaki siper sayısı, sekonder sargıdaki siper sayısından küçük ise yani $N_p < N_s$ ise sekonder sargıdaki akım değeri küçülür fakat gerilim yükselir. Bu yükseltici trafoların temel çalışma prensibidir. Transformatörlerin yüksek verimli çalışması için periyodik bakımlarının yapılması ve işletmeye alınmadan çeşitli testlerinin yapılması gerekir. AA izolasyon testi, % güç faktörü

testi, sargı DA dirençleri testi, buşing testi, izolasyon yağı testi, çevirme oranı testi gibi testler yapılmalıdır. Güç transformatörlerini güç iletimine göre, soğutma şekline göre, kullanım yerine göre ve bağlama grubuna göre sınıflandırmak mümkündür. Çalışmamızda ele alacağımız test metotları bu trafo çeşitleri için geçerlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Güç transformatörü, güç transformatörü testleri, güç transformatörü verimi

YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİN ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVENESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Abstract

World history is described by classifications as hunter-gatherer societies, agricultural societies, industrial societies, and information societies. Mankind, which has made remarkable progress at every stage, has witnessed a dizzying change and transformation, especially with the information society. As a matter of fact, the Enlightenment Movements, the French Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution took place during the last two hundred and fifty years, when new communication technologies emerged, a unique period in which important developments that carried humanity from one point to another dimension came to life. Although it is not possible to explain this period with a single paradigm, the basic concept that can be associated with the period is undoubtedly liberalism. Although liberalism is referred to with concepts such as constitutionalism, rationalism, pragmatism, and competitiveness as its main themes, it is a process in which individualism is essential. On the other hand, the time we live in has put the individual at the center and made him believe that he is unique. On the other hand, it has tested him with an isolated life. While all forms of association, such as commune, community, group, and community, which have been the basis of all human achievements from the day they existed, have become alienated, people have been perceived and interpreted as atomistic and heterogeneous beings living together. However, humankind has emerged from all kinds of threats and dangers it has faced throughout history, stronger thanks to the energy and synergy provided by acting together. While the individual personalities of the urban spaces somehow internalized the social life forms imposed by liberalism, this lifestyle mostly made itself felt in the countryside with its negative aspects. Many problems arose in places where the traditional form of society could not be sustained, not only in social, cultural, and political terms, but also in economic terms. Especially since the economic relations in the provinces are shaped according to the cost-benefit equation, production items whose benefits do not exceed the cost could not be realized. In societies where urbanization and urbanization were not settled, production either took place over certain segments that became cartels and monopolized or could not find the opportunity to be implemented. In this framework, cooperatives are legal entities that adopt mutual aid and solidarity as a principle in meeting the needs that are attached to the cost-benefit equation of liberalism and observing the specific economic interests of citizens, and that aim to overcome financial, commercial, and economic difficulties thanks to the material and moral cooperation of their members. In terms of replacing individualism with a collective will, cooperatives have the capacity to respond to the deadlocks caused by liberalism. The democratic, participatory, and collective structures of local governments, which embrace the mission of meeting the local and common needs of their people, coincide with the aims and principles of cooperatives. In this context, cooperatives are a tool that can reveal opportunities for many local government organizations, such as efficiency in the provision of local services, providing employment, promoting regional development, activating latent potential, and

creating their own resources. In this study, the role, importance, and functions of cooperatives in local governments are presented within the framework of a comprehensive literature review.

Keywords: Public Administration, Local Governments, Cooperativeness.

Özet

Dünya tarihi, avcı-toplayıcı toplumlar, tarım toplumu, sanayi toplumu ve enformasyon toplumu şeklindeki tasniflerle betimlenmektedir. Her merhalede kayda değer bir ilerleme kat eden insanoğlu, özellikle enformasyon toplumu ile birlikte baş döndürücü bir değişim ve dönüşüme tanıklık etmiştir. Nitekim Aydınlanma Hareketleri, Fransız İhtilali ve Sanayi Devrimi'nin yaşandığı; yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin ortaya çıktığı son iki yüz elli yıllık zaman dilimi, insanlığı bir noktadan başka bir boyuta taşıyan önemli gelişmelerin hayat bulduğu nevi şahsına münhasır bir dönemdir. Bu dönemi tek bir paradigma ile açıklamak mümkün olmamakla birlikte, dönemle örtüştürülebilecek temel kavram kuşkusuz liberalizmdir. Liberalizm ana temaları itibariyle anayasalcılık, rasyonalizm, pragmatizm, rekabetçilik gibi kavramlarla anılsa da bireyciliğin esas teşkil ettiği bir süreçtir. İçinde yaşadığımız zaman bireyi merkeze alıp bir yandan onu biricik olduğuna inandırırken, diğer yandan ise onu izole bir hayatla imtihan etmiştir. İnsanoğlunun var olduğu günden bugüne kadar her türlü kazanımına temel teşkil eden komün, imece, grup ve topluluk gibi her türlü birliktelik formu yabancılaşırken, insanlar bir arada yaşayan atomistik ve ayrışık varlıklar olarak algılanmış ve yorumlanmıştır. Oysa insanoğlu tarih boyunca karşılaştığı her türlü tehdit ve tehlikeden birlikte hareket etmenin sağladığı enerji ve sinerjinin sayesinde güçlenerek çıkmıştır. Kent mekânlarının bireysel şahsiyetleri liberalizmin dayattığı cemiyetvari yaşam formlarını bir şekilde içselleştirirken, kırsalda bu yaşam tarzı ekseriyetle olumsuz yönleriyle kendini hissettirmiştir. Sadece sosyal, kültürel ve siyasal açıdan değil ekonomik açıdan da geleneksel toplum formunun sürdürülemediği yerlerde birçok sorun baş göstermiştir. Özellikle taşrada ekonomik ilişkiler fayda-maliyet denklemine göre şekillendiğinden faydası maliyeti aşmayan üretim kalemleri reelleştirilememiştir. Kentleşmenin ve şehirleşmenin yerleşik hal almadığı toplumlarda üretim ya kartelleşen ve tekelleşen belli kesimler üzerinden gerçekleşmiş ya da uygulanma imkânı bulamamıştır. Bu çerçevede, kooperatifçilik liberalizmin fayda-maliyet denklemine takılan hizmetlerin karşılanması ve vatandaşların belirli ekonomik menfaatlerinin gözetilmesinde karşılıklı yardım ve dayanışmayı ilke edinen, ortaklarının maddi ve manevi güç birliği sayesinde mali, ticari ve ekonomik zorlukların aşılmasını sağlamaya yönelik tüzel kişiliği olan bir teşekküldür. Kooperatifçilik bireyciliğin yerine kolektif bir iradeyi geçirmesi bakımından da liberalizmin neden olduğu çıkmazlara cevap verebilme kapasitesindedir. Yerel yönetimlerin insanların yerel ve müşterek ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması misyonunu sahiplenen demokratik, katılımcı ve kolektif yapıları, kooperatifçiliğin amaçları ve ilkeleri ile örtüştürmektedir. Bu bağlamda, kooperatifçilik birçok yerel yönetim kuruluşu için, yerel hizmetlerin sunumunda etkinlik, istihdam sağlama, bölgesel kalkınmayı teşvik etme, gizil potansiyelleri harekete geçirme ve öz kaynak oluşturma gibi imkânları ortaya çıkarabilecek bir araçtır. Bu çalışmada, yerel yönetimlerde kooperatifçiliğin rolü, önemi ve işlevleri kapsamlı bir literatür incelemesi çerçevesinde ortaya konmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kamu Yönetimi, Yerel Yönetimler, Kooperatifçilik

SPINOZA ATEİST BİR FİLOZOF MUDUR?**IS SPINOZA AN ATHEIST PHILOSOPHER?****Dr. Nuriye MERKİT**

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Abstract

In the history of philosophy, many philosophers have been accused of advocating atheism because of some of their views and have been severely punished for this reason. Spinoza, too, was accused of being an atheist because of the Jewish community's view of the free will, anthropomorphic and transcendent God, along with the immortality of the soul, miracles and partially rejecting prophethood, and sentenced to herem. However, Spinoza accepted God as the source of eternal happiness and the last stop of good life and placed it at the base of his philosophy. According to him, the transcendent God understanding of previous philosophical systems and monotheistic religions is an obstacle to people's happiness. The acceptance of God as a being outside the universe and transcendent to life has caused people in search of truth and happiness to turn to another world and devalued the life in this world compared to the life in the afterdeath. Because the fact that God is outside the universe and transcending life means that truth and happiness are also outside the universe and transcendent to life. Thus, the search for truth and happiness in question results in a divine reward or punishment in another world. Therefore, the hope of being rewarded and the fear of punishment, which are a result of the transcendent understanding of God, turn God into an overwhelming and frightening existence in the eyes of people. However, according to Spinoza, God is an eternal and superior source of happiness, rather than being an obstacle to human happiness in this world or a frightening being. Therefore, we can conclude that Spinoza is not an atheist philosopher, based on the simplest definition of atheism, which expresses atheism, disbelief in the existence of God, or a kind of godlessness. Considering the broader definitions of atheism, we can say that Spinoza's ideas that reject supernatural elements such as the transcendent reality and the immortality of the soul, and his monist understanding based on his naturalistic views are directed not towards atheism, but towards pantheism. It is clear that the philosopher had a very different understanding of God from the Jewish community; but these differences do not seem sufficient to qualify him as an atheist. Therefore, this study claims that Spinoza is not an atheist, but a pantheist philosopher. Spinoza's holistic perspective in his metaphysical theory is an important indicator of his closeness to integrative pantheism. His monist explanations for the concepts of *substance*, *attributum* and *modus* indicate that the universe as a whole is divine. Therefore, Spinoza is not an atheist, but a pantheist philosopher close to integrative pantheism.

Keywords: Spinoza, God, Atheism, Pantheism.**Özet**

Felsefe tarihinde birçok filozof bazı görüşleri nedeniyle ateizm savunusu yapmakla suçlanmış ve bu nedenle ağır şekillerde cezalandırılmıştır. Spinoza da Yahudi cemaatinin özgür irade sahibi, antropomorfik ve aşkın Tanrı anlayışıyla birlikte ruhun ölümsüzlüğünü, mucizeleri ve kısmen peygamberliği reddeden görüşleri nedeniyle ateist olmakla suçlanarak herem cezasına mahkum edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte Spinoza, Tanrı'yı ebedî mutluluğun kaynağı ve iyi yaşamın son durağı olarak kabul etmiş ve felsefesinin temeline yerleştirmiştir. Ona göre

kendinden önceki felsefi sistemlerin ve monoteist dinlerin aşkın Tanrı anlayışı insanların mutluluğu önünde bir engeldir. Tanrı'nın evrenin dışında ve yaşama aşkın bir varlık olarak kabul edilmesi hakikat ve mutluluk arayışı içindeki insanların başka bir dünyaya yönelmesine neden olmuş ve bu dünyadaki yaşamı öbür dünyadaki yaşam karşısında değersizleştirmiştir. Çünkü Tanrı'nın evrenin dışında ve yaşama aşkın bir varlık olması demek hakikat ve mutluluğun da evrenin dışında ve yaşama aşkın olduğu anlamına gelmektedir. Böylece söz konusu hakikat ve mutluluk arayışı bu dünyadan başka bir dünyadaki tanrısal ödül veya ceza ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle aşkın Tanrı anlayışının bir sonucu olan ödüllendirilme umudu ve cezalandırılma korkusu insanların gözünde Tanrı'yı ezici ve korkutucu bir varlık haline dönüştürmektedir. Oysa Spinoza'ya göre Tanrı, insanın bu dünyadaki mutluluğunun önünde bir engel veya korkutucu bir varlık olmanın aksine sonsuz ve üstün bir mutluluk kaynağıdır. Dolayısıyla ateizmin tanrıtanımazlık, Tanrı'nın varlığına dair inançsızlık veya bir tür tanrısızlık durumunu ifade eden en basit tanımından hareketle Spinoza'nın ateist bir filozof olmadığı yargısına ulaşabiliriz. Ateizmin daha geniş tanımlarını göz önünde bulundurduğumuzda Spinoza'nın aşkın gerçekliği ve ruhun ölümsüzlüğü gibi doğüstü öğeleri reddeden fikirlerinin ve natüralist görüşlerine dayalı monist anlayışının ateizme değil panteizme yönelik olduğunu ifade edebiliriz. Filozofun Yahudi cemaatinden oldukça farklı bir Tanrı anlayışına sahip olduğu açıktır; fakat bu farklılıklar onu ateist olarak nitelendirmek için yeterli görünmemektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma Spinoza'nın ateist değil, panteist bir filozof olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Spinoza'nın metafizik kuramındaki bütünsel perspektifi onun bütünleştirici panteizme yakın olduğunu önemli bir göstergesidir. Onun *töz*, *attributum* ve *modus* kavramlarına yönelik monist açıklamaları evrenin bir bütün olarak Tanrısal olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Dolayısıyla Spinoza ateist değil, bütünleştirici panteizme yakın panteist bir filozoftur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spinoza, Tanrı, Ateizm, Panteizm.

PATATES BÖCEĞİ MÜCADELESİNDE FARKLI İNSEKTİSİT UYGULAMALARININ ETKİNLİĞİ

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INSECTICIDE APPLICATIONS IN COLORADO POTATO BEETLE CONTROL

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Abstract

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)) is the main pest of potatoes and causes great yield losses if left untreated. The current study was carried out in Konya in 2019 and the active ingredients of imidacloprid, lambda cyhalothrin and spinosad were applied as a spray. No pesticides were applied in the control plot and only tuber treatment with imidacloprid was included as another subject. Colorado potato beetles at different life stages were counted by weekly controls. In addition, % efficiency levels were calculated by counting young larvae, mature larvae and adult individuals before and 2.8 and 14 days after spraying in the plots where spray insecticide was applied. Data were statistically analyzed by performing arcsin transformation. As a result of the study, the maximum activity level was determined at the end of the 2nd day, and it was found as 57.67, 62.54 and 78.14 in larvae and 48.85, 52.44 and 61.90% in adults for imidacloprid, lambda cyhalothrin and spinosad, respectively. The residual effect of lambda cyhalothrin active ingredient was found to be lower than that of imidacloprid and spinosad. The highest level of efficacy was observed in spinosad active ingredient. The effectiveness of all active substances on larvae was found to be higher compared to adults. Similarly, it was determined that young larvae were more sensitive than mature larvae. In control and tuber treatment, the yield was 0.91 and 1.42 tons/da, respectively, and it was statistically insignificant. In spray applications, yields of 2.17, 2.94 and 3.08 tons/da were obtained for imidacloprid, lambda cyhalothrin and spinosad, respectively. As a result, it was observed that imidacloprid tuber treatment had no protection compared to the control and its effect on yield was insignificant. It is predicted that this situation will cause exposure to sublethal doses of the insecticide and increase the level of resistance. Therefore, it is recommended not to apply tuber spraying and to apply spray formulations when necessary considering the damage threshold.

Keywords: Colorado potato beetle, insecticide, efficiency, imidacloprid

Özet

Patates böceği (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)) patatesin ana zararlısı olup mücadele edilmediği takdirde büyük verim kayıplarına neden olmaktadır. Mevcut çalışma 2019 yılında Konya'da yürütülmüş olup imidacloprid, lamda cyhalothrin ve spinosad etken maddeleri sprey şeklinde uygulanmıştır. Kontrol parselinde hiç ilaç uygulanmamış ayrıca bir diğer konu olarak sadece imidacloprid ile yumru ilaçlaması yer almıştır. Haftalık kontrollerle farklı yaşam dönemlerindeki patates böcekleri sayılmıştır.

Ayrıca sprey insektisit uygulanmasının yapıldığı parsellerde ilaçlamadan önce ve ilaçlamadan 2,8 ve 14 gün sonra genç larva, olgun larva ve ergin bireyler sayılarak % etkinlik düzeyleri hesaplanmıştır. Veriler arcsin transformasyonu gerçekleştirilerek istatistiksel analizler yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda maksimum etkinlik düzeyi 2. gün sonunda tespit edilmiş olup, imidacloprid, lamda cyhalothrin ve spinosad için % olarak sırasıyla larvalarda 57.67, 62.54 ve 78.14, erginlerde ise 48.85, 52.44 ve 61.90 olarak bulunmuştur. lamda cyhalothrin etken maddesinin residuel etkisi imidacloprid ve spinosaddan daha düşük bulunmuştur. En yüksek etkinlik düzeyi spinosad etken maddesinde görülmüştür. Tüm aktif maddelerin larvalar üzerindeki etkinliği erginlere kıyasla daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Benzer şekilde genç larvaların da olgun larvalara nazaran daha hassas olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kontrol ve yumru ilaçlamasında verim sırasıyla 0.91 ve 1.42 ton/da düzeyinde olup istatistiksel olarak önemsiz bulunmuştur. Sprey ilaçlamalarda ise imidacloprid, lamda cyhalothrin ve spinosad için sırasıyla 2.17, 2.94 ve 3.08 ton/da verim alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak imidacloprid yumru ilaçlamasının kontrole nazaran koruyuculuğunun bulunmadığı ve verime etkisinin önemsiz olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu durum insektisit subletal dozlarına maruz kalmasına neden olacağı ve direnç düzeyini artıracığı öngörülmektedir. Bu sebeple yumru ilaçlamasının uygulanmaması ve zarar eşiği gözetilerek gerekli durumlarda sprey formülasyonların uygulanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Patates böceği, insektisit, etkinlik, imidacloprid

GÜÇ TRANSFORMATÖRLERİNDE ARIZALAR

FAULTS IN POWER TRANSFORMERS

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Abstract

Power transformers have a very important place in the transmission and distribution of electrical energy. In the simplest terms, there are primary windings at the energy input and secondary windings at the energy output. If the primary voltage in the transformer is greater than the secondary, it is called step-down transformer. If the primary voltage is less than the secondary, it is called a step-up transformer. There are no moving parts in transformers that will cause friction loss. It is possible to keep the efficiency above 95% in transformers with correct and timely maintenance. In order to achieve this, periodic maintenance and operating under appropriate conditions are the first conditions. In addition, the structure of transformers, their material properties, and the qualities of the transformer room are also very important. Carelessness during the transport of the transformer is a harbinger of important malfunctions. Oxidation of the transformer oil over time and the dehumidification of the air are the causes of malfunctions. The ambient temperature should not be below -25°C and above $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$. For efficient working conditions, the annual average temperature should not exceed $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Overvoltage, rupture of the oil tank, faults in the winding circuits and magnetic circuit, loss of the on-load tap changers, failure of the buchholz relay may cause the transformer to malfunction. These faults cause both the transformer to be disabled and its efficiency to decrease. These failures, which can cause accidents that may result in fire and death in switchyards, are also the cause of serious economic losses. In our study, these faults in power transformers will be examined.

Keywords: Power transformer, power transformer faults, power transformer maintenance

Özet

Elektrik enerjisinin iletilmesi ve dağıtılmasında güç transformatörlerinin çok önemli yeri vardır. Yapısında en basit ifadeyle enerji girişinde primer ve enerji çıkışında sekonder sargılar bulunur. Transformatörde primer gerilim sekonderden büyükse düşürücü transformatör adını alır. Primer gerilim sekonderden küçükse yükseltici transformatör denir. Transformatörlerde sürtünme kaybına yol açacak hareketli parçalar yoktur. Doğru ve zamanında bakımla transformatörlerde verimi % 95 in üzerinde tutmak mümkündür. Bunu sağlamak için periyodik bakım ve uygun koşullarda çalıştırma ilk şarttır. Ayrıca transformatörlerin yapısı, malzeme özellikleri, transformatör odasının nitelikleri de çok önemlidir. Transformatörün

taşınması esnasında yapılan dikkatsizlikler önemli arızaların habercisidir. Transformator yağının zamanla okside olarak çamurlaşması ve havanın nemini alması arıza sebebidir. Ortam sıcaklığının -25°C nin altında $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'nin üstünde olmaması gerekir. Verimli çalışma koşulları için yıllık ortalama ısı $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'yi geçmemelidir. Aşırı gerilim, yağ tankının delinmesi, sargı devreleri ve manyetik devredeki arızalar, yükte çalışan kademe değiştiricilerin özelliğini kaybetmesi, buchholz rölesinin bozulması transformatorün arızalanmasına sebep olabilir. Bu arızalar hem transformatorün devre dışı kalmasına hem de veriminin düşmesine sebep olur. Şalt sahalarında yangın ve ölümle sonuçlanabilecek kazalara yol açabilen bu arızalar ciddi ekonomik kayıpların da sebebidir. Çalışmamızda güç transformatorlerindeki bu arızalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Güç transformatorü, güç transformatorü arızaları, güç transformatorü bakımı

KÖİ KÖPRÜ VE OTOYOL PROJELERİNDE ÖDEME MEKANİZMALARI**PAYMENT MECHANISMS IN PPP TOLL ROAD AND BRIDGE PROJECTS****Prof. Dr. Selin GÜNDEŞ**

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Abstract

The need for modern and reliable transportation infrastructure is continuously increasing throughout the World. As public resources are limited, public-private partnership (PPP) model is frequently used in the realization of highway and bridge projects in Turkey. In PPP highway projects, the private partner assumes all costs associated with construction until the operation phase starts. Once the operational period begins, the revenues generated by the private partner should be sufficient to cover maintenance, repair and operating costs, to repay the debt service, and to provide the private partner an appropriate amount of profit. In this context, different types of payment mechanisms have been developed over time for the remuneration of private partners. In Turkish PPP highways, the main component of private sector revenues consists of actual toll payments obtained from highway users. However, these revenues generated by the 'real tolls' mechanism are rarely sufficient for the financial feasibility of projects, and thus in addition to tolls, 'minimum traffic guarantees' (MTGs) are also provided to the private sector. In recent decades, MTGs made during the operation phase have been the subject of intense criticism, as –in many cases- actual traffic demand has almost always been lower than forecasts. This problem regarding high amounts of guarantees has become more evident with the nationwide shutdowns imposed as a result of the emergence and spread of the Covid-19 virus and the transition to the remote working model. At this point, it is clear that there is a need for a comprehensive strategy for preventing and overcoming such problems in the development of similar projects in the future. In this context, it is expected that a better understanding of payment mechanisms and the evaluation of experiences will contribute to both the public and private sectors in shaping the projects to be designed in the future. This research explores the characteristics of alternative payment mechanisms including real tolls, shadow tolls, availability based payments and their variants in order to investigate into different ways of allocating traffic risks among public and private parties. Results reveal that each payment mechanism has its own advantages and disadvantages. Although the use of MTGs together with real tolls increases the ability of the private sector to repay its debts and thus incentivizes financial institutions to provide support for the project, it should not be considered as a solution for projects with low demand prospects. Thus, in feasibility studies, it is important to evaluate the demand for each project, and the revenues to be obtained from tolls in a realistic and transparent manner. Payment mechanism that will be used in a specific project could then be determined according to the outcomes of this evaluation and a thorough assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of each mechanism.

Keywords: Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Public Private Partnerships (PPP), highway, bridge, traffic risks, demand, payment mechanisms, guarantees

Özet

Tüm dünyada modern ve güvenilir ulaşım altyapılarına olan ihtiyaç gün geçtikçe katlanarak artmaktadır. Kamu kaynaklarının kısıtlı olması sebebi ile, dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de otoyol ve köprü projelerinin gerçekleştirilmesinde sıklıkla kamu özel işbirliği (KÖİ) modeline başvurulmaktadır. Yap-İşlet-Devret (YİD) modeli kullanılarak uygulanan KÖİ otoyol projelerinde imtiyaz sahibi şirket, işletme aşamasına kadar inşaat ve ilgili maliyetleri üstlenmektedir. Otoyol işletme aşamasına geçtikten sonra da şirketin elde ettiği gelirler, bakım, onarım ve işletme maliyetlerini karşılamalı, kredi borçlarının ve ilgili finansal maliyetlerin ödenmesi için yeterli olmalı ve bunların yanı sıra şirkete uygun bir kar imkânı sağlamalıdır. Bu kapsamda özel sektöre yapılacak ödemeler için zaman içinde farklı tipte ödeme mekanizmaları geliştirilmiştir. Türkiye’de gerçekleştirilen projelerde özel sektör gelirlerinin ana bileşeni otoyol kullanıcılarından elde edilen araç geçiş ücretlerinden oluşmaktadır. ‘Reel ücret’ mekanizması ile elde edilen bu gelirler nadiren projelerin finansal fizibilitesi için yeterli olmakta, bu durumda da devlet özel sektöre geçiş ücretlerine ek olarak ‘minimum trafik garantileri’ sağlamaktadır. Ancak, işletme aşamasında özel sektöre minimum trafik garantileri kapsamında yapılan yüksek miktardaki ödemeler yoğun eleştirilerin hedefi olmaktadır. Son bir yıldır Covid-19 virüsünün ortaya çıkması ve yayılması neticesinde şahit olduğumuz yasaklar ve uzaktan çalışma modeline geçiş ile birlikte bu sorun daha da belirginleşmiştir. Bu noktada gelecekte bu tip projelerin geliştirilmesinde yaşadığımız sorunları göz önüne alan kapsamlı bir stratejiye ihtiyaç duyulduğu açıktır. Bu kapsamda, ödeme mekanizmalarının daha iyi anlaşılması ve dünyada yaşanan tecrübelerin değerlendirilmesi, gelecekte tasarlanacak projelerin şekillendirilmesinde hem kamu hem de özel sektöre önemli katkılar sağlayabilir. Bu çalışmada özel otoyol projelerinde kullanılan ve trafik risklerinin kamu ve özel sektör arasında paylaşımına farklı bakış açıları getiren “reel ücretler”, “gölge ücretler”, “uygunluk ödemeleri” ve bunların farklı kombinasyonlarından oluşan ödeme mekanizmalarının özellikleri incelenmiştir. Sonuçlar bütün mekanizma tiplerinin kendine has bazı avantaj ve dezavantajları olduğunu göstermektedir. Ülkemizde reel ücretler ile birlikte kullanılan minimum trafik garantileri işletme safhasında özel sektörün borçlarını ödeyebilme yeteneğini ve dolayısıyla projenin finansal kuruluşlar tarafından desteklenmesini arttırsa da, finansal anlamda sağlam temellere oturmayan, düşük talep vaat eden projeler için bir çözüm olamamaktadır. Bu sebeple fizibilite çalışmalarında öncelikle projelere olan talebin, ve dolayısıyla araç geçişlerinden elde edilecek gelirlerin gerçekçi ve şeffaf biçimde değerlendirilmesi, daha sonra da özel sektöre yapılacak ödeme türünün -her bir mekanizmanın avantajları ve dezavantajları da dikkate alınarak- bu değerlendirmeye göre belirlenmesi önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yap-işlet-devret (YİD), Kamu Özel İşbirliği (KÖİ), otoyol, trafik riskleri, talep, ödeme mekanizmaları, garanti ödemeleri

DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE OKLÜZYON**OCCLUSION IN DENTISTRY****Araş.Gör. Sümeyye BOZBAYIR**

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Occlusion ; according to the position of the mandibular condyle in the mandibular fossa; It is the contact relationship between the maxillary and mandibular teeth. The ideal occlusion is; with chewing system

harmonious, providing effective chewing, good without causing abnormalities in physiological functions

It can be defined as an occlusion that provides an aesthetic. The occlusion types accepted today are;

bilateral balanced occlusion (balanced occlusion)

lingualized occlusion

unilateral balanced occlusion (group function occlusion)

canine-sparing occlusion

Bilateral balanced occlusion with contact in all teeth in centric, protrusive and lateral movements of the mandible is often preferred in edentulous cases where retention and stabilization are insufficient. This type of occlusion is not preferred in individuals with natural teeth as it transmits too much force to the jawbone

In centric and lateral mandibular movements; The type of occlusion in which the palatal tubercles of the maxillary teeth come into contact with the central fossa of the mandibular teeth in a single point is the lingualized occlusion. Specially designed teeth are used in this occlusion type. It is a type of occlusion that is frequently preferred in total and toothed individuals where the crests are excessively resorbed and/or in the form of a knife edge and aesthetics are important. Unilaterally balanced occlusion is the type of occlusion that is frequently observed in individuals with natural teeth and is generally seen in individuals over 30 years of age. In this occlusion, the working side teeth share the forces during lateral movements, while there is no contact on the balance side. In protrusive movements, posterior teeth are in disocclusion while anterior teeth are in contact.

In canine-sparing occlusion, it provides guidance during lateral movements along the lingual surface of the upper canine, the distal slope of the lower canine, and the mesial slope of the buccal tubercle of the first premolar. Canine in lateral movements; It is the ideal type of occlusion where it protects the incisors and posterior teeth, the posterior teeth protect the anterior teeth in centric relationship, and the incisors protect the canine and posterior teeth in protrusive movements.

Keyword: closure, occlusion, function

Oklüzyon ; mandibular kondilin mandibular fossa içerisindeki konumuna göre; maksiller ve mandibular dişler arasındaki temas ilişkisidir. İdeal oklüzyon ise; çiğneme sistemiyle

uyum içinde olan, etkin çiğnemeyi sağlayan, fizyolojik fonksiyonlarda anormallikler oluşturmadan iyi bir estetik sağlayan oklüzyon olarak tanımlanabilir. Günümüzde kabul edilen oklüzyon tipleri; bilateral balanslı oklüzyon(dengeli oklüzyon) lingualize oklüzyon unilateral balanslı oklüzyon (grup fonksiyonu oklüzyonu) kanin koruyuculu oklüzyon

Alt çenenin sentrik, protrusiv ve lateral hareketlerinde tüm dişlerde temasın olduğu bilateral balanslı oklüzyon sıklıkla tutuculuğun ve stabilizasyonun yetersiz olduğu tam dişsiz vakalarda tercih edilmektedir. Bu oklüzyon çeşidi çene kemiğine fazla kuvvet ilettiğinden dolayı doğal dişli bireylerde tercih edilmemektedir .

Sentrik ve lateral mandibular hareketlerde ; üst çene dişlerin palatinal tüberküllerinin, alt çene dişlerinin santral fossalarıyla tek nokta temasının olduğu oklüzyon çeşidi ise lingualize oklüzyondur. Bu oklüzyon tipinde özel tasarım dişler kullanılır. Kretlerin aşırı rezorbe ve/veya bıçak sırtı şeklinde olduğu , estetiğin önemsendiği total ve dişli bireylerde sıklıkla tercih edilen oklüzyon çeşididir.

Doğal dişli bireylerde sıklıkla gözlenen , genellikle 30 yaş üzerindeki bireylerde görülen oklüzyon çeşidi ise unilateral balanslı oklüzyondur. Bu oklüzyonda lateral hareketler sırasında gelen kuvvetleri çalışan taraf dişleri paylaşırken denge tarafında hiç temas yoktur. Protruziv hareketlerde posterior dişler disoklüzyonda iken anterior dişler temastadır.

Kanin koruyuculu oklüzyonda ise Lateral hareketler sırasında üst kaninin lingual yüzeyi, alt kaninin distal eğimi ve birinci premoların bukkal tüberkülünün mezial eğimi boyunca rehberlik sağlar. Lateral hareketlerde kaninin; kesici ve posterior dişleri koruduğu , sentrik ilişkide posterior dişlerin anterior dişleri koruduğu, protrüziv hareketlerde ise kesici dişlerin kanin ve posterior dişleri koruduğu ideal oklüzyon çeşididir.

Anahtar kelimeler: kapanış, oklüzyon,fonksiyon

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FLÖRT İLİŞKİ DURUMLARI İLE FLÖRT İLİŞKİSİNE BAKIŞLARI

DATING RELATIONSHIP STATUSES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THEIR VIEWS ON DATING RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract

Dating, which provides important gains in terms of emotional and social development of individuals (Bakır and Kalkan, 2019), is defined as a relationship in which the individual is not married, engaged or in another similar partnership, and he/she establishes emotional, romantic, and sexual intimacy with another individual beyond friendship (Aslan et al., 2020). Although dating relationship can be observed at any age, it is common among young individuals. The subject of this study aims to reveal the dating relationship statuses of young individuals and their views on dating relationship. The study was carried out with 621 students studying at different universities in February 2020. In the study using the survey model, a questionnaire was applied to the volunteer students. Two hundred twenty-three males (35.9%) and 398 females (64.1%) participated in the study. Of the participants, 59.9% were born and raised in the province, 28.5% in the district, and 10.8% in the village. Of the students, 78.4% have nuclear families, 18.2% have extended families, and 3.4% have fragmented families. The mothers of 64.8% of the students had a secondary school education level or below, and the fathers of 77.6% had a high school education level or below. The ratio of those with a current or past dating relationship is 97.1%. The ratio of those who said that they had their first dating relationship under the age of 17 is 54.6%. Of the participants, 315 stated that their families knew about their relationship. Of the 259 individuals hiding their relationships from their families, 24.5% stated that they preferred not to tell their families because they thought their families would find a dating relationship too early, while 8.7% stated that they preferred not to tell their families because they thought their families would object and get angry. Of the young individuals, 20.9% describe their current relationships as harmonious, 16.3% as loving, 11.4% as difficult but beautiful. Most of the participants (98.0%) stated that they look for understanding, reliability, and honesty in their partners. In the general sample, 92.9% of the students find it correct for people to date before getting married. In terms of gender, it is observed that 93.5% of females and 92.8% of males approve of the dating relationship. More than 90% of the participants, regardless of province, district, and village, think that people should date. While 94% of those with a nuclear family and 91% of those who grew up in an extended family say that dating is right, this ratio decreases to 85.7% among young individuals who grew up in fragmented and incomplete families. In general, as the education level of parents increases, the ratio of those who find it correct to date also increases, and this ratio approaches 97% among those with parents having a high school or higher education level. While 68.3% of the young individuals approve of the dating relationship for couples to get to know each other, 11.9% for the experience of falling in love, and 11.4% for knowing about the male-female relationship, half of 42 individuals who do not

approve of the dating relationship say that dating consumes everything, and the other half say that it is against culture, belief, and family. Two hundred eighty-two of the participants think that because of the culture and belief structure of society, they have a negative view about the dating relationship.

Keywords: Dating, University youth, Dating relationships

Özet

Bireylerin duygusal ve sosyal gelişimleri açısından önemli kazanımlar sağlayan (Bakır ve Kalkan, 2019) flört; bireyin, diğer bir bireyle arkadaşlığın ötesinde duygusal, romantik ve cinsel yakınlık kurduğu evli, nişanlı ya da buna benzer başka bir birliktelik içinde olmadıkları ilişki olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Aslan vd., 2020). Flört ilişkisi her yaşta görülebilmekle birlikte sıklıkla gençler arasında yaygındır. Bu araştırmanın konusu; gençlerin flört ilişki durumlarını ve flört ilişkisine bakışlarını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma, 2020 yılının Şubat ayında farklı üniversitelerde okuyan 621 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tarama modelinin kullanıldığı araştırmada gönüllü öğrencilerle anket uygulaması yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya 223 erkek (%35,9), 398 kadın (%64,1) katılmıştır. Katılımcıların %59,9'u ilde, %28,5'i ilçede, %10,8'i köyde doğup, büyümüştür. Öğrencilerin %78,4'ü çekirdek, %18,2'si geniş, %3,4'ü parçanmış aileye sahiptir. Öğrencilerin %64,8'inin annesi ortaokul ve altı, %77,6'sının babası lise ve altı eğitim düzeyine sahiptir. Şu an veya geçmişte flört ilişkisi olanların oranı %97,1'dir. İlk flört ilişkilerini 17 yaşının altında yaşadığını söyleyenlerin oranı %54,6'dır. Katılımcıların 315'i ilişkilerinin aileleri tarafından bilindiğini ifade etmişlerdir. İlişkilerini ailelerinden gizleyen 259 kişinin %24,5'i ailelerinin flört ilişkisini çok erken bulacağını düşündüğünden, %8,7'si karşı çıkıp, kızacaklarını düşündüklerinden söylememeyi tercih ettiklerini ifade etmiştir. Gençlerin %20,9'u şu an ki ilişkilerini uyumlu, %16,3'ü sevecen, %11,4'ü zor ama güzel olarak tanımlamaktadır. Katılımcıların büyük bir kısmı (%98,0) partnerlerinde anlayışlılık, güvenilirlik ve dürüstlük aradıklarını söylemiştir. Genel örneklemede öğrencilerin %92,9'u evlenmeden önce insanların flört etmesini doğru bulmaktadır. Cinsiyet açısından kadınların %93,5'inin erkeklerin %92,8'inin flört ilişkisini tasdik ettikleri görülmektedir. Katılımcıların il, ilçe ve köy ayrımı olmadan %90'dan fazlası insanların flört etmesi gerektiğini düşünmektedir. Çekirdek aileye sahip olanların %94'ü, geniş ailede büyüyenlerin %91'i flört etmenin doğru olduğunu söylerken, parçalanmış ve tamamlanmamış ailelerde yetişen gençlerde bu oran %85,7'ye düşmektedir. Genel olarak anne-baba eğitim düzeyi yükseldikçe flört etmeyi doğru bulanların oranı da yükselmektedir, bu oran lise ve üzerinde eğitim seviyesine sahip ebeveyni olanlarda %97'lere yaklaşmaktadır. Gençlerin %68,3'ü çiftlerin birbirini tanınması için, %11,9'u aşık olma deneyimi için, %11,4'ü kadın erkek ilişkisi hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak için flört ilişkisini onaylarken flört ilişkisini onaylamayan 42 kişinin yarısı flörtün her şeyi tükettiğini, diğer yarısı ise kültüre, inanca ve aileye ters olduğunu söylemektedir. Katılımcıların 282'si, toplumun kültürel ve inanç yapısı nedeniyle flört ilişkisine olumsuz baktığını düşünmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Flört, Üniversite gençliği, Flört ilişkileri

BAKIM YÜKÜ İLE YAŞLI İHMAL VE İSTİSMARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİYE DAİR BİR DERLEME

A REVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DUTY OF CARE AND ELDER
NEGLECT AND ABUSE

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“Yaşlanmak, bir dağa tırmanmaya
benzer.
Çıktıkça yorgunluğunuz artar,
nefesiniz daralır.
Ama görüş açınız genişler”.
Ingmar Bergman

Abstract

Old age, which is one of the important stages of human life, is a period during which the individual's ability to adapt to the social environment decreases or is largely lost (WHO, 1999). Reasons such as changes and improvements in living conditions, developments in the field of medicine with the advancement of science and technology (early diagnosis of diseases, increasing treatment opportunities, control of many infectious diseases and even the disappearance of some diseases, etc.), increased awareness of healthy living and low birth rates have brought about many problems (health, poverty, retirement, intergenerational conflicts, social isolation, hopelessness, loneliness, etc.) while increasing the elderly population. One of these problems is elder neglect and abuse. Elder abuse, which is as old as the history of humanity and has continued its existence in every society/culture, was first discussed at the national level within the scope of domestic violence in the USA in 1978, and a special elder abuse law was established in 1979 (Akdemir, Görgülü and Çınar, 2008: 70). Elder abuse, which is any behavior that threatens or harms the health or well-being of an elderly individual (Arpacı and Bakır, 2017: 693; Koştu, 2005: 527), can be seen in the form of physical (hitting, slapping, damaging one's body with sharp/penetrating tools, pulling/severing one's hair, giving too much or wrong medications, etc.), emotional/psychological (yelling, insulting, intimidating, blaming, ignoring or humiliating, etc.), sexual (having any kind of sexual intercourse against the will of the elderly, being photographed naked, being stripped by force, etc.) and economic abuse (illegal and improper use of money or other financial resources of the elderly for one's own benefit) (Akdemir et al., 2008: 68; Erkal and Şahin, 2015: 240; Sayan and Durat, 2004: 97). Elder neglect is the situation in which individuals responsible for caring (family members, social institution employees, private caregivers, etc.) do not/are unable to meet the daily needs of elderly individuals (Kalınkara, 2011:135-136; Arpacı and Bakır, 2017: 692; Gülen et al., 2013:393; Erkal and Şahin, 2015: 240). There are many cultural, institutional, and environmental risk factors arising from the elderly individual and the caregiver(s) of the elderly individual in the emergence of elder neglect and abuse. However, when studies on the subject are reviewed, it is observed that elderly individuals are mostly neglected and abused in their own homes and by their relatives, which indicates individuals who undertake the duty of care. The aim of this study is to reveal why the

relatives of the elderly (spouse, child, bride, groom, grandchild, etc.) who care for the elderly individual/undertake the duty of care become involved in elder neglect and abuse.

Keywords: Old Age, Neglect, Abuse, Duty of Care

Özet

İnsan yaşamının önemli evrelerinden biri olan yaşlılık; bireyin sosyal çevreye uyum yeteneğinin azaldığı ya da büyük oranda kaybolduğu (WHO, 1999) bir dönemdir. Yaşam koşullarındaki değişim ve iyileşmeler, bilim ve teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle tıp alanında yaşanan gelişmeler (hastalıkların erken teşhisi, tedavi olanaklarının artması, birçok bulaşıcı hastalığın kontrol altına alınması hatta bazı hastalıkların ortadan kalkması vb.), sağlıklı yaşam bilincinin artması, düşük doğum oranları vb. nedenler, yaşlı nüfusunu artırırken birçok sorunu (sağlık, yoksulluk, emeklilik, kuşaklararası çatışmalar, sosyal izolasyon, umutsuzluk, yalnızlık vb.) da beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu sorunlardan biri de yaşlı ihmal ve istismarıdır. İnsanlık tarihi kadar eski olan ve her toplumda/kültürde varlığını sürdürmüş olan yaşlı istismarı, ilk olarak 1978 yılında ABD’de aile içi şiddet konusu kapsamında ulusal düzeyde tartışılmaya başlanmış, 1979 yılında ise özel yaşlı istismarı yasası oluşturulmuştur (Akdemir, Görgülü ve Çınar, 2008: 70). Yaşlı bireyin sağlık ya da iyilik halini tehdit eden ya da zarar veren herhangi bir davranış (Arpacı ve Bakır, 2017: 693; Koştu, 2005:527) olan yaşlı istismarı; fiziksel (vurmak, tokatlamak, kesici/delici aletlerle vücuduna zarar vermek, saçını çekmek/koparmak, fazla ya da yanlış ilaç vermek vb.), duygusal/psikolojik (bağırarak, hakaret etmek, korkutmak, suçlamak, göz ardı etmek ya da aşağılamak vb.), cinsel (yaşlının isteği dışında herhangi bir türde cinsel ilişkiye girilmesi, çıplak fotoğrafının çekilmesi, zorla soyulması vb.) ve ekonomik istismar (yasal olmayan ve uygunsuz bir biçimde yaşlı bireyin parasının veya diğer mali kaynaklarının kendi çıkarları için kullanılması) şeklinde görülebilmektedir (Akdemir vd., 2008: 68; Erkal ve Şahin, 2015: 240; Sayan ve Durat, 2004: 97). Yaşlı ihmali ise bakmakla yükümlü bireylerin (aile üyeleri, sosyal kurum çalışanları, özel bakıcılar vb.), yaşlı bireyin günlük gereksinimlerini karşılamamasıdır/karşılayamamasıdır (Kalınkara, 2011:135-136; Arpacı ve Bakır, 2017: 692; Gülen ve ark., 2013:393; Erkal ve Şahin, 2015: 240). Yaşlı ihmal ve istismarının ortaya çıkmasında; yaşlı bireyden kaynaklanan, yaşlı bireye bakım veren/verenlerden kaynaklanan, kültürel, kurumsal ve çevresel pek çok risk faktörü bulunmaktadır. Ancak konuyla ilgili yapılmış araştırmalara bakıldığında, yaşlı bireylerin çoğunlukla kendi evlerinde ve yakınları tarafından ihmal ve istismara uğradıkları görülmekte bu da bakım yükünü üstlenen bireyleri öne çıkarmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı da yaşlı bireye bakım veren/bakım yükünü üstlenen yaşlı yakınlarının (eş, evlat, gelin, damat, torun vb.), neden yaşlıya yönelik ihmal ve istismarda bulduklarını ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yaşlılık, İhmal, İstismar, Bakım Yükü

CHATBOT LIZ – A TOOL TO HELP ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS IN TELEGRAM PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) may seem like a very new and high tech term. However, it is a broad concept because it deals with the abilities of the computational system to structure and simulate the thinking of human beings through a software called Chatbot. Said software is able to maintain a conversation with a human user in natural language, through messaging applications. Aiming to help students of Computer Science and Engineering at the University Center for Higher Education of Amazonas (CIESA) in relation to programming language, a chatbot was developed using the telegram. This need was evident in the course of my professional life as a professor at CIESA for 10 years and the difficulties presented by students in these courses. The chatbot was developed by CIESA students under my guidance and professors Newton Lima and Sheyla Regina, both partners in this endeavor. This tool is based on a question and answer protocol where the user asks and the computer answers. The main objective is for the robot to answer questions in the area of programming because, according to research carried out among students, it is the most difficult subject. To facilitate access to the tool, a simple user interface was designed, such as Telegram, which can be used in the web, Android and IOS versions. The Liz chatbot developed is a system capable of answering, asking and redirecting links to study and video recommendations in programming language. The chatbot Liz project seeks to establish an interaction between the user and the programmed robot to help them with their studies and difficulties, especially in remote learning and in pandemic times. For the methodology of this project, the exploratory method was applied. For Aaker, Kumar & Day (2004), exploratory research usually involves a qualitative approach, such as the use of discussion groups, usually characterized by the absence of hypotheses, or poorly defined hypotheses. According to feedback from CIESA's Computer Science and Engineering students, chatbot Liz has shown itself as promising for guiding and helping them in their difficulties in programming language in their remote classes in pandemic times. Such feedback from the students presented themselves as promising and it is understood that the chatbot Liz with the help of the telegram fulfilled its objectives.

Keywords: Programming Language, chatbot, artificial intelligence, Telegram, Computer Science, Computer Engineering.

PHILOSOPHY PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION ON THE MUSLIM PERSONALITY

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Abstract

The formation of personality does not occur instantaneously but through several long processes. In this case, education has a big role in shaping the Muslim personality. This study aims to describe the Muslim personality in the perspective of Islamic education philosophy. This research method uses a review or literature sourced from journals and books. The results of this study indicate that the Muslim personality is an identity that is owned by a person as a characteristic of the overall behavior as a Muslim, both displayed in outward behavior and in his inner attitude in the context of devotion and surrender to Allah. In this case, the Muslim personality is a good and whole person so that it requires a long series of processes involving the family, school and community environment. The comprehensive Muslim personality in its formation includes various aspects, with three main aspects, namely physical aspects, psychological aspects, and spiritual aspects. For this reason, in order to achieve these three aspects, a method is needed to be achieved as well as effective and efficient. These methods include the habituation method, the method of giving examples and the method of developing the child's personality. Thus, the implication of the formation of a Muslim personality for Islamic education is education that is able to remind and reaffirm the sacred covenant (syahadah) that humans have made before their Lord, namely through knowledge and adab in the process of ta'lim, tarbiyah and ta'dib.

Keyword : Education, Personality, Muslim

**SOCIO AND SPATIAL SEGREGATION AND
INSTABILITY IN A METROPOLIS OF THE
BRAZILIAN AMAZON: A CASE STUDY ON
“NOVA BELÉM” AND ITS FORTIFIED ENCLAVES**

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Abstract

The city of Belém, capital of the State of Pará, was founded more than 400 years ago and is located at the mouth of the Amazon River, being, therefore, considered an Amazon and riverside city, in which nearly one million currently live. and a half of people. It is a city that, over the centuries, was occupied and developed with the contribution of indigenous peoples, enslaved blacks, the Portuguese and, more recently, peoples from western Asia, such as the Lebanese.

In just over two decades, the dynamics of reconfiguration of the urban space along Augusto Montenegro Highway, in Belém/PA (called “New Belém”) became noticeable. The frenetic process of reconfiguration of space and soil of the “New Belém” is due to several factors, among which, we highlight: 1) the strategy of “real estate developers” geared at expanding their businesses; 2) the self-segregation adopted by a portion of the urban population, which, faced with the charms of real estate marketing, abandoned the older part of the urban grid to live in “horizontal fortresses” (consisting of a highly protected space with high walls and security and access control systems).

This article aims at identifying the extent of noncompliance with the social function of property in the horizontal gated communities located in the so-called “New Belém”, because the fulfillment of the social function is one of the elements that characterize the full exercise of the property right, according to the set of laws and the Federal Constitution of Brazil.

Then we carried out a theoretical debate, together with an empirical analysis of urban laws and documents, allowing for the collation of these data with the consequences of expansion of privatization of the urban space and the phenomenon of socio-spatial segregation, which in

Belém (PA) is more relevant due to the overly permissive urban planning legislation, resulting in the deepening of socio-spatial segregation and widening of socioeconomic and spatial inequality in the urban space of the city of Belém.

BIOSOOT: A COMPONENT OF BIO-AEROSOL**Dr. Nyayiru Kannaian Udaya Prakash^{1,2} and Srinivasan Bhuvaneshwari³**

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Abstract

Soot in general is defined as a black substance emanating to the atmosphere whenever the materials are burnt. However it is broader in term and cannot be distinguished by origin and its nature is majorly studied by the physicist and chemist. It is completely neglected by the biologist specifically aerobiologist although the soot are a component of aerosol. The authors want to distinguish a soot generating from biological materials and define it as the smoke or soot generated when burning the biomaterials which may either be of plant or of animal origin. To provide more scientific input on the same, the study was conducted to characterize the soot generated from few of the plants like *Anacardium occidentale*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Calotropis gigantea* using Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS), X-ray Diffraction (XRD), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) for their size determination. Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy (FTIR) and Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectroscopical (GC-MS) studies were conducted to know the composition of biosoot generated from the above said plants. The results revealed that they are distinct according to the plant and they are diverse in nature. The diversity of biosoot provide an excellent platform for the biologist, specifically aerobiologist to study and provide more light regarding the same where their potential hazards can be determined. The study confirms that Biosoot as one among the major component of Bioaerosol and studied by the Aerobiologists.

Keywords: Biosoot, Aerosol, DLS, SEM, FTIR, GC-MS, Bioaerosol, Aerobiologist

BIODEGRADATION OF HYDROCARBON BY BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM CRUDE OIL CONTAMINATED SOIL.

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Abstract

Crude oil contaminated soil has posed major environmental problems in recent years. Hence, this work was designed to evaluate the potential of microorganisms isolated from crude oil contaminate soil, to degrade hydrocarbon. Samples of crude oil contaminated soil were collected from Warri Refining and petrochemical Company in Delta State and characterized using standard microbiological procedure. Isolates were assayed for their ability to degrade hydrocarbon using mineral salt medium containing crude oil as source of carbon. Soil samples were treated as follows: A – untreated/control soil plus sterile crude oil, B – untreated soil plus crude oil and carrier, C – treated soil (with *Enterobacter aerogenes*) plus crude oil and carrier, D – treated soil (with Actinomycetes) plus crude oil and carrier, E – treated soil (with *Enterobacter aerogenes* and Actinomycetes) plus crude oil and carrier. After 14 days treatment, A had no growth while B, C, D and E had bacterial count of 2.6×10^4 cfu/g, 7.68×10^{11} , 1.42×10^{12} and 1.96×10^2 cfu/g respectively. At the end of 28 days period, A, B, C, D and E had count of 1.2×10^3 cfu/g, 5.22×10^{11} cfu/g, 9.30×10^{14} cfu/g, 1.79×10^{17} cfu/g and 2.52×10^{19} cfu/g respectively. *Serratia marcescens*, *Actinomycetes* and *Enterobacter aerogenes* showed crude oil reduction of 44.3 %, 79.26 % and 61.69 % respectively. The results showed that Actinomycetes had the highest reduction rate of hydrocarbon content of soil more than other bacterial isolates.

Keywords: Carrier, crude oil, hydrocarbon, microorganisms, physicochemical, soil.

STUDIES ON THE CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOSOOT OF *PISTIA STRATIOTES*, AN AQUATIC PLANT

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Abstract

Biosoot is defined as a soot emanating from any biological material either of plant or of animal origin. The studies pertaining to different plants proved that they are distinct to individual plants. In continuation of our study the biosoot of an aquatic plant, i.e. *Pistia stratiotes* was examined for their characterization. The soot was studied using Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS), Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR), X-ray Diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, BET and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and GC-MS. The cytotoxic nature of the biosoot was studied using the human lung cancer cell line (A549). The results of the study will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Biosoot, *Pistia stratiotes*, XRD, EDX, Raman spectroscopy, FT-IR, BET, GC-MS, Cytotoxicity

PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS OF BACTERIAL AGENTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.

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Abstract

Background: Urinary tract and urogenital tract is linked and interconnected so invasion by resistant microbial pathogens can extend and complicate women health.

Objective: to know bacterial causes and efficacy of antibiotics of urinary and genital tracts infection of Iraqi women for better understanding of antibiotic treatment strategy.

Method: During January 2018 till September 2020, 224 women (from inside and outside of Shekhan in campuses) that clinically suspected with urinary and urogenital tract infections were referred to Gynecologist clinic in Shekhan. Midstream urine (78) and HVS (146) samples were collected in the laboratory and inoculated on blood, Chocolate, MacConkey agar media in duplicate aseptically and incubated aerobically at 37°C. Colony forming units were counted 24 hours later, and if count $\geq 100,000/\text{ml}$, antimicrobial sensitivity studies were then performed and read after a further 24 hours. Microorganism identification and characterization using routine morphological and biochemical methods were applied. Antibiotic-susceptibility test was performed using disk-diffusion method.

Results: Exactly 107 (73.2%) and 57 (73%) revealed positive growth for HVS and urine respectively. Single infections were predominant. *Escherichia coli* revealed the highest prevalence 18 (32%) in urinary tract, while *non-hemolytic Streptococcus* was highest in genital tract 32(30%). *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the next highest rates 21(20%) and 8(14%) in HVS and urine respectively. *Candida albicans* detected 19% and 9 % in HVS and urine respectively. Amikacin expressed efficacy 87% and 71% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively followed by nitrofurantoin 77%, 63%, gentamicin 64%, 68% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively. The highest resistance rates and low efficacy were recorded to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefixime and nalidixic acid. There was no statistical significant variation in drug susceptibility between isolate from urine and HVS

Conclusion: various microbial causes could interconnect to infect urinary tract and vaginal tissues. Moreover, incorrect use and high dose of antibiotics may lead to selective pressure and emergence of multiple resistant isolates. These results are worrisome and essential care should be taken in maternity unit and drug prescribing policy should be monitored and updated.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Urogenital tract, *Escherichia coli*, *Candida albicans* Comparative study

SURVEY ON SUSTAINABILITY PERCEPTION AT SECONDARY SCHOOL OF MYMENSINGH REGION, BANGLADESH

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Abstract

SDG 4 refers to guaranteeing accessible and equitable quality education and promoting opportunities for lifelong learning for everyone, both of which are dependent on sustainable practices. An online survey with a structured questionnaire was conducted in secondary schools from six districts in the Mymensingh educational zone, Bangladesh, from March to June 2021 to determine how secondary schools in Bangladesh manage issues connected to sustainable development. A total of 346 teachers and principals from various secondary schools took part in the study. According to the data, the majority of respondents agreed that their schools adopt many policies for sustainability and dedication to a sustainable organization. They think their schools serve as life-changing environments and developers for a sustainable society, as well as information multipliers for long-term growth. The most common obstacle to implementing sustainability-related projects (57.08 percent) was a lack of resources/materials. This finding could help policymakers and practitioners establish sustainable strategies in secondary schools in the near future to ensure high-quality education across the country.

Key words: Sustainable development goal, Secondary education, Quality Education, Sustainability

GENETIC IDENTIFICATION OF SEXUAL DISORDERS PATIENTS IN ALGERIAN POPULATION.

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Soyut:

Bağlam ve dünyada:

kadın olarak cinsel organının veya imkansız olarak bir durum olarak. Bu kişilerden farklı etiyojilerden giriştir. Çalışmamızın amacı, seçilen verilerin işlenmesinde sitogen ve planlamaetik planlamanın planlanmasıdır.

Malzemeler ve malzemeler:

Oran Üniversite Hastanesi (Sitogenetik ve oran orantısındanEHU) sitogenetik ve orantısını oranındanEHU toplanmış, 39 yıl yeni görünümü yakınlık açısından vaka' analizde. Cinsiyetleri aramak için GIEMSA renklendirmeli standart karyotip analizini bildirdik. Ayrıca, multipleks PCR kullanarak olası silme veya yerlerini değiştirme için Y kromozomunun tüm alanlarını araştırdık.

Sonuçlar ve Havayolu:

Bu çalışma, karyotip, bir vakada sivilin kuşağı bir seçme hayvan figürü. Kadın hastasında, tahminenileniyle karyotip formülü yazar mozaik turner sendromu (46,XY/45,XO) gösteriyor. Multipleks PCR, dört durumdaki Y renklerinin bölümlerinin silinmesini gösterir; SY86 lokusu (durum n°3), SY208 lokusu (durum n°4), SRY lokusu ve SY145, SY152, SY242, SY208, SY254, SY255, SY157 lokusu (durum n°6).

Çözüm:

Bu çalışmada, çalışılan cinsellikte gençlerinde PCR'nin karyotip ve multipleks vurguladı. Gerçek de, seksin tasarımına yönelik ilk üründen temsil eder. 15. Sitogenetik ve herkes tarafından tanınabilir bu dünyaların etiyojisinde bir yer işgal etmeye katıldık.

Anahtar kelimeler: kadın yaşamlar, Cezayir kullanıcısı, erkek, erkek, karyotip, multipleks PCR

Abstract:

Context and objectives:

Sexual ambiguity is defined as a state of a human being whose genital organs are difficult or impossible to define as male or female. These ambiguities are due to various etiologies. The objective of our work is to highlight the role of cytogenetic and molecular diagnostics in the determination of sex.

Materials and methods:

We analyzed six cases of sexual ambiguity with new born to 39 years, collected from the cytogenetics and molecular biology service of the Oran University Hospital (EHU). We

reported the analysis of the standard karyotype with GIEMSA coloration to search the sex chromosomes. Moreover, we explored all regions of the Y chromosome for possible deletion or translocation using multiplex PCR.

Results and discussions:

This study, the karyotype shows a genetic sex opposite to the civil one in one case. In authors case suspected as female patient, the karyotype formula show a mosaic turner syndrome (46,XY/45,XO). The multiplex PCR show a deletions of Y chromosome regions in four cases respectively; SY86 locus (case n°3), SY208 locus (case n°4), SRY locus and of SY145, SY152, SY242, SY208, SY254, SY255, SY157 locus (case n°6).

Conclusion:

In this study, we highlighted the role of karyotype and multiplex PCR in the cases of sexual ambiguity studied. Indeed, it represents the first orienting element towards the real nature of sex. We have thus shown that the cytogenetic and molecular study occupy an important place in the etiological diagnosis of these sexual ambiguities.

Key words: Sexual ambiguities, Algerian population, female, male, karyotype, multiplex PCR

CULTURE OF THE RELIGIOUS SOUL

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Abstract

Culture in a society is a certain value system that is used as a way of life by citizens who support that culture. Because it is used as a frame of reference in acting and behaving, culture tends to become a tradition in a country. This study aims to determine the influence of culture on the religious spirit. The method used in studying the problem uses the library-based method and the journal as a reference. Culture and Tradition are very influential on one's religious soul. Where the culture and traditions that exist in the community can affect the pattern of life. Human thoughts are abstract but can be realized in the form of objects and human behavior in social life, from that culture a tradition is formed. Where tradition gives meaning as a form or habit of the existence of culture. Through these two things, religion is present to be used as a guide or guide that directs humans to behave properly and correctly. However, there is a need for a more understanding of religion and culture because currently the influence of the globalization era continues to develop where almost the majority of people cannot distinguish between religion and culture in the implementation of daily life.

Keywords: Culture, tradition, community spirit

EDUCATION, FAITH AND CHARITY: A GOAL**Amma Chorida Adila*¹, Muhammad Hufron², Jainul Arifin³**

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Abstract

The civilization of the western world is developing rapidly, both in terms of morals and manners which can damage the next generation. Islam requires Muslims to be educated in the sense of seeking knowledge. research to explain the purpose of education to believe and do good deeds. This method uses rivew or literature sourced from journals and books about education, doing good deeds. In this case, knowledge is very important. As the people of the Prophet Muhammad, it is obligatory to deepen knowledge, especially about the religion of Islam. Because with knowledge (Islam) can increase one's faith and encourage to multiply righteous deeds and make oneself useful for life in this world and provision in the hereafter. In addition, in Qs Al-Asr verses 1-3, it has warned us to be able to make the best use of time. The encouragement of faith and good deeds in each individual will achieve educational goals. So it is necessary to implement these educational goals in order to optimize their potential in order to be able to hold fast to faith in Allah SWT.

Keyword: educational goals, faith, good deeds

THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN OVERCOMING THE PROBLEMS OF THE INDONESIAN BADMINTON

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries that are subscribed to the badminton sport, one of which is the All England event. However, in 2021 the Indonesian National Team was unable to participate in the event because it was issued after one of the passengers on the plane carrying the Indonesian national team tested positive for Covid-19. Whether we realize it or not, mass communication media can unite the Indonesian people regarding these problems. The purpose of this study is to explain the mass communication media as a unifier of the Indonesian people in the issue of the issuance of the Indonesian National team at the All England 2021 event. This research method uses literature review or library research related to the topic of this research, namely the role of the media in overcoming Indonesian badminton problems. Mass communication is a type of communication in which the process of delivering messages or information uses mass media and the recipients of the message are very large, anonymous, and heterogeneous. One of the characteristics of mass communication is that it creates uniformity. Indonesian people wherever they are, even though they are scattered from Sabang to Merauke, or even abroad, when they absorb information about the release of the Indonesian team at the All England 2021, they both feel anger and disappointment. They felt that there was injustice against the Indonesian team. Whether we realize it or not, this has made the Indonesian people more united or the solidarity and love for their homeland has increased. So it can be concluded that this mass communication media can increase the unity of the Indonesian people in relation to the issue of the issuance of the Indonesian team at the All England 2021 event.

Keywords: Mass Communication Media, Characteristics, Process, Indonesian Badminton

PLANT DISEASE DETECTION WITH THE HELP OF ADVANCED IMAGING SENSORS

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Abstract

Plant diseases are responsible in the agricultural industry worldwide for major economic losses. In order to reduce the spread of diseases and to facilitate the effective management practices, monitoring plant health and early pathogen detection is vital. Plant diseases pose a major threat to small farmers, leading to the serious destruction of food supplies in general. In order to ensure effective action to detect and prevent destruction, the type of plant disease present needs to be identified early. There has been a lot of work recently to identify plant diseases in a variety of crops in different parts of the world. The identifying elements that cause these disorders are major work being done. Some diseases have viruses whereas others are caused by infection with fungi. This becomes a key problem if the cause factor cannot be traced before it has already expanded to the main manufacturing area. This document reviews the effective usage for the identification and categorization of plant disease using various imaging methods and computer vision algorithms. Plant disease detection starts with the capture of images followed by pre-treatment during the segmentation phase. In addition to classification, it is supplemented by other techniques utilized for feature extraction. We will describe in this paper the current trends and challenges of plant disease diagnosis with computer vision and advanced imaging technology. For precise farming it is especially important to detect, quantify, diagnose, and identify seed infections. Traditional visual evaluation technology recently failed to address the needs of precise development of agricultural computerization and hyper-spectral technology has been increasingly attracted as a characteristic type of non-invasive technology. The articles, algorithms and methods from disease detection to qualitative and quantitative evaluation are then essentially summarized in the description of the processes for the hyperspectral disease analysis. Furthermore we suggest that various pathogen identifications, discrimination in biotic and abiotic stresses, early warning for plant disease and hyperspectral satellite technology, are the primary challenges and pave the way for a targeted response, according to the discussion of currently significant problems of plant diseases detection using hyperspectral technology.

Keywords: Plants disease detection; Machine learning; Imaging sensors and systems; Plant disease classification; Pathogens

PHOSPHOLIPID CONCENTRATION IN DIFFERENT ANATOMICAL CUTS OF *CANNABIS SATIVA GROWN IN NIGERIA*

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Abstract

Different anatomical parts (root, stem, leaves and seeds) of *Cannabis sativa* were analysed for their phospholipid levels. The mg/100g dry weight concentrations followed this trend (on total level basis): seed (175) > root (31.0) > leaves (25.7) > stem (16.8). There was great disparity in the individual phospholipid parameters in each sample as depicted by their coefficient of variation (CV %) values which ranged from 94.8 – 111. The individual phospholipid concentration trend in the samples was: phosphatidylinositol (5.83 – 63.8 ± 23.7 mg/100g; CV%= 104) > phosphatidylcholine (5.39 – 60.0 ± 22.8 mg/100g; CV %=111) > phosphatidylserine (2.07 – 18.6 ± 6.89 mg/100g; CV %=103) > lysophosphatidylcholine (1.64 – 16.6 ± 6.11 mg/100g; CV%= 101) > phosphatidylethanolamine (1.83 – 16.1 ± 5.86 mg/100g; CV %= 97.7) > phosphatidic acid (5.01e-4 – 3.95e-3 ± 1.43e-3 mg/100g; CV%= 94.8). Statistical comparisons showed that significant differences existed among the paired groups at $r_{CT}=0.01$ as follows: seed/root, seed/leaves, seed/stem, root/leaves, root/stem and leaves/stem. The index of forecasting efficiency between the pairs were also high: seed/root (0.8817), seed/leaves (0.7719), seed/stem (0.9263), root/leaves (0.8831), root/stem (0.8902) and leaves/stem (0.7845). Since all the index of forecasting efficiency values were high and greater than coefficient of alienation, it means each member of a paired group can carry out the biochemical/physiological activities of the other pair member and vice versa. It is obvious from this work that *Canabis sativa* seeds are good sources of phospholipids of all categories.

Keywords: *Cannabis sativa*, Phospholipids, Seeds Source

INVESTIGATION OF MANUAL AND AUTOMATION TESTING IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

Testing is a process that is used to evaluate the performance and to find the defects present in a software product. There are two major methods to perform testing, one is manual testing that is done through a manual process and the other one is automated testing which is done by using automated testing tools, it helps a lot in saving the testing time and effort. There is a great need for testing in every project in order to evaluate whether it is up to the mark and defect free. In this paper we have discussed different methods of manual and automated testing used in different industries to evaluate their products and make them less prone to errors and defect free.

In the past few years software testing have taken a major evolution from being just a checklist requirement to a complete quality plan execution, in the early years the team programmers used to manually test the basic overview of the system modules and based of that they would decide to whether continue improving the quality or not, with time came more advance and complex technologies scaling from minor to major level developments due to this new roles of software quality engineer / tester were introduced and in larger projects there is usually a separate team dedicated for testing. There are two types of testings, manual testing in which the tester manually designs test cases and execute the program to check the outcome and automation testing in which a dedicated software is used to repeat and execute multiple test cases with multiple entries. Since the early computer applications were not much complex and had a much simpler user interface and functionalities, therefore most of their features and functionalities could be tested manually without much effort and hassle. But as the applications grew more complex and bigger in size, therefore there were more units/modules and very complex integrations in an application, which resulted in a need to test each unit/integration and the whole system thoroughly and precisely in order to avoid errors/defects as much as possible. Even if we test most of the use cases for a system, still there could be some hidden and sneaky bugs that might appear later in the system and may cause defects/failures in the system or some kind of user inconvenience. Therefore, in this paper, we will analyze the use of both manual and automation testing in industries and how much they solve the testing problem and the two will be compared based on their efficiency and usefulness to the industry.

Keywords –Testing, Manual Testing, Automation Testing, Industrial Softwares

OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL INTERNET OF THINGS

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Abstract

Now days we can see that everything is integrated with IOT like there are smart cities, smart agriculture procedures, smart factories, smart industries, smart homes, smart devices, toys, everyday appliances using IOT technology. The Internet of Things is made possible by recent advances in RFID, internet protocols, advanced sensors, wireless communication technologies. The internet of things (IOT) has sparked a lot of interest in both academic and industrial research in recent years. The newest venture in communication over the internet and the technology which revolutionized the industrial conduct is IoT. Internet of Things allowed the world to enter into a new age of technology where physical and digital worlds would and could coincide. This opened numerous avenues for all kind of industries and is considered as the standard towards which the world is shifting and gave birth to the industry 4.0. Internet of Things (IoT) is an emerging paradigm that has changed the conventional manner of living into smart tech lifestyle. Extensive studies have been made in the field of IoT. However, there are still some gaps that need to be addressed to attain complete potential of IoT. This paper evaluates the contributions of the researchers in this regard and discusses the evolution of IoT in the recent years, its applications and its significant impact in industries. The review in this paper gives an overview of the internet of things in industrial sector, its evolution, architecture of IIOT, case studies, and applications of IIOT in business.

Keywords – Internet of Things (IoT) IOT for smart industry, Wireless communication protocol, Wireless network infrastructure, Big Data,

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Abstract

Nothing is ever gained without risk. You can not win the second base with one foot in the first. "

anonymously

Almost every aspect of management involves decision-making. Every business is subject to the risks that come as a result of the economic and financial system, culture and laws of the country where it conducts its economic activity. Also, each business has its own unique and specific characteristics that, in addition to adding value to the business, reduce or increase its exposure to risk. Managers have significant differences in terms of perceptions of operational problems. This research aims to identify a number of characteristics that have significant influences on how we work or make decisions. The purpose of the study is to identify the factors; their impact on the manager's perception of decision-making. The study includes an empirical research of middle and senior management in public, private and private business institutions conducted through questionnaires in Kosovo and Albania. The emphasis is on gaining knowledge in cognitive perspectives related to the decision-making situation. The results of this research will be used to optimize skills and trends by placing people in the most appropriate jobs. Risk management. Once the risks and their potential impact on the business have been identified, it is up to the entrepreneur to decide what attitude to take towards them. There are risks that can be avoided, others that can be minimized, but there are also risks that the business can not avoid. Thus, either he will bear the risk, or he will transfer it.

Keywords: Manager, risk, institution, decision making.style

IoT IN SMART AGRICULTURE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW**Zainab Fatima*¹, Sana Fatima¹, Maaz Ul Haq¹, Hamza Murtaza¹, Muhammad Khalid¹,
Syed Usama Amir¹, Muhammad Waqar¹**¹Software Engineering Department, NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi,
Pakistan**Abstract**

Agriculture is main source of human food and earning from centuries, but on other hand it's very difficult to cultivated plants. As human life being developed, they invent a lot of ways to make their life easier, they invented machine which make result of First Industrial Revolution, then 2nd and then 3rd. Now we are living in 4th Industrial Revolution and era of Technology, and it make our life easier. IOT become main purpose of 4th industrial revolution It use everywhere in our life and has great impact in the field of agriculture it solves a lot of problem faced by farmer like how to medicine to kill insects, which crop would be cultivated in which season and how to protect plants from extreme conditions of weather, using IOT in agriculture it minimizes the cost of labor, reduce electricity bill detect diseases in plants and predict the weather which give suggestion of cultivation. In this era there would be a lot of competition in technology, different tools and strategy are available in agriculture to grow it. Main focus of using IOT in agriculture is make improvement in crops production, increase production efficiency, reduction of time and cost that's our primary purpose. The reason of rising of IOT and related technology in every field especially Smart agriculture, is because of improvement in technology and become its wireless, reduce cost and increase efficiency. In this review paper we discussed about the impact of IOT in agriculture how it solves problem and how it adds revenues in global market. We discuss some strategy how to build smart agriculture, Techniques, method bad and good point of IOT in the agriculture. It discusses the evaluation of IOT in agriculture, facing challenges to convert traditional agriculture method to smart agriculture, discuss the case study and method to improve quality and quantity of food

İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN TEMEL İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ PRENSİPLERİ VE RİSK DEĞERLENDİRME KAVRAMLARININ ZİHİN HARİTALAMA TEKNİĞİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDENTS BASIC OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PRINCIPLES AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONCEPTS WITH MIND MAPPING TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

Risk concept, which has an important place among basic occupational health and safety principles, has an increasing value as a result of technological developments and economic improvements. Risks can be controlled with a systematic risk management. Risk assessment, which is one of the most critical steps of risk assessment, is a very important concept for preventing accidents or losses and reducing occupational diseases in enterprises. A good risk assessment depends on the effective establishment of the Occupational Health and Safety System (ISG) and careful risk analysis. Subjectivity in the opinions of the experts who perform the risk analysis affects the risk analysis and consequently its results. In this study, the perspectives of the 2nd grade students who will be the experts of the future, who are educated in the Occupational Health and Safety Program, within the scope of the risk analysis course, regarding the Basic Principles of Occupational Health and Safety and the Concept of Risk Assessment were examined with the mind mapping technique and a common mind map was created. . At the beginning of the study, information about the mind map was conveyed to the students and explanations were made on different examples of how to draw. Headings in the concept of Risk Assessment were created with the students' perspective. The study was carried out with 44 students who took the Risk Analysis course and were studying in the second grade. While the three most frequently repeated themes in the content analysis made according to the results obtained from the mind maps prepared by the students were Risk Assessment, Occupational Health and Safety Concepts and Management Systems; the least repeated themes were OSGB, Certification and OHS Board. Accordingly, it can be said that the concepts of occupational health and safety should be determined and included in the management systems in order to determine the risks in the working environment for students.

Keywords: Mind Map, Risk Analysis, Occupational Health, Occupational Safety

Özet

Temel iş sağlığı ve güvenliği prensipleri arasında önemli bir yere sahip olan risk kavramının teknolojik gelişmeler ve ekonomik iyileşmeler sonucunda artan bir değere sahip olmaktadır. Sistematik bir risk yönetimi ile riskler kontrol altına alınabilir. Risk değerlendirmesinin en kritik adımlarından biri olan risk değerlendirmesi işletmelerde kaza veya kayıpların önlenmesi, meslek hastalıklarının azaltılması için oldukça önemli bir kavramdır. İyi bir risk değerlendirmesi İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Sisteminin (ISG) etkin bir şekilde kurulmasına ve

risk analizlerinin dikkatli bir şekilde yapılmasına bağlıdır. Risk analizlerini gerçekleştiren uzmanların görüşlerindeki öznellik risk analizini ve buna bağlı olarak sonuçlarını da etkilemektedir. Bu kapsamda gerçekleştirilen çalışmada, geleceğin uzmanları olacak, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Programında eğitim alan 2. Sınıf öğrencilerinin, Risk analizi dersi kapsamında, İş Sağlığı ve güvenliğinin Temel Prensiplerine ve Risk Değerlendirmesi Kavramına ait bakış açıları zihin haritalama tekniği ile incelenmiş ve ortak bir zihin haritası oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmanın başında zihin haritası ile ilgili bilgiler öğrencilere aktarılmış ve nasıl çizileceğine dair farklı örnekler üzerinde açıklamalar yapılmıştır. Öğrencilerin bakış açısı ile Risk Değerlendirme kavramı içerisinde yer alan başlıklar oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma, Risk Analizi dersi alan ve 2. Sınıfta eğitim gören 44 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğrencilerin hazırladıkları zihin haritalarından elde edilen sonuçlara göre yapılan içerik analizinde en sık tekrarlanan üç tema Risk Değerlendirme, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kavramlar ve Yönetim Sistemleri iken; en az tekrarlanan temalar OSGB, Belgelendirme ve İSG Kurul olmuştur. Buna göre öğrenciler için öncelikle çalışma ortamlarında risklerin belirlenmesi amacı ile iş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin kavramlarının tespit edilerek yönetim sistemlerine dâhil edilmesi gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zihin Haritası, Risk Analizi, İş Sağlığı, İş Güvenliği

GENİŞ YAYILIM GÖSTEREN VERRUKA VULGARİS OLGULARI VE TEDAVİSİ**CASES AND TREATMENT OF VERRUCA VULGARIS WITH WIDE SPREAD****Asst. Prof. Recep ANLATICI¹, Asst. Dr. Ömer PARILDAR¹**

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Abstract

Warts (verruca vulgaris) are benign epithelial hyperplasias caused by infection with the papilloma virus belonging to the papova group. Initially observed warts are usually round, discrete, skin-colored, and needle-sized. Over time, these warts grow and form larger yellow, gray-black or brown lesions with a rough papillomatous surface. Warts are transmitted by direct or indirect contact. Most warts occur on the fingers, hands and wrists, perionical folds, or plantar surfaces of the feet, as local trauma aids inoculation of the virus. They are seen in patients of all ages, but they usually occur in childhood and adolescence.

Between December 2019 – April 2020; A total of five cases with verrucous mass covering the suprapubic, pubis, penoscrotal region and both inguinal regions were admitted to our clinic. All of the patients were male and their age range was 48-62. All of the patients had previously been treated with different treatments in the dermatology clinic, but when there was no improvement, they were referred to our outpatient clinic.

Keywords: Warts, HPV, HPV treatment

Özet

Siğiller (verruca vulgaris), papova grubuna ait papilloma virüsü ile enfeksiyonun neden olduğu benign epitelyal hiperplazilerdir. Başlangıçta gözlenen siğiller genellikle, yuvarlak, ayrı ayrı, cilt renginde ve iğne büyüklüğündedir. Zamanla, bu siğiller büyümekte ve pürüzlü papillomatöz bir yüzeye sahip daha büyük sarı, gri-siyah veya kahverengi lezyonlar oluşturmaktadır. Siğiller doğrudan veya dolaylı temas ile bulaşmaktadır. Lokal travma virüsün inokülasyonuna yardımcı olduğundan, çoğu siğil parmaklarda, ellerde ve el bileklerinde, perionikiyal katlanmalarda veya ayakların plantar yüzeylerinde görülmektedir. Her yaşta hastada görülmektedirler ancak genellikle çocukluk döneminde ve adolesan dönemde ortaya çıkmaktadırlar.

Aralık 2019 – Nisan 2020 tarihleri arasında; suprapubik, pubis, penoskrotal bölge ve her iki inguinal bölgeleri kapsayan verrüköz kiteli toplam beş olgu kliniğimize başvurdu. Hastaların tümü erkek ve yaş aralıkları 48-62 idi. Hastaların tümüne daha önce Dermatoloji kliniğinde farklı tedaviler uygulanmış ancak iyileşme olmayınca polikliniğimize yönlendirilmişler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Siğiller, HPV, HPV tedavisi

PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE ÇALIŞANLARIN RUHSAL SAĞLIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**EVALUATION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD****Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAÇ¹, Lecturer H. Gizem AKALP², Lecturer Uğur SAKLANGIÇ³,**

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Abstract

The Covid-19 Pandemic, which was first seen in China in December 2019 and spread rapidly all over the world, caused a global trauma and deeply affected all individuals economically, socially, and psychologically. In this process, the negative effects of the changing conditions on the working life caused not only the physical health of the employees but also the psychological health of the employees to be at risk, as well as an increase in stress, anxiety and depression.

This research was conducted to determine the mental states of employees in various public and private sectors during the pandemic period. The data were collected with the interview form prepared by the researchers, and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) form developed by David Goldberg and Valerie Hillier (1979) and validated and reliable by Kılıç (1996). In addition, the work-related stress scale developed by House and Rizzo (1972) and adapted into Turkish by Efeoğlu (2006) was also used to measure work stress. A total of 682 people participated in the study, who participated online via google form using the "convenience sampling" method. 55% of the participants are female and 45% male. The mean age is between 18-68 years, with a mean of 41.11 ± 10.04 (mean \pm standard deviation). The average working time at their workplace is 10.78 ± 9.58 . 27% are in managerial positions. 29% have been treated for covid-19. When the findings were evaluated, it was seen that 61% of the employees participating in the study experienced stress, there was a significant relationship between their general health and stress, and as a result of the t-test, there was a significant difference between the GSA scores of the participants and their gender ($t=1671$, $p=0.193$).

Keywords: Covid-19, Mental Health, Stress

Özet

2019 yılının Aralık ayında ilk kez Çin’de görülen ve hızla tüm dünyaya yayılan Covid-19 Pandemisi küresel bir travmaya yol açarak tüm bireyleri ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik olarak derinden etkilemiştir. Bu süreçte değişen koşulların çalışma hayatını da olumsuz etkilemesi, çalışanların sadece fiziksel sağlıklarının değil, psikolojik sağlıklarının da risk altında olmalarına ve beraberinde stres, kaygı ve depresyonun da artmasına yol açmıştır.

Bu araştırma, pandemi döneminde kamu ve özel çeşitli sektörlerde çalışanların ruhsal durumlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan görüşme formu, David Goldberg ve Valerie Hillier (1979) tarafından geliştirilen ve Kılıç (1996) tarafından geçerlilik ve güvenilirliği yapılan Genel Sağlık Anketi (GSA-12) formu ve ayrıca House ve Rizzo (1972) tarafından geliştirilen ve Efeoğlu (2006) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan işe bağlı stres ölçekleri aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya, “Kolaylıkla Bulunabilen Örnekleme” (convenience sampling) yöntemiyle online katılım gösteren 682 kişi katılmıştır. Katılımcıların %55 kadın %45 erkek çalışanlardan oluşmaktadır. Yaş ortalaması 18-68 yaş aralığında olup ortalama $41,11 \pm 10,04$ dır (ortalama± standart sapma). Buldukları işyerinde çalışma süreleri ortalama $10,78 \pm 9,58$ dir. %27 si yönetici konumdadır. %29 u covid-19 tedavisi görmüştür. Elde edilen bulgular değerlendirildiğinde, araştırmaya katılan çalışanların %61 gibi bir çoğunluğun stres yaşadığı, Genel sağlıkları ile stres arasında anlamlı ilişki olduğu, yapılan t testi sonucunda katılımcıların GSA puanları ile cinsiyetleri arasında anlamlı fark ($t=1.671, p=0.193$) olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, Ruh Sağlığı, Stres

11 GBq ^{226}Ra -Be NÖTRON KAYNAĞINA SAHİP IŞINLAMA ÜNİTESİNDE TERMAL NÖTRON AKISININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THERMAL NEUTRON FLUX IN THE IRRADIATION UNIT
WITH A 11 GBq ^{226}Ra -Be NEUTRON SOURCE

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Abstract

Neutron activation analysis (NAA) is a non-destructive nuclear analytical technique used to perform both quantitative and qualitative multi-element analysis of major, minor and trace elements in a sample of any physical form. It is an analysis technique based on the transformation of the target nucleus into radioactive form by nuclear reactions between target nuclei and neutrons produced from research reactors, neutron generators or isotopic neutron sources and the measurement of reaction products, and is preferred in the world due to its high precision results. The method applied to determine the thermal neutron flux in neutron sources is to irradiate a standard material with a well-known and high neutron absorption cross section value in a neutron source and make it radioactive by neutron activation. The neutron flux is determined by measuring the gamma activity of radioactive isotopes produced by irradiation in the detector. In order to apply this analysis technique, by designing a shielding geometry in which optimum irradiation can be achieved, irradiation unit with 11 GBq ^{226}Ra -Be isotopic neutron source was installed at Bursa Uludağ University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics. It has 3 irradiation channels, one pneumatic and two manual. Pure water was used to thermalize the fast neutrons emitted from the source. As shielding material, paraffin+boronoxide mixture was used both to thermalize the leaking fast neutrons and to absorb these neutrons. The outermost part of unit was shielded using 15 cm thick Chevron type lead bricks to absorb high energy gamma rays. In this study, monitors prepared using certified materials were irradiated in the irradiation channel of the neutron irradiation unit by adjusting the height at which the thermal neutron flux detected in previous studies was maximum with the help of a positioner scaled from the base in the vertical direction. Net full-energy peak areas of the monitors, which were made radioactive by neutron activation method by irradiating in the thermal neutron flux of the source, were acquired by using gamma spectroscopy system with scintillation detector. The thermal neutron flux in the irradiation channel was determined by the Cd-difference method, by using the net full-energy peak areas of the monitors irradiated at the height where the thermal neutron flux is maximum.

Keywords: Neutron Activation Analysis, ^{226}Ra -Be Isotopic Neutron Source, Thermal Neutron Flux

Özet

Nötron aktivasyon analizi (NAA), herhangi bir fiziksel forma sahip olan bir numunedeki majör, minör ve eser elementlerin hem nicel hem de nitel olarak çoklu element analizini yapmak için kullanılan tahribatsız bir nükleer analitik tekniktir. Araştırma reaktörleri, nötron jeneratörleri veya izotopik nötron kaynaklarından üretilen nötronlar ile hedef çekirdekler arasındaki nükleer reaksiyonlarla, hedef çekirdeğin radyoaktif hale dönüştürülmesine ve

reaksiyon ürünlerinin ölçülmesine dayanan, kesinliği yüksek sonuçlar vermesi nedeniyle dünyada tercih edilen bir analiz tekniğidir. Nötron kaynaklarında termal nötron akısının belirlenmesi için uygulanan yöntem, nötron soğurma tesir kesiti değeri iyi bilinen ve yüksek olan standart bir malzemenin nötron kaynağında ışınlanması ve nötron aktivasyonu ile radyoaktif hale getirilmesidir. Işınlama sonucu oluşan radyoaktif izotopların detektörde gamma aktivitelerinin ölçülmesiyle nötron akısı tespit edilir. Bu analiz tekniğinin uygulanabilmesi amacıyla, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Fizik Bölümü bünyesinde, optimum ışınlamanın gerçekleştirilebileceği bir zırhlama geometrisi tasarlanarak 11 GBq ^{226}Ra -Be izotopik nötron kaynağına sahip ışınlama ünitesi kurulmuştur. Biri pnömatik ikisi manuel olmak üzere 3 adet ışınlama kanalına sahiptir. Kaynaktan yayınlanan hızlı nötronları termal hale getirilmek için saf su kullanılmıştır. Zırhlama malzemesi olarak, hem sızan hızlı nötronları termal hale getirmek hem de bu nötronların soğurulması amacıyla parafin+boroksit karışımı kullanılmıştır. En dışta ise, yüksek enerjili gamma ışınlarının soğurulması amacıyla, 15 cm kalınlıkta Chevron tipi kurşun tuğlalar kullanılarak zırhlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, sertifikalı malzemeler kullanılarak hazırlanan monitörler, kurulan nötron ışınlama ünitesinin ışınlama kanalında düşey doğrultuda tabandan itibaren ölçeklendirilmiş bir konumlayıcı yardımıyla, daha önceki çalışmalarda tespit edilen termal nötron akısının maksimum olduğu yüksekliğe ayarlanarak ışınlanmıştır. Kaynağın termal nötron akısında ışınlanarak, nötron aktivasyon yöntemiyle radyoaktif hale getirilen monitörlerin, sintilasyon detektörlü gamma spektroskopi sisteminde net fotopik alanları elde edilmiştir. Termal nötron akısının maksimum olduğu yükseklikte ışınlanan monitörlerin net fotopik alanlarından yararlanarak, ışınlama kanalındaki termal nötron akısı Cd-farkı yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nötron Aktivasyon Analizi, ^{226}Ra -Be İzotopik Nötron Kaynağı, Termal Nötron Akısı

ÖLGEYE ÖZGÜ DAMAK DUDAK YARIKLI HASTALARIN GENETİK VE FENOTİPİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF GENETIC AND PHENOTYPICAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS WITH REGION-SPECIAL CLEFT PALATE LIP

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Abstract

Cleft lip and palate (CLP), which is among the most common congenital anomalies, is not known exactly, but similar phenotypes are seen in a group of malformations. It is among the most common birth defects worldwide, with significant morbidity for children and significant financial risk for families. Individuals may experience problems with nutrition, speech, hearing and social integration. They often require multidisciplinary and long-term treatment, including surgery, dental treatment, speech therapy, and varying degrees of psychosocial intervention. Although it varies depending on the conditions or special needs, surgical repair is in the first 1-2 days of life. It is done frequently throughout the year. It has been reported to occur in about 1 in 600 to 700 births in the United States. Epidemiological studies have shown that the rate of cleavage is higher in regions with low socioeconomic status, which explains the importance of environmental factors. In the Philippines, the incidence of CLP in indigenous populations is reported as 2/1000, while supplementary studies show an incidence of 1.2/1000 in indigenous Filipinos living in high socioeconomic Hawaii, California areas. The genetic etiology of non-syndromic CL/P is difficult to understand and its molecular basis is largely unknown. This complex multifactorial disorder is influenced by varying levels of penetration, sex differences, and environmental factors. It has been reported that the frequency of cleft palate and lip is higher in girls, and the anterior to posterior palatine fusion process takes approximately 1 week longer in female fetuses than in male fetuses; this additional time allows for longer teratogenic exposure and explains the increased incidence of isolated cleft palate in girls. The risk of recurrence of non-syndromic CP in siblings is estimated to be 2% to 3%. If CL ± P or isolated CP' is too high in a first-degree relative, the risk of recurrence increases even more. Genetic-environmental interactions such as smoking, alcohol use, folic acid and vitamin A deficiency, and steroid drug use increase the risk of non-syndromic CL/P. While smoking during pregnancy doubles the risk of cleft lip, women who both smoke and have mutations associated with this disease are three times more likely to have a child with CL/P. Although there are preliminary data that it can reduce the incidence of cleavage with folic acid supplementation, the data are controversial. In the last few years, progress has been made in identifying genes involved in isolated CL/P using sporadic cases. Multiple chromosomal abnormalities have been shown to cause clefts. In the study, CL/CPs

were grouped and it was aimed to investigate whether there was a difference between the groups according to gender, degree of kinship, smoking and socioeconomic levels.

Keywords: Cleft lip palate, Genetic feature, Phenotypical features

Özet

En sık görülen doğumsal anomaliler arasında yer alan Yarık dudak ve damağın (CLP), etiyojisi tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte bir grup malformasyonda da benzer fenotipler görülür. Çocuklar için önemli morbidite ve aileler için önemli finansal risk ile dünya çapında en yaygın doğum kusurları arasındadır. Bireyler beslenme, konuşma, işitme ve sosyal bütünleşme ile ilgili sorunlar yaşayabilirler. Genellikle cerrahi, diş tedavisi, konuşma terapisi ve değişen derecelerde psikososyal müdahale dahil olmak üzere multidisipliner ve uzun süreli tedaviye ihtiyaç duyarlar. Koşullara bağlı olarak veya özel ihtiyaçlara göre değişiklik göstermekle birlikte cerrahi onarım yaşamın ilk 1-2. yılında sıklıkla yapılır. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yaklaşık 600 ila 700 doğumda 1'de meydana geldiği bildirilmiştir. Epidemiyolojik çalışmalar, düşük sosyoekonomik statüye sahip bölgelerde, yarıklanma oranının daha fazla olduğunu göstermiştir bu da çevresel faktörlerin önemini açıklamaktadır. Filipinler'de, yerli topluluklarda CLP insidansını 2/1000 olarak bildirirken, tamamlayıcı çalışmalar sosyo ekonomik düzeyi yüksek Hawaii, Kaliforniya bölgelerinde yaşayan yerli Filipinlilerde 1.2/1000 insidansını göstermektedir. Sendromik olmayan CL/P'nin genetik etiyojisinin anlamak oldukça zordur ve moleküler temeli büyük ölçüde bilinmemektedir. Çünkü bu karmaşık çok faktörlü bozukluk, değişen seviyelerde penetrasyon, cinsiyet farklılıkları ve çevresel faktörlerden etkilenmektedir. Kızlarda yarık damak dudak sıklığı daha fazla olduğu bildirilmiş olup, anteriordan posteriora palatin füzyon süreci dişi fetüslerde erkek fetüslere göre yaklaşık 1 hafta daha uzun sürer; bu ek süre, daha uzun teratojenik maruziyete izin verir ve kızlarda izole yarık damak insidansının artmasını açıklamaktadır. Kardeşlerde sendromik olmayan CP'nin tekrarlama riskinin %2 ila %3 olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. CL ± P veya izole CP' birinci derece akrabada çok fazla bulunmakta ise tekrarlama riski daha da artar. Sigara, alkol kullanımı, folikasit ve vitamin A eksikliği, steroid ilaç kullanımı gibi genetik-çevresel etkileşimler, sendromik olmayan CL/P riskini artırır. Hamilelik sırasında sigara içmek yarık dudak riskini iki katına çıkarırken, hem sigara içen hem de bu hastalıkla ilgili mutasyona sahip kadınların CL/P'li çocuk sahibi olma riski üç kat daha fazladır. Folik asit takviyesi ile yarıklanma insidansını azaltabileceğine ait ön veriler olmasına rağmen veriler tartışmalıdır. Son birkaç yılda, sporadik vakalar kullanılarak izole CL/P da rol oynayan genlerin belirlenmesinde ilerleme kaydedilmiştir. Çoklu kromozomal anormalliklerin yarıklara neden olduğu gösterilmiştir. Çalışmada CL/CP lar gruplandırılıp, gruplar arası cinsiyete göre farklılık oranı, akrabalık dereceleri, sigara kullanımı, sosyoekonomik düzeylerine göre farklılık olup olmadığının araştırılması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dudak damak yarığı, Genetik özellik, Fenotipik özellik

MORALLI DERESİ SİSTEMİ (VAN, TÜRKİYE) AKARSU-GÖL TORTULLARINDAKİ AĞIR METAL KİRLİLİĞİ

HEAVY METAL CONTAMINATION IN THE FLUVIO-LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS OF THE MORALLI STREAM SYSTEM (VAN, TURKEY)

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Abstract

The study aimed to determine the heavy metal contamination level in the fluvio-lacustrine sediments of the Moralli Stream system, which is located in the residential area of Van and passing through the organized industrial zone, and reveal the influences of pollution on human health and the environment. In this context, forty two sediment samples were taken from the source area of the Moralli Stream, the organized industrial zone where the stream channel passes and the coastal area where the stream joins with Van Lake. In order to determine the heavy metals concentration in the sediment samples, geochemistry analysis was performed with the ICP-OES device. The data obtained as a result of this analysis were used to calculate the contamination factor, pollution load index, geoaccumulation index, enrichment factor, potential ecological risk index. As a result of the calculations, the contamination factor (CF: Se = 6.32, Zn = 15.12) is determined as a very high level. Pollution load index (PLI: Ni=7.35, Se=2.81, Zn=1.96) is high enough to cause pollution in sediments. The results of the geoaccumulation index (Igeo: Se = 3.53) indicate high pollution in the sediments. The examined enrichment factor values (EF: Se=15.11, Zn=6.32, Ni=2.38) range from severe to minor enrichment. According to the potential ecological risk index data (PERI: Mn=432, Ni=1131, Zn=82), heavy metal pollution poses a serious ecological risk. As a result of comparing the geochemical values of the sediment samples and the data obtained as a result of the calculation, it has been revealed that the area with the highest heavy metal pollution is the organized industrial zone. According to the analyses results, it has been concluded that heavy metal pollution in the fluvio-lacustrine sediments of the Moralli Stream system is caused by human activities and that the pollution is a level that can negatively affect both nature and human health.

Keywords: Fluvio-Lacustrine Sediments, Heavy Metal Contamination, Moralli Stream,

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Van ili yerleşim alanı içinde bulunan ve organize sanayi bölgesinden geçen Moralli Deresi sistemindeki akarsu-göl tortullarının ağır metal kirlilik seviyesini belirleyerek, kirliliğin insan sağlığı ve çevre üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu bağlamda Moralli deresi kaynak alanından, derenin geçtiği organize sanayi bölgesinden ve derenin Van Gölü'yle birleştiği kıyı alanından olmak üzere kırk iki adet tortul numunesi alınmıştır. Tortul numunelerindeki ağır metalleri belirlemek için ICP-OES cihazıyla jeokimya

analizi yapılmıştır. Jeokimya analizi sonucu elde edilen veriler, kirlilik faktörü, kirlilik yük indeksi, jeobirikim indeksi, zenginleşme faktörü, potansiyel ekolojik risk indekslerinin hesaplanması için kullanılmıştır. Hesaplamalar sonucunda; kirlilik faktörü (CF: Se = 6.32 ve Zn = 15.12) çok yüksek derece olarak belirlenmiştir. Kirlilik yük indeksi (PLI: Ni=7.35, Se=2.81, Zn=1.96) tortullarda kirliliğe sebep olacak kadar yüksek düzeydedir. Jeobirikim indeksi sonuçları ise (Igeo: Se = 3.53) yüksek kirliliği işaret etmektedir. İncelenen zenginleştirme faktörü değerleri (EF: Se=15.11, Zn=6.32 ve Ni=2.38), şiddetli zenginleşmeden az zenginleşmeye doğru bir dağılım göstermektedir. Potansiyel ekolojik risk indeksi verilerine göre (PERI: Mn=432, Ni=1131 ve Zn=82), ağır metal kirliliğinin ciddi bir ekolojik risk oluşturmaktadır. Tortul numunelerinin jeokimyasal değerleri ile hesaplama sonucu elde edilen verilerin karşılaştırılması sonucunda, ağır metal kirliliğinin en yüksek olduğu alanın organize sanayi bölgesi olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Elde edilen verilere göre ağır metal kirliliğinin insan kaynaklı olduğu ve kirlenmenin gerek doğa gerek insan sağlığını olumsuz etkileyebilecek oranda olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akarsu-Göl Tortulları, Ağır Metal Kirliliği, Moralli Deresi