EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VIII

August 2-4, 2021
The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy

Abstract Book

Editors:
Commodore Joel Y Abutal Pmma
Dr. Froilan D. Mobo

ISBN : 978-195509415-3

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International Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VIII

August 2-4, 2021

The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
College in San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS

Commodore Joel Y Abutal Pmma

Dr. Froilan D. Mobo

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LIBERTY PUBLISHER OF BOOKS
Head officeNew York, USA
+1 (314) 597-037280
Maiden Lane, 21st Floor /8Water Street Corridor
New York, NY 10038

PublishedbyLibertyPublications -2021©

Issued:13.08.2021

ISB 978-195509415-3

ISBN 978-195509415-3
9 781955 094153

CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

EUROASIA International Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VIII

DATE AND PLACE

August 2-4, 2021 The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy College in San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines

ORGANIZATION

Institute of Economic Development and Social Research (IKSAD)

The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy College in San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines

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(77 paper)

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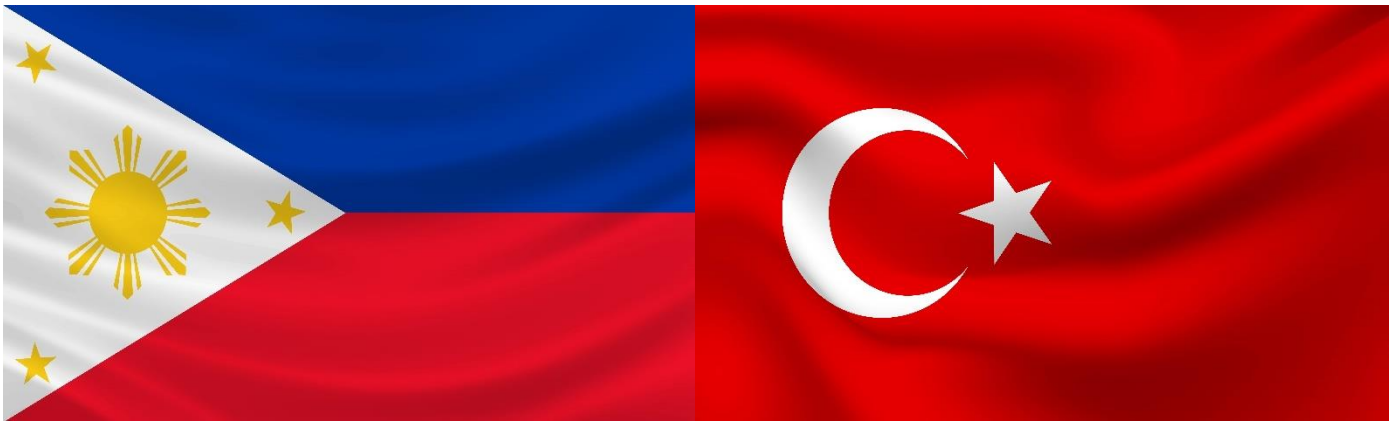

EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VIII

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

August 2-4, 2021 / The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy College in San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines

Meeting ID: 864 4166 5682
Passcode: 960442

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-Opening Ceremony-

03.08.2021

Manila Local Time: 13^{30}-14^{00}

Ankara Local Time: 08^{30}-09^{00}

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The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy-Superintendent
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Participants Countries: 41 Turkey, Philippines, India, Algeria, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Canada, Hungary, Romania, Vietnam, Malaysia, China, Argentina, Poland, Iraq, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Moldova, South Africa, Perú, Florida, Brazil, Russia, Botswana, Indonesia, Ukraine, Congo, United Kingdom, Kazakhistan, Egypt, Jordan, China, Australia, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Spain, Mexico, Kosovo, Lebon, Pakistan

Zoom Meeting ID: 864 4166 5682
Zoom Passcode: 960442

03.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Analiza Gruspe-Taberdo**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Şadan TUTUŞ	*Kayseri City Hospital (Turkey)*	THE IMPORTANCE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ADNEXIAL REGION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HETEROTOPIC PREGNANCY: THREE CASE REPORTS
Shabnam Thakur Shekhar Sharma Prof. Dr. Rupali Sharma	*Amity University Llyod Institute of Pharmacy Amity University (India)*	CRISPR: A KEY TO ENTER THE GENETIC REVOLUTION
Dr. Ahmet AYDIN Dr. Onur SAYDAM Prof. Dr. Mustafa YILMAZ	*Hacettepe University (Turkey)*	SHOTGUN PELLET MIGRATION THROUGH UPPER EXTREMITY VENOUS SYSTEM
Xiaofeng Liu	*Peking University (China)*	Sec62 PROMOTES STEMNESS AND CHEMORESISTANCE OF HUMAN COLORECTAL CANCER THROUGH ACTIVATING Wnt/β-CATENIN PATHWAY THE LETTER X IN ARTIFICIAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES Merve Nur SOYKAN	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF OVEREXPRESSION OF KLOTHO GENE IN CACO2 CELLS BY CRISPR/CAS9 VIA APO2L/TRAIL SIGNALING PATHWAY RECEPTORS
Merve Nur SOYKAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC RECOMBINANT KLOTHO PROTEIN ON CELL VIABILITY IN CACO-2 COLON CANCER CELL LINES
Analiza Gruspe-Taberdo MNSA, PhD Venus Pampo-Navio, RN	*Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (Philippines)*	COMMON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF CADETS IN A MARITIME ACADEMY: BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM"
Haya ERYBEH Prof. Dr. Mediha CANBEK Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur UYSAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	MICRO RNA-155 EXPRESSION IN HUMAN SYNOVIAL FLUID DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS (hSF-MSC) AND hSF-MSC's EXOSOMES DURING CHONDROGENESIS PROCESS
Róbert G. Zimányi	*University of Physical Education (Hungary)*	THE IMPACT OF COVID19 ON WORLD FOOTBALL LEAGUES
CDR VICTORIA Q PARAGGUA PMMA DR. FROILAN MOBO RONALYN C. ACUAVERA LEAH VILLAVICENCIO SHEENA LEE ATEJERA GERALDINE PASA	*Department of Research, Development, & Extension, Philippine Merchant Marine Academy*	CONQUERING THE STORMY SEAS OF THE PANDEMIC: APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF COVID-19 RESPONSE IN A MARITIME QUASI-MILITARY INSTITUTION

03.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Levent GÖKDEMİR**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evrim AKDOĞU Dr. Süreyya Burcu AVCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şerif Aziz ŞIMŞIR	*Sabancı University (Turkey)*	DEBT OFFERINGS IN BORSA ISTANBUL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Alper SAYIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat ARSLANDERE Bekir Sefa KÖKSU	*Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Turkey)*	A COMPANY ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EFFECT OF LOGISTICS ON FOREIGN TRADE IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY
Dr. İlhan ÇAM Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZER	*Gebze Technical University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATING THE SECTORAL EFFECTS IN FINANCING FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENT
Prof. Dr. Levent GÖKDEMİR Hatip YURGİDEN	*Inonu University (Turkey)*	THE STATUS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Öner GÜMÜŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ersin Nail SAĞDIÇ	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey)*	KRİPTO PARALARDA MALİ GÜVENLİK VE VERGİ DENETİMİ SORUNU
Büşra YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet SAĞLAM	*Istanbul Ticaret University (Turkey)*	EFFECT OF COVID-19 PERCEIVED STRESS AND THREAT ON EMPLOYEE WORK LIFE BALANCE AND MOTIVATION
Yunus Emre ALPSOY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ÇAVUŞOĞLU	*Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University (Turkey)*	A LOOK AT THE DOMESTIC POLICY OF THE MOTHERLAND PARTY-THE TRUE PATH PARTY (MP-TPP) COALITION GOVERNMENT
Asst. Prof. Ünay TAMGAÇ TEZCAN	*TOBB University (Turkey)*	DURATION OF CAPITAL FLOWS: ANALYSIS FOR EMERGING AND ADVANCED ECONOMIES

03.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Ferlyn V. Logronio**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Firdes ULAŞ	*Erciyes University (Turkey)*	INTERPRETING ROOT MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS INVOLVED TO COPE WITH SALT STRESS IN GRAFTED PEPINO
Dr. Nhan Pham Ngoc Dr. Linh Lam Van Dr. Tan Lam Van MSc. Liem Le Tran Thanh	*University of Economic Ho Chi Minh city (Vietnam)* *Ben Tre Crop Production and Plant Protection Department (Vietnam)* *Ben Tre Science and Technology Department (Vietnam)* *Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURAL TRANSFER TREND IN VIETNAM: CONTEXT AND CURRENT SITUATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fevzi ALTUNER	*Van Yuzuncu Yil University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF OAT VARIETIES GROWN IN VAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
Jocell D. Calma Prof. Roel P. Balayan	*Pampanga State Agricultural University (Philippines)* *Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology (Philippines)*	ON REULEAUX POLYGONS
Ferlyn V. Logronio Lloyd B. Logronio Cesar G. Demayo	*Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology (Philippines)* *Philippine Science High School (Philippines)* *Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology (Philippines)*	FACTORS AFFECTING THE ABUNDANCE OF FRESHWATER SNAILS IN THE ENDEMIC AREAS OF LANAO DEL NORTE, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES
Maria Chello L. Gregorio Mary Rhovian B. Bacani	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	PHYTOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF TAPULAO TREE (Pinus merkusii) FOUND IN MT. TAPULAO, ZAMBALES
Mary Rhovian B. Bacani Lemuel A. Arangorin Romar B. Alfonso	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)* *Rofulo M. Landa High School, Palauig (Philippines)* *Calapandayan Integraed School (Philippines)*	GROWTH OF SELECTED VEGETABLE CROPS ON MINED-OUT SOILS FROM STA. CRUZ, ZAMBALES INOCULATED WITH Pseudomonas putida BIOTECH 1507
Dr. Mukhtubaeva S.K. Dr. Kubentayev S.A. Dr. Izbastina K.S.	*Astana Botanical Garden, A branch of the «Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction» (Kazakhistan)*	BIOECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF RHAPONTICUM CARTHAMOIDES (WILLD.) AT THE INTRODUCTION INTO A COLLECTION OF THE ASTANA BOTANICAL GARDEN
Prof. ass. Dr. Jehona Shkodra Msc. Egzona Avdija	*University of Prishtina (Kosovo)*	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO

Reynro T. Herrera	*Guimaras State College (Philippines)*	SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI): A PROMISING RICE FARMING TECHNOLOGY!

03.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Melih KURNALI**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Selim TAŞKAYA	*Artvin Coruh University (Turkey)*	LOCAL DETERMINATION OF BROKEN POINT COORDINATES OF BUILDING PARCELS IN SEPARATE ZONING ISLANDS WITH KAESTNER METHOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay GÜMÜŞER Mihriban ÖZELÇI	*Selcuk University (Turkey)* *George Brown College (Canada)*	THE ROLE OF TEXTILE PATTERN DESIGN IN THE INTERIOR EDITION OF SOFIA COPPOLA'S MOVIE MARIE ANTOINETTE
Lect. Dr. Gizem ÖZER BAŞ	*Manisa Celal Bayar University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE TRANSFORMING AND DEVELOPING EXAMPLES OF HOUSING SITES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE CONTEXT OF 'AGE IN PLACE'
Assist. Prof. Dr. Melih KURNALI	*Konya Technical University(Turkey)*	AN EVALUATION OF MODULAR AND FLEXIBLE FURNITURE DESIGNS FOR MICRO SPACES
Res. Assist. Birgül ÇİÇEK Prof. Dr. Hande ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Sibel ERKAL	*Hacettepe University (Turkey)* *Kirikkale University (Turkey)* *Hacettepe University (Turkey)*	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF NURSING HOME AS AN ACCOMMODATION UNIT ACCORDING TO GENERATIONS: THE CASE OF ANKARA

03.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Alexander LAGEREV**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Habib DJOURDEM	*University of Oran1 (Algeria)*	ON A NONLINEAR FOURTH-ORDER TWO POINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
Dr. Binyam ZIGTA	*Wolaita Sodo University (Ethiopia)*	EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gian C. Rana	*Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial PG College (India)*	EFFECT OF ROTATION ON JEFFREY NANOFLUID LAYER IN A POROUS MEDIUM
K. V. Prasad Saraswati Jantli	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)*	PERISTALTIC MECHANISM OF A NON-NEWTONIAN FLUID OVER A PERMEABLE CONDUIT IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIABLE LIQUID PROPERTIES AND CONVECTIVE CONDITION
Prof. Dr. Alexander LAGEREV Prof. Dr. Igor LAGEREV	*Bryansk State University (Russia)*	PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF MOBILE ROPEWAYS IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS
D.R.V.S.R.K.Sastry Sachin Shaw	*SASTRA Deemed University (India)* *Botswana International University Of Science And Technology (Botswana)*	EFFECTS OF ALIGNED MAGNETIC FIELD AND VISCOUS DISSIPATION ON FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN A THERMALLY STRATIFIED MARANGONI CONVECTIVE NANOFLUID
Dr. Mgr. Milena Janakova	*Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic)*	CRM CHALLENGE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY TO SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Redouane BELBACHIR Dr. Ali KIES Dr. Khedidja BELBACHIR Dr. Claude Duvallet	*Center Development Du Soudage (Algeria)* *University of Sciences and the Technology of Oran (USTO) (Algeria)* *Université Le Havre Normandie (Lebon)*	DEPLOYED RSUs BASED ON ORSD ALGORITHM IN VEHICULAR AD HOC NETWORK
Muhammad Salman Kausar Abid Hussanan Mustafa Mamat	*University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Malaysia)* *University of Education, Lahore (Pakistan)*	POROUS DISSIPATION EFFECTS ON NON-NEWTONIAN CASSON FLUID OVER A FLAT PLATE IN THE PRESENCE OF SUCTION AND INJECTION
Hanumesh Vaidya J U Viharika Ramesh Bhat	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)*	ENTROPY GENERATION ON THE MHD PERISTALTIC FLOW OF NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFLUID IN VERTICAL NON-UNIFORM CHANNEL WITH VARIABLE FLUID PROPERTIES AND CONVECTIVE CONDITIONS

03.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Rıfat KAMAŞAK	*Yeditepe University (Turkey)*	TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING: IS IT AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING SECOND LANGUAGE SPEAKING?
Research Scholar Showkat Ahmad Dar Prof Dr. P.SAKTHIVEL	*Annamalai University (India)*	PUBLIC SERVICES DELIVERY THROUGH M-GOVERNANCE: JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES
Dr. Froilan D. Mobo	*Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (Philippines)*	INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF MARITIME STUDENTS UNDER EDUCATION 4.0"
Virginia Natividad-Franco, Ph.D. Maybelle N. Dela Cruz, MBA	*Bulacan State University (Philippines)*	ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF ONLINE LEARNING AMONG HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS IN BULACAN STATE UNIVERSITY- HAGONOY CAMPUS
Virginia Natividad-Franco, Ph.D. Maybelle N. Dela Cruz, MBA	*Bulacan State University (Philippines)*	ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS IN BULACAN STATE UNIVERSITY HAGONOY-CAMPUS DURING PANDEMIC
Lariza T. Ebeo, Mildred M. Garcia Esther L. Baluyos	*Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology (Philippines)* *Misamis University (Philippines)*	MIDDLE-LEVEL MANAGERS' INFLUENCING STYLES, EMPLOYEES' ATTITUDE AND AWARENESS AS CORRELATES TO SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT (ISA)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GOZUKARA Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ	*Istanbul Arel University (Turkey)*	DEVELOPING RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS IN DIGITAL ERA
Dr. Artem ARTYUKHOV	*Sumy State University (Ukraine)*	QUALITY OF ACCREDITATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH
Prof Dr Maraluce Maria Custodio Prof Dr. Tania García López	*Universidade do Estado de Minas Gerais (Brazil)* *Universidad Veracruzana (Mexico)*	ECONOMIC VALUE OF LANDSCAPE: THE ECONOMY STUDY'S IMPORTANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPE RIGHT

03.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assist. Prof. K. R. Padma**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hilda. A. Emmanuel-Akerele	*Anchor University Lagos (Nigeria)*	MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF BOREHOLES, SACHET AND BOTTLE WATER IN AYOBO COMMUNITY
Assist. Prof. K. R. Padma	*Sri Padmavati Mahila Visva Vidyalayam (Women's) University (India)*	THE POTENTIAL OF HYPOXIA TARGETED CANCER CELL THERAPY AND ITS MOLECULAR MECHANISM
Elnura ARTYKBAEVA Bedriye UÇPINAR DURMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe AYTAÇ	*Kocaeli University (Turkey)*	PREPARATION OF PA6/PA610 BLENDS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES
María Sol Ruiz Adrián César Razzitte Luciano Enciso	*University of Buenos Aires (Argentina)*	MODEL OF DIELECTRIC PRE-BREAKDOWN AND BREAKDOWN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NON-EQUILIBRIUM THERMODYNAMICS
Borislav Abrashev Marin Pandev Daniela Levi Valentin Terziev	*Acad. Evgeni Budevski Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)* *Joint Innovation Centre, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria*	HYDROGEN AS AN EFFECTIVE AND CELAN ENERGY SOURCE
Taiwo, A. G. Eleyowo, I. O. Ibikunle, O.	*Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Science Laboratory Technology Department (Nigeria)* *Polytechnic, Saapade, General Studies Department (Nigeria)*	QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF RIVERS AND WELLS WATER USED FOR LOCUST BEANS 'IRU' (PAKIA BIGLOBOSA) PROCESSING IN ABEOKUTA METROPOLIS, NIGERIA
Dr. Fadime TONBAK Prof. Dr. Mustafa ATASEVER	*Atatürk University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF HEPATITIS E VIRUS IN SHEEP AND CATTLE BY SEROLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR METHODS DNA SERIES ANALYSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Faik TÜRKMEN Dr. Oğuzhan PEKİNCE	*Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)* *Konya City Hospital (Turkey)*	KNEE ARTHRODESIS WITH CUSTOM MADE LOCKING INTRAMEDULLARY NAIL ON INFECTED KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

03.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Mehmet YAŞAR**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Tarık TALAN Dr. Cemal AKTÜRK Dr. Ceren ÇUBUKÇU	*Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (Turkey)* *Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (Turkey)* *Maltepe University (Turkey)*	EXAMINATION OF CYBER BULLYING STATUS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Berrin YILMAZ	*University of Trakya (Turkey)*	ENERGY SAVING IN SOLAR ENERGY HOT WATER SYSTEM IN EDIRNE CLIMATE CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Servet SOYGÜDER Hasan ÜTEBAY	*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (Turkey)* *Baştürk Glass Industry and Trade Inc*	OPTIMUM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS IN GLASS PACKAGING PRODUCTION WITH TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serdal POÇAN	*Bingol University (Turkey)*	METACOGNITION IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: TEACHING PRACTICES AND TEACHER SUPPORT
Dr. Mehmet YAŞAR	*Firat University(Turkey)*	REACTION PARAMETERS FOR 'O+ + N2' COLLISION RESPONSE TO SOLAR ECLIPSE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aziz İLHAN	*Inonu University (Turkey)*	MENTAL-COGNITIVE, COMPULSORY THINKING AND ROBOTIC CODING IN MATHEMATICS TEACHING
Kübra GÜÇLÜ Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat YORULMAZ	*Kocaeli University(Turkey)*	PLANNED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM ON SHIPS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
Semra YILMAZER KESKİN	*Sakarya University(Turkey)*	BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-(furan-2-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1- one by Aspergillus candidus
Assist. Prof. Negar Ebrahim Pour Mokhtari Assoc. Prof. Ferhat Kızılgeçi	*Gaziantep University (Turkey)* *Mardin Artuklu University (Turkey)*	WHEAT GERMINATION AND EARLY SEEDLING PERIOD ARE AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT DOSES OF BORON FERTILIZER
Dr. Hakan ALICI	*Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Turkey)*	COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES SUGGEST VARIOUS INHIBITORS OF PAPAIN- LIKE PROTEASE OF MERS-COV FROM CURCUMA LONGA

04.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Elvira Zeballos Velásquez**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mohamed Dhia Massoudi Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	*University of Monastir (Tunisia)* *Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University (Saudi Arabia)* *Ha'il University Higher School of Sciences and Technology of Hammam Sousse (Tunisia)*	THE INFLUENCE OF MULTIPLE FINS ARRANGEMENT CASES ON HEAT SINK EFFICIENCY OF MHD MWCNT-WATER NANOFLUID WITHIN TILTED T-SHAPED CAVITY PACKED WITH TRAPEZOIDAL FINS CONSIDERING THERMAL EMISSION IMPACT
Minh Hieu Nguyen Binh Duong Le Quoc Khanh Nguyen Manh Hung Nguyen Anh Tuan Mai	*VNU University of Science (Vietnam)* *National Center for Technological Progress (Vietnam)*	SnO_2 NANOWIRES BASED ELECTRODE FOR ARSENIC DETECTION
Buse Fem YILMAZ Asst. Prof. Dr. Meral AKKOYUN	*Bursa Technical University (Turkey)*	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SURFACE MODIFIED MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLE REINFORCED RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAMS
Ceyda CAMBAZGİL Asst. Prof. Dr. Meral AKKOYUN	*Bursa Technical University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF WOLLASTONITE ADDED POLYLACTIC ACID FILMS
Winson Eng Wei Siang Yong Hua Ying Maslawati Mohamad	*Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina Ladang Grisek (Malaysia)* *Department of General Studies, Politeknik Mukah (Malaysia)* *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia)*	ENHANCING LOWER LOWER PRIMARY ESL LEARNERS' SIMPLE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION USING THE PPT PIWOCA TECHNIQUE IN THE FORM OF BUBBLE MAP - A LITERATURE REVIEW
Yong Hua Ying Winson Eng Wei Siang Maslawati Mohamad	*1Department of General Studies* *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia)* *Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina Ladang Grisek*	ESL LEARNERS' SPEAKING SKILLS IN A LANGUAGE CLASSROOM DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Fei-Fan Ge a Jui-Chin Chen b Chi-Hui Tsou	*Sichuan University (China)* *Oriental university (India)* *Sichuan University (China)*	PREPARATION AND PROPERTIES OF BIODEGRADABLE COMPOSITES WITH DISTILLER'S GRAINS AS BIOLOGICAL FILLER
MEng. Egor Kolpakov PhD. Eng. Janusz Skrzypacz PhD. Przemyslaw Szulc	*Wroclaw University of Science and Technology (Poland)*	IMPACT OF INLET ANGLE ON THE ENERGY PARAMETERS OF A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP WITH EXTREMLY LOW SPECIFIC SPEED
Ogechukwu M. Okonor Mo Adda	*University of Roehampton (UK)* *University of Portsmouth (UK)*	INTELLIGENT MOBILE AGENT BASED PARADIGM FOR IMPROVING ENERGY- EFFICIENT CLOUD NETWORKS
Dr. Elvira Zeballos Velásquez Dr. Gabriel Prieto Lic. Esteban Asto	*Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Perú)* *Universidad de Florida (Florida)*	ARCHEOMETRIC CHARACTERIZATION OF MURAL PIGMENTS FROM PAMPA LA CRUZ BY PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES AND RIETVELD METHOD

04.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feyzullah KOCA**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt TAŞKIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut CANLI	*Trakya University (Turkey)* *Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (Turkey)*	ADAPTATION OF THE LEISURE CONSTRAINTS QUESTIONNAIRE TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENT CULTURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt TAŞKIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut CANLI	*Trakya University (Turkey)* *Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS ON LEISURE CONSTRAINTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feyzullah KOCA Prof. Dr. Osman İMAMOĞLU	*Erciyes University (Turkey)* *Ondokuz Mayıs University(Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE CORONA VIRUS OUTBREAK ON PATIENCE TENDENCIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feyzullah KOCA Prof. Dr. Osman İMAMOĞLU	*Erciyes University (Turkey)* *Ondokuz Mayıs University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF MENTAL ENDURANCE IN 12-16 YEAR OLD SWIMMERS AND FOOTBALL PLAYERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN	*University of Ondokuz Mayıs (Turkey)*	IS THERE A RELATION BETWEEN 25M AND 50M SWIMMING PERFORMANCES OF SWIMMERS AND 100M RUNNING PERFORMANCES?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN	*University of Ondokuz Mayıs (Turkey)*	EXAMINATION OF NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF AMATEUR BRANCH TRAINERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem ÖNER	*Istanbul Rumeli University (Turkey)*	THE PREDICTIVE ROLE OF PERSONAL VIRTUES AND MOTIVATIONAL PERSISTENCE FOR ATHLETES' RESILIENCE POWER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut CANLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt TAŞKIN	*Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (Turkey)* *Trakya University (Turkey)*	DIFFERENCE IN MOTOR COMPETENCIES BETWEEN BETTER AND LOWER COMBAT YOUTH ATHLETES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut CANLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt TAŞKIN	*Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (Turkey)* *Trakya University (Turkey)*	CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CORE STRENGTH AND MAXIMAL STRENGTH VALUES OF YOUNG BASKETBALL PLAYERS

04.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Alan Reed Libert**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Alan Reed Libert	*University of Newcastle (Australia)*	THE LETTER X IN ARTIFICIAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGES
Rochelle B. Cabaltica Rechella Joy M. Arcala	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University San Marcelino (Philippines)*	FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPEAKING SKILLS OF SECOND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS
Rajesh Chutia Prof. Dr. Jose Rodolfo Hernandez-Carrion	*Assam University (Spain)* *University of Valencia (Spain)*	COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OF GRAPHIC NOVELS IN LIBRARIES OF LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA
Rochelle B. Cabaltica Cielo A. Osabel	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University San Marcelino (Philippines)*	KNOWLEDGE ON SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT OF GRADE 7 STUDENTS: BASIS FOR REMEDIAL TEACHING
Dr. Ghiţă Roxana-Cătălina	*University of Craiova (Romania)*	QUALITY OF LIFE AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION

04.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Tami Meredith**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Tugba SEMERCI SEVIMLI Dr. Emilia EKENEL Res. Assist. Dr. Murat SEVIMLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur UYSAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla EKER SARIBOYACI	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	ANALYSIS OF SYNOVIAL FLUID MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL-DERIVED EXOSOMAL miR-127-5p DURING MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL CHONDROGENIC DIFFERENTIATION
Fulga Ala	*"Nicolae Testemitanu" State University (Moldova)*	THE INFLUENCE OF TARAXACUM OFFICINALE EXTRACTS ON ERYTHROCYTES SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE ACTIVITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur UYSAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla EKER SARIBOYACI Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES Ceren OZEL Dr. Emilia EKENEL	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	THE ROLE OF Wnt/beta-catenin SIGNALING PATHWAYS IN THE OSTEOGENIC ACTIVITY OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS OF HUMAN ADIPOSE TISSUE ORIGIN (hAT-MSC)
Dr. Bouharati Imene Dr. Bouharati Khaoula Prof. Dr. Laouamri Slimane	*UFAS Setif1 University (Algeria)*	CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS USING FUZZY INFERENCE ANALYSIS OF MRI IMAGES
Andrea Laurentius Brenda Cristie Edina Bambang Budi Siswanto	*Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia (Indonesia)*	COMPARISON OF PRASUGREL AND CLOPIDOGREL AS ANTIPLATELET TREATMENT IN ASIAN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla EKER SARIBOYACI Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GUNES Dr. Burcugul ALTUG TASA	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	DIFFERENTIATION OF BONE MARROW-DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS INTO FUNCTIONAL PANCREATIC BETA CELLS
Prof. Dr. Rute Estanislava Tolocka Dtd. Raphaela Espanha Côrrea Mtd. Thaís Peres Alves	*Methodist University of Piracicaba (Brazil)*	SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES FOR PANDEMIC COVID-19, PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL HEALTH CONDITIONS
Dr. Sarah RADTKE Dr. Maryanne FISHER	*Humber College (Canada)* *St. Mary's University (Canada)*	GENITO-GENITAL RUBBING AND GROOMING IN RELATION TO ALLOMOTHERING IN A GROUP OF FEMALE CAPTIVE BONOBOS
Dr. Tami Meredith Dr. Maryanne Fisher	*Dalhousie University (Canada)* *Saint Mary's University (Canada)*	DEVELOPMENT OF A TRANSITION COURSE FOR SENIOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

04.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1

Manila Local Time: 14^{00}-16^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 09^{00}-11^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÇEVİRME**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Fatma KURŞUN BAYSAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cemile ÖZCAN	*Kirklareli University (Turkey)*	PERVAPORATION TECHNOLOGY FOR SEAWATER DESALINATION USING PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAM MEMBRANES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ümit GÜLYÜZ	*Kirklareli University (Turkey)*	PREPARATION AND SWELLING BEHAVIOR OF POLY(N,N- DIMETYLACRYLAMIDE-CO-CRYLONITRILE) HYDROGELS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÇEVİRME Nurse Didem MAVİTUNA	*Sakarya University (Turkey)* *Sakarya Toyotasa Emergency Hospital (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF THE ANXIETY LEVEL OF NURS WORKING IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES CENTERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Res. Assist. Aylin MEŞE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÇEVİRME	*Sakarya University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND HAND HYGIENE PRACTICES AT SAKARYA UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL HEALTH PERSONNEL WORKING AS A NURSE AND DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19(+)
Ali Berat KURTOĞLU Sibel ÇÖMEZOĞLU YILDIRIM	*Marshall Paints And Varnishes A.Ş. (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALKYD RESIN TYPE ON COATING PROPERTIES IN ALKYD BASED COATINGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selma SÖYÜK Lect. Dr. Haydar HOŞGÖR	*Istanbul University–Cerrahpasa (Turkey)* *Usak University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF NURSE-SUPERVISOR PERFORMANCES VIA 360- DEGREE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK METHOD: A PILOT STUDY
Dr. Özlem ÖNER Prof. Dr. Volkan HANCI	*Dokuz Eylul University (Turkey)*	ANIMAL STUDIES PUBLISHED IN JOURNALS INDEXED IN SCI/SCI-E INDEXES IN THE FIELD OF INTENSIVE CARE AROUND THE WORLD: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Dr. Leyla POLAT KÖSE	*Beykent University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES OF ACORUS CALAMUS L. EXTRACTS

04.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Ronel S. De Guzman**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ronel S. De Guzman Carl Patrick S. Tadeo	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)* *Olongapo City National High School (Philippines)*	UNVEILING VOLUNTEERS' MOTIVATIONAL PERCEPTION: THE STATE OF A YOUTH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IN ZAMBALES
Ronel S. De Guzman Alben C. Cababaro	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	UTILIZATION OF WOOD VINEGAR AS NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY ENHANCER IN EGGPLANT (SOLANUM MELONGENA L.)
Ronel S. De Guzman Rochelle B. Cabaltica Bernard G. Santos Angela Mae C. Alba	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	ZAMBAYANIHAN: ROLES OF ZAMBALES' YOUTH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN NATION BUILDING
Nechor T. Cadorna	*Jose Rizal Memorial State University(Philippines)*	TEACHERS' HUMOR ORIENTATION AND STYLE UTILIZATION VIS-A-VIS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
Dr. Ahmet BATTAL	*Mus Alparslan University(Turkey)*	CYCLIC VOLTAMMOGRAM STUDIES ON IRIDIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE COMPLEXES
Steve I. Embang Vhenlea B. Jumamil Loredy P. Cabang Rebecca N. Ceballos	*Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology (Philippines)*	TEACHERS' WORKLOAD AND WORK ENVIRONMENT: INFERENCE TO NAT PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEARNERS IN MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
Karl Christian Reyes	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	CHALLENGES AND TRIUMPHS OF GROWING UP IN THE ABSENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS
Camuyong, Christian Sam F. Panes, Arjay Leron, Adrien Vien F. Tan, Ronalyn B. Alvero, Marriane L. Dado, Febie Jayn M.	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	FACTORS AFFECTING THE CAREER CHOICES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Camuyong, Christian Sam F. Rosendo, Melissa Jo. A. Madarang, Gretchen R. Abadam, Ethyl Dane S. Regino, Christian N. Abong, Noriel F.	*President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Philippines)*	NAGTATRABAHO AKO KASI: THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF WORKING STUDENTS

04.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Kieran GREER**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Kieran GREER	*Distributed Computing Systems, Belfast (UK)*	IS INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIAL?
Marwa. A. Marzouk	*Alexandria University (Egypt)* *Matrouh University (Egypt)*	DATA SCIENCE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES
Alphonse Dorien Makosso	*Marien Ngouabi University (Congo)*	ART AS AN ANTIDOTE TO THE ILLUSION OF MIGRATION: A STUDY OF CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE'S AMERICANAH AND NOVIOLET BULAWAYO'S WE NEED NEW NAMES
Esra SELVAN Prof. Dr. Meltem BOSTANCI	*National Defense University (Turkey)* *Istanbul University (Turkey)*	STATEMENT REFLECTIONS OF CYBER STATE AND ALGORITHMIC GIANTS STRUGGLE FOR HEGEMONY: THE CASE OF THE USA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Meltem BOSTANCI Esra SELVAN	*Istanbul University (Turkey)* *National Defense University (Turkey)*	THE APPROACHES OF DIGITAL ACTORS TO THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CRISIS: THE CASE OF TWITTER
Dr. Myrna M. Matira RONALD O. TRANCE	*Maritime Academy of Asia and the Pacific (Philippines)*	"MUNTIK NA AKONG MAPASAMA SA IHAW-IHAW"A CASE STUDY OF A RECOVERED COVID-19 POSITIVE FROM THE MARITIME ACADEMY OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Dr. Israel O.O. Odewole	*Crowther Graduate Theological Seminary, Abeokuta (South Africa)* *University of Pretoria (South Africa)*	FUNCTIONS OF MUSIC IN WORSHIP IN MISSIONAL CHURCH: A CASE FOR THE APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH, ABEOKUTA. NIGERIA
Architect. Nizar Maalki Professor. Dr. Naif Haddad Industrial Professor. Mohammed Khaled	*American University of Madaba (Jordan)* *Hashemite University (Jordan)* *German Jordan University (Jordan)*	THE UNESCO TENTATIVE LISTED HERITAGE SITE OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRGROUND IN TRIPOLI, LEBANON: ADAPTIVE REUSE WITHIN COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND URBAN IDENTITY CONCEPTION

04.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Rene E. Bersoto**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr hab. Janusz Skrzypacz MSc Łukasz Zańko	*Wroclaw University of Science and Technology (Poland)*	THE GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE FLOW PHENOMENA OCCURRING IN THE SAFETY VALVE
Dr. Rene E. Bersoto	*Philippine State College of Aeronautics (PhilSCA) (Philippines)*	PhilSCA IN THE AVIATION INDUSTRY GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN
Muharrem AÇIKGÖZ Prof. Dr. Murat YÜCEL	*Gazi University (Turkey)*	VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATIONS (VLC) AND APLLICATIONS
Muharrem AÇIKGÖZ Prof. Dr. Murat YÜCEL	*Gazi University (Turkey)*	5G AND BEYOND MOBILE COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
Dr. Ebole Alpha Friday Dr. Sarumi Jerry Abayomi Mr. Adewale Shomope	*Computer Science School of Technology, Lagos State Polytechnic (Nigeria)*	A WEB BASED INTELLIGENT, SMART HOME PREPAID ENERGY METER IN A COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT USING GSM TECHNOLOGY
Devanshu Kumar Dr. B. K. Mishra Dr. Md. Alimul Haque	*Veer Kunwar Singh University (India)*	IoT BASED E-LEARNING: CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES
Deepa Sonal Shailesh Kumar Shrivastava Binay Kumar Mishra	*Veer Kunwar Singh University (India)*	PROTECTING CROP FROM DESTRUCTION USING IoT TECHNIQUES
Sami Abdou Atta Ahmed Sami Atta Amer Nasr A. Elghaffar	*Alfanar Company (Saudi Arabia)*	MULTI-OBJECTIVES USING ARDUINO FOR PROGRAMMING THE ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEMS, AN OVERVIEW
Kállita Káts Borges Fernandes Prof. Dr. Marco Donisete de Campos	*Federal University of Mato Grosso (Brazil)*	THE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL WIND PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS ON GROOVED AND SCALLOP DOMES

04.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2

Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Şahinde YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Ali AKSU	*Dokuz Eylul University (Turkey)*	ORGANIZATIONAL UNCERTAINTY AND PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS
Onur IŞIK Prof. Dr. Ali AKSU	*Dokuz Eylul University (Turkey)*	21ST CENTURY MANAGEMENT SKILL LEVELS OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ACCORDING TO SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli BATDI Nazan YALÇIN	*Gaziantep University (Turkey)*	META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH IN THE SECOND LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	*Ahi Evran University (Turkey)*	REJECTION OF TRINITY CLAIMS AND INCARNATION CLAIMS IN THE QUR'AN
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	*Ahi Evran University (Turkey)*	PERCEPTIONS OF SIN AND DISASTER IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND IN THE QUR'AN
Könül Sadıqova	*Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)*	ABOUT SOME WORDS OF TURKISH ORIGIN USED IN THE DIALECTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

04.08.2021 | HALL-5| SESSION-2

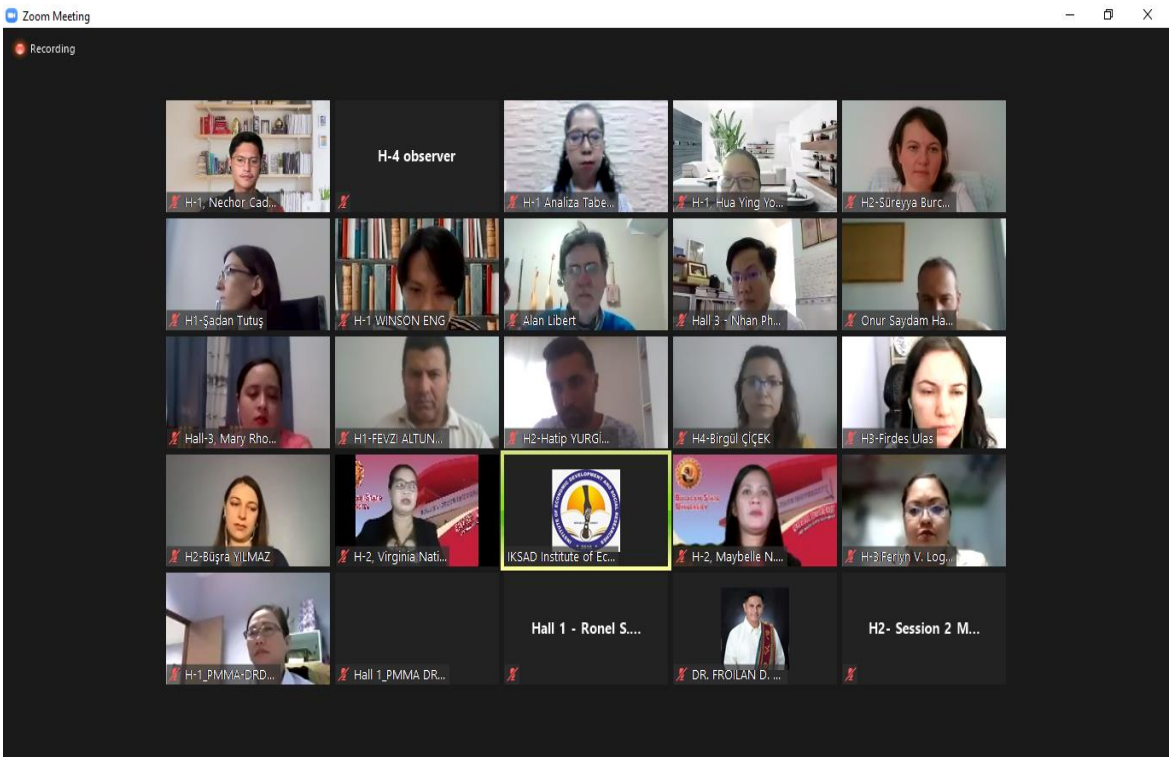
Manila Local Time: 17^{00}-19^{30}

Ankara Local Time: 12^{00}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	SOME REVIEWS ABOUT THE PROPHET NOH AND THE GREAT FLOOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	THREE CONCEPTS MENTIONED IN ONE VERSE: Worship, Obedience, and Taqwa
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	THREE PROPHETS SENT TO THE ISRAEL: ZEKARIYAH (A.S.), YAHYA (A.S.) AND JESUS (A.S.)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	OMAR'S VIEW OF POETRY AND POETS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	ABDULLAH B. SELÂM'S INTRODUCTION AND INFLUENCES TO ISLAM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	THE PERSONALITY AND SCIENCE ASPECT OF ABŪ BAKR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE	*Harran University*	PRAYER OF TAHIYYAT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE	*Harran University*	HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT

PHOTO GALLERY



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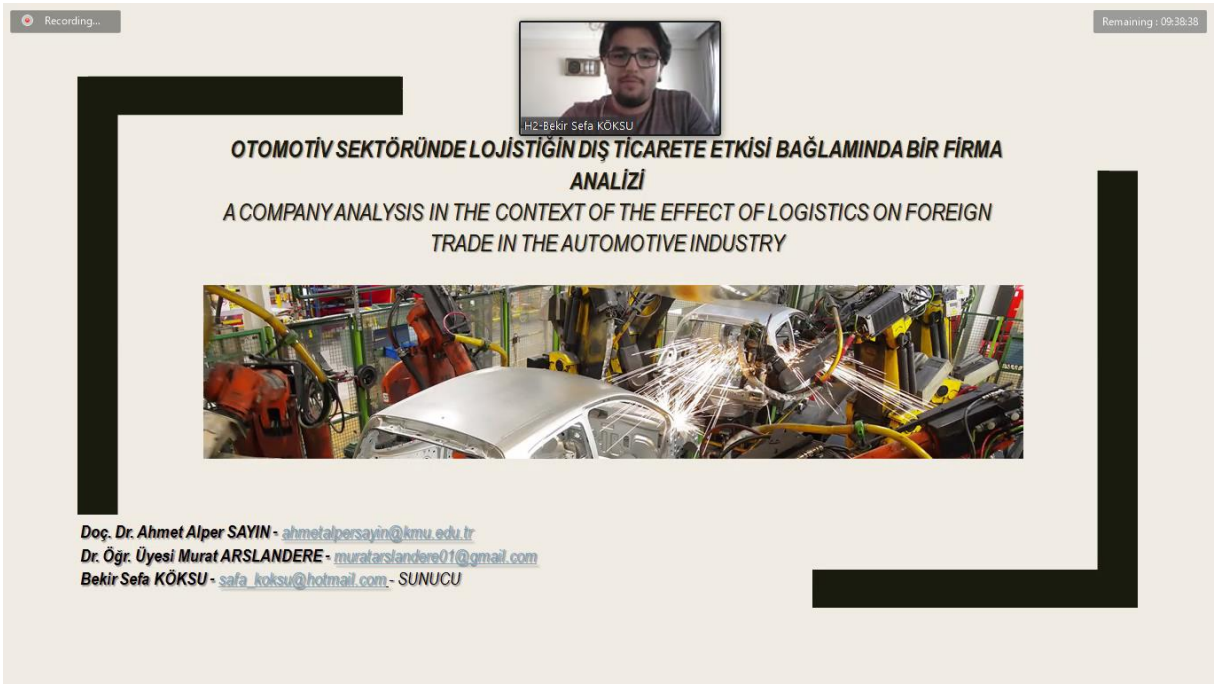

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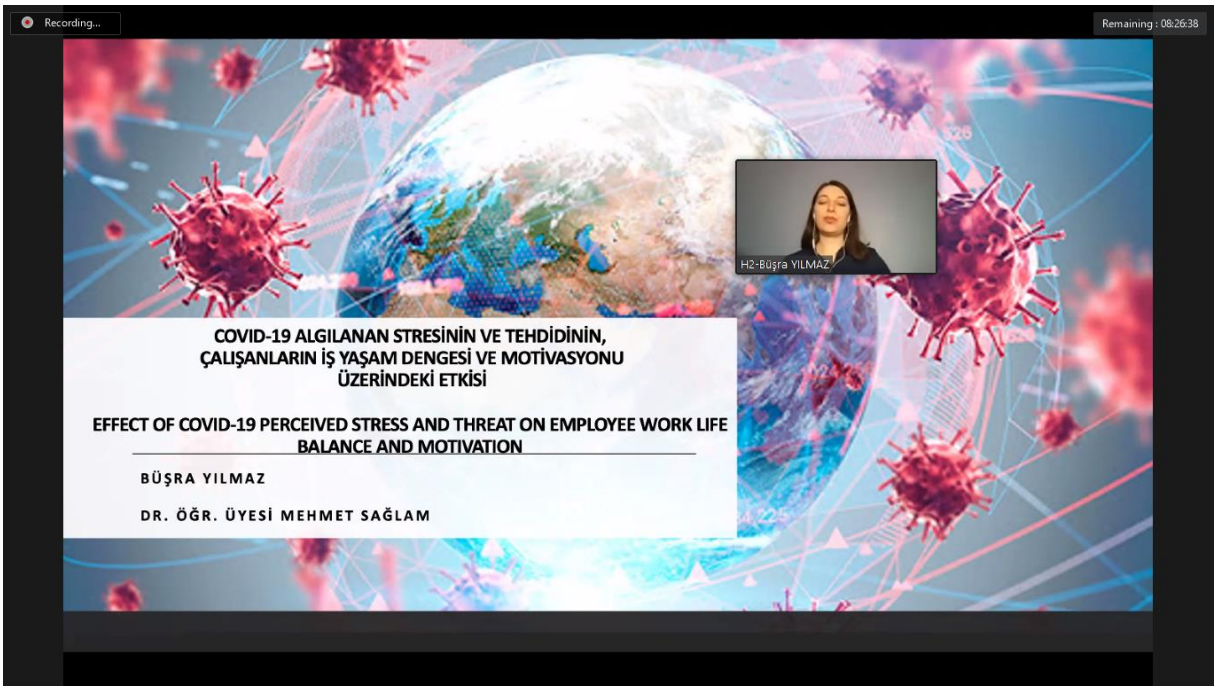

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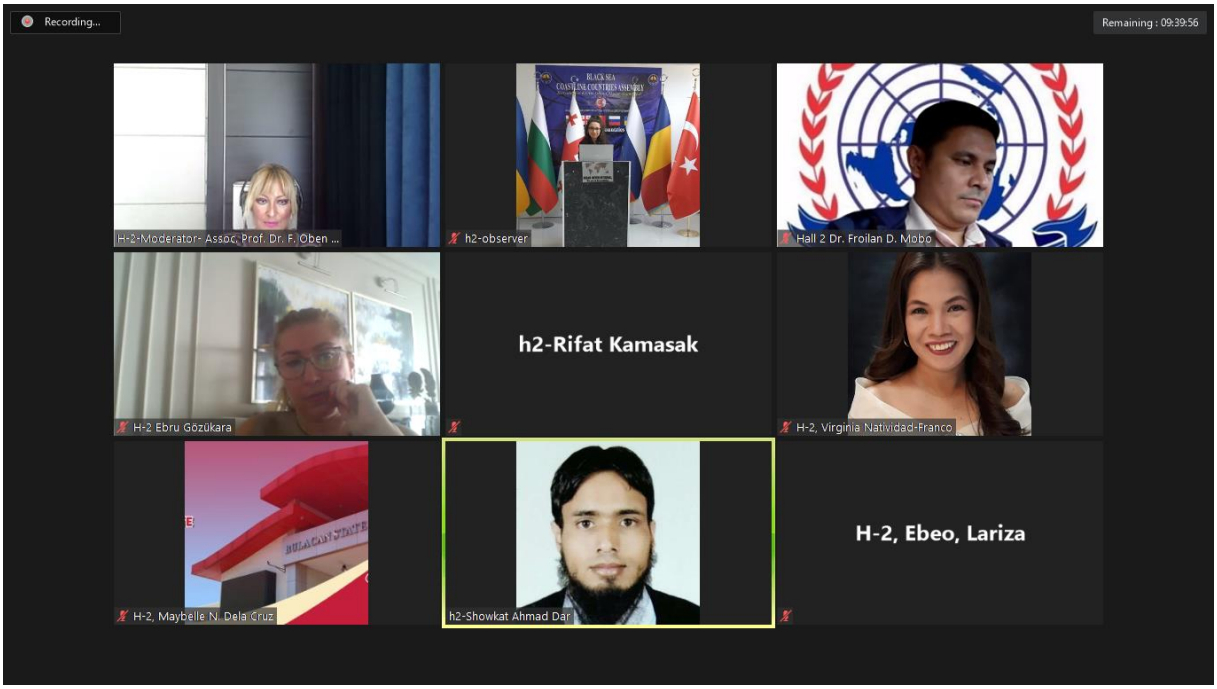

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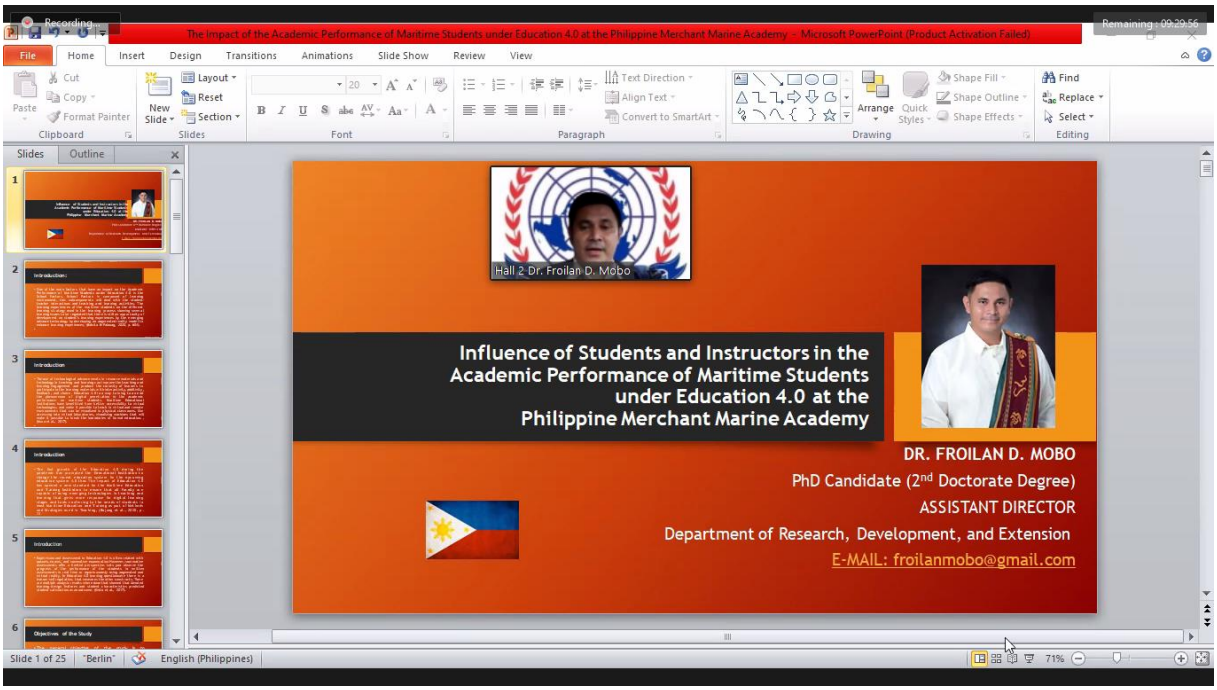

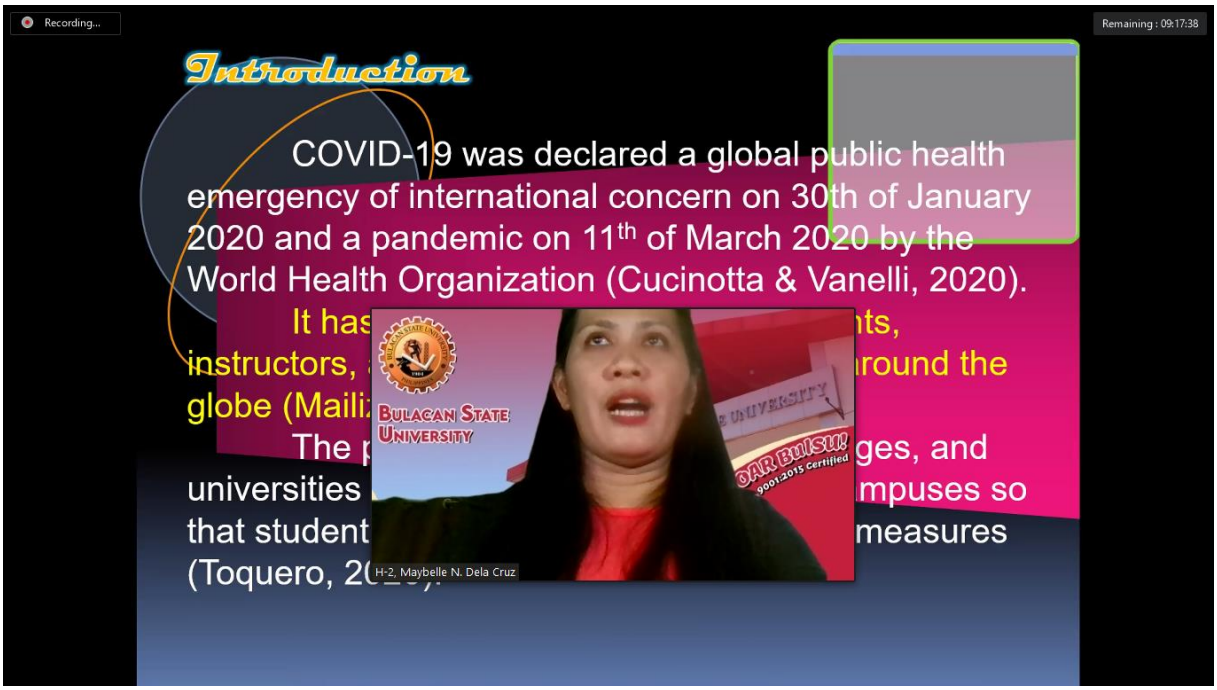

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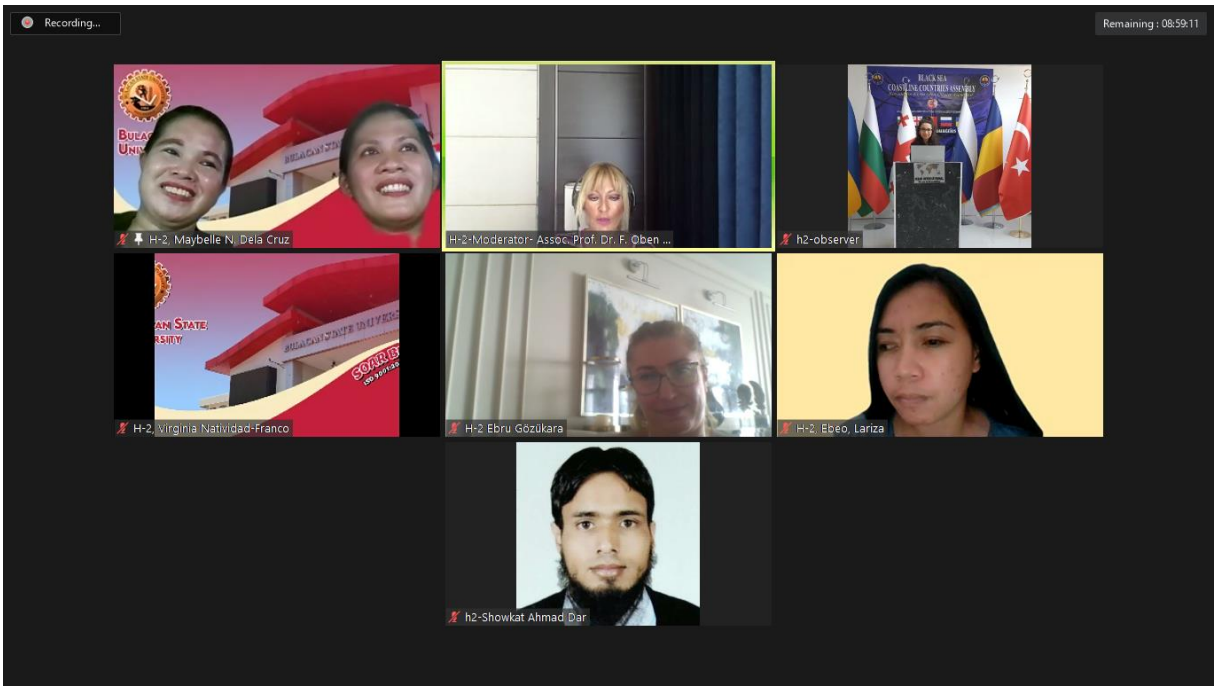

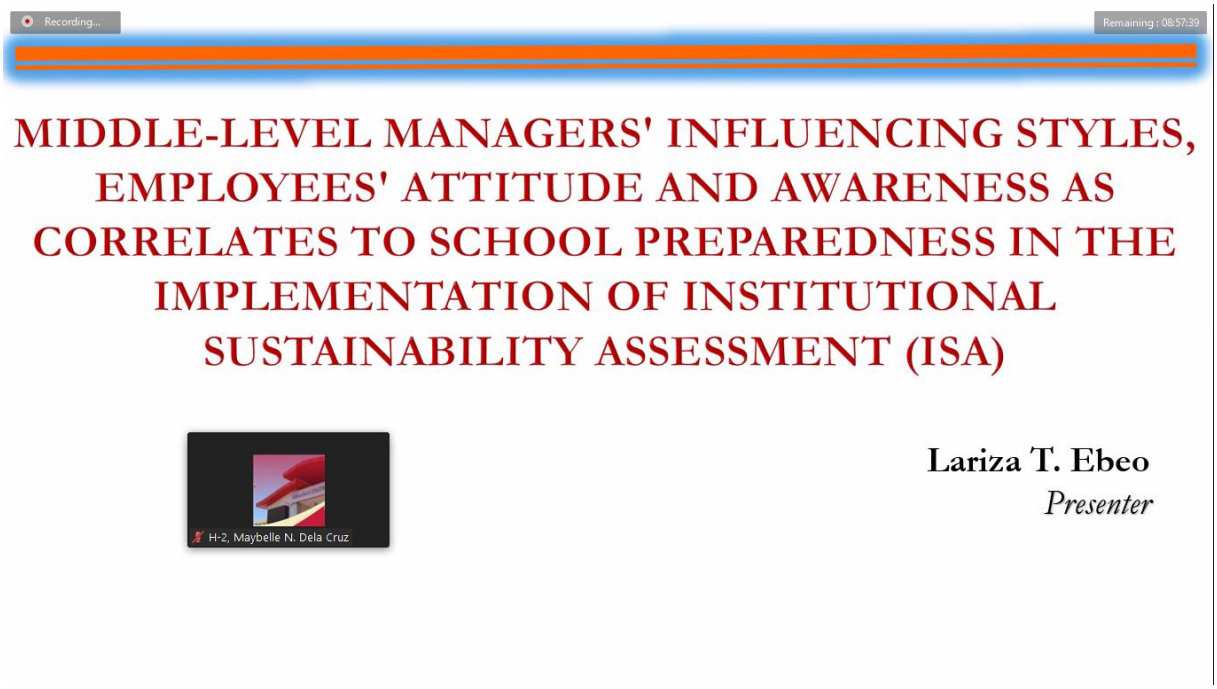

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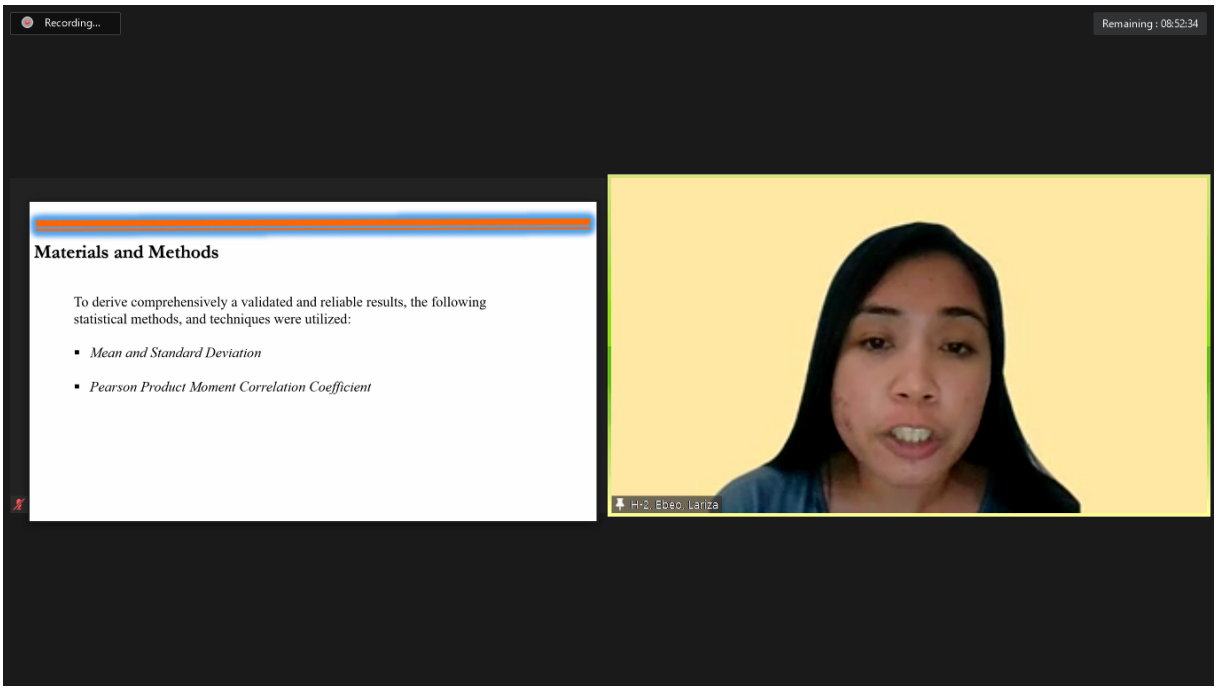

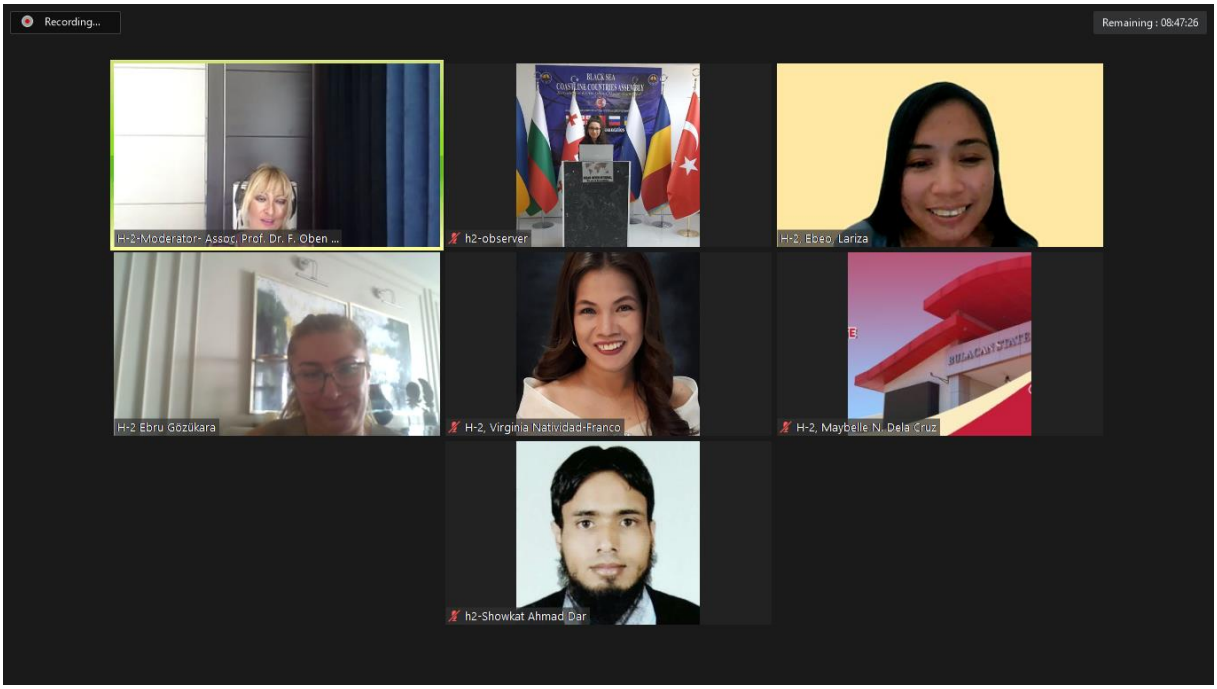

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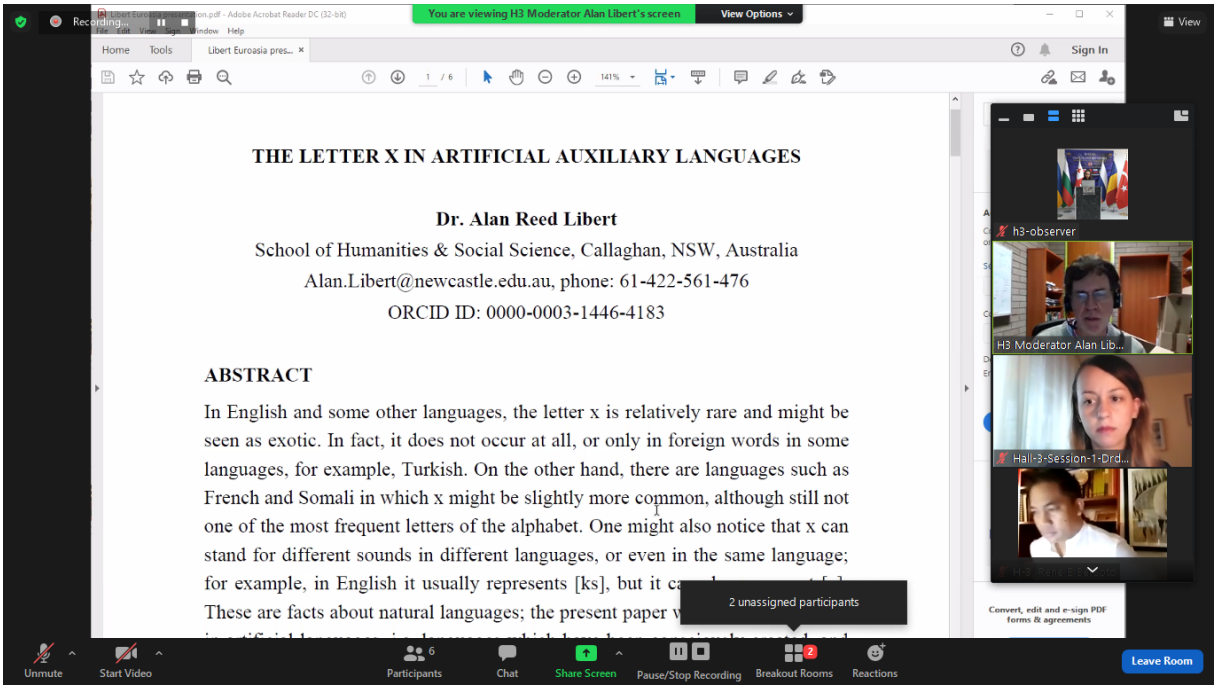

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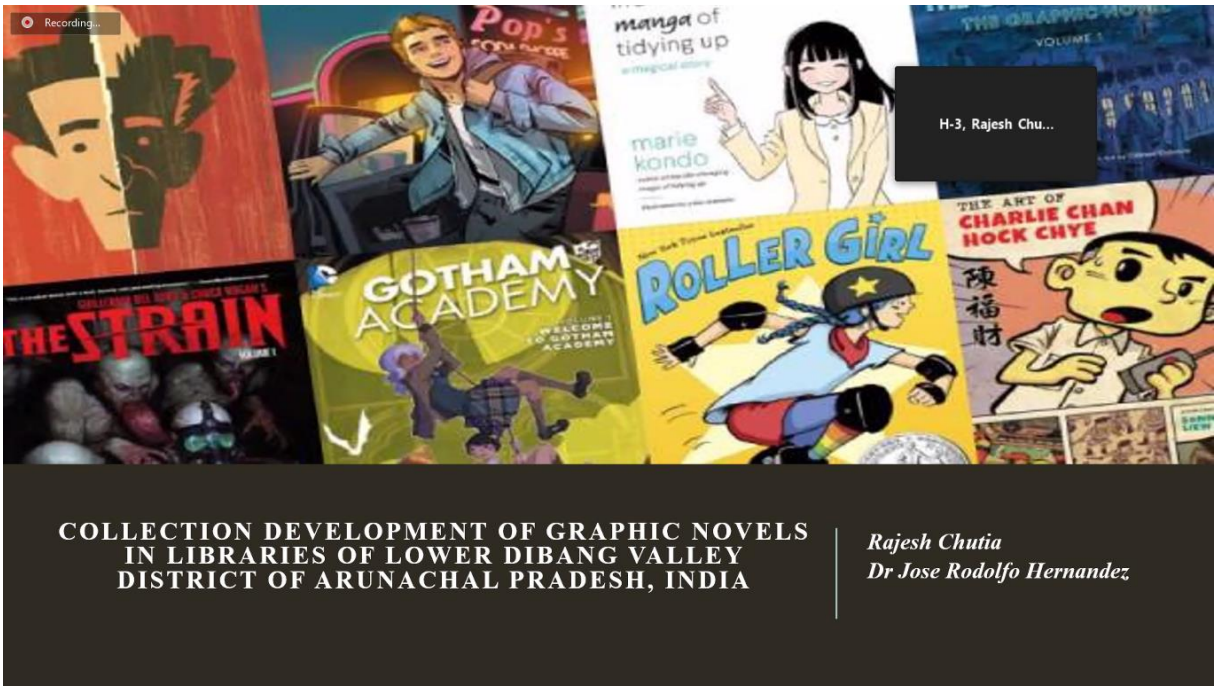

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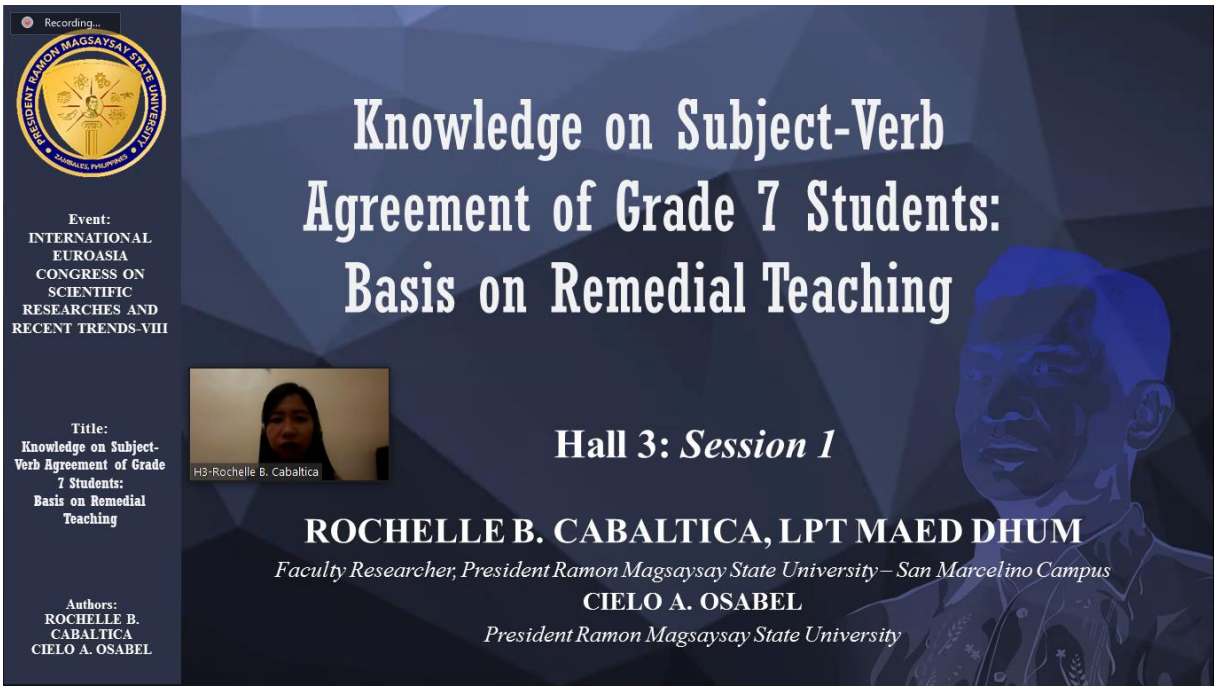

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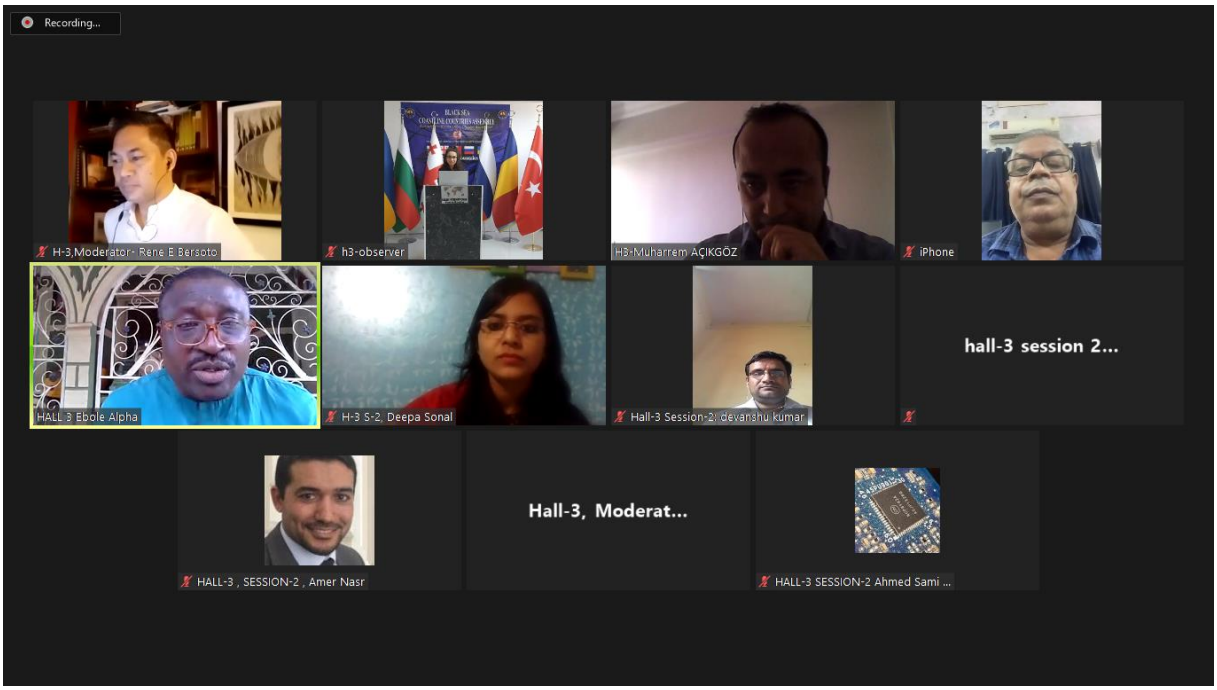

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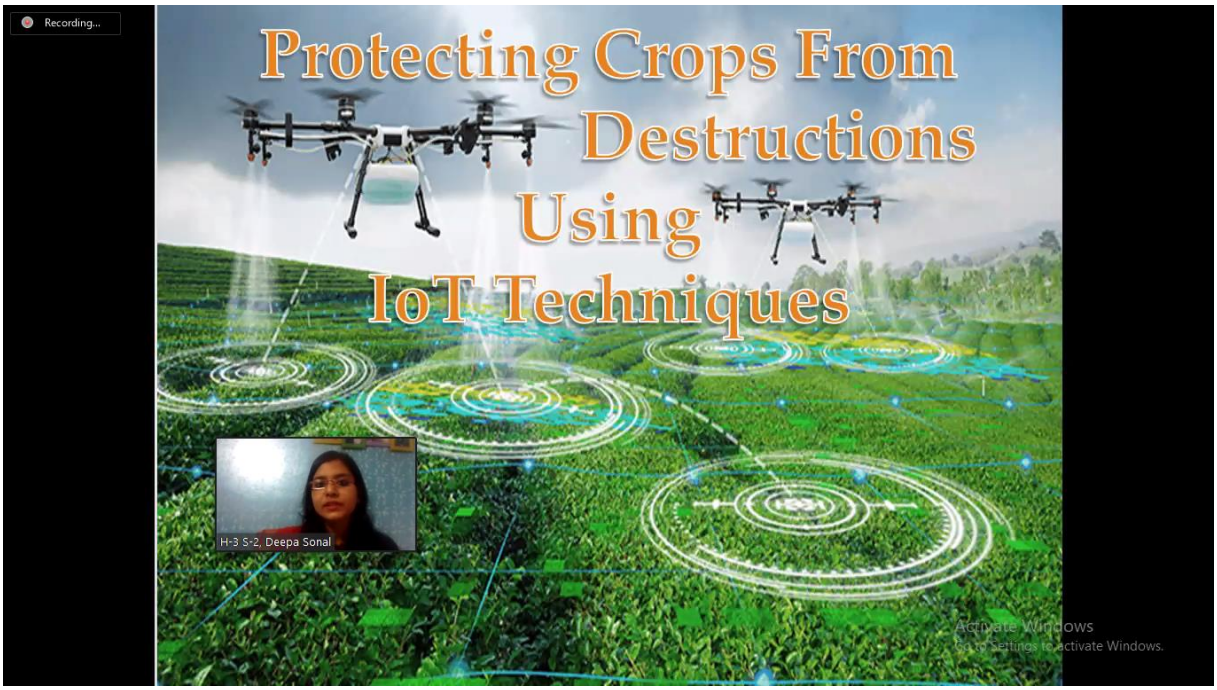

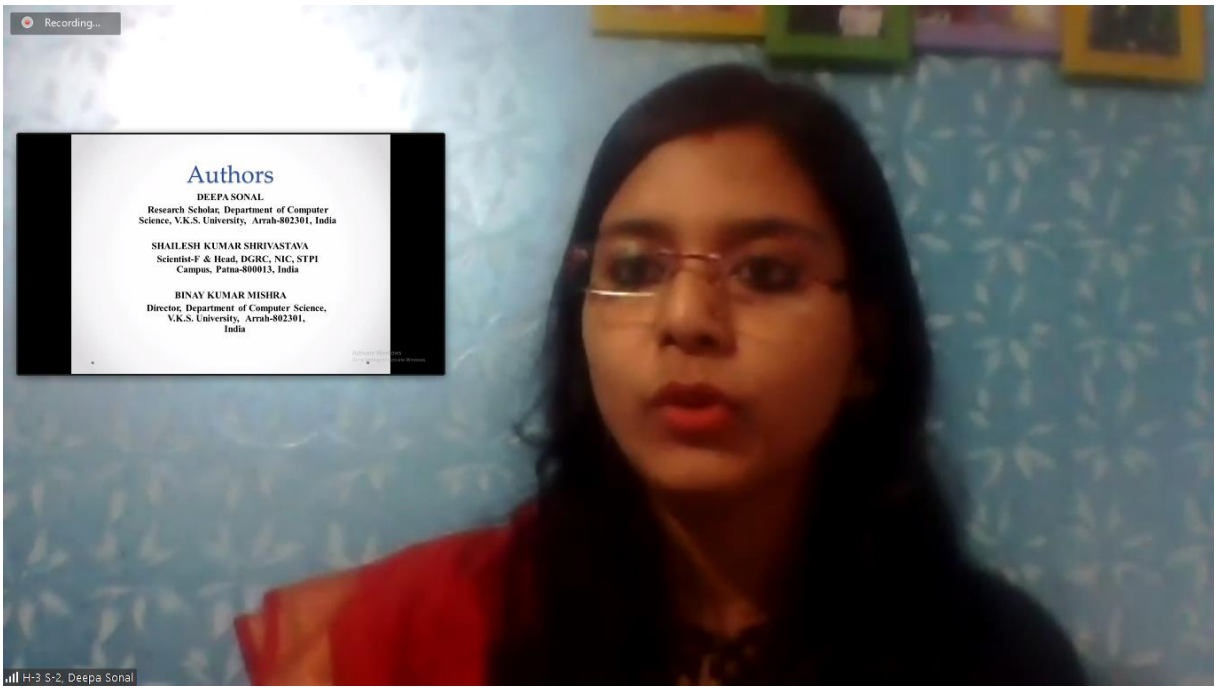

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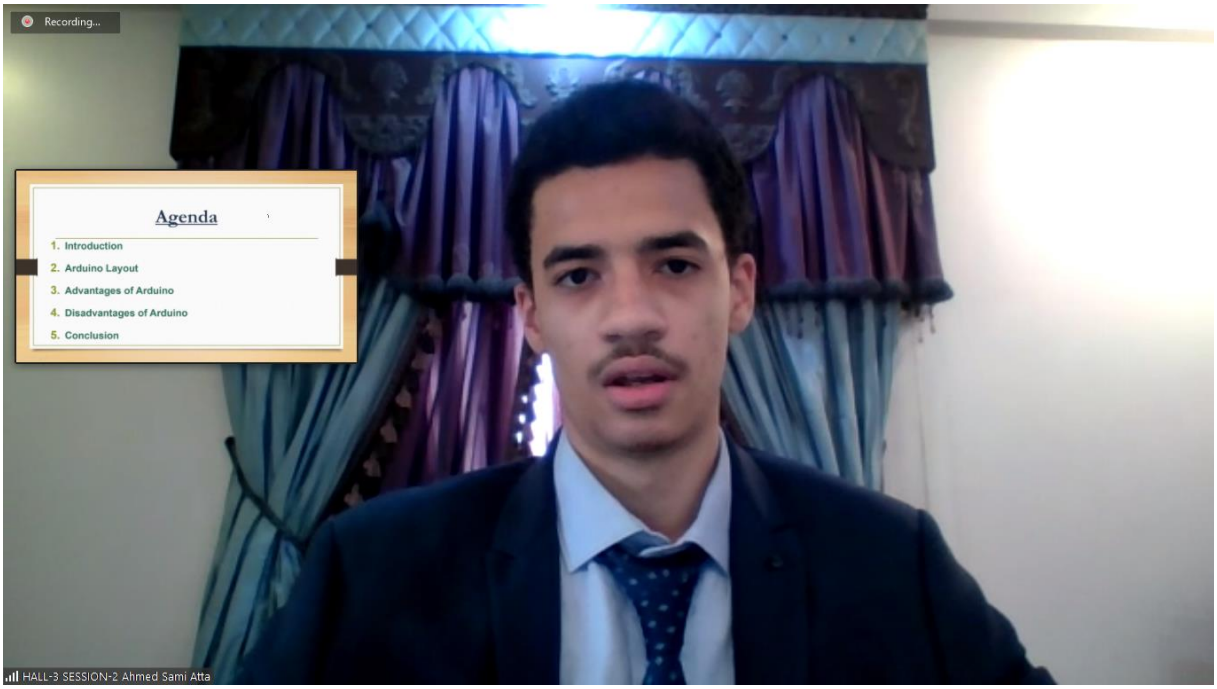

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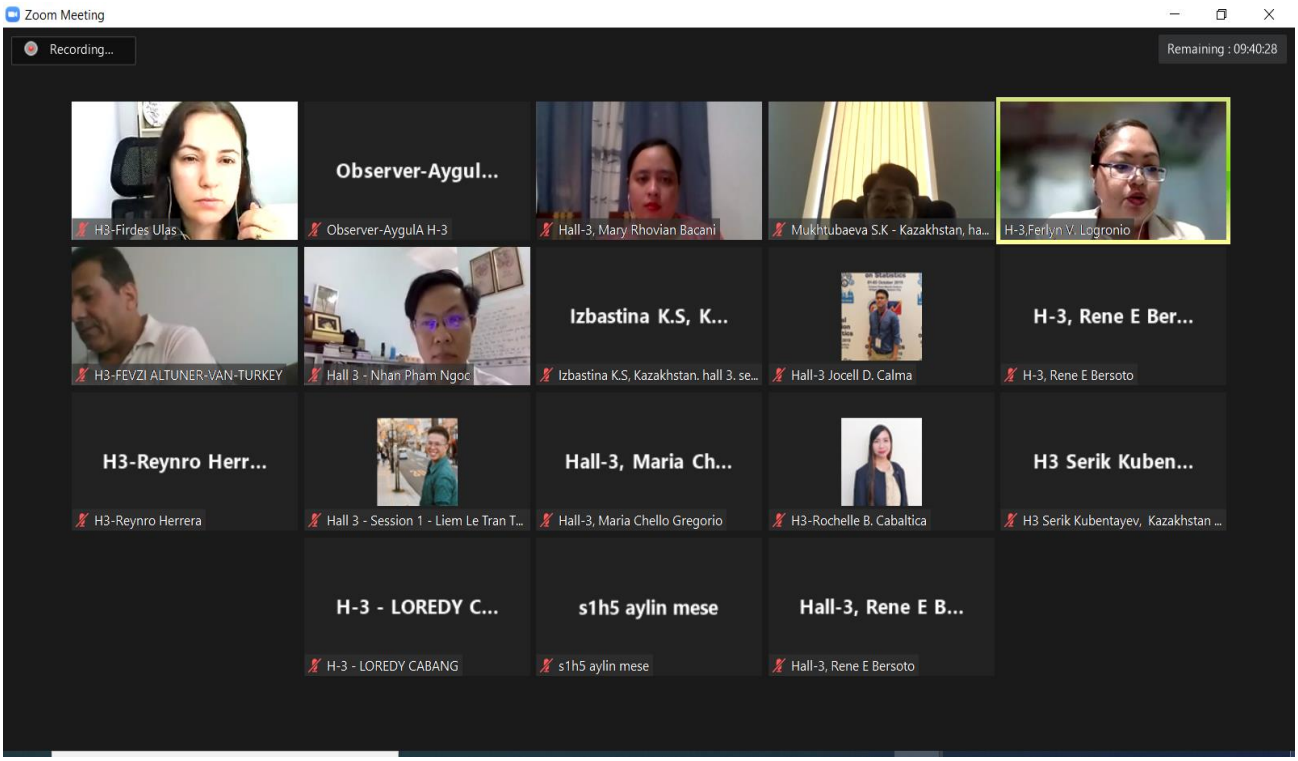

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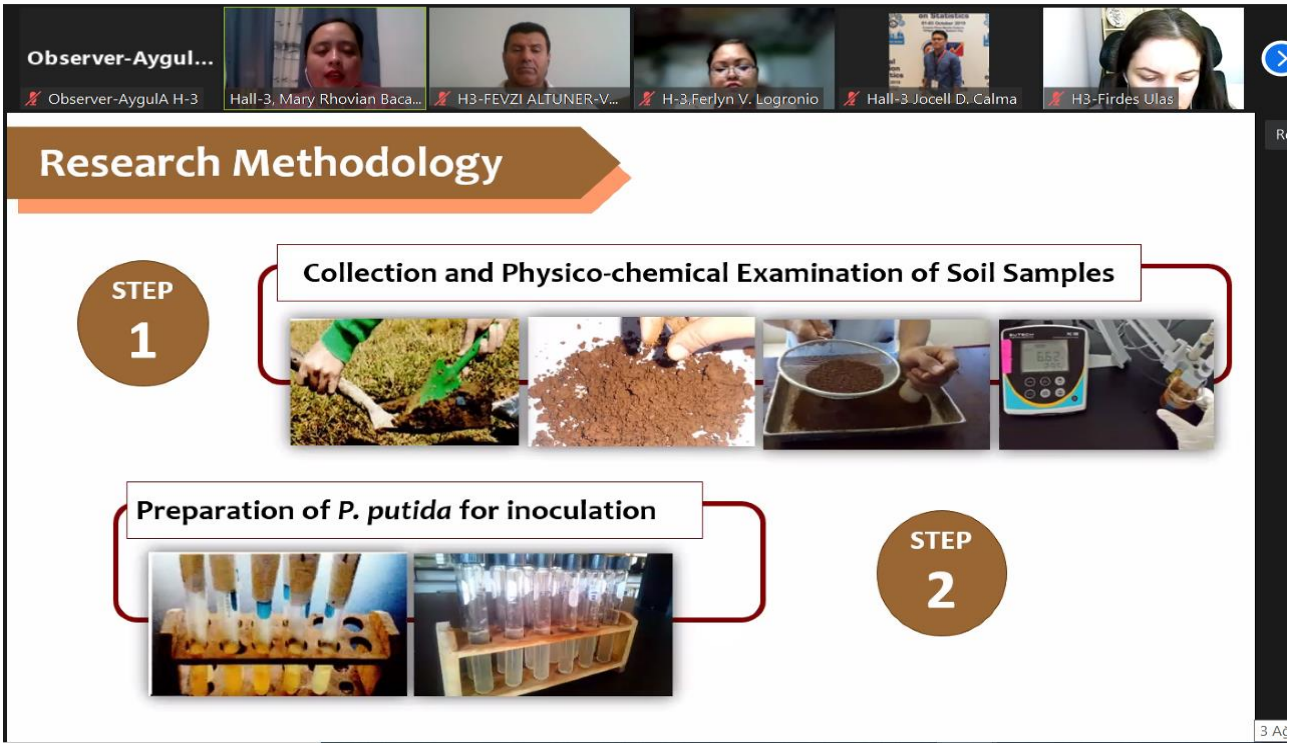

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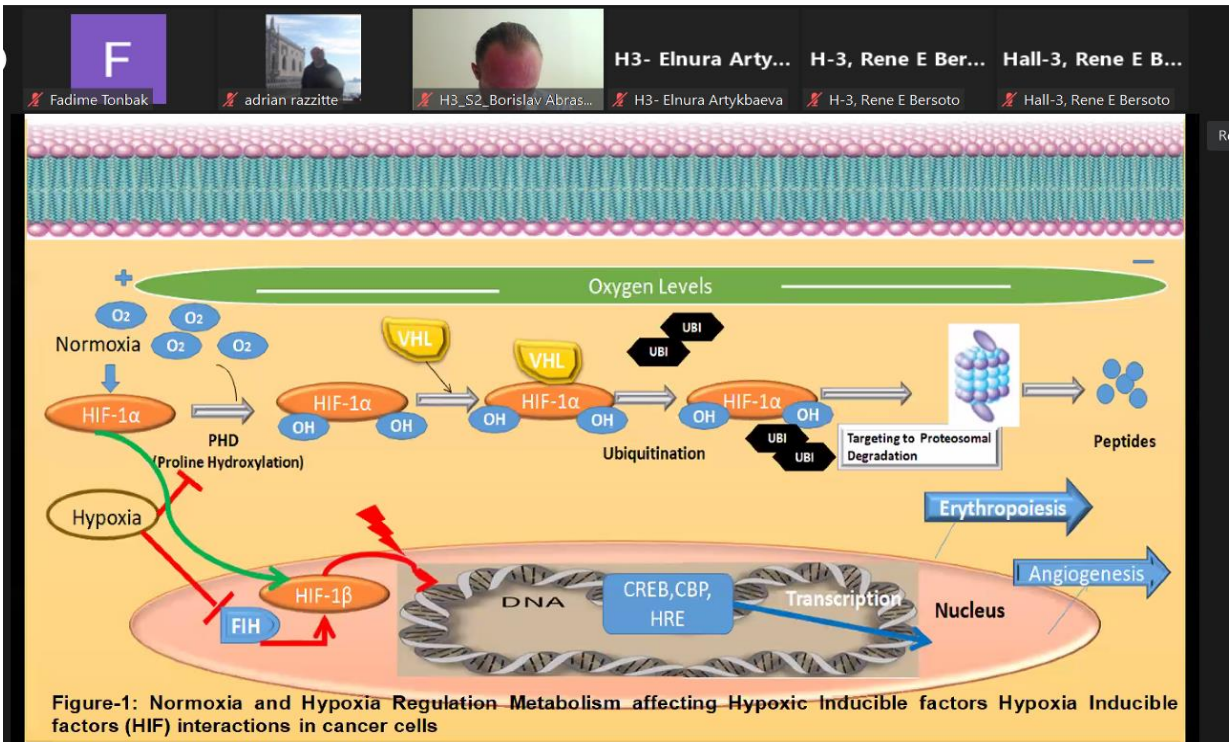
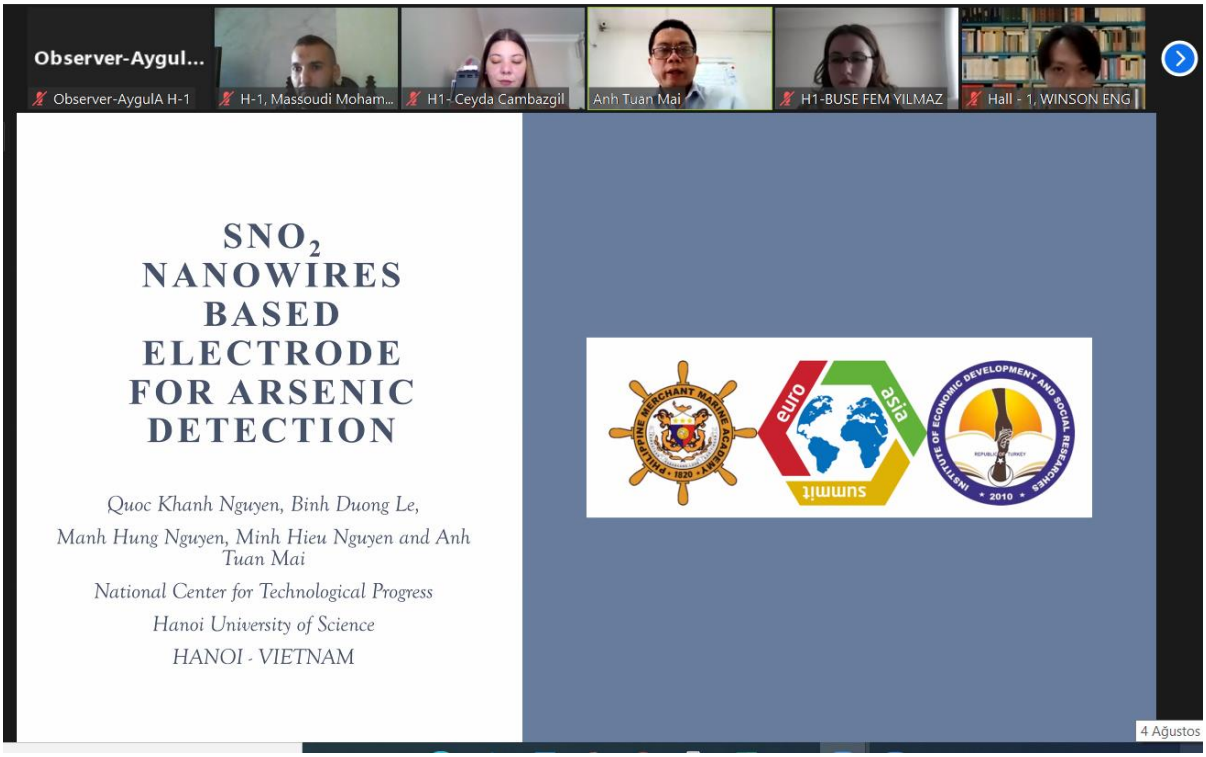


Figure-1: Normoxia and Hypoxia Regulation Metabolism affecting Hypoxic Inducible factors Hypoxia Inducible factors (HIF) interactions in cancer cells



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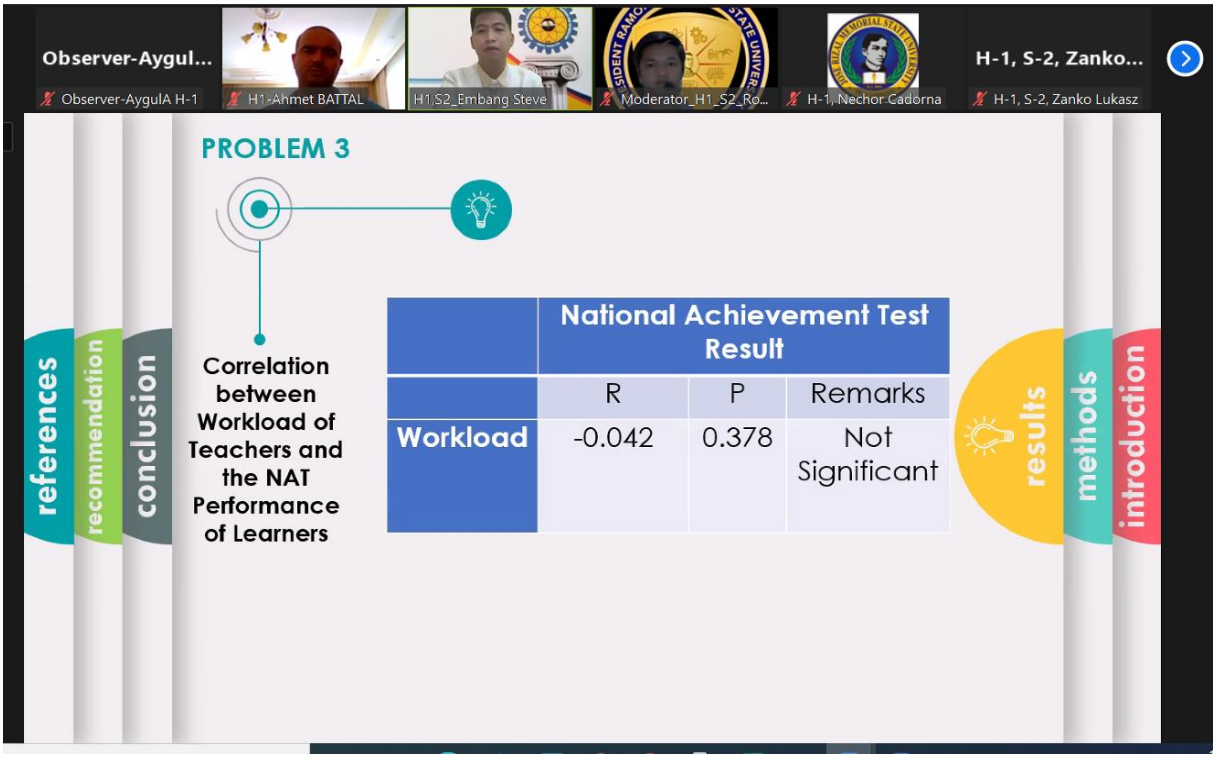

CONTENT

THE IMPORTANCE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ADNEXIAL REGION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HETEROTOPIC PREGNANCY: THREE CASE REPORTS

HETEROTOPİK GEBELİK TANISINDA ADNEKSİYEL BÖLGENİN ULTRASONOGRAFİK MUAYENESİNİN ÖNEMİ: ÜÇ OLGU SUNUMU

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ABSTRACT

A condition in which both intrauterine pregnancy and ectopic pregnancy occur at the same time is called heterotopic pregnancy. Development in reproductive techniques has also increased the incidence of heterotopic pregnancy. In this article, we aimed to present three cases of heterotopic pregnancy, one of which was formed by in vitro fertilisation (IVF) and the others occurred by natural fertilization, which were performed ultrasonographic examinations in our hospital obstetric radiology outpatient clinic, accompanied by literature.

Case 1: A 27-year-old patient who had first pregnancy was admitted to our hospital because of vaginal bleeding. In transvaginal ultrasonographic (TVUS) examination, we found fetal cardiac activity in a gestational sac compatible with six weeks and three days in the uterine cavity, and a ectopic pregnancy near of the left ovary. Laparoscopic left salpingectomy was performed on the pregnant woman and her tubal ectopic was excised. Intrauterine pregnancy of the patient who did not develop complications in the follow-ups resulted in live birth.

Case 2: A 38-year-old patient who had her first pregnancy with IVF applied to our hospital because of left pelvic pain. In the TVUS examination performed in our hospital, a gestational sac with intrauterine fetal cardiac activity was observed. In addition, heterotopic pregnancy was diagnosed due to the presence of a mass with a gestational sac in the left adnexal region. Because the patient did not want the operation, she was hospitalized and followed closely. In the follow-ups, it was observed that the ectopic pregnancy regressed and it was possible to continue the pregnancy without any complications. Intrauterine pregnancy resulted in live birth.

Case 3: Obstetric ultrasonography examination was performed in the 34-year-old patient who was 12 weeks pregnant due to the increase in long-standing abdominal pain. On Doppler ultrasonography, an appearance in favor of ectopic pregnancy was observed in the left adnexal region. The mass was five cm in diameter and had extensive blood supply. Left salpingectomy with abdominal incision was performed. Intrauterine pregnancy continued without complications and resulted in live birth.

Conclusion: In pregnant women who present with abdominal pain and/or bleeding in the first trimester, heterotopic pregnancy should be kept in mind and adnexal areas should be included in the examination.

keywords: Heterotopic pregnancy, ultrasonography, ectopic pregnancy

ÖZET

İntrauterin ve ektopik gebeliğin aynı anda görülmesi durumuna heterotopik gebelik denir. Üreme tekniklerindeki gelişme, heterotopik gebeliğin görülme sıklığını da arttırmıştır. Bu yazımızda hastanemiz obstetrik radyoloji polikliniğinde ultrasonografik bakıları yapılan biri İVF olan diğerleri doğal döllenme ile meydana gelen üç heterotopik gebelik olgusunu literatür eşliğinde sunmayı amaçladık.

Olgu 1: 27 yaşında ilk gebeliği olan hastanın vajinal kanaması olması üzerine hastanemize başvurdu. Yapılan transvajinal ultrasonografik (TVUS) muayenesinde uterin kavitede fetal kardiyak aktivitesi bulunan altı hafta üç gün ile uyumlu gebelik kesesi ve sol over komşuluğunda ektopik gebelik ile uyumlu görünüm izlendi. Gebeye laparoskopik sol lineer salpenjektomi yapılmış olup tubal ektopiği eksize edildi. Takibinde komplikasyon gelişmeyen hastanın intrauterin gebeliği canlı doğum ile sonuçlandı.

Olgu 2: 38 yaşında İVF ile gerçekleşen ilk gebeliği olan hastanın sol kasık ağrısı nedeniyle başvurduğu hastanemizde yapılan TVUS muayenesinde intrauterin fetal kardiyak aktivitesi bulunan altı hafta ile uyumlu gebelik kesesi izlendi. Ayrıca sol adneksiyel alanda gestasyonel kese bulunan kitle görülmesi üzerine üzerine heterotopik gebelik tanısı konuldu. Hastanın operasyonu istememesi üzerine hospitalize edilerek yakın takibe alındı. Takiplerde ektopik gebeliğin gerilediği görüldü ve komplikasyon gelişmeden gebeliğin devamı mümkün oldu. İntrauterin gebeliği canlı doğum ile sonuçlandı.

Olgu 3: 12 haftalık gebeliği olan 34 yaşındaki hastanın uzun süredir devam eden karın ağrısının artması üzerine obstetrik ultrasonografi tetkiki yapıldı. Sol adneksiyel alanda beş cm çapında dopler ultrasonografide yoğun kanlanma içeren ektopik gebelik lehine görünüm izlendi. Abdominal kesi ile sol salpenjektomi yapıldı ve intrauterin gebeliği komplikasyonsuz devam edip canlı doğum ile sonuçlandı.

Sonuç: İlk trimesterde karın ağrısı ve/ veya kanama ile başvuran gebelerde heterotopik gebelik akılda tutulmalı ve incelemeye adneksiyel alanlar mutlaka dahil edilmelidir.

anahtar kelimeler: Heterotopik gebelik, ultrasonografi, ektopik gebelik

CRISPR: A KEY TO ENTER THE GENETIC REVOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Gene editing has been of great effect therapeutically and an interesting topic for scientists all around the world. In this review we outline Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) Technology that has bought revolution in traditional genetic engineering methods. CRISPR and CRISPR associated (Cas) protein structure was initially identified in bacteria E. coli in 1987 in which it functions as a defence system for bacteria against several pathogens by cutting foreign nucleic acid sequences that contain short palindromic repeats spacer sequences. Before the CRISPR technique was publicly out in 2012, gene editing in plants and animals were much more expensive and took several years. We highlight the fundamental mechanics and working of CRISPR along with its Applications and Future use. Especially focusing on the regulation factors of this technique and its usage in an ethical way among different countries. We address various tools formed and treatments that are executed using this technology. CRISPR technique is a quicker, cheaper and more precise method than other gene editing approach. CRISPR technology has unfold various diagnostic and treatment approaches to explore, still it has several limitations which are to be studied furthermore such as – off target effect. which may help this technology to advance for the treatment of diseases.

keywords: CRISPR-Cas System, gene editing, guide RNA, Cas9

Shotgun Pellet Migration Through Upper Extremity Venous System

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ABSTRACT

Although rare, due to trauma, the foreign body can enter a peripheral vein and can migrate from there into a central vein or even the heart. What would you think if you detected a foreign body in the heart of a patient who came to the emergency room with a diagnosis of firearm injury? We have an unusual case; shotgun pellet detected in the heart without cardiac damage after shotgun injury.

A 24-year-old male patient was brought to the emergency room after a gunshot injury. The patient was shot from behind and had multiple small pellet wounds on his body. He had no active bleeding and his vital signs were stable. The patient was consulted with the foreign body observed in the right atrium in the whole body computed tomography scan. There were no signs of tamponade, pericardial effusion or myocardial damage on CT and ECHO. The foreign body was thought to be a pellet entering the venous system and migrating to the heart. In the control ECO and TEE performed after 12 hours, it was observed that the foreign body passed from the right atrium to the right ventricle. The vast majority of intra-vascular foreign bodies is due to iatrogenic causes, which include fractured catheter, dislodged guidewire or stent. After a shotgun injury, the possibility of seeing a foreign body migrating to the heart through the transvenous route is very low. There is no doubt that complications attributable to the foreign body demand surgical intervention. We did not plan any invasive procedure for this patient, because the foreign body in the heart was 2 mm in diameter and with smooth edges. In the 5-day follow-up, the non-displaced foreign body in the right ventricle did not cause any embolic event or other complications. If the intra-cardiac foreign body migrates to the heart by transvenous route and its dimensions are smaller than 5 mm, it can also be followed up under anticoagulant treatment unless it causes any complications.

keywords: Shotgun injury, Venous injury, Intracardiac foreign body

SEC62 PROMOTES STEMNESS AND CHEMORESISTANCE OF HUMAN COLORECTAL CANCER THROUGH ACTIVATING WNT/B-CATENIN PATHWAY

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ABSTRACT

Cancer stem cells (CSCs) display expansion capabilities and contribute to resistance to conventional chemotherapies in colorectal cancer (CRC). Wnt/β-catenin signaling plays essential roles in normal and malignant intestinal physiology and the homeostasis of CSC, but the modulation for this latter role is not fully understood. It's reported that Sec62 is upregulated in several cancers, but whether Sec62 is aberrantly expressed in CRC and whether Sec62 is associated with stemness properties in CRC remain to be determined. Here we report an oncogenic function for Sec62 in maintaining CRC cell stemness. Sec62 was significantly upregulated in CRC tissues and was associated with poor prognosis of CRC patients. Depletion of Sec62 sensitized CRC cells to chemotherapeutic drugs in vitro and in vivo. Sec62 showed the capabilities to potentiate stemness of CRC cells and promote tumorigenesis. Mechanistically, Sec62 competitively disrupted the association of APC and β-catenin, thereby inhibiting β-catenin destruction complex assembly and enhancing β-catenin signaling. Moreover, m6A methylation participated in the upregulation of Sec62 by increasing Sec62 mRNA stability. Overall, our findings illuminated a novel m6A methylation-Sec62-β-catenin molecular axis as a CSC regulator in CRC, with potential implications to improve treatment of this disease.

keywords: Cancer Stem Cell, Chemo-resistance, Colorectal Cancer

CRISPR/CAS9 ARACILIĞIYLA KLOTHO GENİNİN CACO-2 HÜCRELERİNDE AŞIRI İFADE EDİLMESİNİN APO2L/TRAIL SİNYAL YOLU RESEPTÖRLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF OVEREXPRESSION OF KLOTHO GENE IN CACO2 CELLS BY CRISPR/CAS9 VIA APO2L/TRAIL SIGNALING PATHWAY RECEPTORS

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ÖZET

Klotho geni anti-aging ve anti-tümör özellikleri gibi bilinen birçok işlevi vardır. Klotho gen ekspresyonundaki değişiklik, hücre olgunlaşması, hücre farklılaşması, proliferasyon ve apoptoz ile ilgili hücre fonksiyonlarını etkiler. Klotho geninin azalmış ifadesi, kolon kanseri de dahil olmak üzere çoğu kanser türünde malign oluşumlara neden olur. Kanser tedavisinde, tümör nekroz faktörü ile ilişkili apoptozu indükleyen ligand (TRAIL), kanser hücrelerinin proliferasyonunu azaltarak apoptozu indükler. TRAIL, ölüm reseptörleri olan DR4 ve DR5 ile etkileşime girerek apoptotik etki hem dışsal hem de içsel yollardan gösterir.

Bu çalışmanın hipotezleri, TRAIL ölüm reseptörlerini duyarlılaştırarak hedeflenen sinyal yollarında herhangi bir seçici tedavi protokolünün gerçekleştirilip gerçekleştirilemeyeceği ve özellikle dirençli kolon kanseri hücrelerinde (Caco-2) klotho gen terapisi yoluyla apoptozun indüklenip indüklenemediğini göstermektir. Bu çalışma, kolon kanser hücrelerinde antitümör etkisi olduğu bilinen klotho geninin aşırı ekspresyonunun TRAIL ölümü ve tuzak reseptörleri (DcR1 ve DcR2) üzerindeki etkisini ilk kez incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu amaçla, kolon kanser hücrelerinde CRISPR/Cas9 aracılı gen düzenleme sistemiyle klotho geninin aşırı ekspresyonu sağlandı. Kanser hücrelerinde klotho geninin ekspresyonundaki regülasyonu karakterize etmek için; gen ekspresyon seviyesindeki etki qRT-PCR analiziyle, protein seviyesindeki etki immünofloresan boyama ve sekrete klotho proteini ELISA tekniği ile tespit edildi. Kanser hücrelerinde klotho geninin aşırı ekspresyonunun etkisi DR4, DR5, DcR1 ve DcR2 belirteçleri açısında flow sitometrisi, qRT-PCR ve immünohistokimyasal analiz gibi farklı yöntemlerle değerlendirildi. Klotho gen ekspresyonundaki değişikliğin Caco-2 kanser hücreleri üzerindeki apoptotik etkisi WST-8 testi ile canlılık ve proliferasyon, flow sitometri ile aktif Casp3/7 ve ELISA ile apoptoz indükleyici faktörler açısından analiz edildi. Daha sonrasında apoptotik etkinin klothonun aşırı ekspresyonunundan kaynaklanıp kaynaklanmadığını gözlemlemek için klotho geni knock-out edildi. Sonuçlarımız, Caco-2 hücrelerinde klotho geninin aşırı ekspresyonunun, TRAIL ölüm reseptörü DR4'ü duyarlı hale getirdiğini, hücrelerin

proliferasyonunu baskılayarak apoptoza yol açtığını gösterdi. Bu çalışma, Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Bilimsel Araştırma Proje Komisyonu (ESOGÜ-BAP) projesi (202046014) ile desteklenmiştir.

anahtar kelime: Klotho, kolon kanser, Caco-2 hücreleri, CRISPR/Cas9, TRAIL ölüm reseptörleri.

ABSTRACT

The klotho gene has many known functions such as anti-aging and anti-tumor features. Change in klotho gene expression affects cell functions related to cell maturation, cell differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. The decreased expression of the klotho gene causes malignant formations in the most types of cancer, including colon cancer. In cancer treatment, the tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) induces apoptosis by reducing the proliferation of cancer cells. TRAIL interacts with death receptors such as DR4 and DR5 and exerts both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways on apoptotic effect.

The hypotheses of this study are if any selective treatment protocol can be performed in targeted signal pathways by sensitizing TRAIL death receptors and if apoptosis can be induced through klotho gene therapy, especially in resistant colon cancer cells (Caco-2). This study aimed to investigate the downstream effect of the overexpression of the klotho gene, which is known to have an antitumor effect on colon cancer cells, via examining its effect on TRAIL death and decoy receptors (DcR1, and DcR2) for the first time. For this purpose, overexpression of the klotho gene was achieved by the CRISPR/Cas9 mediated system in colon cancer cells. In order to characterize of the regulation in the expression of klotho gene on cancer cells, a klotho gene expression measurement was identified by qRT-PCR, and to see the effect at the protein level, the klotho was investigated by immunofluorescence staining and secreted klotho with ELISA technique. To observe the effect of the overexpression of the klotho gene on cancer cells, DR4, DR5, DcR1, and DcR2 were evaluated by different methods including flow cytometry, qRT-PCR and immunohistochemically analysis. The effect of apoptosis induction on Caco-2 cancer cells via the changing in the klotho gene expression was detected by several techniques such as active Casp3/7 evaluated by flow cytometry, viability and proliferation detected by WST-8 analysis, apoptosis-inducing factor analysed by ELISA. Then, the klotho gene was knocked out and the apoptotic effect was tested to observe whether it was due to the overexpression of the klotho gene or not. Our results showed that the overexpression of the klotho gene in Caco-2 cells sensitized TRAIL death receptor DR4, led to apoptosis by suppressing the proliferation of the cells. This study was supported by grants (202046014) from the Eskisehir Osmangazi University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (ESOGU-BAP).

keyword: Klotho, colon cancer, Caco-2 cells, CRISPR/Cas9, TRAIL death receptor.

CACO-2 KOLON KANSER HÜCRELERİNDE REKOMBİNANT KLOTHO PROTEİNİNİN HÜCRE CANLILIĞI ÜZERİNE TERAPÖTİK ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC RECOMBINANT KLOTHO PROTEIN ON CELL VIABILITY IN CACO-2 COLON CANCER CELL LINES

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ÖZET

Klotho geninin anti-aging, anti-inflamatuvar ve anti-tümör özellikleri gibi bilinen birçok işlevi vardır. Son zamanlarda yapılan bazı çalışmalar, klotho proteinindeki düzensizliğin sadece yaşlanma sürecine değil, aynı zamanda tümör oluşum mekanizmalarına da katkıda bulunduğunu ortaya koyulmuştur. Ayrıca tümör dokularında klotho gen ekspresyonu tümör olmayan bölgelere göre daha düşüktür ve klotho gen ekspresyonunun kaybı kolon dahil bazı kanserlerde malign neoplazm oluşumuna neden olmaktadır. Birkaç çalışma, klotho proteininin hücre canlılığı, proliferasyon, hayatta kalma, otofaji ve antitümör tedavilerine direnç ile ilgili tümörojenezde önemli bir rol oynadığını göstermiştir. Bu nedenle, klotho proteini, bazı kanserlerde terapötik müdahaleler geliştirmek için potansiyel bir ajan olarak önerilmektedir. Literatürde, rekombinant α-klotho (rα-klotho) proteininin insan kolorektal adenokarsinomu veya sağlıklı kolon hücreleri üzerinde sitotoksik etkileri indüklediğine dair analiz edilen bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Caco-2 kanser hücrelerine ve CCD 841 CoN sağlıklı hücrelerine besiyerlerine eksojen olarak rα-klotho proteini ekleyerek; rα-klotho proteininin hücre canlılığı ve apoptoz sürecine etkisini insan kolon adenokarsinom hücreleri ve sağlıklı kolon hücrelerini kullanılarak antikanser etkilerini analiz etmek ve apoptotik seçiciliğini araştırmayı amaçlanmıştır. İnsan rekombinant klotho proteininin yarı maksimum inhibitör konsantrasyonu (IC50), WST-8 testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Apoptoza maruz kalan hücrelerin oranını ölçmek için rekombinant rα-klotho proteininin kanserli ve sağlıklı kolon hücreleri üzerindeki etkisini test etmek için Annexin V-PI akış sitometrik analizi ve AO-PI floresan boyama teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmamızın ön sonuçlarında rα-klothonun kolorektal adenokarsinom hücrelerine karşı doza bağlı olarak sitotoksik etkisi olduğu gösterilmiştir. Annexin V-PI flow sitometrisi ve AO-PI floresan analizleri, rα-klothonun kanser hücrelerinde apoptotik indüksiyonu gösteren nicel ve morfolojik değişiklikleri indüklediğini bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlar ilk kez, rα-klothonun seçici olarak sağlıklı kolon hücrelerini etkilemediği ve kanser hücrelerini apoptoza yol açtığı için insan kolorektal adenokarsinomunda adjuvan tedavide kullanılabilecek etkili bir potansiyel terapötik ajan olabileceğini kanıtlanmıştır. Bu çalışma Eskişehir Osmangazi

Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi'nden (ESOGÜ-BAP) (202046043) ile desteklenmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: İnsan kolorektal adenokarsinoma, Caco-2, CCD 841 CoN; rekombinant α-klotho, antitümör etki.

ABSTRACT

The klotho gene has many known functions such as anti-aging, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor features. Some recent studies have revealed that dysregulation in the klotho protein does not only contribute to the aging process but also the tumor formation mechanisms. Also, in tumor tissues, the klotho gene expression is lower than in non-tumor regions, and loss of klotho gene expression causes malignant neoplasm formation in some cancers, including colon. Several studies have shown that klotho protein plays an important role in tumorigenesis concerning cell viability, proliferation, survival, autophagy, and resistance to antitumor therapies. Therefore, the klotho protein is suggested as a potential agent to develop therapeutic interventions in some cancers. From the literature, there is no study has been analysed that the recombinant α-klotho (rα-klotho) protein induces cytotoxic effects on human colorectal adenocarcinoma or healthy colon cells. We aimed to investigate the anticancer effects of rα-klotho protein against the human colon adenocarcinoma cells and the selectivity using healthy colon cells by adding exogenously rα-klotho protein to the medium of Caco-2 cancer and the CCD 841 CoN healthy cell lines and to analyse its effect on cell viability and apoptosis process. The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC50) of the human recombinant klotho protein was analysed by WST-8 assay. Annexin V-PI flow cytometric analysis and AO-PI fluorescent staining techniques were used to test the effect of recombinant rα-klotho protein on cancerous and healthy colon cells for measuring the ratio of the cells undergo apoptosis. In the preliminary results of our study demonstrated that rα-klotho had a cytotoxic effect against colorectal adenocarcinoma cells in a dose-dependent manner. Annexin V-PI flow cytometric and AO-PI fluorescent analyses found that rα-klotho induced quantitative and morphological changes that indicate the apoptotic induction in the cancer cell lines. These results proved for the first time that rα-klotho may be an effective potential therapeutic agent that can be used in adjuvant therapy in human colorectal adenocarcinoma because it does not affect selectively healthy colon cells, while leads cancer cells to apoptosis. This study was supported by grants (202046043) from the Eskisehir Osmangazi University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (ESOGU-BAP).

keywords: Human colorectal adenocarcinoma, Caco-2, CCD 841 CoN; recombinant α-klotho, antitumor effects.

COMMON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF CADETS IN A MARITIME ACADEMY: BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The burden of infectious diseases has appeared to recede as the predominant public health problem in the developed countries. Control of communicable diseases is one of the fundamental pillars of public health. The study aims to identify the communicable diseases endemic to maritime cadets, describe the level of knowledge and understanding of the cadets regarding the communicable diseases in terms of: symptoms and contraction, cause, and transmission, describe the practices the cadets conducted when diagnosed with the disease, and design a disease intervention program to lessen or eradicate the incidence of common communicable diseases among the cadets. The research utilized the descriptive method to gather the needed responses concerning the existing phenomena. The study involved a two-time interaction with PMMA cadets. It involved a survey-questionnaire and Focus Group discussion (FGD) administered to selected 4CL, 3CL and 1CL cadets enrolled in SY 2017-2018. Frequency and percentile were used to analyze the data. Data shows that most of the cadets have contracted chicken pox, influenza, coryza, diarrhea, and conjunctivitis. There are only a few who contracted mumps and measles. The respondents have a correct knowledge that the diseases always give symptoms. Most of the respondents have a correct knowledge on the contraction of the diseases, do not have a correct knowledge about the cause of the diseases, how it is transmitted, and how it is prevented. In the light of the findings, it is recommended that immunization would be part of admission requirement for the cadets and that the proposed intervention program should be institutionalized or done on a regular basis. Medical unit should also collect and analyze adequate data regarding the diseases of the cadets so that whenever needed, data will be readily available without the need to conduct a research.

keywords: communicable diseases, intervention program, descriptive, cadets, Zambales

KONDROGENEZ SÜRECINDE İNSAN SİNOVİYAL SIVI KAYNAKLI MEZENKIMAL KÖK HÜCRE (iSS-MKH) VE İSS-MKH-EKSOZOMLARINDAKİ MIKRO RNA-155 EKSPRESYONU

MICRO RNA-155 EXPRESSION IN HUMAN SYNOVIAL FLUID DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS (hSF-MSC) AND

hSF-MSC's EXOSOMES DURING CHONDROGENESIS PROCESS

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ÖZET

Diz osteoartriti, dünya nüfusunun %15'ini etkileyen, morbidite ve eklemlerde fonksiyonel sakatlığa neden olabilen en yaygın dejeneratif eklem hastalığıdır. Sinoviyal inflamasyon subkondral kemik sklerozu ve osteofit oluşumu ile karakterizedir. Osteoartrit nedeniyle oluşan kıkırdak hasarının klinik tedavileri, tedavinin yüksek maliyetli olmasının yanı sıra cerrahi tedavi sonrasında ortaya çıkabilecek farklı komplikasyonlar nedeniyle birçok sınırlamaya sahiptir. Bu nedenle diz osteoartriti tedavisi ile ilgili çalışmalarda avasküler kıkırdak dokusunu onarmak için terapötik yaklaşımda güvenli, daha az invaziv ve verimli bir klinik müdahale geliştirmek

amaçlanmaktadır. Mezenkimal kök hücre kaynaklı eksozomlar, kök hücrenin kendisini terapötik bir ajan olarak kullanmak yerine rejeneratif tıpta kullanılmaya alternatif bir aday olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Kıkırdak hasarını tedavi etmede bir diğer önemli faktör kondrogenez sürecinde, hasarlı kıkırdak dokusunun yenilenmesinde baskın role sahip olabilecek miRNA'ları hedeflemektir. Bu amaçla, hasarlı kıkırdak dokusunun tedavi ve onarımında güvenli, hücresiz klinik yaklaşım geliştirmek için kıkırdak doku rejenerasyonu araştırmalarına katkıda bulunmayı planladık. Bu çalışmanın amacı, sinoviyal sıvı kaynaklı mezenkimal kök hücrelerde (hSF-MSC'ler) ve eksozomlarında (hSF-MSC-Exo) miR-155 genin ekspresyonunu araştırmak ve kondrogenez süreci üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemekti. Bu amaçla kondrojenik farklılaştırılmış miR-155 gen ekspresyon seviyesi hSF-MSCs ve hSF-MSC-Exo deney gruplarında qRT-PCR ile karşılaştırıldı. miR-155 ekspresyonunun hSF-MSC-Exo'da diğer deney gruplarına kıyasla önemli ölçüde daha yüksek olduğunu gözlemledik. Bu çalışma, Türkiye Bilim ve Araştırma Kurumu'nun (TÜBİTAK) tarafından (Proje No ve Yürütücüsü: 219S176 ve Yrd. Doç. Dr. Onur Uysal) desteklenmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: Kıkırdak hasarı, mezenkimal kök hücreler, eksozom, kondrogenez, micro RNA 155.

ABSTRACT

Knee osteoarthritis is the most common degenerative joint disease that affects 15% of the global population and can be a cause of morbidity and joint functional disability. It is characterized by synovial inflammation, subchondral bone sclerosis, and osteophyte formation. Clinical treatments of cartilage damage caused by osteoarthritis have many limitations because of the different complications that can be caused after surgeries besides the high financial cost of the treatment. Therefore, the provided studies on knee osteoarthritis treatment are aiming to develop a safe, less invasive, and efficient clinical intervention to use in the therapeutic approach to repair the avascular cartilage tissue. Mesenchymal stem cell derived exosomes have emerged as an alternative candidate to use in regenerative medicine instead of using stem cell itself as a therapeutic agent. Another important factor in treating cartilage damage is to target miRNAs that may have a dominant role in chondrogenesis process therefore in regenerating damaged cartilage tissue. For this aim, we planned to contribute in cartilage tissue regeneration research in order to develop safe cell-free clinical approach to treat and repair damaged cartilage tissue. The aim of this study was to investigate the miR-155 gene expression in synovial fluid-derived mesenchymal stem cells (hSF-MSCs) and in their exosomes (hSF-MSC-Exo), and to determine their effect on chondrogenesis process miR-155 gene expression level was investigated by qRT-PCR analysis and compared in the experimental groups. We observed that miR-155 expression was significantly higher in hSF-MSC-Exo compared to the other experimental groups. This thesis study was supported by grant (Project No and Manager: 219S176 and Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur Uysal) of the Scientific and Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK).

keywords: Cartilage damage, mesenchymal stem cells, exosome, chondrogenesis, micro RNA 155.

THE IMPACT OF COVID19 ON WORLD FOOTBALL LEAGUES

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ABSTRACT

Covid19 has long-term effects – not only on sport, but it is also a socially prominent issue. Primary goal: stopping the spread of the virus and maintaining the health of the population. Solving (or trying to solve) these primary social problems attention can also be focused on sport as a social subsystem. The study examines the competitive sport, including the final results of the national football leagues. Most leagues were going on when the Covid19 pandemic broke out. As a result, the most of the leagues were suspended – which were either continued after the restrictions, or ended the season. If the leagues could be continued (so they were able to play the remaining matches) then the final results could be announced according to the original competition regulations. However, what about the leagues, where the season ended prematurely? In this case, was the final result determined as well? If so, on what basis? At determining the final results, the organizers tried to make the most just decision. However, on what basis is it just to determine the final results of these leagues? The study examines several theories of justice which play a (key) role in determining the final result in different national football leagues. The study confirms this theory in several case examples: the organizers (national associations) really made a just decision. The only, but the most important question is: which theory of justice was (or theories of justice were) dominated in determining the final results? In each case examined, the principle of meritocracy appeared (at some level). In accordance to the nature (telos) of the competitive sports, at determining of the final results the idea of meritocracy dominated. However, there is also a difference within meritocracy: between the timeliness and actuality of the reached results. In addition to the achievements on the sports field, the egalitarianism has also appeared in many cases, as another theory of justice – as well as the utilitarianism (by Bentham and Mill) and the positive discrimination, the latter to promote the diversity (interpreted by Sandel).

keywords: Covid19, football leagues, determination of the final results, justice

CONQUERING THE STORMY SEAS OF THE PANDEMIC: APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF COVID-19 RESPONSE IN A MARITIME QUASI-MILITARY INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

The global health crisis brought about by the COVID-19 has disrupted and negatively affected even the education sector. Strict measures and plans to curb the spread of the virus were implemented nationwide, but a sudden surge of COVID-19 positive cases at Philippine Merchant Marine Academy was experienced. Thus, this research generally aimed to discover how PMMA fared in responding to the surge in terms of effectivity and appropriateness. This quantitative-descriptive research used a bilingual researcher-made survey questionnaire administered online and in person. Through the descriptive analysis of the data gathered, the study found out that the measures implemented (e.g., provision of PPEs and other related supplies, adequate meals during the entire stay of the respondents at the Academy, consultation with relevant personnel/units on actions to be taken, ensuring strict compliance with minimum health and safety protocols, restriction of mass gathering, proper spacing and ventilation of quarantine rooms, etc.), were generally highly appropriate and highly effective. Even so, some practices must be corrected to ensure safety of cadets and employees including strict implementation/compliance to health and safety protocols, guidelines on quarantine facilities, and allowing COVID-19 negative students to stay inside the Academy. Given these, to ensure resiliency to future and similar circumstances that may occur, it is recommended that cadets

who were sent outside for important reasons must be quarantined when they return, a permanent emergency management team may be created, a work from home scheme will be implemented, and vaccination of all PMMA employees and cadets will be worked on.

keywords: COVID-19, response, appropriateness, effectiveness, maritime quasi-military, Philippines

BORSA İSTANBUL'DA ÖZEL SEKTÖR BORÇLANMA ARAÇLARI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Borsa İstanbul'daki borçlanma araçlarını konu edinmektedir. Borçlanma araçları mevzuatı daha önceki yıllarda mevcut olmasına rağmen, borçlanma araçları özel sektör firmaları tarafından 2008 ve sonrasındaki yıllarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde özel sektör borçlanma pazarı hakkındaki güncel mevzuata göz atılmakta, borçlanma senedi ihraç etmek için firmaların atması gereken adımlar özetlenmektedir. Sonraki bölümde ülkemizdeki özel sektör ihraçlarının genel görünümüne bakılmış, Türkiye'de halen gelişmekte olan ihraç pazarının son 10 yıldaki değişimi hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Bu bölümde öncelikle örneklemi oluştururken kullanılan kaynaklar, sonrasında ise şirketlerin ihraç hacmi, ihraç limitleri ve kullandıkları satış yöntemleri detaylarına değinilmiştir. Ek olarak sektörlere göre gerçekleşen en büyük ihraçlar ve halka açık olan ve olmayan şirketlerdeki ihraçlar da incelenmiştir. Ampirik analiz bölümünde ise şirket ihraçlarının hisse senedi piyasası üzerindeki etkileri hakkındaki bulgular sunulmuştur. Olay çalışması sonuçlarına bakıldığında ihraç haberinin ortalamada olumlu olduğu ve tüm örneklem dönemi için ortalama pozitif fiyat hareketinin yüzde 0.16 olduğu görülmektedir. Ancak bu etkinin istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu pozitif fiyat değişimi daha çok bankalar ve diğer finansman şirketlerinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Reel sektör firmalarının borçlanma aracı ihracı, pay fiyatlarını hemen hemen hiç etkilemektedir. Sonuçların dünya çapında yapılan birçok çalışmaya benzer çıktığı ve bu çalışmalarla tutarlı olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Borçlanma araçları, ihraç, olay çalışması, hisse senedi değerlendirme, gelişmekte olan ülkeler, Borsa İstanbul

ABSTRACT

This study examines debt securities market in Borsa Istanbul. Private sector firms issue and trade debt securities extensively since 2008, even though the legislation of debt securities was framed much earlier. The first section of this study reviews the current legislation about debt securities and explains the steps that companies need to take in order to issue debt securities. The next section provides information about the overall picture of debt offerings and the improvement of the market in Turkey in the last ten years. This section first, explains the data

sources; second, provide evidence for issue volume, issue limits, and sales methods of debt securities. Additionally, the largest issues and issues of privately held companies are presented in this section. The empirical analysis section displays the findings for the effect of issuance of debt securities on stock prices. Event study results indicate a positive stock price reaction of debt security issuances, the average stock price increase on the issuance day is 0.16 for the entire sample. However, this increase is not statistically different from zero. This positive relation is driven by banks and other financial institutions. Stock prices of reel sectors firms do not react to debt security issuances. These results are in line with international evidence.

Keywords: Debt securities, issuance, event study, stock valuation, emerging markets, Borsa İstanbul

OTOMOTİV SEKTÖRÜNDE LOJİSTİĞİN DIŞ TİCARETE ETKİSİ BAĞLAMINDA BİR FİRMA ANALİZİ

A COMPANY ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EFFECT OF LOGISTICS ON FOREIGN TRADE IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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ÖZET

Dünya küreselleşirken ve müşteri talepleri her geçen gün artmaya devam ederken, şirketler kısa sürede esnek, yüksek kalitede, düşük maliyetli ürün ve hizmetler üretmeye ve müşteri tatminini en üst düzeyde tutmaya zorlanmaktadır. Küresel firmalarda bu durum daha belirgin şekilde yaşanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda müşteri tatmini için üretim, yerel pazarlama ve ihracat faaliyetleri esnasında lojistik faaliyetlerinin etkin şekilde yönetilmesi de öncelikli konular arasında yeralmaktadır. Bu koşullar altında, şirketler bazen kendi lojistik firmalarını kurmakta ve bunun sayesinde daha rekabetçi olmaya çalışmaktadırlar.

Dünyada günümüzde en büyük endüstrilerin başında gelen otomotiv sektörü, küresel rekabetin en şiddetli olduğu sektörlerden biridir. Otomotiv endüstrisi özellikle lojistik yönetiminde öncü ve birçok sektöre örnek olmuştur. Bugün lojistik ve dış ticaret yönetimi, dünyanın farklı lokasyonlarında bulunan otomotiv sektörünün önemli konuları arasında yer almakta, üzerinde önemle durulan konuların başında gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden örnek olay yöntemi, nitel veri toplama tekniği olarak da derinlemesine mülakat yöntemi kullanılarak, Hyundai Assan firmasında yetkili kişiler ile görüşmeler yapılmış ve lojistik faaliyetlerinin firmanın dış ticaret işlemlerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları; “Tedarik ve Üretim Lojistiği ve Dış Ticarete Etkisi”, “Dağıtım Lojistiği ve Dış Ticarete Etkisi” olmak üzere iki ana kategoride incelenmiştir. Dış ticaret bu çalışmada hammadde ithalatını da içermekle birlikte özellikle üretilen ürünlerin ihracatı bağlamında ele alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak hem üretim ve tedarik lojistiğinin hem de dağıtım lojistiğinin dış ticarette zaman, maliyet ve kalite bağlamında kritik etkileri olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Dış Ticaret, Otomotiv Sektörü, Hyundai Assan

ABSTRACT

While the world is globalizing and customer demands continue to increase day by day, companies are forced to produce flexible, low-cost, high quality products and services in a short time and to keep customer satisfaction at the highest level. This is more evident in global companies.In this context, effective management of logistics activities during production, local marketing and export activities for customer satisfaction is among the priority issues.Under these conditions, companies sometimes establish their own logistics companies and try to be more competitive thanks to this.

The automotive sector, which is one of the largest industries in the world today, is one of the sectors where global competition is most intense. The automotive industry has been a pioneer and an example to many sectors, especially in logistics management. Today, logistics and foreign trade management is among the important issues of the automotive industry located in different locations around the world, and is one of the most emphasized issues.

In this study, interviews were held with authorized persons at Hyundai Assan with using case study method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, and the in-depth interview method as a qualitative data collection technique, and the effect of logistics activities on the foreign trade transactions of the company was examined. The research findings were examined in two main categories as “Supply and Production Logistics and Its Impact on Foreign Trade” and “Distribution Logistics and Its Impact on Foreign Trade”. In this study, foreign trade was discussed in the context of export of manufactured products, although it also includes the import of raw materials. As a result, it was seen that both production and supply logistics and distribution logistics had critical effects on foreign trade in terms of time, cost and quality.

Key Words: Logistics, Foreign Trade, Automotive Sector, Hyundai Assan

DURAN VARLIK YATIRIMLARININ FİNANSMANINDA SEKTÖREL ETKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATING THE SECTORAL EFFECTS IN FINANCING FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENT

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ÖZET

İşletmeler mevcut günlük faaliyetlerini yürütmek için çalışma sermayesi yatırımları ve gelecekte daha yüksek nakit akışları elde etmek için ise çeşitli duran varlık yatırımları yaparlar. Duran varlık yatırımlarının çalışma sermayesi yatırımlarından önemli bir farkı bu tarz yatırımların bütçe tutarlarının yüksek boyutlarda olmasıdır. Bu yüzden, işletmeler bu tarz yatırımları genellikle kendi iç kaynakları olan nakit rezervleri ile gerçekleştiremeyerek dış kaynaklara yönelirler. İç kaynakların kullanılıp kullanılmaması, dış kaynaklardan hangisinin tercih edilmesi gibi kararlar işletme yöneticilerinin vermeleri gereken önemli finansal kararlardandır. Bu tarz kararlar ise çok çeşitli faktörlerden etkilenebilmektedir. Örneğin işletmeler yürütmüş oldukları yatırımları finanse ederken içerisinde bulundukları sektörün karakteristik özelliklerinden etkilenebilirler. İşletmeler istemeyerek de olsa benzer karakteristik özelliklere sahip oldukları için sektörlerindeki firmalarla birbirlerine yakın finansman kararları alırlar. Çünkü teknoloji kullanım düzeyi, varlık türleri, yasal düzenlemeler ve iş riskleri gibi çok çeşitli ortak faktörlerden dolayı işletmeler kendi sektörlerindeki diğer firmalarla benzer davranışlar gösterme eğiliminde olurlar. Özellikle, imalat sektöründe faaliyetlerini yürüten firmaların görece olarak diğer sektörlerdeki firmalardan daha fazla sermaye-yoğun bir varlık yapısına sahip olmalarından dolayı, bu çalışmada sektörel farklılıkların finansman kararları üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek amacıyla imalat sektöründe yer alan firmaların finansman kararlarının diğer sektördekilerden ne ölçüde farklılaştığının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çerçevede, 1994-2019 yılları arasında 76 farklı ülkede faaliyet gösteren toplam 22.694 farklı firmanın duran varlık yatırımlarının finansmanında sektörel etkilerin incelenmesi için güncel literatürde yer bulmaya başlayan dinamik çoklu denklem sistemi modelleri yaklaşımı takip edilmiştir. Modeller görünüşte ilişkisiz regresyon yöntemi ile tahmin edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, imalat sektöründe faaliyet gösteren firmalar diğer sektörlerdeki firmalara göre kreditörlere teminat olarak gösterilebilecek daha fazla maddi varlıklara sahip olmalarından dolayı, uzun vadeli yatırımları olan duran varlık yatırımlarının finansmanında daha fazla uzun vadeli finansal borçlara yönelmektedirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yatırım Finansmanı Kararları, Sektör Etkisi, Görünüşte İlişkisiz Regresyon Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

Businesses make working capital investments to run their current day-to-day operations and various fixed assets investments to generate higher future cash flows. An important difference between fixed asset investments and working capital investments is that the budget amounts of fixed asset investments are high. For this reason, businesses often turn to external resources by not being able to realize such investments with their own internal cash reserves. Decisions such as whether to use internal resources and which of the external resources should be preferred are important financial decisions that business managers have to make. Such decisions can be affected by a wide variety of factors. For example, investments financing decisions may be affected by the characteristics of the sector. Businesses unintentionally take financing decisions close to each other with the companies in their sectors because they have similar characteristics. Because of a wide variety of common factors such as technology usage level, asset types, legal regulations, and common business risks, businesses tend to behave similarly to other companies in their industry. To examine the effects of sectoral differences on financing decisions, it is aimed to examine to what extent the financing decisions of companies in the manufacturing sector differ from those in other sectors since firms operating in the manufacturing sector have a relatively more capital-intensive asset structure than firms in other sectors. Therefore, the dynamic multi-equation system models approach, which has started to take place in the current literature, has been followed in order to examine the sectoral effects in the financing of fixed asset investments of a total of 22,694 different companies operating in 76 different countries between 1994-2019. Models were estimated using the seemingly unrelated regression method. According to findings, firms operating in the manufacturing sector tend to use more long-term financial debts to finance fixed asset investments, since they have more tangible assets that can be shown as collateral to creditors compared to firms in other sectors.

Keywords: Investment Financing Decisions, Sector Effect, Seemingly Unrelated Regression Method

TÜRKİYE'DE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ DURUMU

THE STATUS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Enerji, doğa ve toplum yaşamı için oldukça önemli bir etmendir. Enerji üretimi, dönüşümü ve tüketimi sürdürülebilir bir ekonomi ve çevre için olmazsa olmaz bir gerekliliktir. Dünya nüfusunun artması, sanayinin gelişmesi ve üretimdeki artış hızı, enerji ihtiyacını da artırmaktadır. İhtiyaç duyulan enerji büyük ölçüde petrol, kömür, doğal gaz gibi fosil yakıtlarla karşılanmaktadır. Fosil yakıtların kendini yenileme durumu bulunmadığından dolayı doğada giderek azaldığı gözlemlenmektedir. Ayrıca, fosil yakıtların kullanımı doğaya ciddi zararlar vermektedir. Dolayısıyla ülkeler temiz ve yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarını araştırmaya başlamıştır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelik araştırmalar dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de yapılmaktadır. Türkiye'de hidrolik, güneş, rüzgar, jeotermal ve biyokütle gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelik yapılan yatırımlarla artan enerji ihtiyacının rasyonel biçimde karşılanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada enerji ve enerji kaynaklarının sınıflandırılması yapılarak daha çok yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının dünya ve Türkiye'deki durumu hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Türkiye'nin enerji ihtiyacını karşılayabilmek için yenilenebilir enerji potansiyeli, mevcut kurulu gücü ve ileriye dönük hedefleri anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji kaynakları, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, güneş enerjisi, jeotermal enerji, rüzgar enerjisi, hidrolik.

ABSTRACT

Energy is a very important factor for nature and social life. Energy production, conversion and consumption are indispensable for a sustainable economy and environment. The growth of the world's population, the development of industry and the rate of increase in production also increase the need for energy. The energy needed is largely met by fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas. Because fossil fuels do not have a state of self-renewal, it is observed that they are gradually decreasing in nature. In addition, the use of fossil fuels causes serious damage to nature. Therefore, countries have started to search for clean and renewable energy sources. Research on renewable energy sources is carried out in Turkey as well as in the world. It is aimed to meet the increasing energy need in a rational way with investments made in renewable energy sources such as hydraulic, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass in Turkey.

In this study, by classifying energy and energy resources, information is given about the situation of renewable energy resources in the world and in Turkey. In order to meet Turkey's

energy needs, renewable energy potential, current installed power and future targets are explained.

Keywords: Energy sources, renewable energy sources, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, hydraulics.

KRİPTO PARALARDA MALİ GÜVENLİK VE VERGİ DENETİMİ SORUNU

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ÖZET

Kriptografinin kullanılması suretiyle bağlanan ve güvenilir olduğu kabul edilen kayıt sistemi blokzincir olarak adlandırılır. Blok zincir kullanımıyla ilk kripto para olan Bitcoin, Satoshi Nakamoto tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Bu nedenle bitcoinin milyonda birine Satoshi denmektedir. Zamanla gelişen kripto para üretimiyle bugün yaklaşık 5500'ün üzerinde kripto para bulunmaktadır. Kripto para çeşidinin artışıyla yatırımcıların ve kullanıcıların daha kolay işlem yapabilmesi içinse kripto para borsaları oluşturulmuştur. Günümüzde 504 tane kripto para borsası platformu vardır ve bu platformlarda yaklaşık 19000 piyasanın mevcudiyetinden bahsedilmektedir.

Kripto para kullanımının yaygınlaşması ülkelerin kripto parayı bir ödeme aracı olarak kabul etmesine neden olmuştur. Bir diğer ifadeyle para, altın gibi ödeme araçlarına kripto para da eklenmiş oldu.

Birçok avantajı ve dezavantajı bulunan kripto para Türkiye'de de popüler bir hale gelmiştir. Bunun göstergesi de kripto para kullanımında Türkiye'nin dünyada dördüncü, Avrupa'da birinci olmasıdır. Bu popülariteye rağmen Türkiye'de kripto para borsalarında bazı dolandırıcılık olayları gerçekleşmiştir.

Aslında bu konuda devlet Bankacılık Düzenleme ve Denetleme Kurumu (BDDK) aracılığıyla 25 Kasım 2013 tarihinde bir basın açıklamasıyla konunun önemini vurgulamıştır. 16 Nisan 2021 tarihinde yayınlanan bir yönetmeliğe göre de kripto para bir ödeme aracı olmaktan çıkarılmıştır. Buna ek olarak Mali Suçları Araştırma Kurulu (MASAK)'nun kripto paraların denetlenebilmesi için bir kanun tasarısı da meclise sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blokzincir, kripto para, mali güvenlik, vergi denetimi

ABSTRACT

The registration system linked by using cryptography and accepted as safe is called blockchain. With the use of blockchain, the first crypto currency bitcoin is developed by Satoshi Nakamoto. Thus, million to one bitcoin is defined as Satoshi. With the development of crypto currency over time, there are more than 5500 crypto currrencies today. With the increase in diversity of crypo currency, crypto currency stock martkets are formed for investers and users to make transactions easier. Today, there are 504 crypto currency stock market platforms and the availability of nearly 19000 markets in these platforms is guessed.

The proliferation of crypto currency use causes countries to accept crypto currency as a medium of exchange. In other words, like Money and gold, crypto currency is also accepted as a medium of exchange

Crypto currency having lots of avdantages and disadvantages also becomes popular in Turkey. The indication of this is that Turkey becomes the fourth country in the World and first country in the Europe in terms of crypto currency use. Despite of this indication, some frauds are seen in crypto currency stock markets in Turkey.

Indeed, Turkish government emphasized the importance of the subject with a press briefing in the date of 25th of November 2013 through Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency. According to a code released in the date of 16th of April 2021, crypto currency was removed from being a medium of exchange. In addition, a draft law is presented to Grand National Assembly of Turkey to detect the crypto currency transactions by Financial Crimes Investigation Board.

There is no an existing tax audit for crypto currency in Turkey. No tax audit for crypto currency means an income loss for Turkey government. Therefore, crypto currency use reveals a fiscal problem. On the other hand, obtaining income by other factors with tax loss results in distortions of voters' choices and thereby shaking the country Dynamics. In this study, It is discussed the precautions towards obtaining income by becoming the audit for crypto currency tighter and eradication of problems related to fiscal security.

Keywords: Blockchain, crypto currency, fiscal security, tax audit.

COVID-19 ALGILANAN STRES VE TEHDİDİNİN, ÇALIŞANLARIN İŞ YAŞAM DENGESİ VE MOTİVASYONU ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF COVID-19 PERCEIVED STRESS AND THREAT ON EMPLOYEE WORK LIFE BALANCE AND MOTIVATION

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, COVID-19 salgınını, Mart 2020 tarihinde "Küresel Salgın" olarak ilan etmiş, salgını tüm dünya ülkelerine duyurarak durumun ciddiyetine dikkat çekmiştir. Salgın, küresel boyutta tüm insanlık üzerinde tıbbi açıdan yarattığı olumsuz etkilerinin yanında ekonomik, sosyolojik ve psikolojik sonuçları ile çalışanlarda stres ve tehdit düzeylerini artırarak iş yaşam dengesinin bozulmasına ve motivasyon düzeylerinin değişimine neden olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, COVID-19'un yarattığı stres ve tehdit algısının çalışanların iş yaşam dengesine ve motivasyonuna etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada basit tesadüfî örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri analizleri için SPSS 22.0 ve LISREL 8.7 istatistik paket programlarından yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın hipotezlerinin test edilmesi için yapısal eşitlik modeline yer verilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda algılanan stres ve tehdidin, çalışanların iş yaşam dengesi ve motivasyonunu anlamlı bir şekilde etkilediği saptanmıştır. Stresin iş yaşam dengesi ve motivasyon alt boyutlarının tümü üzerinde pozitif yönlü etkisi olduğu, tehdidin ise iş yaşam dengesi alt boyutlarının tümü üzerinde negatif, motivasyon alt boyutlarında ise sadece yönetsel motive araçları üzerinde negatif yönlü etkisi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, İş Yaşam Dengesi, Motivasyon

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization declared the covid-19 epidemic as a “global epidemic” in March 2020, announcing the epidemic to all countries of the world and drawing attention to the severity of the situation. The epidemic has caused a deterioration in the balance of work life and a change in motivation levels by increasing stress and threat levels in employees with its economic, sociological and psychological consequences, as well as its negative effects on all humanity in the global dimension from a medical point of view. In this study, the effect of stress and threat perception caused by COVID-19 on employees ' work life balance and motivation was evaluated. Simple random sampling method was used in the research. Statistical package programs SPSS 22.0 and LISREL 8.7 were used for data analysis. The structural equality model is included to test the hypotheses of the research. As a result of the study, it was found that perceived stress and threat significantly affected the work life balance and motivation of employees. It was concluded that stress has a positive directional effect on all of the work life balance and motivation sub-dimensions, while threat has a negative directional effect on all of the work life balance sub-dimensions and only on managerial motivational tools in the motivation sub-dimensions..

Keywords: COVID-19, Work-Life Balance, Motivation

ANAVATAN PARTİSİ-DOĞRU YOL PARTİSİ (ANAP-DYP) KOALİSYON HÜKÜMETİNİN İÇ POLİTİKASINA BİR BAKIŞ[1]

A LOOK AT THE DOMESTIC POLICY OF THE MOTHERLAND PARTY-THE TRUE PATH PARTY (MP-TPP) COALITION GOVERNMENT

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ÖZET

12 Eylül 1980 darbesi sonrası, bütün siyasal partiler kapatılmış ve merkez sağda Anavatan Partisi ve Doğru Yol Partisi kurulmuştur. 24 Aralık1995 genel seçimleri sonrası, hiçbir siyasal parti tek başına iktidara gelememiş ve merkez sağın iki büyük partisi olan ANAP ve DYP, kamuoyunda bilinen adıyla ANAYOL azınlık hükümetini kurmuşlardır. Türk siyasal hayatında, koalisyon hükümetlerinin önemli bir yeri vardır. Türkiye'de uzun bir dönem siyasal iktidar, koalisyon hükümetlerinden oluşmuştur. Bu koalisyon hükümetlerinden biri de ANAP-DYP hükümetidir. 12 Mart 1996 günü yapılan güven oylamasında, Demokratik Sol Parti ve Büyük Birlik Partisi'nin çekimser oy kullanmasıyla 257 kabul oyuyla ANAP-DYP azınlık hükümeti güvenoyu alabilmiştir. ANAP-DYP koalisyon hükümeti, özellikle kamuoyu ve iş insanlarının desteğini alarak kurulmuştur. Fakat beklenen başarıyı gösterememiştir. Refah Partisi, ANAP-DYP hükümetinin sona erdirebilmek için, DYP lideri Tansu Çiller ile ilgili TEDAŞ ve TOFAŞ soruşturma önergelerini vermiştir. Bu önergelerden sonra örtülü ödenekten Tansu Çiller'in Başbakanlığı döneminde usulsüz harcama yaptığı basına yansımış ve sonrasında Mesut Yılmaz ve Tansu Çiller'in karşılıklı sert söylemleri ile koalisyon bitme aşamasına gelmiştir. 24 Mayıs günü Doğru Yol Partisi, koalisyondan çekilme kararı almıştır. 12 Mart 1996'da güvenoyu alan hükümet, 6 Haziran 1996'da Başbakan Mesut Yılmaz'ın istifasını vermesiyle sona ermiştir. Bu konunun seçilmesinin nedeni, ANAP-DYP koalisyon hükümeti döneminin iç politikasını ele alan bilimsel çalışmaların oldukça sınırlı olmasıdır. Bu çalışmada, "Belgesel Tarama" tekniği kullanıldı ve bu teknik, kaynaklara ulaşma, okuma, fişleme ve değerlendirme olmak üzere dört aşamada gerçekleştirildi. Çalışmanın amacı, ANAP-DYP koalisyon hükümetinin iç politikasını ortaya koymaktır. Bu bağlamda, 24 Aralık 1995 seçimleri ve sonrası gelişmeleri, ANAP-DYP (ANAYOL) koalisyon hükümeti'nin kuruluşu ve ANAYOL hükümeti dönemi gelişmeleri ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anavatan Partisi, Doğru Yol Partisi, koalisyon, seçim.

[1] Bu çalışma, Yunus Emre Alpsoy'un yüksel lisans tezi ile ilgilidir.

ABSTRACT

After the September 12, 1980 coup, all political parties were closed and the Motherland Party and the True Path Party were established in the centre-right. After the general elections of December 24, 1995, no political party could come to power alone and the two largest parties of the centre-right, MP and TPP, formed the minority government, known by the public as ANAYOL. Coalition governments have an important place in Turkish political life. For a long time, the political power in Turkey consisted of coalition governments. One of these coalition governments is the MP-TPP government. In the vote of confidence held on March 12, 1996, the MP-TPP minority government received a vote of confidence with 257 affirmative votes, with the Democratic Left Party and the Great Unity Party abstaining. The MP-TPP coalition government was established with the support of the public and business people. But it did not show the expected success. Welfare Party submitted TEDAŞ and TOFAŞ investigation proposals regarding TPP leader Tansu Çiller in order to end the MP-TPP government. After these motions, it was reflected in the press that Tansu Çiller made illegal expenditures from the hidden funds during her Prime Ministry, and then the coalition came to an end with the mutual harsh statements of Mesut Yılmaz and Tansu Çiller. On 24 May, the True Path Party decided to withdraw from the coalition. The government, which received a vote of confidence on 12 March 1996, ended with the resignation of Prime Minister Mesut Yılmaz on 6 June 1996. The reason for choosing this topic is that there are very limited scientific studies on the domestic politics of the MP-TPP coalition government period. In this study, the "Documentary Scanning" technique was used and this technique was carried out in four stages: accessing the sources, reading, filing and evaluation. The aim of the study is to reveal the domestic policy of the MP-TPP coalition government. In this context, the 24 December 1995 elections and its aftermath, the establishment of the MP-TPP (ANAYOL) coalition government and the developments during the ANAYOL government are discussed in detail.

Key words: Motherland Party, True Path Party, coalition, election.

DURATION OF CAPITAL FLOWS: ANALYSIS FOR EMERGING AND ADVANCED ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT

International capital flows saw a dramatic increase in the mid-2000s. However, during the 2008 crisis there has been a reversals of capital flows. With the increased volume and volatility of capital flows during and after the 2008 global crisis period, and the associated risks, many studies have focused on speculative capital movements in the pre-and post-crisis period. There is also an interest on the sustainability of capital inflow episodes. In our study, we examine the effect of capital flow duration on capital movements. For that reason, a special technique called "duration analysis" which is a method that specifically enables the prediction of time to an event will be used. This technique enables us to predict the probability of continuation (or termination) of an ongoing large capital flow cycle by considering the effect of the duration of that cycle.

Recently there has been a marked divergence in the behavior of gross and net capital flows. While net capital flows remained relatively more stable, the size and volatility of gross inflows and outflows flows have increased in the recent years. In our research, the "sustainability" of different types of capital movements will be examined, taking into account the distinction between domestic and foreign investors. While examining the capital movements cycles, different components, namely portfolio investments (with the distinction between debt securities and stocks) and other investments (mostly interbank debt derivatives), will be handled separately, taking into account the difference between foreign and domestic investors.

The structure and behavior of capital flows vary by the development stage of countries. More frequent volatility leaps are encountered in capital flows to emerging and developing countries as compared to developed countries, which renders the former countries more prone to crises. In that regard, we ask whether the capital flow cycles differ between advanced and emerging economies and investigate differences in capital flow sustainability for these groups separately. Furthermore, considering that sustainability may vary in different periods such as crisis vs tranquil times, we perform sustainability analysis separately for the pre and post Global Financial Crisis period.

In summary, we study how the duration effects the sustainability of different capital flows. We compare the sustainability of different capital movement components between advanced and emerging countries, and also before and after the global financial crisis.

Determining the sustainability of capital movements is an important economic policy question for all countries. It is important for domestic regulations, especially for developing early prevention systems against sudden capital movement returns, developing international cooperation and

decisions for trade and capital movements. In addition, knowing the differences foreseen in sustainability for different types of capital flows will guide international investor decisions.

Keywords: Capital Flows, Duration Analysis, Advanced and Emerging Economies, Global Financial Crisis

TUZ STRESİ ALTINDAKİ AŞILANMIŞ PEPİNO'DA KÖK MORFOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİN YORUMLANMASI

INTERPRETING ROOT MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS INVOLVED TO COPE WITH SALT STRESS IN GRAFTED PEPINO

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ÖZET

Sebzelerde aşılama, toprak kökenli hastalıklar ve zararlılar gibi biyotik streslerde ve tuzluluk gibi abiyotik streslerde yaygın olarak uygulanan etkili bir yöntemdir. Tuzluluk, dünya çapında en etkili çevresel streslerden biridir ve bitkilerin çoğu, topraktaki yüksek konsantrasyonlarda tuzların neden olduğu tuzluluğa duyarlı olduğundan, bitkilerin üretkenliğini ve kalitesini sınırlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, tuz stresi altında aşılı ve aşısız pepino (*Solanum muricatum* Ait.) bitkilerinin kök morfolojilerindeki değişiklikleri ortaya koymaktır. Pepino bitkileri patlıcan anacı üzerine tüp aşı yöntemi ile aşılanmıştır. Kontrol bitkisi olarak aşısız pepino bitkileri kullanılmıştır. Aşılı ve aşısız bitkiler iki farklı tuz seviyesinde (1 dS m^{-1} and 8 dS m^{-1}) hidroponik koşullarda test edilmiştir. Çalışma, Ağustos – Eylül 2017 tarihleri arasında, tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. Genel olarak, aşılı ve aşısız bitkilerin kök yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, kök hacmi, ortalama kök çapı ve kök uzunluğu hidroponik koşullar altında yüksek tuzluluktan önemli ölçüde (P<0.001) etkilenmiştir. Aşılanmadan bağımsız olarak yüksek tuzluluk seviyelerinde pepino bitkilerinin kök yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, toplam kök uzunluğu ve toplam kök hacminde önemli düşüşler gözlenmiştir. Artan tuz seviyesi, aşılı ve aşısız pepino bitkilerinin kök morfolojik özellikleri üzerinde önemli bir olumsuz etkiye sahiptir. Yüksek tuzlulukta aşılı bitkilerde, aşısız bitkilere göre kök taze ve kuru ağırlık, kök hacmi ve kök uzunluğunda önemli bir artış gözlenmiştir. Çalışma, her ikisi de aynı Solanaceae familyasında olduğu için patlıcan ile aşılanabilecek pepino bitkisi hakkında bazı ipuçları vermiştir. Ayrıca tuzlu koşullar altında patlıcan anacı ile aşılanan pepino bitkisinde kök gelişimini teşvik etmek için aşılamanın etkili bir strateji olarak uygulanabilir olduğu neticesine varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aşı, kök uzunluğu, kök çapı, tuzluluk, pepino, Solanum muricatum.

ABSTRACT

Vegetable grafting is an efficient method that has been commonly applied in biotic stress like soil borne diseases and pests and also abiotic stresses such as salinity. Salinity is one of the most widespread environmental stresses worldwide, limiting the productivity and quality of crop plants since most of the crop plants are sensitive to salinity caused by high concentrations of salts in the soil. We aim to reveal changes on root morphology of grafted and nongrafted pepino (*Solanum muricatum* Ait.) plants under salt stress. To this aim, pepino plants were grafted on to eggplant rootstock with Tube grafting method. As control plants nongrafted pepino plants were utilized. Grafted and nongrafted plants were examined below two various salt levels (1 dS m^{-1} and 8 dS m^{-1}) under hydroponic condition. The study was conducted within August – September 2017 and by the experimental design of completely randomized block design with three repetitions. Overall, root fresh and dry weight, root volume, average root

diameter and length of roots of grafted and nongrafted plants were significantly (P<0.001) affected by high salinity under hydroponic condition. Irrespective of being grafted, significant declines were observed in root fresh and dry weight, total root length, and total root volume of pepino plants under high salinity levels. Increasing salt level had a substantial negative influence on root morphological traits of grafted and nongrafted pepino plants. A substantially increase in root fresh and dry weight, root volume, and length of roots were observed at the grafted plants than nongrafted plants under high salinity. The study gives some indications on pepino plant that could be grafted with eggplant since both of them are in the same family Solanaceae. Furthermore, grafting can be applied as effective strategy to encourage plant root growth on pepino plant with eggplant rootstock under salinity.

Keywords: Grafting, root length, root diameter, salinity, pepino, Solanum muricatum.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURAL TRANSFER TREND IN VIETNAM: CONTEXT AND CURRENT SITUATION

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural restructuring in Vietnam is agricultural development associated with the arrangement and rearrangement of production specialties according to the maximum use of comparative advantages and optimal use of input resources to create economic efficiency, improve competitiveness, and promote a sustainable agricultural sector. This development process is associated with changing production scale to create high-quality and high-value agricultural products in line with market demand and effectively use domestic resources. Responding to the requirements of restructuring the agricultural sector, the government has issued many policies to implement in 2012-2020.

The implementation of the restructuring policy showed the percentage of added value in the total production value of the agricultural sector has increased from 63.9% in 2012 to nearly 80% in 2018. Labor worked in the agricultural, forestry, and fishery sector was 21.6 million people, labor productivity was 1,543 USD/person. Compared with 2012 agricultural labor, which had decreased by 3.97 million people, labor productivity had increased by 431,0 USD/person, an average increase of 6.67%/year, nearly double the set target (3.5%/year). The proportion of fishery production value increased from 22.48% in 2012 to 24.32% in 2018. The forestry production value increased from 2.69% in 2012 to 3.42% in 2018. The proportion of the added value of fisheries risen from 18.8% to 20.5%, forestry increased from 3.8 to 4.5%.

The results of restructuring the agricultural sector in recent years have shifted from traditional agricultural production thinking to modern agricultural economic thinking. To achieve the goal of structuring the agricultural sector to create added value, the Government needs to promote the marketization of agricultural activities to ensure agricultural output. resource use in agricultural production.

Keywords: agricultural restructuring, agricultural economy, climate change production.

VAN EKOLOJİK KOŞULLARINDA YULAF ÇEŞİTLERİNİN VERİM VE VERİM ÖZELLİKLERİYLE ARALARINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF OAT VARIETIES GROWN IN VAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma 2019-2020 vegetasyon döneminde Van ekolojik koşullarında 6 yulaf çeşidinin verim ve verim özellikleriyle, bu özelliklerin arasındaki ilişkilerin belirlenmesi amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırma Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür.

Araştırmada incelenen bütün özelliklerin ortalamaları arasındaki farklar istatistiki açıdan önemli bulunmuştur ($P<0.01$). Çeşitlerin Bitki Boyları 37.67-70.07 cm arasında ve en uzun Yeniçeriyle Haskara çeşitlerinde, Metrekarede Salkım Sayıları 218.54-338.53 adet/m² arasında ve en yüksek Haskara, Yeniçeri ve Seydişehir çeşitlerinde, Salkım Uzunlukları 9.29-14.33 cm arasında ve en yüksek Yeniçeri ve Diriliş çeşitlerinde, Salkımda Tane Sayıları 20.15-31.31 adet/salkım arasında ve en yüksek Seydişehir çeşidinde, Salkımda Tane Ağırlıkları 0.67-1.10 gr/salkım arasında ve en yüksek Yeniçeri çeşidinde, Bin Tane Ağırlıkları 27.65-43.59 g arasında ve en yüksek Faikbey çeşidinde, Tan Verimleri 58.03-375.49 kg/da arasında ve en yüksek Haskara çeşidinde, Toplam Verimler 120.43-996.14 kg/da arasında ve en yüksek Haskara çeşidinde ve Hasat İndeksleri ise % 41-%52 arasında ve en yüksek Chokota ve Faikbey çeşitlerinde belirlenmiştir.

Bitki Boyu ile Hasat İndeksi arasında negatif ve önemsiz diğer özelliklerle pozitif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Metrekarede Salkım Sayıları ile Tane Verimi ve Toplam Verim arasında pozitif ve önemli, Hasat İndeksi arasında ise negatif ve önemli diğer özelliklerle pozitif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Salkım Uzunluğuyla Tane Verimi ve Toplam Verim arasında pozitif ve önemli, Hasat İndeksi arasında ise negatif ve önemli diğer özelliklerle pozitif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Salkımda Tane Sayısı ile Bin Tane Ağırlığı ve Hasat İndeksi arasında negatif diğer özelliklerle pozitif ve önemsiz, Salkımda Tane Ağırlığıyla Hasat İndeksi arasında negatif diğerleriyle pozitif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Bin Tane Ağırlığıyla Tane Verimi ve Toplam Verim arasında negatif Hasat İndeksiyle pozitif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Tane Verimiyle Toplam Verim arasında pozitif ve çok önemli Hasat İndeksiyle negatif ve önemsiz korelasyonlar, Toplam Verimle Hasat İndeksi arasında da negatif ve önemli korelasyonlar belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yulaf, Verim, Verim Unsurları, Korelasyon

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out in order to determine the yield and yield characteristics of 6 oat cultivars and the relationships between these characteristics in Van ecological conditions during the 2019-2020 vegetation period. The research was carried out according to the Randomized Blocks Experimental Design with three replications.

The differences between the means of all the characteristics examined in the study were found to be statistically significant ($P<0.01$). Plant Heights of cultivars are between 37.67-70.07 cm and the longest Yeniceri and Haskara cultivars, The Number of Panicle Per Square Meter is between 218.54-338.53 panicle/m² and the highest is in Haskara, Yencieri and Seydisehir varieties, The Panicle Length is between 9.29-14.33 cm and in the highest Yeniceri and Dirilis varieties, The Number of Grains Per Panicle is between 20.15-31.31 and the highest in Seydisehir cultivar, Grain Weights Per Panicle is between 0.67-1.10 gr/panicle and the highest in the Yeniceri variety, Thousand Grain Weights are between 27.65-43.59 g and the highest in Faikbey variety, Grain Yields are between 58.03-375.49 kg/da and the highest in Haskara variety, Total Yields are between 120.43-996.14 kg/da and the highest in Haskara variety and Harvest Indexes were between 41%-52% and the highest were determined in Chekota and Faikbey cultivars.

Negative and insignificant correlations were determined between Plant Height with Harvest Index and determined positive and insignificant correlations with other properties. Positive and significant correlations were deetrmined between Number of Panicle Per Square Meter with Grain Yield and Total Yield and determined negative and significant correlations with Harvest Index, and determined positive insignificant relationships with other characteristics. Negative and insignificant correlations were determined between Number of Grain Per Panicle with Thousand Grain Weight and Harvest Index, and determined positive insignificant relationships with other properties. Negative and insignificant relationshps were determined Grain Weight Per Panicle with Hrvest Index, and determined positive insignificant relationships with other charactersitics. Negative and insignificant correlations were determined between Thousand Grain Weight with Grain Yield and Total Yield, and determined positive insignificant relationship with Harvest Index. Positive and very significant correlations were determined between Grain Yield with Total Yield. Negative and significant relationships were determined between Total Yield with Harvest Index.

Keywords: Oats, Yield, Yield Components, Correlations

ON REULEAUX POLYGONS

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the measurements and properties of geometric curves of constant width called Reuleaux polygons which are formed from circular arcs of odd number of congruent circles intersecting at the vertices of inscribed regular polygon. Descriptive-expository method of research was used to establish and prove the general area formula of any regular Reuleaux polygon. That is, for any odd number of circular arcs n and arbitrary width w, the area is $A = \frac{w^2}{2}\left[\pi - n \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)\right]$ where $n \geq 3$. In addition, the properties of Reuleaux polygons having constant perimeter and constant width were directly proven. Reuleaux triangle with three circular arcs and circle with infinite number of circular arcs were found to have the least and greatest area of Reuleaux polygons respectively using the solution for limits of the general area formula as proofs. Moreover, using the derivative of the function of the general formula and constant perimeter, the isoperimetric ratio (ratio of area to squared perimeter) property was proven.

Keywords: Reuleaux Polygons, General Area Formula, Measurements, Properties

FACTORS AFFECTING THE ABUNDANCE OF FRESHWATER SNAILS IN THE ENDEMIC AREAS OF LANAO DEL NORTE, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The population of freshwater gastropods can be affected by different environmental factors that can either reduce or increase their population. Knowing the exact environmental factors that can aid in the control of their population can be vital especially in initiatives to control the spread of diseases. This study focused on the correlation between pH, temperature, total dissolved solids, water level, altitude and number of plant species to the abundance and distribution of the freshwater gastropods in Lanao del Norte. Four sampling sites, composed of thirty (30) areas within the Municipalities of Lala, Kapatagan, and Salvador, were thoroughly searched using an explorative-investigative study design. Physico-chemical parameters were tested in situ. ANOVA showed that only pH, temperature, number of plant species and snail abundance had the significant difference among sites. Furthermore, correlation coefficient results showed negative correlation between the physico-chemical parameters and snail abundance (pH pvalue=-0.23, temperature=-0.24 and number of plant species=-0.42) and only the number of plant species had a significant negative correlation (pvalue=0.02) as confirmed by regression analysis. The study concluded that plants can be used to control snail population.

Keywords: Freshwater snails, gastropods, physico-chemical parameters

PHYTOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF TAPULAO TREE (Pinus merkusii) FOUND IN MT. TAPULAO, ZAMBALES

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ABSTRACT

Plants are one of the best sources of potent drugs as well as substances called phytochemicals. As the steadily increasing bacterial resistance to existing drugs become a serious problem in antimicrobial therapy, the need for a continuing research into new classes of antimicrobial medicines such as through phytochemicals becomes essential. Phytochemicals play an important role when used in cosmetic preparations as antimicrobial agents as well as antioxidants. Among the tropical pine species, Pinus merkusii was found to be of great biological and economic importance. Thus, the study was designed to determine and evaluate chemical constituents and antimicrobial activity of methanolic leaf and stem extract of P. merkusii. The plant samples were obtained from the lower area of Mt. Tapulao in Palauig, Zambales and were further subjected to physical characterization and phytochemical analyses. Initial antimicrobial test was done in the laboratory using pure isolates of Pseudomonas spp. Phytochemicals present in P. merkusii were cardiac glycosides, terpenoids, and carbohydrates while tannins, flavonoids, saponins and volatile oil were only present in the stem. The results further exhibited no significant difference when methanol was compared to methanolic leaf and stem extract and between methanolic leaf and stem extract. Therefore, P. merkusii has potential to be developed further as plant-based drugs. Further study is recommended on P. merkusii and other plant species as well as antimicrobial property against other bacteria or microorganisms.

Keywords: Phytochemical screening, Pinus merkusii extract, antimicrobial activity

GROWTH OF SELECTED VEGETABLE CROPS ON MINED-OUT SOILS FROM STA. CRUZ, ZAMBALES INOCULATED WITH Pseudomonas putida BIOTECH 1507

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to evaluate the growth performance of the four selected vegetable crops (Abelmoschus esculentus L., Solanum lycopersicum L., S. melongena L., and Capsicum annuum L. var longum) on mined-out soil from Brgy. Canaynayan, Sta. Cruz, Zambales after P. putida BIOTECH 1506 was inoculated. Pre- and post-reading of soil samples and dried plant tissues were analyzed by the CRL Environmental Corporation for the determination of Ni, Fe and Cr heavy metals. Results of the study showed positive significance on the growth performance of the selected crops on inoculated mined-out soil compared to the normal field soil and uninoculated mined-out soil. The study further revealed that C. annuum L. var longum performs better and is probably more compatible with the inoculant. Moreover, the mean percentage reduction of heavy metals on the soils of each vegetable crops by P. putida BIOTECH 1506 were 99.5% Ni, 26.8% Fe and 50.2% Cr with metal concentrations on the plant body and fruit at notably permissible levels. Therefore, there is a probability that P. putida not only remediated the Ni, Fe, and Cr on the soil but also contributed to the growth potential of each vegetable crops. Further study is recommended to re-identify the prevailing bacteria on the planted soil; compare P. putida with other soil inoculants; and examine the metal concentration on the individual parts of the plant.

keywords: Heavy metals, Pseudomonas, bioinoculation

BIOECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF *RHAPONTICUM CARTHAMOIDES* (WILLD.) AT THE INTRODUCTION INTO A COLLECTION OF THE ASTANA BOTANICAL GARDEN

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ABSTRACT

Cultivation of medicinal plants is a relatively young branch of plant growing. In this regard, direction associated with development of technology for their cultivation is very promising. Recently, there has been an increase in interest in such research that associated with the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry. Meanwhile, prospects for use of many wild-growing economically valuable and rare species of medicinal plants are rather limited for ecological and economic reasons. This problem can only be solved by industrial cultivation of rare economically valuable and promising medicinal plants, especially species included in the Red Book of Kazakhstan. Natural populations of maral root, as rare species of medicinal plant included in the Red Book of Kazakhstan, currently are at risk in Kazakhstan. Currently, in the territory of Eastern Kazakhstan, uncontrolled harvesting of maral root rhizomes continues every year, that everywhere violates balance of natural plant populations, reduces natural regeneration and leads to a violation of the age composition of populations.

Rhaponticum carthamoides (Willd.) Iljin. – Maral root (Rhaponticum) – is one of the most valuable medicinal plants used in official and folk medicine. An underground part is used as plant raw material that contains steroids, sterols, sesquiterpene lactones, phenolic acids, triterpene saponins, quinones, flavonoids, etc. In folk medicine it is known under the name "maral root", a decoction and infusion from roots and an aerial part of a plant is used as a stimulant in case of loss of strength, normalizing metabolism. Currently, it is necessary to develop agricultural techniques for growing maral root in culture, based on the introduction of species into an introduction experiment in different regions of Kazakhstan. Results of introduction studies of maral root are presented in this work, carried out in a collection of medicinal plants on the basis of the Astana Botanical Garden in Nur-Sultan city.

Keywords: *Rhaponticum carthamoides* (Willd.) Iljin., introduction, Nur-Sultan Botanical Garden (Kazakhstan)

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global epidemic which in addition to fatal impacts on human life has devastating effects on the world economy. These impacts are also being felt by the food and agriculture sectors. While food supply has remained stable to date in many countries, measures put in place to stop the spread of the virus have destabilized the value chain of agri-food products. The sector is also experiencing a substantial change in composition for some agricultural products and for the level of demand.

The objective of this research is to analyze and discuss the effects of COVID-19 in agriculture sector in Kosovo. For analysis we have use data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestly and Rural Development (MAFRD), Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK) and scientific documents have been used. There is sufficient evidence to affirm that the pandemic caused by the COVID-19 has an important effect on agriculture and the food supply chain, mainly affecting food demand and consequently food security, with a great impact on the most vulnerable population.

Keywords: COVID-19 , agriculture, food security; food supply chain; Kosovo

SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI): A PROMISING RICE FARMING TECHNOLOGY!

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of SRI on the growth, yield and economic performance using three commonly grown inbred rice varieties namely NSIC-Rc 216, NSIC-Rc 222 and NSIC-Rc 358 as compared to irrigated conventional method on the Province of Guimaras specifically in Barangay Cabano, Municipality of San Lorenzo from July to November, 2018 (wet season). Split-plot design was used wherein two methods of crop establishment namely: SRI and conventional method assigned as main plot factor while the three (3) commonly grown inbred rice varieties were assigned as sub plot factor. Statistical analysis revealed that regardless of varieties used, SRI is better in all growth parameters and yield components than the conventional method. SRI method was able to produce tillers as much as the conventional method although one tiller at 10 days old was used during transplanting. There was an increase in gross yield in all three varieties planted under SRI that ranged from 3.31% to 24.73% as compared to those varieties planted under conventional method. Reduced use of chemical fertilizers and agrochemicals were also observed in SRI method. On the other hand, among all varieties, NSIC-Rc 222 grew and produced best, both in SRI and conventional method. However, among the treatment combinations, using SRI as crop establishment method together with NSIC-Rc 222 variety was more advantageous that gave a highest yield and had the highest net income of Php 111,140.00 per hectare and came out to have also the highest return on investment of 231.15%.

Keywords: agriculture, crop, inbred, rice, SRI

AYRIK NİZAMLI İMAR ADALARINDA BİNA PARSELLERİ KIRIK NOKTA KOORDİNATLARININ YERSEL ŞEKİLDE KAESTNER METODU İLE TAYİNİ

LOCAL DETERMINATION OF BROKEN POINT COORDINATES OF BUILDING PARCELS IN SEPARATE ZONING ISLANDS WITH KAESTNER METHOD

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ÖZET

İmar, bir arazi parçasının insanların üzerinde yaşayabileceği en iyi haline getirilmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. İmar sahaları belirlenirken öncelikle bir küme gibi imara alınacak saha belirlenerek imar sınırları geçirilir. İmar sınırları içerisinde arazi parçalarının bayındır hale getirilmesi işlemi imar adalarının, yolların oluşturulması ile mümkün hale gelir. İmar adalarının ise kendi içerisinde kullanım amacına göre çeşitleri mevcuttur. Bu adaların bir kısmı konut ihtiyacını gidermek üzere lejant olarak imar paftalarına işlenirken, bir kısmı ticari, konut + ticari, merkezi iş alanları, dini tesis alanı, karakol, mahalli oyun alanları, yeşil alanlar vb. şekilde oluşur. Konut alanları detayına girildiğinde ise yaşam alanları olan binaların oluşumu yapı nizamlarına göre meydana getirilir. Temelde üç tip ayrık, blok ve bitişik yapı nizamları, Türkiye'deki İmar Kanununa göre mevuttur. Yeni yapı iznine açılan arazilerde en çok tercih edilen yapı nizamı ayrık nizamdır. Ayrık nizamlı alanlarda özellikle imar çapları verildikten sonra oluşan bina parselleri ortada oluşur. Yani bina parselleri imar parsellerinin alt kümesidir. Bu çekmeler sonucunda parselin konveks şeklinde kaç kenar varsa bir eksiği kadar bina kırık noktaları oluşur. Oluşan kırık noktalarının mekânsal yerinin yani koordinatlarının belirlenmesinde gps gibi teknolojik araçlarının yanı sıra yersel nokta belirleme metotları mevcuttur. Bunlardan biriside geriden kestirme metotlarından olan kaestner metodudur. Kaestner metodu, en az üç noktasındaki koordinatları bilinen bir imar parselinin çekme mesafeleri ile oluşan bina parselinin bilinmeyen noktasının koordinatlarının bilinen ile bilinmeyen noktalar arası açı ve mesafe uzunluklarının hesaplanması sonucu belirlenmesi işlemidir. Çalışmamızda ayrık nizam şeklindeki imar parsellerden kaestner metodu ile kat yüksekliği ve taban alanı oturum katsayılarına göre oluşabilecek bina parsellerinin kırık noktalarının geleneksel şekilde yersel olarak koordinatlarının bulunmasına çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayrık nizam, Bina parseli, Kaestner Metodu

ABSTRACT

Zoning can be defined as the optimization of a piece of land for people to live on. While determining the zoning areas, the area to be developed as a cluster is determined and the zoning boundaries are passed. The process of making the pieces of land prosperous within the boundaries of zoning becomes possible with the creation of zoning islands and roads. On the other hand, there are various types of zoning islands according to their intended use. While some of these islands are written on the zoning sheets as legends to meet the housing need, some of them are commercial, residential + commercial, central business areas, religious facility area, police station, local playgrounds, green areas, etc. way it occurs. When the details of residential areas are entered, the formation of buildings, which are living spaces, is created according to the building regulations. Basically, three types of separate, block and adjacent

building regulations exist according to the Zoning Law in Turkey. The most preferred building order in the lands opened for new building permits is the split order. The building parcels that are formed after the zoning diameters are given in the discrete areas are formed in the middle. That is, building parcels are a subset of zoning parcels. As a result of these pulls, the number of convex edges of the parcel, one less than the building fracture points are formed. In addition to technological tools such as GPS, terrestrial point determination methods are available in determining the spatial location, that is, the coordinates of the fracture points. One of them is the Kaestner method, which is one of the back estimation methods. The Kaestner method is the process of determining the distances of a zoning parcel with known coordinates at at least three points and the coordinates of the unknown point of the building parcel formed by calculating the angle and distance lengths between the known and unknown points. In our study, it was tried to find the traditionally local coordinates of the broken points of the building parcels that may occur according to the floor height and floor area settlement coefficients from the zoning parcels in the form of discrete order with the Kaestner method.

Keywords: Seperated order, Building parcel, Kaestner Method

SOFIA COPPALA'NIN MARIE ANTOINETTE FİLMİNİN İÇ MEKÂN KURGUSUNDA TEKSTİL DESEN TASARIMININ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF TEXTILE PATTERN DESIGN IN THE INTERIOR EDITION OF SOFIA COPPOLA'S MOVIE MARIE ANTOINETTE

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ÖZET

Tekstil (dokuma) insanoğlunun varoluşundan bu yana örtünme ve soğuk hava koşullarından korunma gibi temel gereksinimleri karşılayan bir malzeme iken zamanla kullanım alanını genişleterek estetik ve görsel zenginliğiyle günümüzde sanat ve tasarım alanında farklı ifade biçimleriyle karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tekstil kreatif ve inovatif yaklaşımlarla birçok sanatsal alanda olduğu gibi sinema ile de yakın ilişki kurmaktadır. Tekstiller, sinemada mekânsal kurgu yaratmada zengin bir içerik sunarlar. Sinemasal anlatıda mekân ise; filmin konusuna ve zamanına göre kurgusal ya da gerçekçi olabilmektedir. Tarihi filmlerde ise, tekstillerin mekânla uyumlu olmaları ve anlatıldığı dönemi yansıtmaları beklenir. Marie Antoinette filmi, 18.yüzyılda geçen oldukça renkli tarihsel dönemi konu alan bir filmdir. Filmin geçtiği Versailles Sarayı'nın iç mekân tekstillerine odaklanan çalışmanın amacı, söz konusu tekstiller ile tarihsel dönem arasındaki bağlantıyı incelemektir. Bu amaçla, yönetmen Sofia Coppala'nın dönem ve mekân arasında kurmak istediği bağlantıda, *iç mekân tekstiller, hangi özellikleriyle ön planda tutulmuştur? Mekân ve dönem arasında tasarım öğeleriyle nasıl bir ilişki kurulmuştur?* Sorularının cevapları aranmıştır. Bu kapsamda, filmde farklı sahnelerden seçilen görsel örnekler üzerinden, söz konusu tekstiller, tasarım özelliklerine göre incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, sinemasal mekân ile tekstil arasındaki etkileşimin nasıl ortaya koyulduğu açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç Mekân Tekstiller, Tekstil Tasarım, Marie Antoinette Filmi

ABSTRACT

While textile (weaving) is a material that meets the basic requirements such as covering and protection from cold weather conditions since the existence of human beings, it has expanded its usage area over time, and today it appears with different forms of expression in the field of art and design with its aesthetic and visual richness. Textile, with its creative and innovative approaches, establishes a close relationship with cinema as in many artistic fields. Textiles offer rich content in creating spatial fiction in cinema. In the cinematographic narrative, space can be fictional or realistic depending on the subject and time of the film. In historical films, textiles are expected to be in harmony with space and reflect the period in which they are told. Marie Antoinette is a film about a very colorful historical period set in the 18th century. The aim of the study, which focuses on the interior textiles of the Palace of Versailles (Versailles), where the film takes place, is to examine the connection between the textiles in question and the historical period. For this purpose, in the connection that director Sofia Coppola wanted to establish between period and space, the answers to the question *"Which features of interior*

textiles were prioritized? What kind of relationship was established between space and period with design elements?" were searched. In this context, the textiles in question were examined according to their design features, through visual examples selected from different scenes in the movie. As a result, the interaction between cinematic space and textile has been attempted to be revealed.

Keywords: Interior Textiles, Textile Design, Marie Antoinette Film

YAŞLILARA YÖNELİK DÖNÜŞEN VE GELİŞEN KONUT SİTESİ ÖRNEKLERİNİN 'YERİNDE YAŞLANMA' KAPSAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE TRANSFORMING AND DEVELOPING EXAMPLES OF HOUSING SITES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE CONTEXT OF 'AGE IN PLACE'

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ÖZET

Günümüzde bilim, sağlık, teknoloji ve çok sayıda disiplindeki gelişmelerin sonucu olarak insan ömrünün uzaması, yaş ortalamasının artmasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu durum, yaşlı birey sayısının nüfus oranı olarak yükselmesi sonucunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Yaşı genel ortalamanın üstünde olan bireylerin, insanın her yaşam döneminde olduğu gibi hem psikolojik hem de fiziksel olarak ihtiyaçları değişmektedir. Bireylerin ihtiyaçlarının farklı olması ile yeni talepler oluşmaktadır.

Dünyada özellikle yalnızca yaşlı bireylerin gereksinimlerine yönelik olarak düzenlenmiş toplu konut alanları, toplu konut siteleri ve yaşam alanları bulunmaktadır. Geçtiğimiz yıla kadar Türkiye'de bu anlamda bir mimari yapılanma bulunmamaktadır. Ülkemizde de bu ihtiyaçların artmasıyla yeni projeler oluşturulmaya başlanmıştır ve bir adet konut sitesi hayata geçmiştir. Günümüzde yaşlılara yönelik olarak tasarlanan toplu konutlar ve toplu yaşam alanları inşa edilmeye yalnızca Türkiye'de değil dünyanın her yerinde devam etmektedir. Sadece yaşamsal temel fonksiyonların değil, bununla beraber sosyal ihtiyaçların da karşılanmaya çalışıldığı bu projeler site konseptleriyle oluşturulmakta ve çoğunlukla belirli temel sağlık hizmetlerini de içinde barındırmaktadır.

Literatürde 'yerinde yaşlanma' kavramına denk gelen ve yalnızca yaşlı bireylerin kendilerine ait konutlarında kamusal hizmete tabii olmaksızın ikamet ettiği bu projeler, ileri yaştaki bireylerin konut ihtiyacını karşılamayı hedeflemektedir. Yalnızca yaşlı bireylere yönelik olarak kurgulanan ve oluşturulan bu yaşam birimleri çalışma kapsamında mimari perspektiften incelenerek; yaşamsal ihtiyaçları karşılama niteliği, bireysel ve sosyal mekan donatıları, mekânsal geçişler ve erişilebilirlik açısından değerlendirilmektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı her geçen gün artan taleplerin daha nitelikli ve doğru oluşturulabilesi adına projelerin mimari odak dahilinde incelenerek ortak noktalarının tespiti ile kıstaslarının vurgulanmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın yöntemi literatür taraması, örnek inceleme, plan şemalarının mekânsal geçiş kurgularının analizi, planların mekânsal ağ örgütlenmesi yönünde incelenmesi ile analiz edilmesini ve yalnızca mimari inceleme boyutunda kalmaması adına verilen hizmetlerin ortak noktalarını ifade eden bir tablo oluşturması ile ifade edilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı Konutları, Mimarlık, Yerinde Yaşlanma, Yaşlılık, Yaş Dostu mekan.

ABSTRACT

Today, as a result of developments in science, health, technology and many disciplines, the prolongation of human lifespan causes an increase in the average age. This situation results in an increase in the number of elderly individuals as a population ratio. The needs of individuals

changes each age period of a person both psychologically and physically,. With the different needs of individuals, new demands arise.

In the world, there are mass housing areas, mass housing estates and living spaces designed especially for the needs of elderly individuals. Until last year, there was no architectural structure in this sense in Turkey. With the increase in these needs in our country, new projects have started to be created and a residential site has been put into practice. Today, the construction of mass housing and collective living spaces designed only for the elderly continues not only in Turkey but all over the world. These projects, in which not only vital basic functions but also social needs are tried to be met, are created with site concepts, however, they often include certain basic health services.

These projects, which coincide with the concept of 'aging in place' in the literature, and where only elderly individuals reside in their own houses without being subject to public service, aim to meet the housing needs of elderly individuals. These living units, which are designed and created only for elderly individuals, are examined from an architectural perspective within the scope of the study; The quality of meeting vital needs is evaluated in terms of individual and social space equipment, spatial transitions and accessibility.

The aim of the study is to examine the projects within the architectural focus, to identify the common points and to emphasize the criteria in order to create more qualified and accurate demands that are increasing day by day. In this sense, the method of the study is expressed by creating a table that expresses the common points of the services provided, in order to review the literature, sample analysis, analysis of the plan schemes in terms of spatial transition constructs and spatial network organization.

Keywords: Retirement Residence, Architecture, Age in Place, Elderly, Age Friendly Dwelling.

MİKRO MEKANLAR İÇİN MODÜLER VE ESNEK MOBİLYA TASARIMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION OF MODULAR AND FLEXIBLE FURNITURE DESIGNS FOR MICRO SPACES

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ÖZET

Mikro mimarlık kavramı bilişim disiplinlerinde önemli bir konu olmasının yanında mimarlık içinde bir uzmanlık alanına dönüşmektedir. Mikro mimarlık, mimarlığın minyatüre edilmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Mekanın işlevini ve hatta formunu da korumayı içerebilir. Mikro mimarlık duyusal kaliteyi ve sanatsallığı ön plana çıkararak, insan-doğa uyumunu daha çevreci hale gelen boyutlarla mümkün kılmaktadır. Mikro mimarlık anlayışının ortaya çıkmasında önemli sebepler söz konusudur. Kentlerdeki; inşa faaliyetleri, sürekli büyüme ve nüfus artışı, kent içi serbest alanların ve inşa arazilerinin yetersiz kalmasına sebep olmuştur. Kentler sürekli dış çevrelerine doğru büyümektedir. Bu büyüme ile yeni merkezlerin oluşması ve şehir merkezinden uzak konumlanmaya başlayan konutlar, birçok kaynak sorununu beraberinde getirmiştir. Doğal kaynakların yapı üretimi için yok edilmesi bu kaynak sorunlarının öncelikli sebebidir. Ekonomi odaklı sorunlar, kullanıcıları merkeze yakın olmaya ve bunun yanında küçük hacimli konutlara itmektedir. Kent merkezinde yeterli inşa alanı kalmadığından, küçük hacimli konut üretimi de zorunluluğa dönüşmektedir. Sayısı artan küçük hacimli konutlar düşük maliyetli işletme giderleri ile ailelerin de tercihi olmaktadır. Şehir merkezine yakın küçük hacimli bir konut; ulaşım, sosyal ve rekreasyon alanlarına yakınlık konuları açısından kullanıcı ihtiyaçlarına cevap verebilecektir. Bu anlamda kent merkezlerinde küçük hacimli konut üretimleri artarak devam etmektedir. Mevcut üretimler, standart donatıların, mekanlar içerisine sığdırılmasına odaklandığından çok işlevli mikro mekan tanımından uzaklaşmaktadırlar. İlerleyen yıllarda mekan hacimlerinin daha da küçülerek mikro mekanlarda çok yönlü, çok amaçlı donatılarla bütünleşeceği öngörülmektedir. Bu öngörü ile yapılar için genel bir mekânsal değerlendirme yapmak mümkün olmasa da bu hacimleri çok yönlü ve işlevli, esnek mobilya anlayışları ile değerlendirmek mümkün olabilir. Özetle, mikro mekanlar için uygun mobilya anlayışına yönelik öngörülerde bulunmak, örnek mobilya ve donatıların temel özelliklerini belirlemek ve sunmak çalışmanın öncelikli amacını oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikro mimarlık, mobilya tasarımı, iç mekan, modüler iç mekan, kısıtlı hacim.

ABSTRACT

The concept of microarchitecture is not only an important issue in the disciplines of informatics, but it is also becoming an area of expertise for architecture. Microarchitecture can be described as the miniaturization of architecture. It may include preserving the function and even form of the space. By emphasizing the sensory quality and artistic, microarchitecture makes human-nature harmony possible with more environmentally friendly dimensions. There are important

reasons for the emergence of the microarchitecture style. Urban construction activities, continuous growth, and population growth have caused inadequate urban free spaces and building lands. Cities are constantly growing towards their outer environment. With this growth, the formation of new centres and the housing that started to located far from the city centre brought many resource problems. The destruction of natural resources for building construction is the primary cause of these resource problems. Economy-oriented problems push users to be close to the city centre as well as small housing. Since there is not enough building space in the city centre, small-volume housing production becomes a necessity. Small housing can be the choice of families because of low-cost operating expenses. A small volume of housing close to the city centre will be ready to meet user needs in terms of transport, social and recreation areas. In this sense, small-volume housing production in urban centres continues to increase. Current generations are moving away from the definition of multifunctional micro space, as they focus on fitting standard equipment into spaces. In the following years, it is predicted that the space volumes will become smaller and integrated with versatile, multi-purpose equipment in micro spaces. Although it is not conceivable to make a general spatial evaluation for the buildings with this foresight, it may be possible to evaluate these volumes with versatile and functional, flexible furniture concepts. In summary, the primary purpose of the study is to make predictions about the understanding of furniture suitable for micro spaces, to determine and present the basic features of sample furniture and fittings.

Keywords: Micro Architecture, furniture design, interior space, modular, interior space, limited space.

KONAKLAMA BİRİMİ OLARAK HUZUREVİ ALGISININ KUŞAKLARA GÖRE İNCELENMESİ: ANKARA ÖRNEĞİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF NURSING HOME AS AN ACCOMMODATION UNIT ACCORDING TO GENERATIONS: THE CASE OF ANKARA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, konaklama birimi olarak huzurevi algısı ile kuşaklar arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amacıyla planlanmış ve yürütülmüştür. Araştırmaya Ankara ilinde yaşayan ve basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 506 birey katılmıştır. Bireylerin konaklama birimi olarak huzurevi algısının belirlenmesi amacıyla Aktaş Polat ve Hira (2017) tarafından oluşturulan 12 maddelik soru formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; bireylerin %82.8'inin huzurevinin "terk edilmişliği hissettirir" görüşünde olduğu, X ve Baby boomers kuşaklarında yer alan katılımcıların yarıdan biraz fazlasının huzurevlerinin insanların gelecek kaygısını azalttığını, yalnızlık duygusunu unutturduğunu düşündüğü; Z ve Y kuşaklarının bu görüşe katılmadığı belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, Z kuşağındaki katılımcılar arasında huzurevlerinin insanlara güven vermediğini düşünenlerin; Y, X ve Baby boomers kuşakları arasında huzurevlerinin insanlara güven verdiğini belirtenlerin ilk sırada yer aldığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, konu ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmalarla tartışılmış, bireylerin huzurevleri ile ilgili olarak bilgilendirilmeye ihtiyaçlarının olduğu ancak bu bilgilendirilme ile algının olumluya dönüştürülebileceği vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: huzurevi, huzurevi algısı, konaklama birimi, kuşak

ABSTRACT

This study was planned and performed to examine the relationship between the perception of nursing home as an accommodation unit and generations. Five hundred six individuals living in Ankara province and selected by the simple random sampling method participated in the study. A 12-item questionnaire created by Aktaş Polat and Hira (2017) was used to reveal individuals' perception of nursing home as an accommodation unit. As a result of the study, it was found that 82.8% of individuals believed nursing homes "made people feel abandoned," a little more than half of the participants from the X and Baby boomers generations thought that nursing homes decreased people's anxiety about the future and made them forget the feeling of

loneliness, and the Z and Y generations did not agree with this view. On the other hand, it was concluded that those who thought that nursing homes did not make people feel safe came first among the participants in the Z generation, and those who stated that nursing homes made people feel safe ranked first within the Y, X, and Baby boomers generations. The findings were discussed with the studies conducted on the subject. It was emphasized that individuals needed to be informed about nursing homes, and only with this information, the perception could be turned into a positive one.

Keywords: nursing home, perception of nursing home, accommodation unit, generation

ON A NONLINEAR FOURTH-ORDER TWO POINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Fourth order ordinary differential equations are models for bending or deformation of elastic beams, and therefore have important applications in mechanics, engineering and physical sciences. Two-point and multi-point boundary value problems for fourth order ordinary differential equations have attracted alot of attention recently. Many authors have studied the beam equation under various boundary conditions and by different approaches. Some nonlinear elastic beam equations have been studied extensively.

The aim of this paper is to etablish some simple criteria for the existence of single positive solutions for BVP

$$u^{(4)}(t) = \lambda a(t) f(u(t)), \quad t \in (0,1)$$
$$u(0) = u'(0) = u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0$$

where λ is a positive parameter. Under various assumptions on a and f we establish intervals of the parameter λ which yield the existence of at least one positive solutions of the boundary value problem by using Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem of cone expansion-compression type. The results are illustrated with an example.

Keywords: Cone, Fixed point, Completely continuous.

EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper theoretical analysis of blood flow in the presence of thermal radiation and chemical reaction under the influence of time dependent magnetic field intensity has been studied. The unsteady non linear partial differential equations of blood flow considers time dependent stretching velocity, the energy equation also accounts time dependent temperature of vessel wall and concentration equation includes time dependent blood concentration. The governing non linear partial differential equations of motion, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations solved numerically by applying ode45. MATLAB code is used to analyze theoretical facts. The effect of physical parameters viz., permeability parameter, unsteadiness parameter, Prandtl number, Hartmann number, thermal radiation parameter, chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number on flow variables viz., velocity of blood flow in vessel, temperature and concentration of blood has been analyzed and discussed graphically. From the simulation study the following important results are obtained: velocity of blood flow increases with both increment of permeability and unsteadiness parameter. Temperature of the blood increases in vessel wall as Prandtl number and Hartmann number increases. Concentration of the blood decreases as time dependent chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number increases.

Key words: Stretching velocity, similarity transformations, time dependent magnetic field intensity, thermal radiation, chemical reaction.

EFFECT OF ROTATION ON JEFFREY NANOFLUID LAYER IN A POROUS MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT

Effect of rotation on Jeffery nanofluid layer in a porous medium which is heated from below is studied. Darcy model is employed for porous medium and Jeffrey fluid model is used as base fluid. The Navier-Stokes equations of motion of fluid are modified under the influence of f Jeffrey parameter, naoparticles and rotation. The basic perturbation technique based on normal modes is applied to derive the dispersion relation for Rayleigh number. The effects of Taylor number, Jeffrey parameter, Lewis number, modified diffusivity ratio, nanoparticles Rayleigh number and Darcy number on the stationary convection of the physical system have been analyzed analytically and graphically. It is found that the Jeffrey parameter and Taylor number which is accounting for rotation have stabilizing effect on the stationary convection for both top/bottom-heavy configurations whereas the Lewis number, modified diffusivity ratio and nanoparticles Rayleigh number have destabilizing effect on the physical system for both the top/bottom-heavy distribution. The medium porosity postponed/advanced the stationary convection for bottom/top-heavy nanoparticles distribution.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Convection, Jeffrey model, Rotation, Porous medium.

PERİSTALTİC MECHANİSM OF A NON-NEWTONİAN FLUİD OVER A PERMEABLE CONDUİT İN THE PRESENCE OF VARİABLE LİQUİD PROPERTİES AND CONVECTİVE CONDİTİON

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to emphasizes the effects of variable liquid properties (variable viscosity and thermal conductivity) on the peristaltic mechanism of a non-Newtonian fluid. The flow is consider to take place in an inclined axisymmetric permeable tube. Further convective conditions and velocity slip are taken in to account. The resulting governing equations are solved analytically by utilizing long wavelength and small Reynolds number approximations. The closed form solutions are obtained for velocity, temperature, streamline, pressure gradient, pressure rise and frictional force. MATLAB programming is utilized to get the graphical representation of various parameters on velocity, streamline, temperature and wave forms. The present investigation reveals that the presence of variable viscosity helps in controlling the pumping performance of the fluid. And increase in the Biot number reduces the magnitude of the temperature. Furthermore, the impact of various physical parameters for time-averaged flow rate $\bar{Q}$ with pressure rise $\Delta P > 0$ and $\Delta P < 0$ is examined.

Keywords: Convective conditions; Darcy number; Inclination: Permeable tube; Viscosity: Thermal conductivity.

PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF MOBILE ROPEWAYS IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

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ABSTRACT

Currently, mobile freight ropeways for carrying out transport and reloading operations, formed with the help of terminal transport installations connected by a single cable system on the basis of self-propelled wheeled or tracked chassis of increased load capacity and cross-country ability, should be considered as a promising type of technological equipment for rapid commissioning, if necessary, transportation of various goods in previously unprepared territories with difficult terrain and lack of necessary transport infrastructure.

As a result, such mobile freight ropeways have good prospects for their use during rescue and recovery operations in the process of eliminating the destructive consequences of natural and man-made disasters. The territories that have experienced the impact of catastrophic events are characterized by critical destruction not only of residential and industrial buildings, but also of the entire ground transport system (cracks and failures of the road and railway tracks, landslides, blockages, etc.). This circumstance dramatically complicates the use of traditional vehicles focused on ground placement. Ropeways are devoid of this drawback, since they use the principle of aboveground movement of goods along the shortest path without restrictions from the surviving ground buildings and the resulting blockages. The location of the necessary technological equipment and the cable system on self-propelled installations of high cross-country ability and load capacity allows them to move autonomously to the disaster sites and quickly get involved in work. In addition, the increased mobility allows, if necessary, to quickly change the location of the ropeway route as the consequences of the disaster are eliminated.

Keywords: Disaster, Rescue Operations, Mobile Ropeway, Cable System, Self-propelled Installation

EFFECTS OF ALIGNED MAGNETIC FIELD AND VISCOUS DISSIPATION ON FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN A THERMALLY STRATIFIED MARANGONI CONVECTIVE NANOFLUID

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an analysis over the Marangoni mixed convective nanofluid flow, subjected to an aligned magnetic field of uniform strength across a thermally stratified inclined plate is carried out . The fluid considered in this paper is an incompressible and viscous nanofluid, obtained by suspending Copper, Silica, and Diamond nanoparticles in Water (base fluid). The main intention of this work is to examine the effect of stratification on physical flow properties. The basic equations of the fluid flow and energy are altered to a coupled ordinary differential equations through similarity transformations. Fourth order Runge – Kutta (RK) integration program, hinged upon the shooting method, is adopted to determine the numerical solution. The results are illustrated through graphs for sundry parameters. A fall off in temperature is found at higher thermal stratification values. Further, the momentum of the boundary layer particles is lowered by increasing the aligned magnetic field angle.

Keywords: viscous dissipation, magnetohydrodynamics, Marangoni convection, nanofluid, thermal stratification, shooting method

CRM CHALLENGE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY TO SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT

CRM (Customer Relationship Management) has an important place in business and influences the behavior of enterprises and organizations. A great influence is evident in the changes in the work of marketers and sales people who have direct contact with customers. The changes are brought by information technology to offer innovations that help in the default time and time of a pandemic too.

This paper focuses on CRM systems and the vision for better support IT (Information Technology) users based on intelligence and IoT (Internet of Things) integration. It is important for everyday activities on local level and, it is important for international cooperation too. Many applications implement artificial intelligence to support advanced analysis and automated processes. Another challenge is related to the visualization and support of team communication.

The added value will be visible in the recommendation for better CRM implementation according to their benefits. The adopted methodological solution is based on monitoring innovations in CRM systems and their evaluation according to specified metrics from the perspective of a small business. Small business is one of the most important parts of the economy, and international cooperation brings a new challenge to the development of all cooperating parties.

Keywords: Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Information Technology, International Cooperation.

DEPLOYED RSUS BASED ON ORSD ALGORITHM IN VEHICULAR AD HOC NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

A vehicular ad hoc network is a particular type of ad hoc mobile network. It is characterized by high mobility and frequent disconnection between vehicles. For this, the RSUs deployment permits to enhance the network connectivity. The objective of this work is to provide an optimized RSUs placement for reducing the deployment cost and maximizing the accident coverage. In this paper, we propose our algorithm called ORSD. ORSD is a two-steps algorithm, in the first step, ORSD finds the RSUs candidate locations based on network density and connectivity. In the second step, ORSD selects the optimally deployed RSUs using the objective function to maximize accident cover. We show the effectiveness of our solution for different scenarios in terms of cost and accident cover.

Keywords: Vehicular ad hoc network, RoadSide unit, Deployment, Optimization.

POROUS DISSIPATION EFFECTS ON NON-NEWTONIAN CASSON FLUID OVER A FLAT PLATE IN THE PRESENCE OF SUCTION AND INJECTION

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ABSTRACT

This article is concerned with the boundary layer flow of a non-Newtonian Casson fluid on a

flat plate through porous dissipation in the presence of heat transfer analysis with suction and injection parameter impacts. The partial differential equations are modified to ordinary differential equations with similarity transformations subject to boundary conditions. The resulting nonlinear differential system is numerically solved by the Runge–Kutta method of the 4^{th} order. Graphic results are defined and discussed for dimensionless linear velocity and fluid temperature for flow parameters like Casson fluid, Eckert number, Prandtl number and porosity parameter. The linear velocity decreases with enhancing the Casson and porosity parameters. Furthermore, an increase in the suction parameter slows down the linear velocity. However, linear velocity enhances the injection parameter. Fluid temperature decreases with the increase of Prandtl number and the Casson parameter. The Skin friction are Nusselt number are also explained through tables and matched with the published data. Moreover, the thermal boundary layer thickness increases with increasing porosity parameter and the Eckert number.

Keywords: Casson fluid; numerical solutions; suction/injection; flat plate; porous dissipation.

ENTROPY GENERATION ON THE MHD PERISTALTIC FLOW OF NON-NEWTONIAN NANOFLUID IN VERTICAL NON-UNIFORM CHANNEL WITH VARIABLE FLUID PROPERTIES AND CONVECTIVE CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT
Due to the vital role of nanofluids in many technological and biomedical fields, mostly in fluid transport mechanisms, so-called peristalsis, curiosity has been undertaken by studious researchers to investigate the peristaltic nanofluids flow. Hence the present research explores the entropy generation and magnetic effect on the peristaltic transport of heat and mass transfer of Casson nanofluid/Newtonian nanofluid in the presence of variable fluid properties in a non-uniform vertical channel with convective conditions. Using the perturbation method, the governing equations composed of non-linear coupled partial differential equations are solved to obtain velocity, temperature, and concentration fields. Entropy generation analyses have been undertaken. Besides, the effect of related parameters on specific physical parameters, including Sherwood number, Nusselt number, and skin-friction coefficient, for both Casson and Newtonian fluids, and the trapping phenomenon, is studied graphically. The consequences are deliberated in detail.
Keywords: Peristaltic transport, Entropy generation, Casson nanofluid, heat transfer, mass transfer, Convective conditions, Variable fluid properties.

TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING: IS IT AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING SECOND LANGUAGE SPEAKING?

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ABSTRACT

Task-based language teaching (TBLT) has been attracting attention of researchers (e.g. Ahmadian, Tavakoli, & Dastjerdi, 2015; Bygate, Skehan, & Swain, 2001; Ellis, 2003, 2009; Gass, Mackey, & Feldman, 2011; Hsu, 2017; Long, 2016; Prabhu, 1987; Skehan & Foster, 1997; Tavakoli & Foster, 2011) since 1970s when "considerable moves within language teaching [embraced] the communicative approach" (Skehan, 2003, p. 1). The TBLT approach which highlighted purposeful and functional language use (Edwards & Willis, 2005; Nunan, 1991, 2004; Schmidt, 1990; Van den Branden, 2006), frequently mentioned the "importance of experience, relevance and intelligent effort for effective learning" (Ellis, 2009, p. 222). The rationale behind TBLT is that language learning can be significantly improved by enhancing communication (Klapper, 2003) and social interaction (Gass et al., 2011; Mackey, 1999; Mackey & Philp, 1998) through content-oriented meaningful task-based activities in a natural way (Bruton, 2005; Long, 2016). The effectiveness of TBLT in developing L2 speaking has been questioned by researchers in terms of its definitional fuzziness in TBLT, its applicability at the classroom level and its limited contribution to new language acquisition (e.g. Burrows, 2008; Sato, 2009; Sheen, 2006; Swan, 2005) but the proponents of TBLT (e.g. Ellis, 2009; Long, 2016; Willis & Willis, 2007) argue that such doubts stem from miscomprehensions of the approach and its theoretical underpinnings. This paper evaluates the effectiveness of TBLT on L2 speaking through an extensive literature review and examination of several empirical studies (e.g. Ahmadian et al., 2015; Bryfonski & McKay, 2017; Hsu, 2017; Lambert, Kormos, & Minn, 2017).

keywords:Task-based Language Teaching, Linguistic Challenges, Second Language Acquisition, The Communicative Approach.

PUBLIC SERVICES DELIVERY THROUGH M-GOVERNANCE: JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

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ABSTRACT

The “Mobile Service” initiative of Government of India followed by union territory of J&K aims at streaming mobile governance in the country, received much attention as a new paradigm for delivery of public services through electronically, especially via electronic and mobile gadgets. The mobile service was geared up in J&K in the year of 2003.The successive governments in J&K took many initiatives of mobile governance for better delivery of services to their citizens. The paper aims to examine the initiatives of the government of J&K for public services delivery through mobile Governance and challenges associated with it.

Keywords: M-Governance ,Technocracy, Mobile Apps.

THE IMPACT OF THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF MARITIME STUDENTS UNDER EDUCATION 4.0 AT THE PHILIPPINE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

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ABSTRACT

One of the main factors that have an impact on the Academic Performance of Maritime Students under Education 4.0 is the School Factors. School Factors is composed of learning environment, this subcomponents will deal with the student-teacher interactions and teaching and learning activities. The learning experiences of the maritime students on the different learning strategy used in the learning process showing several learning issues to be regulated that there is still an opportunity of development on student's learning experiences by the emerging advance technology by developing an augmented reality model to enhance learning experiences, (Balcita & Palaoag, 2020, p. 604).

The use of technological advancements in resource materials and technology in teaching and learning can improve the teaching and learning engagement and produce the curiosity of learners to participate in the learning materials with interactivity, additivity, feedback, and choice. Education 4.0 in a way to bring to an end the phenomenon of digital penetration in the academic performance on maritime students. Maritime Educational institutions have benefitted from better accessibility to virtual technologies; and make it possible to teach in virtual and remote environments that can be visualized in physical classrooms, like accessing into virtual laboratories, visualizing machines that will make it possible to break the boundaries of formal education., (Mora et al., 2017).

The fast growth of the Education 4.0 during the pandemic has prompted the Educational Institution to change the recent education system for the upcoming education system 4.0 thus The impact of Education 4.0 has opened a new standard for the Maritime Education and Training Institution to ensure that all Faculty are capable of using emerging technologies in teaching and learning that gives more response for digital learning stages and tools conferring to the needs of students in most Maritime Education and Training as part of Methods and Strategies used in Teaching, (Bujang et al., 2020, p. 13). Supervision and Assessment in Education 4.0 is often related with quizzes, exams, and summative examination However, summative assessments offer a limited perspective. Lets you observe the progress of the performance of the students in written assessments in real time or asynchronously using augmented and virtual reality. In Education 4.0 learning questionnaire there is a learner-self regulation, that measures the other constructs. There are multiple analysis results where done that showed that blended learning design features and student characteristics predicted student satisfaction as an outcome. (Kintu et al., 2017).

On the side of the Student Factors focusing on the motivation because Students preferred the online lesson cited with speed and convenience of study and flexibility mode of the time and place of

study remotely.. Education 4.0 is intended for individualizing education because it can entice a varied range of students, teachers lack insight into this diversity, which hinders them in anticipating students' individual needs, (Vanslambrouck et al., 2018, p. 35). This study motivates students 'perceptions and attitudes towards Education 4.0 and resulted positive Moreover, students are encouraged to take charge for their own learning process. As well as learners can decide when and how to use the technological resources, (Hassan Ja'ashan, 2015).

Keywords: Academic Performance, Impact, Maritime Students. Education 4.0

ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF ONLINE LEARNING AMONG HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS IN BULACAN STATE UNIVERSITY- HAGONOY CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

The recent outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic increased the gaps in the education sector globally. In the Philippines, this brought tremendous challenges and issues which affect the education system. As the higher education institutions responded to this challenge, online distance education was implemented.

This paper aims to determine the efficacy of online learning among hospitality and tourism management students in Bulacan State University, Hagonoy Campus. A mixed-methods research design was utilized. The subject of the study is the 325 students enrolled in the 1st semester of the school year 2020-2021. A validated questionnaire to assess the efficacy of online learning was adopted. The questionnaire in the google forms was sent through messenger. In addition, an interview was made via google meet.

The result indicates that online classes were implemented in a moderate way in terms of class objectives, instructional design, and assessment strategy. However, a lot of issues on their online classes were raised during the interview. Recommendations to further address the given issues was submitted to the administration.

Keywords: Efficacy, Online Learning, Distance Education, Hospitality and Tourism Management

ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS IN BULACAN STATE UNIVERSITY HAGONOY-CAMPUS DURING PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The study is about assessing students' level of environmental awareness and attitudes in Bulacan State University-Hagonoy Campus. The university was established last June 2011. For a decade now, the school has emerged into a friendly environment suited for relaxing surroundings—the study aimed to determine students' level of environmental awareness and attitudes through environmental education. The study is a descriptive method.

The study respondents are the 258 students from BS Hospitality Management and BS Tourism Management students enrolled in the 2nd semester of the Academic Year 2020-2021. The survey instrument composed of 36 questions on environmental awareness and attitudes was adapted from the study of Bozoglu et al., 2019. The overall level of environmental awareness of students got a weighted mean of 3.38 with a verbal interpretation of *moderately aware*. The statement which got the highest mean is *Environmental activities help raise awareness of environmental issues*. This garnered a mean of 4.42, with a verbal interpretation of *aware*. It also means that students are mindful that environmental issues are being addressed through environmental activities in school, such as cleaning brigade and tree planting.

Furthermore, the environmental attitude of students is interpreted as *agree* with a weighted mean of 3.79. It means that majority of the students adhere to the outcomes of environmental education. The researchers suggested activities to further enhance students' awareness of environmental education and create a more helpful outlook in life.

Keywords: environmental,awareness,attitudes,pandemic

MIDDLE-LEVEL MANAGERS' INFLUENCING STYLES, EMPLOYEES' ATTITUDE AND AWARENESS AS CORRELATES TO SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT (ISA)

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ABSTRACT

Higher education institutions are engaged in continuous improvement of the quality of education through external assessment against designed, pre-approved standards. This study assessed the correlates of school preparedness in the implementation of the Institutional Sustainability Assessment (ISA), a quality assurance process of the Commission on Higher Education. This study used the descriptive-correlational method of research. The study was conducted at the Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology, with 100 employees selected through purposive quota sampling. The data were gathered through an influencing styles questionnaire, employee attitude questionnaire, employee awareness questionnaire, and institutional sustainability assessment checklist. Mean, standard deviation, and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation coefficient were the statistical tools in the study. Results revealed that middle-level managers in the preparation for the implementation of the Institutional Sustainability Assessment, are very influential. The employees displayed a high level of awareness and attitude of the school's preparedness in the implementation of the Institutional Sustainability Assessment (ISA). The school's preparedness in implementing Institutional Sustainability Assessment (ISA) is evident in all key result areas. Middle-managers' influencing style, employees' attitude, and awareness correlate to the preparation of the Institutional Sustainability Assessment. Employees are encouraged to sustain their positive attitude and awareness to increase their level of support and participation in ISA implementation.

Keywords:attitude, awareness, influencing-style, institutional sustainability, middle managers

DEVELOPING RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS IN DIGITAL ERA

DİJİTAL ÇAĞDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR İŞLETME İÇİN SORUMLU İNOVASYON GELİŞTİRME

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ABSTRACT

It becomes more and more important to be successful for businesses in globally changing environment. This complex and competitive look makes innovative solutions essential for managers. However while innovation is indispensable, there have to be some regulations in progress to reach a sustainable business. Nevertheless before taking any action understanding the dynamics of innovation will shed a light to managerial decisions. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the antecedents and consequences of innovation for the future well-being of businesses. Especially in today's digital era, where digitalization becomes essential to organizations, this situation has become even more important. Innovation is a need to create social value and greater good. So the story of responsible innovation for sustainable businesses should start from this point. Thus, the aim of this study is to highlight the importance of formation of responsible innovation in good days of today, in order to build the good and reliable days of future. The term responsible innovation caused a need to be studied since the technological developments, which threaten the ethical and societal benefits for human beings future, had an acceleration in digital era. The fact that the engineers and technical human resources do their jobs, but a quick innovation of a technology, process or procedure might be harmful in any unexpected moment. Based on this thought, in the study the cases, like Facebook, Unilever, Loreal and Sodexho claiming themselves as engaged in responsible innovation, are examined through the internet sources, books, research papers and the web sites, in order to develop a culture of responsible innovation. Consequently, it is expected that this study will contribute to the related literature both theoretically and in practice in the context of developing responsible innovation for sustainable businesses.

Keywords: Responsible Innovation, Sustainability, Case studies

Jel Classification: M10, M14, M19

ÖZET

Küresel olarak değişen çevre koşullarında işletmeler için başarılı olmak giderek daha önemli hale gelmektedir. Bu karmaşık ve rekabetçi görünüm, yöneticiler için yenilikçi çözümleri gerekli kılmaktadır. Ancak inovasyon vazgeçilmez olmakla birlikte, sürdürülebilir bir işletmeye ulaşmak için bazı düzenlemelerin yapılması gerekmektedir. Yine de herhangi bir adım atmadan önce inovasyonun dinamiklerini anlamak, yönetsel kararlara ışık tutacaktır. Bu nedenle, işletmelerin gelecekteki refahı için inovasyonun öncüllerini ve sonuçlarını incelemek gerekmektedir. Özellikle dijitalleşmenin organizasyonlar için vazgeçilmez hale geldiği günümüz dijital çağında bu durum daha da önemli hale gelmiştir. İnovasyon, sosyal değer ve daha fazla iyilik yaratmak için bir ihtiyaçtır. Dolayısıyla sürdürülebilir işletmelerde sorumlu inovasyon hikayesi bu noktadan başlamalıdır. Bu nedenle, çalışmanın amacı, geleceğin güzel ve güvenilir günlerini inşa etmek için bugünün güzel günlerinde sorumlu inovasyonun oluşturulmasının önemini vurgulamaktır. İnsanoğlunun geleceği için etik ve toplumsal yararları tehdit eden teknolojik gelişmelerin dijital çağda hızlanması, sorumlu inovasyon

kavramının araştırılması gereğini doğurmuştur. Mühendislerin ve teknik insan kaynaklarının sadece işlerini yapması, ancak bir teknolojinin, sürecin veya prosedürün hızlı bir şekilde yenilenmesi, beklenmedik herhangi bir anda zararlı olabilecektir. Bu düşünceden yola çıkarak, çalışmada Facebook, Unilever, Loreal ve Sodexho gibi kendilerini sorumlu inovasyonla meşgul olduklarını iddia eden vakalar, sorumlu inovasyon kültürü geliştirmek için internet kaynakları, kitaplar, araştırma makaleleri ve web siteleri aracılığıyla incelenmektedir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmanın sürdürülebilir işletmeler için sorumlu inovasyon geliştirilmesi bağlamında hem teorik olarak hem de pratikte ilgili literatüre katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sorumlu İnovasyon, Sürdürülebilirlik, Örnek olaylar

Jel kodları: M10, M14, M19

QUALITY OF ACCREDITATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Assessment of the quality of educational programs is carried out by independent agencies that determine the compliance of educational and scientific activities in the field of knowledge with certain criteria. Each of these criteria characterizes individual aspects of creating, constructing, and implementing training within the educational program. At the same time, an important place in evaluating the educational program is occupied by assessing its quality by external stakeholders - graduates, employers, international partners, customers of scientific developments and services, etc.

Each group of external stakeholders determines specific socio-economic indicators, criteria for assessing the effectiveness of training specialists and the implementation of the mission of the scientific-educational-industrial complex from the process of preparing a future graduate to the implementation of successful cooperation. These criteria differ for each group of stakeholders and consider the specifics of the “university - stakeholder” relationship.

This work aims to assess the impact of the quality of education on the indicators of regional and national economic growth. Various methods have been applied to establish cause-and-effect relationships between the education quality assurance system and indicators for assessing the quality of education by stakeholders within the working framework.

As a result of establishing cause-effect relationships between the elements of the education quality assurance system and socio-economic outcomes of the implementation of the educational program, it seems possible to create a deterministic model for managing the economic development of a particular region, where the stakeholders of the educational program have a certain influence.

Keywords: Quality of Education, Accreditation, Socio-Economic Growth

ECONOMIC VALUE OF LANDSCAPE: THE ECONOMY STUDY'S IMPORTANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPE RIGHT

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ABSTRACT: The Study of landscape's economic valuation is incipient in the legal sciences. The conceptual and technical knowledge of instruments of economic valuation by law operators may lead to arbitrariness and subjectivity in judicial decisions regarding the appropriation of the landscape. Using the inductive method, the article aims to demonstrate the importance of the theoretical and functional domain, of the basic methods of economic valuation, by jurists. This text presents an explanatory analysis of the most recurrent methods and procedures about economic valuation that can be applied to the damage and appropriation of the landscape, concluding the need to use econometric methods to protect the landscape right.

Keywords: landscape; economic valuation; interdisciplinarity

MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF BOREHOLES, SACHET AND BOTTLE WATER IN AYOBO COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

The physicochemical and bacteriological quality of borehole, bottle and sachet water sold within Ayobo community Lagos state, Nigeria was investigated Microbiological analysis was carried out using standard microbial procedure to ensure that the water is microbiologically safe. It was screened for the presence of coliforms and other pathogenic microorganisms. The total heterotrophic bacterial count for bottle, sachet and borehole water are 16.50-123.50 x 103CFU/ml, 65.00-73.00 x 103CFU/ml and 0.00-72.00 x 103CFU/ml respectively while the total heterotrophic fungal count for bottle, sachet and borehole water are 5.00-54.50 x 103CFU/ml, 11.00-27.50 x 103CFU/ml and 6.00-16.16.00 x 103CFU/ml respectively. Most probable number was determined using membrane filtration method and it ranged from 15MPN/100ml, 22MPN/100ml, and 27MPN/100 ml for bottle, sachet and borehole water respectively. The mean total coliform per 100ml ranged from 22-30 x 103CFU/ml while fecal coliform ranged from 4-11 x 103CFU/ml. The isolated organisms were Salmonella paratyphi, Shigella flexneri, Proteus vulgaris, Pseudomonas aeroginosa, Escherichia coli, Citrobacter freudii, Salmonella paratyphi, Aspergillus candidus, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus sulphureus and Penicillium corylophilum. Most of the bacteria isolated showed multidrug resistance to Augmentin, Gentamycin, Pefloxacin, Tarivid, Streptomycin, Septrin, Chloramphenicol and Amoxacillin and showed susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin. The study therefore concludes that these water samples do not meet the WHO standards for potable water; hence they can be potential sources of waterborne diseases.

Keywords; Antibiotic resistance, microbiological, pathogenic, membrane filtration.

THE POTENTIAL OF HYPOXIA TARGETED CANCER CELL THERAPY AND ITS MOLECULAR MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

Decreased supply of oxygen in tissues is termed hypoxia which leads to cancer cell aggressiveness and has intense influence on clinical outcomes in cancer patients. The low oxygen tensions can display positive or negative effect on cancer cell metabolism based on the multicellular organism and hypoxia-inducible factors (HIFs) 1 & 2 which acts as chief transcription factors. Although, the HIFs exhibits abnormal effects on tumor growth, proliferation of cell, programmed cell death (apoptosis), differentiation of cell, angiogenesis, cancer cell metabolism, immune responses of cancer cells, incursion and metastasis. Nevertheless, the alterations in relation to asphyxia are triggered through both direct and indirect mechanisms. The HIF gene products are essential in maintaining the ATP levels by oxidative phosphorylation and isozyme expression through hypoxia inducible transcription factor. Our article displayed broad window on different types of cancer therapy such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy as well as gene targeted therapy and the resistance to these therapies which created commotion. However, the upsurge of possible therapeutic potential with HIFs in cancer which supports in inhibition of HIF dimerization, expression of protein plus the transcriptional activity. Thus, our review article provides distinctive comprehension to readers to start their research work in relation to hypoxia-mediated molecular signalling pathways. Moreover, we also have highlighted the latest insights for cancer therapy.

Key words: Cancer therapy, Hypoxia Inducible factors, Apoptosis, Angiogenesis, Hypoxia.

PREPARATION OF PA6/PA610 BLENDS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Among the various thermoplastic polymers, Polyamides (PA6, PA66, PA610, PA11) are engineering polymers that attract attention with their good mechanical properties, thermal resistance and easy processability. In the different polyamide types, PA6 is frequently used in fields such as automotive, sports equipment, electrical electronics, with its relatively low density, low glass transition temperature and high mechanical properties. However, the high water absorption of PA6 limits its uses. To reduce the water absorption of PA6 without compromising the existing advanced properties, blending with other polymers and addition of reinforcement can be used. At this point, PA610 has similar structural and mechanical properties to PA6 but has lower water absorption. P610 is a bio-based semi-crystalline engineering polymer produced from sebacic acid. By blending PA6 and PA610, a new bio-based material with high mechanical, thermal properties, and lower water absorption than PA6 can be obtained. For this purpose, PA6/PA610 blends were prepared and their properties were investigated in the presented study. Pure PA6, pure P610 and the blends in different ratios (80/20, 60/40, 40/40, 20/80 wt./wt. %) were prepared by extrusion and injection molding methods. The mechanical, thermal, thermo-mechanical and water absorption properties of the prepared samples were examined. The water absorption test results showed that the water absorption of pure PA6, which was 3.3%, decreased by 13 to 68% when blended with PA610. As a result of blending, there was no significant reduction in the tensile strength of PA6, while the strength of PA610 increased by 8%. When all the results were evaluated, it was seen that the 60/40 wt% PA6/PA610 blend exhibited improved properties.

Keywords: Blend, Polyamide, Mechanical properties, Water absorption

MODEL OF DIELECTRIC PRE-BREAKDOWN AND BREAKDOWN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NON-EQUILIBRIUM THERMODYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper constitutes an attempt to model the dielectric breakdown process including the effect of presence of moisture, that diffuses through the branches of the electric tree and may be contributes to its incipient formation.

Our analysis is focused on the production of entropy within the framework of non-equilibrium thermodynamics, taking into account the effects simultaneous of the electric field (acting on the insulator) and of the diffusion of moisture (within the channels or branches of dielectric tree). That is, considering the coupling electrical-matter transport.

Due to that the dielectric breakdown is a clear example of non-equilibrium process.We believe that the originality of this work lies in the combination of: a stochastic model based on the DBM (for the description of the field and the purely electrical contribution) and others effects associated to the dielectric breakdown process, such as the ionic or electronic conduction inside the micro-channels or the presence of moisture on insulator material or thermal instability.

keywords: entropy production , energy dissipation, treeing, simulation, dielectric breakdown

HYDROGEN AS AN EFFECTIVE AND CELAN ENERGY SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

The demographic growth of the population, as well as the increased energy consumption (in its various forms - heat, electricity and others) makes researchers look for new alternative energy sources. One of the most promising energy sources is hydrogen. It is actually the most abundant chemical element in the universe and also the fourth most abundant atom in the earth's crust (16 at.%). Hydrogen can be obtained by various methods i. e. electrochemical decomposition of water, thermal decomposition of various hydrocarbons, biomass, etc., or by biotechnological methods - there are bacteria that secrete it as a result of their vital activity. Combustion of one kilogram of hydrogen releases an extremely large amount of energy (142 MJ), which is about 3 times more than other liquid fuels. Since the only end product when burned with pure oxygen is water, it is an environmentally friendly fuel. The requirements for the fuels of modern vehicles are to be compact, light, cheap and safe. There are two core methods for absorbing hydrogen energy – the first one is the direct combustion of hydrogen as a gas, and the second one is the conversion of chemical energy into electricity through fuel cells or metal hydride batteries. The purpose of this presentation is to review various techniques for production, conversion and storage of hydrogen in order to maximise its use as a sustainable energy source.

keywords: hydrogen technologies, hydrogen storage, energy storage

Acknowledgments:

The authors are kindly acknowledged for financial support to project № BG05M2OP001-1.002-0014 “Centre of competence HITMOBIL - Technologies and systems for generation, storage and consumption of clean energy”, funded by Operational Programme “Science and Education

For Smart Growth" 2014-2020, co-funded by the EU from European Regional Development Fund.

The research is done with the assistance of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science under the National ROADMAP FOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE 2017-2023 approved by DCM No354/29.08.2017, "Energy storage and hydrogen energetics" (ESHER).

QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF RIVERS AND WELLS WATER USED FOR LOCUST BEANS 'IRU' (*PAKIA BIGLOBOSA*) PROCESSING IN ABEOKUTA METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Water quality within permissible limits for portable water usage is to prevent possible health risks and hazards. This led to the assessment of two selected rivers and wells each (Ogun and Akomoje rivers, Arinlese and Adatan wells) within Abeokuta metropolis, Ogun State, Nigeria that are used for Locust beans 'Iru' (Pakia biglobosa) processing. This is to determine the extent of pollution of the water bodies as it affects environmental quality and sustainability via physic-chemical and microbial properties using standard laboratory procedures and the data subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS Version 20.0. pH ranged from 9.72 to 10.66, conductivity from 121 to 1013 μscm^{-1}, turbidity from 1.05 to 3.26 mg/L, alkalinity from 128 to 702±0.5 mg/L, total, magnesium and calcium ranged from 0.84 to 5.86 ±0.2 mg/L, while Total plate, *E coli*, yeast and mould counts ranged from 18 x 10^{-5} to 225 x 10^{-6} CFU/cm^3. The pH is averagely alkaline, with high alkalinity while total plate, *E coli*, and yeast and mould counts were above permissible limits which calls for serious health concern in food safety for regular consumers, so there's need for treatment before domestic, industrial and aqua-cultural usage. However, inhabitants in these communities should be advised not to dump locust beans and domestic wastes/refuse into the water bodies to prevent environmental pollution and its consequent effects.

Keywords: Abeokuta metropolis, rivers and wells, water quality and safety

DETERMINATION OF HEPATITIS E VIRUS IN SHEEP AND CATTLE BY SEROLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR METHODS DNA SERIES ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is an important zoonotic food pathogen with natural animal reservoirs with a remarkable increase recently. HEV infection is usually asymptomatic in animals and can cause both acute and chronic hepatitis in humans and represents an emerging public health problem worldwide. However, there is a lack of scientific reports about on the epidemiological characteristics HEV in domestic ruminants in Turkey. This study is aimed to investigation HEV from cattle and sheep. Data were derived from cattle and sheep in blood sera and liver tissues in slaughterhouses some provinces in Turkey. The samples were examined for anti-HEV IgG by ELISA method and HEV RNA by molecular method. In this study, HEV was investigated in 200 liver tissues and 414 blood serum from cattle and sheep. anti-HEV IgG seropositive in all samples was found to be 16.5% and 5.0% in bovine and sheep respectively. While the highest HEV seroprevalence was determined as 33.3% in cattle in Diyarbakır, it was determined as 6.25% in sheep in Malatya. In the molecular study, HEV RNA found in one of Elazig bovine blood serum samples shared 97.58% similarity with rat HEV. The results showed that sheep and cattle can be a source of HEV infection for consumers. The existence of HEV in sheep and cattle in Anatolia may cause public health risk, which explains the increasing human HEV cases in the Southeastern Anatolia Region. This study is the first to guide and show evidence of HEV circulation in cattle and sheep.

Keywords: Blood sera, Hepatitis E, Liver, Veterinary, Zoonotic infection.

ENFEKTE TOTAL DİZ PROTEZİ ZEMİNİNDE KİŞİYE ÖZEL İNTRAMEDÜLLER ÇİVİ İLE YAPILAN DİZ ARTRODEZLERİMİZ

KNEE ARTHRODESİS WİTH CUSTOM MADE LOCKİNG İNTRAMEDULLARY NAİL ON İNFECTED KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

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ÖZET:

Artroplasti ve diğer eklem cerrahileri tüm Dünyada fonksiyonel beklentiler ve endüstriyel gelişime paralel olarak popülaritesini artırmaktadır. Cerrahi prosedürler arasında en sık karşımıza total diz protezi çıkmaktadır. Total diz protezi cerrahisinde fonksiyonel açıdan iyi bir diz elde etmek için uygun bir yumuşak doku dengesini sağlamak olmazsa olmazdır. Komplike olmuş diz artroplastilerinde enfeksiyonun lokal destrüktif etkisi ve/veya postoperatif travmalar ekstansör mekanizmanın geri dönüşsüz bozulmasına neden olmakta ve bu durum revizyon cerrahilerinde artrodez seçeneğini ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Diz artrodezi; uzun veya kısa intramedüller rod, medial ve lateral plak, eksternal fiksatör sistemleri (LRSA, ilizarov vs.) ve kişiye özel kilitli intramedüller çivi ile yapılabilmektedir. Biz de bildirimizde Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Meram Tıp Fakültesi Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji kliniğimizde takip edilen komplike olmuş iki primer total diz protezi ve 1 adet menteşeli revizyon total diz protezi olmak üzere 3 hastamızın 5 yıllık sonuçlarını inceledik. Çalışmada 3 hastaya enfekte total diz protezi tanısı konulduktan sonra ilk aşamada mevcut protezler çıkarıldıktan sonra yapılan eksplorasyonda ekstansör mekanizmanın irreversible harabiyeti gözlenerek kayıt altına alındı ve antibiyotikli spacer uygulanarak takip edildi. Hastalara pelvis ve ekstremite grafileri ve tomografileri çekilerek medüller çaplar ve eğimler hesaplanarak kişiye özel intramedüller artrodez çivileri hazırlandı. Ortalama yedi aylık süreçte enfeksiyon tablosu geriledikten sonra hastalar hazırlanmış kilitli intramedüller çivi ile artrodez yapıldı. 2 hastada metafizer defekt nedeniyle blok allogreft kullanıldı. Hastalar postop 1. gününde tam yük verilerek mobilize edildi. 3 hastada giderek artan aralıklarla ortalama 5 yıl takip edildi. Hastalarda herhangi bir yara yeri problemi yaşanmadı 3 hastanın tamamında diz bölgesinde tama yakın kaynama elde edildi. Ve 5 yılın sonunda 3 hastamızda da ağrısız bir diz elde edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diz Artrodezi, Kilitli İntramedüller Çivi, Enfekte Diz Protezi

ABSTRACT

Arthroplasty and other joint surgeries are increasing in popularity all over the world in parallel with functional expectations and industrial development. Total knee replacement is the most common surgical procedure. In total knee replacement surgery, it is essential to maintain an

appropriate soft tissue balance in order to obtain a functionally good knee. Local destructive effect of infection and/or postoperative traumas in complicated knee arthroplasty cause irreversible deterioration of the extensor mechanism and this situation brings the option of arthrodesis to the fore in revision surgeries. Knee arthrodesis; It can be done with a long or short intramedullary rod, medial and lateral plate, external fixator systems (LRSA, ilizarov, etc.) and custom-made locked intramedullary nails. In our report, we examined the 5-year results of 3 patients, including two complicated primary total knee prostheses and one hinged revision total knee prosthesis, followed in our Necmettin Erbakan University Meram Medical Faculty Orthopedics and Traumatology clinic. In the study, after the diagnosis of infected total knee prosthesis was made in 3 patients, the irreversible destruction of the extensor mechanism was observed in the exploration performed after the removal of the existing prostheses in the first stage, and it was recorded and followed up by applying an antibiotic spacer. Intramedullary arthrodesis nails were prepared individually by calculating the medullary diameters and inclinations by taking the pelvis and extremity radiographs and tomography of the patients. After the infection regressed in an average of seven months, patients underwent arthrodesis with a custom-made locked intramedullary nail. Block allograft was used in 2 patients due to metaphyseal defect. Patients were mobilized with full weight-bearing on the 1st postoperative day. Three patients were followed for a mean of 5 years at progressively increasing intervals. No wound problems were experienced in the patients. Almost complete union was achieved in the knee region in all 3 patients. And at the end of 5 years, a painless knee was obtained in 3 of our patients.

Keywords: Knee Arthrodesis, Locking İntramedullary Nail, İnfected Knee Prostheses

EXAMINATION OF CYBER BULLYING STATUS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The developments in mobile technologies and the spread of 4G and 5G internet infrastructures increase internet usage day by day. Especially in early 2020, due to the Covid19 pandemic, which affected the whole world, the transfer of face-to-face activities to the online environment has accelerated the widespread use of the internet. Despite the risk of Covid19, face-to-face education has started to be done online on e-learning platforms. Thus, almost all of the students, from pre-school level to higher education level, started to spend more time on the internet. This situation has also increased the possibility of students encountering negative behaviors and threats in the internet environment. In this study, the cyberbullying status of university students was investigated and it was examined whether there was a relationship between students' cyberbullying levels and various variables such as gender, age and family income. As a result of the research, it was determined that the students' level of cyberbullying in general was low. In addition, it was concluded that the cyberbullying status of the students did not differ statistically according to gender, family income, internet and social media usage. In future studies, the situation of being a cyberbully or cyber victim of university students from different regions can be investigated according to their faculties and departments.

Keywords: University Students, Bullying, Cyber-Bullying, Online Education.

EDİRNE İKLİM ŞARTLARINDA GÜNEŞ ENERJİLİ SICAK SU SİSTEMİNDE ENERJİ TASARRUFU

ENERGY SAVING IN SOLAR ENERGY HOT WATER SYSTEM IN EDIRNE CLIMATE CONDITIONS

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ÖZET

Küresel krizin etkilerinin sürdüğü 2020 yılının ilk yarısında Türkiye'de küçülen inşaat sektörü, 2020'nin ikinci yarısından itibaren konut satışlarına yönelik getirilen uygun krediler ile yeniden büyümüştür. Büyümeye bağlı olarak bina sektörü için gerekli enerji miktarı da artmıştır. Binalarda enerjinin büyük bir bölümü ısıtma amaçlı kullanılmaktadır. Binalarda enerji ihtiyacını, güneş enerjisi destekli sistemler ile karşılamak enerji tasarrufu ve enerjide dışa bağımlılık açısından önemlidir. Ülkemiz Coğrafi konumu nedeni ile zengin güneş enerjisi potansiyeline sahip olmasına rağmen binalarda güneş enerjisi sistemlerinden yeterince faydalanılamamaktadır. Binalarda sıcak su ihtiyacı çoğunlukla elektrik ve doğal gaz ısıtma sistemleri ile sağlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada; Edirne iklim şartlarında güneş enerjili sıcak su sisteminin (SDHWS) tasarımı ve analizi Transient System Simulation Program (TRNSYS)'de yapılmıştır. Sistem, Edirne için 32° yıllık optimum kollektör eğim açısında analiz edilmiştir. Sabit hacimli su depolama tankı, güneş kollektörü ve sirkülasyon pompasının aylık enerji değişimleri hesaplanmıştır. Güneş kollektörü verimi ve sistemden faydalanma oranının aylara bağlı değişimi belirlenmiştir. Kollektör verimi %45 ve SDHWS' den faydalanma oranı %91 olarak Haziran ayında en yüksek değerlerde hesaplanmıştır. SDHWS'nin ekonomik analizi yapılmış ve geri ödeme süresi 10.8 yıl olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: SDHWS, TRNSYS, Enerji Tasarrufu, Ekonomik Analiz

ABSTRACT

The construction sector, which shrank in Turkey in the first half of 2020, when the effects of the global crisis continued, grew again in the second half of 2020 with the appropriate loans brought for housing sales. Depending on the growth, the amount of energy required for the building sector is also increased. Most of the energy in buildings is used for heating purposes. Meet energy demand in buildings with solar energy supported systems is important in terms of energy saving and foreign dependency in energy. Although our country has a rich solar energy potential due to its geographical location, solar energy systems cannot be utilized sufficiently in buildings. Hot water demand in buildings is mostly provided by electricity and natural gas heating systems.

In this study; The design and analysis of the solar energy hot water system (SDHWS) in Edirne climatic conditions were made in the Transient System Simulation Program (TRNSYS). The system has been analyzed at an annual optimum collector tilt angle of 32° for Edirne. The monthly energy changes of the constant volume water storage tank, solar collector and circulation pump were calculated. Solar collector efficiency and utilization rate of the system

depending on months were determined. The collector efficiency was 45% and the utilization rate from SDHWS was 91%, with the highest values in June. The economic analysis of SDHWS was made and the payback period was calculated as 10.8 years.

Keywords: SDHWS, TRNSYS, Energy Saving, Economic Analysis

TOPOLOJİ OPTİMİZASYONU ILE CAM AMBALAJ ÜRETİMİNDE OPTİMUM TASARIM VE ANALİZ

OPTIMUM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS IN GLASS PACKAGING PRODUCTION WITH TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION

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ÖZET

Ambalaj sektörü son yıllarda çok farklı malzemeler kullanarak ve çok farklı şekillerde tasarlanarak önemli gelişmeler kaydetmiş ve gelişmiştir. Cam ambalaj sektöründe oluşan ihtiyaçlar rekabeti arttırmış ve müşteri istekleri doğrultusunda en kaliteli ürünü en ekonomik şekilde üretmek zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Bu yüzden cam ambalajda maliyeti azaltmak için üretim proseslerinde ve üretim makinelerinde sürekli iyileşmeler ve yeni gelişmeler yaşanmaktadır. Cam ambalajın üretiminde ki en büyük maliyetlerden hammadde ve enerji giderlerini en aza indirgemek için cam ambalajın tasarımının optimum cam ağırlığında yapılması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca cam ambalaj üretiminde kullanılan kalıpların son derece pahalı olması ve termin sürelerinin uzun olması yeni tasarımı yapılan cam ambalajların deneme üretimlerinin de maliyetini arttırmaktadır. Cam ambalajın mühendislik ve matematik açısından son derece karmaşık olan tasarımı klasik yöntemde bazı kabuller doğrultusunda yapılabilmektedir. Sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ise klasik kabullerin aksine geniş bir sistemi sonlu elemanlar denen daha küçük bileşenlere ayırır. Klasik yöntem ile tasarlanan ürünün sonlu elemanlar analizi sonuçları ile ürünün fiziksel testleri karşılaştırılarak, sonlu elemanlar yönteminde elde edilen sonuçların fiziksel testlere olan yakınlığı öğrenilebilir. Daha sonra kademeli bir şekilde ağırlık düşürülerek alternatif tasarımlar yapılabilir. Yapılan bu tasarımların sonlu elemanlar analiz sonuçları karşılaştırılarak istenilen sınır şartları(örneğin basınç, darbe ve dikey yük) için optimum tasarım elde edilir. Bu çalışmamızda, birçok alternatif tasarımın sonlu elemanlar analiz sonuçlarının kıyaslanması yerine geleneksel tasarımın sonlu elemanlar analizlerinde elde edilen sonuç verileri ile topoloji optimizasyonu yapılarak geleneksel tasarımda yapılacak olan hafifletmenin ve şekil revizyonunun en optimum değerde veya bu değere çok yakın olarak final tasarımın yapılabileceğinin mümkün olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada, birçok alternatif çizimlerin yapılması yerine mevcut tasarımın en optimum tasarıma dönüştürülmesinin daha hızlı ve kolay olduğu görülmüş ve çok uzun zaman alan analizler ve maliyet minimize edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Topoloji Optimizasyonu, Cam Ambalaj Tasarımı, Tasarım Optimizasyonu, Ağırlık Optimizasyonu.

ABSTRACT

The packaging industry has made significant progress and developed in recent years by using very different materials and designed in very different ways. The needs in the glass packaging industry have increased the competition and it has become mandatory to produce the highest quality product in the most economical way in line with customer demands. Therefore, there are continuous improvements and new developments in production processes and production machines in order to reduce the cost in glass packaging. In order to minimize the raw material and energy costs, which are the biggest costs in the production of glass packaging, the design of the glass packaging should be made with an optimum glass weight. In addition, the molds used in glass packaging production are extremely expensive and the deadlines are long, which increases the cost of trial production of newly designed glass packaging. The design of glass packaging, which is extremely complex in terms of engineering and mathematics, can be made in the classical method in line with some assumptions. The finite element method, on the other hand, divides a large system into smaller components called finite elements. By comparing the finite element analysis results of the product designed with the classical method and the physical tests of the product, the closeness of the results obtained in the finite element method to the physical tests can be learned. Then, alternative designs can be made by gradually reducing the weight. By comparing the finite element analysis results of these designs, optimum design is obtained for the desired boundary conditions (for example, pressure, impact and vertical load). In this study, instead of comparing the finite element analysis results of many alternative designs, it has been seen that it is possible to make the final design at the most optimum value or very close to this value, by making the topology optimization with the result data obtained in the finite element analysis of the traditional design, and the lightening and shape revision to be made in the traditional design. As a result, in this study, it has been seen that it is faster and easier to convert the existing design to the most optimal design instead of making many alternative drawings, and the analyzes that take a long time and the cost are minimized.

Keywords: Topology Optimization, Glass Packaging Design, Design Optimization, Weight Optimization

MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE ÜSTBİLİŞ: ÖĞRETİM UYGULAMALARI VE ÖĞRETMEN DESTEĞİ

METACOGNITION IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: TEACHING PRACTICES AND TEACHER SUPPORT

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ÖZET

Matematik öğrenme alanı için bilginin üretilme süreci birçok bilim insanı tarafından önemli görülmüş ve araştırılmıştır. Matematik dersinde bir bilginin dış dünyadan alınması, insan zihninde depolanması ve eldeki bilgilerden yola çıkarak yeni bilgilerin üretilmesi son derece önemlidir. Bu noktada öğretim süreçlerinde önemli görülen kavramlardan biri olan üstbiliş ve üstbilişsel beceriler, matematik eğitiminde ve öğretiminde ön plana çıkmaktadır. Üstbiliş kavramı kısaca "düşünmeyi düşünmek" olarak ifade edilmekte ve matematiğin kavramsal ilişkileri düşünüldüğünde öğrenme ve öğretme süreçlerinde önemli görülmektedir. Bilginin zihinde yapılanma sürecini etkileyen ve geliştiren üstbiliş bu anlamda matematik eğitimcileri tarafından değerlendirilmekte ve bu alana yönelik birtakım çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Özellikle öğrencilerin yaratıcılık, duygusal zeka, eleştirel düşünme, problem çözme, kavramsal bilginin edinimi, motivasyon ve performansları ile ilişkili olduğu öngörülen üstbilişin incelenmesi önemli görülmektedir. Üstbilişsel becerilere sahip olan öğrencilerde anlamlı öğrenme gerçekleşebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla matematik eğitiminde üstbiliş kavramının her geçen gün önem kazanması bu çalışmanın yapılmasında çıkış noktası olmuştur. Ayrıca matematik eğitiminde üstbilişi destekleyen öğretim uygulamaları anlamlı öğrenme ve başarı için önemli bir etkendir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmada matematik eğitiminde üstbilişsel becerileri destekleyen öğretme ortamlarının ve uygulamalarının nasıl olması gerektiği araştırılmış ve üstbiliş konusunda öğretmenlere düşen görevler değerlendirilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, matematik eğitiminde üstbilişsel düşünmeyle ilgili araştırmaların bulgularıyla beraber sonuçları incelenmiştir. Araştırmada ulusal ve uluslararası veri tabanları matematik eğitiminde üstbiliş konusuyla ilgili Türkçe ve İngilizce anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak detaylı bir şekilde taranmıştır. Bu doğrultuda ilgili literatür doküman analiziyle değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre matematik öğretimi süreçlerinin geliştirilmesinde üstbilişin önemli olduğu ve üstbiliş noktasında öğreticilerin birtakım becerilere sahip olması gerektiği belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre matematik eğitiminde üstbiliş hakkında akademik ve uygulama alanına ilişkin öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Üstbiliş, Eğitimde Üstbiliş, Öğretmen Desteği.

ABSTRACT

The process of producing knowledge for the field of mathematics learning has been considered important and researched by many scientists. In the mathematics course, it is extremely important to obtain information from the outside world, store it in the human mind, and produce new information based on the information at hand. At this point, metacognition and metacognitive skills, one of the concepts that are considered important in teaching processes, come to the fore in mathematics education and teaching. The concept of metacognition is briefly expressed as “thinking about thinking” and when the conceptual relationships of mathematics are considered, it is considered important in learning and teaching processes. Metacognition, which affects and improves the structuring process of knowledge in the mind, is evaluated by mathematics educators in this sense, and some studies are carried out in this field. In particular, it is considered important to examine the metacognition that is predicted to be related to students' creativity, emotional intelligence, critical thinking, problem-solving, acquisition of conceptual knowledge, motivation, and performance. Meaningful learning can occur in students with metacognitive skills. Therefore, the increasing importance of the concept of metacognition in mathematics education has been the starting point for this study. In addition, teaching practices that support metacognition in mathematics education are an important factor for meaningful learning and success. In this direction, it was investigated how teaching environments and practices that support metacognitive skills in mathematics education should be and the duties of teachers in metacognition were evaluated. In addition, the findings and results of studies on metacognitive thinking in mathematics education were examined. In the study, national and international databases were scanned in detail using Turkish and English keywords related to metacognition in mathematics education. In this direction, the relevant literature was evaluated by document analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that metacognition is important in the development of mathematics teaching processes and that teachers should have some skills at the point of metacognition. According to the results of the research, academic and application suggestions about metacognition in mathematics education were presented.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Metacognition, Metacognition in Education, Teacher Support.

'$O^+ + N_2$' ÇARPIŞMASINA AİT REAKSİYON PARAMETRELERİNİN GÜNEŞ TUTULMASINA TEPKİSİ

REACTION PARAMETERS FOR 'O+ + N2' COLLISION RESPONSE TO SOLAR ECLIPSE

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ÖZET

İyonküre elektriksel olarak nötr olan iyonlaşmış tabakalardan oluşur. Bu tabakalar, farklı yüksekliklerde farklı oranlardaki bağlanma, iyonlaşma ve yeniden birleşme süreçleri sonucunda ortaya çıkar. İyonküresel yoğunluk ve düzensizliklerin oluşumunda en belirleyici faktör güneştir. Bu yüzden güneş tutulmalarının iyonküre üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek, ani ve orta vadeli değişimlerin sebeplerinin anlaşılmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu çalışmada '$O^+ + N_2$' çarpışmasına ait cross section ve rate constant gibi önemli reaksiyon süreçlerin güneş tutulması süresince değişimleri incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, güneş tutulmasına hız sabitinin göstermiş olduğu değişimlerin daha hassas olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İyonküre, Güneş Tutulması, İyonküresel Çarpışma Süreçleri

ABSTRACT

The ionosphere consists of electrically neutral ionized layers. These layers are formed as a result of combination, ionization and recombination processes at different rates and heights. The sun is the most decisive factor in the formation of ionospheric densities and irregularities. Therefore, examining the effects of solar eclipses on the ionosphere has an important place in understanding the causes of sudden and medium-scale changes. In this study, the changes of important reactionary processes such as the cross section and the rate constant for the '$O^+ + N_2$' collision during the solar eclipse were investigated. The obtained results revealed that the changes in the rate constant to the solar eclipse are more sensitive.

Keywords: Ionosphere, Solar eclipse, Ionospheric collision processes

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNDE ZİHİNSEL-BİLİŞSEL, HESAPLAMALI DÜŞÜNMEYE DAYALI VE ROBOTİK KODLAMA

MENTAL-COGNITIVE, COMPUTATIONAL THINKING AND ROBOTIC CODING IN MATHEMATICS TEACHING

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ÖZET

İnsan zihninin düşünmeye dönük uygulamaları ve bilişsel becerilerinin süreçleri değerlendirilirken ön plana çıkan kavramlardan birisi zihinsel-bilişsel kodlamadır. Zihinsel-bilişsel kodlama bilginin dış ortamdan duyular yoluyla alınması, zihne resmedilmesi, beyinde anlamlandırılması, önceki bilgilerle ilişkilendirilmesi, yeni bilgilerin üretilmesi, bilginin geri getirilmesi ve gerektiği durumlarda yeniden kullanılması işlemlerinin her birinde gerekli olan bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İçinde yaşadığımız dönemde zihinsel-bilişsel kodlamayla beraber hesaplamalı düşünmeye dayalı kodlama önem kazanan bir diğer kavramdır. Zihinsel süreçten teknolojik uygulamalara geçişte bir basamak olan hesaplamalı düşünmeye dayalı kodlama ifadesi robotik kodlama kavramını doğurmuştur. Robotik kodlamanın sınıfta eğitim aracı olarak kullanılması her ne kadar yaklaşık kırk yıllık bir geçmişe dayansa da teknolojik gelişmelerin hızına bağlı olarak son yıllarda özellikle araştırılan bir konu olmuştur. Kodlamaya yönelik hazırlanan öğretim materyallerinin öğrencilerin problem çözme, işbirlikli öğrenme ve sosyal etkileşim gibi birçok noktada olumlu etkileri göz önüne alındığında bu alanda yapılacak çalışmalar önemli görülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı matematik eğitiminde zihinsel-bilişsel kodlamadan robotik kodlamaya geçişi açıklamaktır. Araştırmada sırasıyla matematik öğretiminde zihinsel-bilişsel, hesaplamalı düşünmeye dayalı ve robotik kodlama değerlendirilmiş, bu kavramlarla ilgili çalışmaların bulgularıyla beraber sonuçları incelenerek başlıklar halinde sunulmuştur. Çalışmada ulusal-uluslararası veri tabanları matematik eğitiminde kodlama alanı ile ilgili Türkçe ve İngilizce anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak taranmıştır. Araştırmada alan yazın doküman analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre matematik eğitimi süreçlerinde zihinsel-bilişsel kodlamadan robotik kodlamaya geçişte hesaplamalı düşünmeye dayalı kodlamanın önemli olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca matematik öğretim süreçleri için zihinsel-bilişsel, hesaplamalı düşünmeye dayalı ve robotik kodlama kavramlarının her birinin de önemli olduğu elde edilen bir diğer sonuçtur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre matematik eğitiminde kodlama ve türleri hakkında öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Zihinsel Kodlama, Bilişsel Kodlama, Robotik Kodlama, Hesaplamalı Düşünmeye Dayalı Kodlama.

ABSTRACT

One of the concepts that come to the fore when evaluating the processes of the human mind's thinking and cognitive skills is mental-cognitive coding. Mental-cognitive coding emerges as a necessary concept in each of the processes of receiving information from the external environment through the senses, visualizing it in the mind, making sense of it in the brain, associating it with previous information, producing new information, bringing information back and reusing it when necessary. In the period we live in, coding based on computational thinking along with mental-cognitive coding is another concept that gains importance. The expression of coding based on computational thinking, which is a step in the transition from mental process to technological applications, gave birth to the concept of robotic coding. Although the use of robotic coding as an educational tool in the classroom has a history of about forty years, it has been a subject that has been specially researched in recent years, depending on the speed of technological developments. Considering the positive effects of the teaching materials prepared for coding on many points such as problem-solving, cooperative learning, and social interaction, studies in this field are considered important. In this direction, the study aims is to explain the transition from mental-cognitive coding to robotic coding in mathematics education. In the research, respectively, mental-cognitive, computational thinking, and robotic coding in mathematics teaching were evaluated, and the results of the studies related to these concepts were examined and presented under headings. In the study, national-international databases were searched using Turkish and English keywords related to the field of coding in mathematics education. In the research, the literature was examined by the document analysis method. According to the results of the study, it was determined that coding based on computational thinking is important in the transition from mental-cognitive coding to robotic coding in mathematics education processes. In addition, it is another result that each of the concepts of mental-cognitive, computational thinking, and robotic coding are important for mathematics teaching processes. According to the results of the research, suggestions were made about coding and its types in mathematics education.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Mental Coding, Cognitive Coding, Robotic Coding, Coding Based on Computational Thinking.

İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ KAPSAMINDA GEMİLERDE PLANLI BAKIM SİSTEMİ

PLANNED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM ON SHIPS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

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ÖZET

İş sağlığı ve güvenliği faaliyetlerinin temel amacı olan proaktif yaklaşımların en başında planlı bakım sistemleri gelmektedir. Planlı bakım, arıza ve bozulma meydana gelmeden, zaman ve durum faktörleri göz önünde bulundurularak uygulanan faaliyetlerin tümünü içermektedir. Planlı bakım faaliyetlerinin düzenli yürütülmesi gereken gemiler, üretimden işletimine kadar tüm aşamalarında yüksek riskler barındırmaktadır. Ayrıca ulusal ve uluslararası sularda, sabit olmayan rotalarda seyrettikleri için mevcut risklerin dereceleri de sürekli olarak değişmektedir. Risk frekansı, şiddeti ve sıklığının minimize edilmesi için, gemilerde uygun bir bakım sisteminin benimsenmesi, mevcut durumun iyi analiz edilmesi ve toplam katılımın sağlanması gibi hususlar oldukça önemlidir. Uluslararası ticarette önemli bir yere sahip olan gemilerin faaliyetlerini güvenli ve düzenli bir şekilde sürdürebilmeleri için de planlı olarak bakım uygulamalarına tabi tutulmaları gerekmektedir. Planlanan bakım uygulamalarında gemilerin maruz kaldıkları direnç etki hesapları analiz edilerek düzenleyici ve önleyici faaliyetler saptanmalıdır.

Bu çalışmada, gemilerde planlı bakım sistemleri iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kapsamında incelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Literatür araştırması olarak bakım ve bakım türlerine ilişkin kavramsal açıklamalar, planlı bakım sistemlerinde iş sağlığı ve güvenliği ve özel olarak gemilerde planlı bakım sistemleri konuları üzerinde durulmuştur. Çalışmada tümdengelim metodolojisi kullanılarak ulusal ve uluslararası literatür incelenmiş ve gemi işletme yöneticileri ile araştırmacılara yönelik konuya ilişkin önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz Taşımacılığı, Gemiler, Planlı Bakım, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği.

ABSTRACT

Planned maintenance systems are at the forefront of proactive approaches which are the main purpose of occupational health and safety activities. Planned maintenance involves all of the activities implemented by considering time and situation factors before malfunctions and breakdowns occur. Ships which planned maintenance activities must be carried out regularly, have high risks in all stages from production to operation. In addition, the degree of existing risks is constantly changing as it sails on unstable routes in national and international waters.

In order to minimize the frequency, severity and frequency of risk, it is very important to choose a convenient maintenance system on ships, to analyze the current situation well and to ensure total participation. Ships which have an important role in international trade, must be subjected to planned maintenance practices in order to continue their activities in a safe and orderly manner. Corrective and preventative action should be determined by analyzing the resistance effect calculations that ships are exposed to in planned maintenance practices.

In this study, planned maintenance systems on ships were examined and evaluated within the scope of occupational health and safety. As a literature research, conceptual explanations of maintenance and maintenance types, occupational health and safety in planned maintenance systems and especially planned maintenance systems on ships are emphasized. In the study, using the deductive methodology, national and international literature was examined and suggestions were made for ship management managers and researchers.

Keywords: Maritime Transportation, Ships, Planned Maintenance, Occupational Health and Safety.

BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-(furan-2-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one by *Aspergillus candidus*

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ABSTRACT

Chalcones belong to the flavonoid class and flavonoids are one of the major secondary metabolites. Their biosynthesis occurs via both shikimate and acetate pathways. Chalcones have flexible structures and thus, they have various superior properties such as biological activities. Biotechnological methods in the synthesis of chalcones have started to attract great attention. These friendly and green methods can be used to synthesize novel chalcones that do not exist in nature. Biotransformation is such kind of biotechnological method. Microorganism performed reactions can be used in the synthesis of new asymmetric bioactive chalcones.

In this study, biotransformation of (*E*)-3-(furan-2-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one with *Aspergillus candidus* MRC 200634 fungus culture was performed. The chalcone compound was incubated for three days, five days, and seven days in a shaker. The metabolite was examined by thin-layer chromatography. The structure of the resulting metabolite was determined by the spectra of ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR. Accordingly, the hydrogenation of the chalcone was detected.

Keywords: Biotransformation, chalcone, microorganism

WHEAT GERMINATION AND EARLY SEEDLING PERIOD ARE AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT DOSES OF BORON FERTILIZER.

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ABSTRACT

Boron is a micronutrient that plants require to grow. Many vascular plants require this vital micronutrient. Boron is involved in a variety of structural, physiological, and metabolic processes in plants. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of various doses of boron on the early germination period of bread wheat. The experiment was arranged in completely randomized design with three replications. Cultivar 'Tosunbey' was treated with six levels of boron (0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6 and 3.2 ppm) for the experiment. Germination rate, germination vigor, seedling rate, seedling percentage, coleoptiles length, root length, seedling length, root fresh weight, root dry weight, seedling fresh weight, and seedling dry weight were investigated in this study. According to the results of analysis of variance; root length, seedling height, root fresh weight, seedling fresh weight, seedling rate, seedling percentage were significantly affected by boron applications. As a result, the application of B at 0.8 ppm concentration showed a positive effect on the seedling rate, seedling percentage and root length while, low concentrations of boron ($\leq$ 0.8 ppm) cause effects on average seedling height, root fresh weight and seedling fresh weight. Germination and early seedling stage was positively affected by 0.8 ppm levels boron.

Keywords: Germination, coleoptile, fresh weight, seedling length

COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES SUGGEST VARIOUS INHIBITORS OF PAPAIN-LIKE PROTEASE OF MERS-COV FROM CURCUMA LONGA

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ABSTRACT

MERS-CoV, first reported in Saudi Arabia in September 2012, is a viral disease to lead deadly severe acute respiratory syndromes. One of attractive antiviral drug target of MERS-CoV is the papain-like protease (PLpro) enzyme responsible for processing the viral replicase polyprotein into functional units. Also, PLpro possess deubiquitinate (DUB) activity, which impairs the host immune response. On the other hand, the best solutions to combat coronaviruses may be to use natural phytochemicals in nature or ready-to-use drugs. Phytochemicals found in herbs and plants are generally non-toxic and have the potential to prevent chronic ailments. turmeric (Curcuma longa) is an important a medicinal plant which have several pharmacological activities, including antiviral, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and antioxidant etc. In this study, we propose antiviral inhibitor candidates based on Curcuma longa against PLpro enzyme of MERS-CoV. In this regard, a hit-list of 22 Curcuma longa derivatives was first generated based on ADME profiles. Then, molecular docking studies to the active binding site of a PLpro structure were performed and it was determined that the suggested candidates had higher docking scores than the reference drugs and inhibitors. Finally, MD simulations between PLpro and the 4 candidates with highest docking score, the Remdesivir as the reference drug and WIR250 as the enzyme inhibitor were conducted. Thus, it was identified key residues for inhibitor binding to PLpro. The use of various derivatives of Curcuma longa will not only pave the way for rapid in vitro and in vivo studies to combat MERS-CoV, but will also guide the searching efforts for a potent antiviral drug.

Keywords:, Coronavirus, ADME, Docking, Molecular dynamic, Simulation

THE INFLUENCE OF MULTIPLE FINS ARRANGEMENT CASES ON HEAT SINK EFFICIENCY OF MHD MWCNT-WATER NANOFLUID WITHIN TILTED T-SHAPED CAVITY PACKED WITH TRAPEZOIDAL FINS CONSIDERING THERMAL EMISSION IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores numerically the MHD heat transfer of MWCNT nanoliquid inside a T-shaped cavity fitted with trapezoidal equidistant fins under thermal radiation effects. The simulation model is done with the help of the program Comsol Multiphysics. The function of several parameters is investigated, including Rayleigh and Hartmann quantities, as well as emission factors and trapezoidal fins height. In addition, for various cavity tilt angle, the influence of various fin arrangement cases on heat transfer efficiency is addressed. The important findings show that increasing the number of Rayleigh, as well as the radiation parameter, improves the flow of convection heat flow. The influence of Lorentz powers on weakening convective heat exchange is reduced when the impact of thermal emission is present. Moreover, rising the height of the trapezoidal fins increases the convective flow. Among the various trapezoidal fins arrangements, the average Nusselt limit is obtained with case 4 in the case of horizontal cavity $\gamma = 0^{\circ}$. On the other hand, depending on the cavity tilt angles, the best trapezoidal fins arrangements for the most efficient heat transfer changes.

keywords: Miniature heat sink with trapezoidal fins, Arrangement cases, Free convection, Thermal radiation, Nanofluid.

SnO_2 NANOWIRES BASED ELECTRODE FOR ARSENIC DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

This work reports a detection of Arsenic (As^{+3}) ion in aqueous solution using a SnO_2 nanowires-based electrode. The nanowires, 25 nm in diameter and about 3 µm in length, were directly synthesized on a surface of a gold electrode by chemical vapour deposition (CVD). The electrode was place in a micro-reactor in which the electrochemical reaction occurs. The anodic stripping voltammetry was implemented to trace arsenic ions in a solution. The dynamic range of the detection is from 5 to 30 ppb (according to WHO criteria). The detection time for a measurement is in about 3 minutes. The sensor can be reusable up to 100 measurements.

Keywords: Arsenic, SnO2 nanowire, electrochemical detection

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SURFACE MODIFIED MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLE REINFORCED RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAMS

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ABSTRACT

Among polyurethane products, rigid foams contribute more than 23% of total polyurethane production globally. Although rigid polyurethane foams show relatively low mechanical strength and thermal stability, they show excellent properties such as high thermal insulation, high resistance to sound and moisture, low density and are used in different industrial applications as adhesive, insulation and coating material. In recent years, magnetite nanoparticles have attracted great interest in the preparation of rigid polyurethane nanocomposites due to their mechanical, magnetic and thermal properties. However, it is extremely important to develop modification strategies to chemically stabilize nanoparticles. Titanate, which combines inorganic filler/organic particles through proton coordination and chemically binds them together, is a preferred binding agent in the modification process. Various properties of magnetite, modified by different compatibilization processes, such as mechanical, thermal and morphological properties of rigid polyurethane foams, are intensively investigated. However, the effect of titanate binding agent on thermal conductivity, mechanical and morphological properties of magnetite/rigid polyurethane foam systems composites has not been investigated yet. In this study, magnetite nanoparticles were surface modified with titanate coupling agent and used to prepare rigid polyurethane foam nanocomposites at various filler content. Thermal conductivity, mechanical performances through tensile test and microstructure properties of all nanocomposites were investigated. The results revealed an improvement of the tensile strength and cell size at 12.5 wt.% of filler and then a decrease is observed as the filler content increases. Thermal conductivity of nanocomposites showed a rise of about 9% from the unfilled to 50 wt.% filled materials.

Keywords: Rigid Polyurethane Foam, Magnetite, Titanate Coupling Agent.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF WOLLASTONITE ADDED POLYLACTIC ACID FILMS

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ABSTRACT

Polylactic acid (PLA) is one of the polymeric materials that has a wide in industrial application areas such as packaging, textile, defense industry, biomedical and agriculture. The shielding property of polylactic acid against ultraviolet rays is an extremely important feature for the quality and suitability of the packaging. Compared to other polymers such as low density polyethylene, polystyrene and poly(ethylene terephthalate) in terms of protecting the polymer against ultraviolet (UV) rays, PLA presents a higher shileding effect. In recent years, the UV shielding property for packaging materials has become one of the most important features. Wollastonite (W) mineral is widely preferred as an additive for its mechanical properties. In this study three different types of wollastonite mineral are used as filler and PLA/W films were prepared at various filler content using the solvent casting process. The produced PLA/W biocomposite films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy and tensile tests. FTIR results showed that the chemical structure of PLA was not really affected by the fillers. The microstructure of the biocomposite films revealed a homogeneous distribution of the filler in the matrix. From the tensile test results, an improvement of the tensile strength and a diminution of the elongation at break cqn be observed as the amount of additives increases.

Keywords: Polilactic Acid, Wollastonite, Biocomposite Films, UV Shielding.

ENHANCING LOWER LOWER PRIMARY ESL LEARNERS' SIMPLE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION USING THE PPT PIWOCA TECHNIQUE IN THE FORM OF BUBBLE MAP - A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Society of today signifies how English, as a global language, has attained a universal pedestal compared to others. Thus, it is highly demanding and challenging for one to be a proficient and effective language user. In Malaysia, teachers of English as a Second Language (ESL) tend to face umpteenth challenges in developing learners' language abilities, especially in the scope of writing. As a matter of fact, writing has always been a major difficult element faced by lower lower primary ESL learners in schools. Consequently, ESL teachers have to opt for different strategies and approaches to tackle lower lower primary ESL learners' writing skills, particularly in simple sentence construction. Therefore, this study presents a literature review on the use of PowerPoint Picture-Word Card (PPT PiWoCa) technique in the form of bubble map to enhance lower lower primary ESL learners' simple sentence construction. In this study, social constructivist theory and the visual-spatial element in Gardner's Multiple Intelligences theory reveal that the PPT PiWoCa technique allows lower lower primary ESL learners to brainstorm ideas and construct knowledge in authentic contexts. Similarly, the use of visual representations such as PPT, pictures, word cards and bubble map is able to capture lower lower primary ESL learners' attention in the recognition of words, grammatical functions and sentence structure based on a guided sample of simple sentence construction. With the presence of visual aids, lower lower primary ESL learners are able to model the sample given in order to produce meaningful simple sentences.

Keywords: Lower lower primary ESL learners, PPT PiWoCa technique, Simple Sentence Construction

ESL LEARNERS' SPEAKING SKILLS IN A LANGUAGE CLASSROOM DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the abrupt closures of all learning institutions have caused English as second language (ESL) learners to have significant difficulties learning the English language especially for speaking skills. Speaking is one of the most important skills to learn because it is the primary mode of communication around the world. However, the majority of ESL learners are still trying to improve their English speaking abilities. Since the implementation of the COVID-19 lockdowns, e-learning has been a well-known solution all over the world. Learners and educators need moretime to adjust to online teaching and learning because most of them are exploring new technical innovations and strategies to be used in the classroom. As a result, this study includes a literature review on the challenges ESL learners encounter in learning speaking skills, as well as the use of social media and video conferencing tools to teach speaking skills. Lack of motivation and self-confidence, fear, hesitation, and limited vocabulary are some of the challenges faced by ESL learners. Hence, it is vital to determine the technology intervention used in teaching and developing speaking skills among these learners based on previous study. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some ofthe interventions in teaching speaking skills included utilizing social mediaand video conferencing applications like Facebook, WhatsApp, and others for online teaching and learning. Educators of English as a Second Language(ESL) might then pick the ones that would work best in their particular classroom.

Keywords: E-Learning, Learning of Language Skills, Social Media, Video Conferencing Tools, COVID-19 Pandemic

PREPARATION AND PROPERTIES OF BIODEGRADABLE COMPOSITES WITH DISTILLER'S GRAINS AS BIOLOGICAL FILLER

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ABSTRACT:

Among many biodegradable materials, poly (butylene succinate) stands out because of its excellent properties, such as stable chemical properties, good melting fluidity, easy processing and good heat resistance, which is a good bio-medical material. Distiller's grain (DG) is one kind of food waste, it can become a good bio-filler after modification and treatment.

In this experiment, the treated DG and PBS were melt-mixed to prepare PBS composites with different distiller's grains content. Then, the PBS composite is pressed into sheet by hot pressing technology. In order to further explore the practicability of the preparation of the composite, the sheet is pressed, and then the tensile test, differential scanning calorimetry test, comprehensive thermal analysis test, degradation test were carried out, and then the performance of the material is compared and analyzed through the test data. The experimental results show that the crystallinity of PBS composite can be greatly improved by adding distiller's grains, even more than 90%, which is a good aspect for the improvement of material properties, and a small amount of distiller's grains can increase the thermal decomposition temperature of the composite. The degradability of the composite was also improved after adding distiller's grains. However, compared with pure PBS, the mechanical properties of composites decrease, the brittleness increases and brittle fracture occurs easily. Therefore, in order to obtain biodegradable composites with better mechanical properties, the research needs to continue. This new biodegradable composite has the potential to be used as bio-medical materials or food packaging materials.

keywords: polybutylene succinate; Distiller's grains; Biodegradable materials; Bio- filler; compound material

IMPACT OF INLET ANGLE ON THE ENERGY PARAMETERS OF A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP WITH EXTREMLY LOW SPECIFIC SPEED

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, there is an increasing need to pump relatively small amounts of liquid at significant head value. Pumps of this type are used in such areas as: extinguishing systems, fuel pumping systems, lubrication systems, dosing pumps, circulation pumps, as well as in chemical and micro-hydraulics industry. It can be argued that the issues related to the design of this type of pumps are extremely relevant.

Positive displacement and circulator pumps used in these areas have the following disadvantages:

• friction of working elements against internal walls of the machine body, which affects durability;

• the manufacture of positive displacement pumps often requires high manufacturing tolerances, which is associated with a high manufacturing cost;

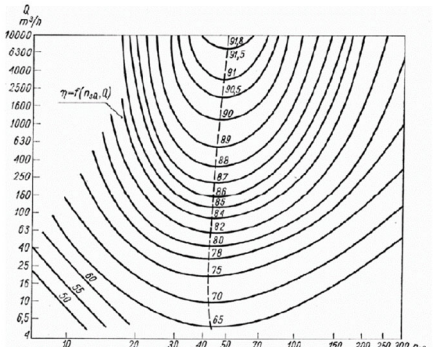
• positive displacement pumps are often suitable for pumping liquids with good lubricating properties;

• characterized by pulsation of characteristic parameters;

• circulatory pumps are suitable for pumping only clean liquids or the installation of a filter is required [1].

For higher reliability, usage of centrifugal pump is more reasonable. However, in this case the construction of this type of machine is problematic. According to the Gradewald diagram (Fig. 1), when the ratio of speed and efficiency is reduced, the efficiency of the pumps is significantly reduced. Therefore, pumps with extremely low n_{sQ} (n_{sQ} <15) values are insufficiently identified in terms of energy conversion.

The main reason for the efficiency decrease in these units is the value of the power losses in relation to the speed-specific index (Fig. 2). Power losses are related to fluid flow (hydraulic losses), leaks (volumetric losses), friction in bearings and seals (mechanical losses) and friction of rotating discs.



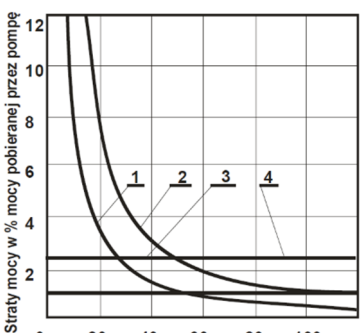


Fig. 1. Gradewald plot [1]

Fig. 2. Power losses in a centrifugal pump: 1 - rotating disc losses, 2 - volumetric losses, 3 - hydraulic losses, 4 - mechanical losses [2]

A promising solution for increasing the efficiency of pumps with an extremely low speed ratio may be the control of the value of the inlet angle and the outlet angle. The results of numerical simulations presented in the diagram (Fig. 3) show that a significant increase in the inlet angle and the use of low outlet angle values significantly increase the hydraulic efficiency of the pump, which positively affects the value of the total efficiency.

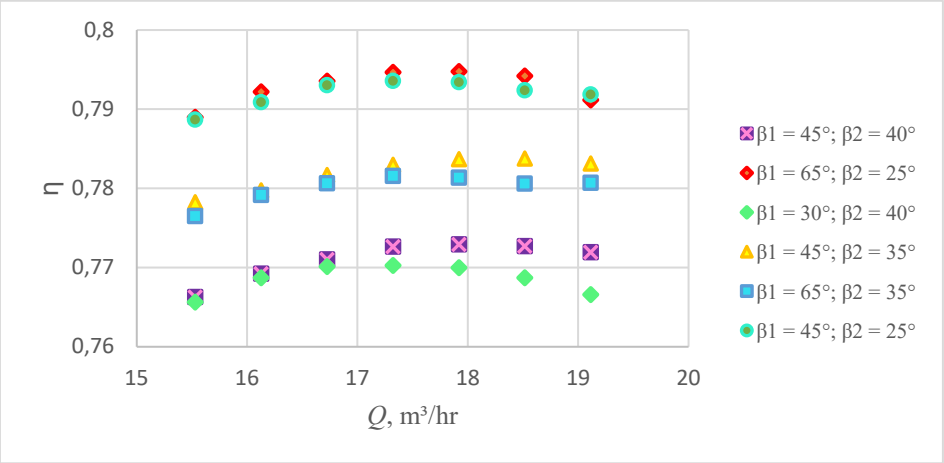


Fig. 3. Influence of the inlet and outlet angle on the hydraulic efficiency of the pump

keywords: low specific speed, centrifugal pump, inlet angle, outlet angle, impeller

INTELLIGENT MOBILE AGENT BASED PARADIGM FOR IMPROVING ENERGY-EFFICIENT CLOUD NETWORKS.

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ABSTRACT

The robustness of cloud benefits (such as rapid elasticity, flexibility, network resource pooling) empowers small, medium, and large enterprises to thrive in their businesses through cloud innovation, which grants access to other technologies through the Internet's flexibility. Although the impact of the cloud technology is great, there are still several challenges in the distributed nature of cloud operation, its communication phases and its network connectivity, affecting its power consumption. It has been proven that a typical 500 square meter data centre consumes about 27,048 kilowatts per hour of power. Over the years, many methods have been used in order to achieve an energy-efficient data centre; however, there is yet to produce an improved technique with optimal network performance while reducing power usage rate during the transaction, which has been a significant setback to cloud computing innovation. In his paper, implementing an intelligent agent-based technique will be a relief and produces a more optimal outcome. The intelligent mobile agent freely moves on the cloud networks and dynamically detect underutilised, overloaded and unused components of the data centre. The mobile agent is permanently embedded into the servers and switches to regulate their activities and then carry out executable instructions based on certain conditions, such as shutting down underutilised components. The intelligent mobile agent is the first of its kind used in a cloud environment and has saved a significant amount of energy while improving the entire system performance. The use of intelligent agent techniques in cloud networks facilitated adequate resource management, proper allocation of cloud data centre components with a significant reduction in energy usage rate

keywords: Mobile Agents, scheduling, energy consumption,

ARCHEOMETRIC CHARACTERIZATION OF MURAL PIGMENTS FROM PAMPA LA CRUZ BY PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES AND RIETVELD METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The study and conservation of archaeological sites on the northern Peruvian coast that have mural paintings and mud reliefs, present a great conservation challenge because they are close to the Pacific Ocean and due to the high salinity of the land due to the almost surface water table. In order to contribute to the development of effective preventive measures that anticipate or mitigate the negative effects on these structures, this work has investigated the mineralogical composition of white and red pigments and the mud plasters of the Pampa La Cruz archaeological site to determine the presence of salts or other polluting agents during the process of exposing and excavating them.

The wall paintings and plasters, corresponding to the Moche period, come from the Pampa La Cruz sector known as Mound 1. For the present investigation, both the paintings and the plasters were exposed to the environment for 6 months in a supervised manner to evaluate the effect of polluting agents. The samplings were weekly to obtain a set of samples and evaluate their composition qualitatively and quantitatively, particularly in terms of salt content. The study was carried out by applying the X-ray diffraction technique and the Rietveld method for the qualitative and quantitative determination of the mineralogical composition of the samples. In all pigments quartz was identified in a high percentage and various phases of clay in lower percentages. In the white pigments, a low proportion halite phase was also identified; this phase was also identified in its associated plasters, although to a smaller proportion. This would lead to the conclusion that halite acts on the mural as an external agent, depositing itself on its surface and decreasing its proportion at greater depths in the mural, producing a degradation in the mural painting. On the other hand, no percentage increase of halite was detected in the mural pigments exposed longer to the environment, probably because the sampling time intervals were not statistically significant.

Keywords: Pigment, plaster, alçi, X-ray diffraction, Rietveld method.

BOŞ ZAMAN ENGELLERİ ÖLÇEĞİNİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRENCİ KÜLTÜRÜNE UYARLAMA ÇALIŞMASI

ADAPTATİON OF THE LEİSURE CONSTRAINTS QUESTIONNAIRE TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENT CULTURE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı bireylerin serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılımını sınırlayan ya da engelleyen faktörlerin değerlendirilmesi için geliştirilen ölçeğin beden eğitimi ve spor bilimleri öğrenci kültürüne uyumunun incelenmesidir. Boş Zaman Engelleri Ölçeği (BZEÖ) ilk olarak Alexandris ve Carrol (1997) tarafından geliştirilmiş ve Türk kültürüne adaptasyonu Karaküçük ve Gürbüz (2006) tarafından yapılmıştır. BZEÖ'nin Türkçe formu 6 faktör ve 27 maddeden oluşmaktadır.

Çalışmaya Trakya üniversitesi Spor bilimleri fakültesinde okumakta olan ve mezun olmuş 86 kadın ve 195 erkek toplam 281 öğrenci katılmıştır. Ölçeğin Türkçe formunun yapı geçerliğini test etmek amacıyla Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) yapılmıştır. DFA sonuçları; ölçeğin (BZEÖ) 6 faktörlü ve 18 maddeden oluştuğunu ve sınanan modelin oldukça iyi uyum indekslerine sahip olduğunu göstermiştir ($\chi 2$/sd: 2.137; GFI:0.91; AGFI: 0.87; CFI: 0.94; RMR: 0.05; RMSEA: 0.06). Ölçeğin 18 maddelik yapısı için madde faktör yük değerleri 0,42 ile 0,91 arasında değişmektedir. Ölçeğin iç tutarlılık katsayıları $\alpha = 0,71$ (birey psikolojisi) ile $\alpha = 0,84$ (bilgi eksikliği) arasında değişmekte olup, elde edilen değerler kabul edilebilir düzeydedir. Sonuç olarak; spor bilimleri alanında, BZEÖ öğrencilerin serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılımlarını engelleyen faktörleri belirlemede kullanılabilecek geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ölçek uyarlama, Boş zaman engelleri, Beden eğitimi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to adaptation of the scale developed to the physical education and sports sciences student culture to evaluate the factors that limit and hinder the participation of individuals in leisure time activities. The Leisure Constraints Questionnaire (LCQ) was first developed by Alexandris and Carol (1997) and adapted to Turkish culture by Karaküçük and Gürbüz (2006). The Turkish form of LCQ consists of 6 factors and 27 articles. A total of 281 students, 86 women and 195 men, who were studying and graduated from Trakya University Faculty of Sports Sciences, participated in the study.

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to test the structure validity of the Turkish form of the scale. DFA results; scale (LCQ) consists of 6 factors and 18 substances, and the

tested model has very good adaptation indexes ($\chi 2$/sd: 2.137; GFI:0.91; AGFI: 0.87; CFI: 0.94; RMR: 0.05; RMSEA: 0.06). For the 18-item structure of the scale, item factor loading values ranged from 0.42 to 0.91. The internal coefficients of consistency of the scale range from α = 0.71 (individual psychology) to α = 0.84 (lack of knowledge), and the values obtained are acceptable. As a result; In the field of sports sciences, LCQ is a valid and reliable measurement tool that can be used to identify factors that prevent students from participating in leisure time activities.

Keywords: Scale adaptation, Leisure constraints, Physical education

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DEMOGRAFİK PARAMETRELERİNİN BOŞ ZAMAN ENGELLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS ON LEISURE CONSTRAINTS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada beden eğitimi ve spor bölümünde okumakta olan ve mezun olmuş üniversite öğrencilerinin boş zaman engellerinin demografik değişkenler ile olan ilişkilerin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada tarama modeli ve anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Alexandris (1997) tarafından geliştirilen ve Gürbüz (2012) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan Boş Zaman Engelleri Ölçeği toplamda 281 gönüllü katılımcıya uygulanmıştır. Ölçek 28 maddeden ve 6 alt boyuttan oluşmakta olup, geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

Çalışma verilerinin incelenmesinde SPSS 26.0 programı kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel analizlerde; frekans dağılımları, bağımsız ikili gruplar için T-testi, bağımsız çoklu gruplar için Varyans (anova) analizleri ve ilişkiyi belirlemek için pearson korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların ölçeğin alt boyutlarına verdikleri cevaplara göre; birey psikolojisi alt boyutu önemsiz ($\bar{x}$=2.20), bilgi eksikliği alt boyutu önemsiz ($\bar{x}$=2.45), tesis alt boyutu önemli ($\bar{x}$=2.87), arkadaş eksikliği alt boyutu önemsiz ($\bar{x}$=1.96), zaman alt boyutu önemsiz ($\bar{x}$=2.38), ilgi eksikliği alt boyutu önemsiz ($\bar{x}$=2.22) olarak tespit edilmiştir. Ölçeğin tümünde ise verilen cevaplara ait ortalama ($\bar{x}$=2.35) önemsiz bulunmuştur. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler analiz edildiğinde; katılımcıların cinsiyetleri ile bilgi eksikliği ve tesis alt boyutları arasında, medeni durumları ile birey psikolojisi ve bilgi eksikliği alt boyutları arasında ayrıca gelir ile tesis alt boyutu arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Spor yapma sıklığı, yaş ve meslek demografik değişkenlerine göre ise ölçeğin alt boyutları arasında anlamlı ilişkiye rastlanmamıştır ($p>0.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi ve spor, Boş zaman, Engel

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was done in order to determine the relationships of leisure constraints with demographic variables of university students who are studying and graduated in the department of physical education and sports. In the study, the description screening model was used. The Leisure Constraints Questionnaire developed by Alexandris (1997) and adapted to Turkish by Gürbüz (2012) was applied to a total of 281 volunteer participants. The scale consists of 28 substances and 6 sub-dimensions and validity and reliability studies have been carried out. Spss 26.0 program was used in the analysis of the study data. In statistical analysis; frequency distributions, T-test for independent binary groups, Variance (anova) analyses for independent multiple groups and pearson correlation analysis were used to determine the relationship.

According to the participants' responses to the lower dimensions of the scale; the subdivision of individual psychology is insignificant (,x.=2.20), the subdivision of the information deficiency is insignificant (,x.=2.45), the lower size of the facility is significant (,x.=2.87), the friend deficiency subdivision is insignificant (,x.=1.96), the lower dimension of the time is insignificant (,x.=2.38), the subdivision of the lack of interest is insignificant (,x.=2.22). In all scales, the average of the answers given (,x.=2.35) was found to be insignificant.

When the data obtained from the study were analyzed; A significant relationship was found between the gender of the participants and the sub-dimensions of lack of knowledge and facility, between marital status and individual psychology and lack of knowledge sub-dimensions, and also between income and facility sub-dimension ($p<0.05$). There was no significant relationship between the sub-dimensions of the scale according to the frequency of doing sports, age and occupational demographic variables ($p>0.05$).

keywords: Physical education and sports, Leisure time, Constraint

KORONA VİRÜS SALGININ SABIR EĞİLİMLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE CORONA VIRUS OUTBREAK ON PATIENCE TENDENCIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı korona virüs salgınının sabır eğilimleri üzerine etkisinin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışmamızda 440 gönüllü katılımcının doldurmuş olduğu sabır ölçeği değerlendirilmiştir. İstatistiksel işlemlerde t-testi, tekyönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testleri kullanılmıştır

Cinsiyet değişkenine göre kişiler arası ve kısa süreli sabır değişkenlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır ($p>0,05$). Buna karşılık Cinsiyete göre uzun süreli sabır ve toplam sabır puanları arasındaki fark istatistiksel olarak önemlidir ($p<0,001$). Yaş gruplarına göre salgın sürecinde tüm sabır eğilimi alt boyutları ve toplam sabır puanlarında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,001$). Son bir haftada sosyal medyada Korona virüs hakkında haber ve bilgiye mazur kalma durumuna göre sabır durumlarında istatistiksel olarak önemli bir farklılık bulunuştur ($p<0,001$).

Sonuç: Sonuç: Korona virüs salgınının sabır eğilimleri cinsiyete, yaş gruplarına ve sosyal medyada korona virüs ile ilgili haberlere maruz kalma durumuna göre değiştiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Korona virüs ile ilgili sosyal medyada olumsuz haberlere maruz kalmamaya dikkat edilmelidir.

anahtar kelimeler: Korona virüs, Sabır, Yaş, Cinsiyet, Sosyal medya

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of the corona virus epidemic on patience tendencies. In our study, the patience scale completed by 440 voluntary participants was evaluated. T-test, one-way analysis of variance and LSD tests were used in statistical operations.

No statistically significant difference was found in the interpersonal and short-term patience variables according to the gender variable ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, the difference between long-term patience and total patience scores by gender was statistically significant ($p<0.001$). A significant difference was found in all patience tendency sub-dimensions and total patience scores during the epidemic process according to age groups ($p<0.001$). A statistically significant difference was found in their patience status according to exposure to news and information about the Corona virus on social media in the last week ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Conclusion: It was concluded that the patience tendencies of the corona virus epidemic vary according to gender, age groups and exposure to news about corona virus on social media. Care should be taken not to be exposed to negative news on social media about the corona virus.

keywords: Corona virus, Patience, Age, Gender, Social media

KORONA VİRÜS SALGINININ SABIR EĞİLİMLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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anahtar kelimeler: Korona virüs, Sabır, Yaş, Cinsiyet, Sosyal medya

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No statistically significant difference was found in the interpersonal and short-term patience variables according to the gender variable ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, the difference between long-term patience and total patience scores by gender was statistically significant ($p<0.001$). A significant difference was found in all patience tendency sub-dimensions and total patience scores during the epidemic process according to age groups ($p<0.001$). A statistically significant difference was found in their patience status according to exposure to news and information about the Corona virus on social media in the last week ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Conclusion: It was concluded that the patience tendencies of the corona virus epidemic vary according to gender, age groups and exposure to news about corona virus on social media. Care should be taken not to be exposed to negative news on social media about the corona virus.

keywords: Corona virus, Patience, Age, Gender, Social media

IS THERE A RELATION BETWEEN 25M AND 50M SWIMMING PERFORMANCES OF SWIMMERS AND 100M RUNNING PERFORMANCES?

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine whether there is a relationship between the 25m and 50m freestyle swimming performances of swimmers and their 100m running performance.

20 swimmers voluntarily participated in the study, between the ages of 11 and 12, who were licensed to swim clubs in Samsun and had at least 3 years of active sports (swimming) experience. All of the subjects are freestyle swimmers. The swimmers' age, height, and body weight values were recorded. After the athletes did their routine land warm-up and water warm-up, their performances of 25m freestyle, 50m freestyle swimming or 100m running were measured randomly on different days. Each athlete performed a total of 3 performance measurements, on 3 different days. Swimming measurements were taken in the 25m swimming pool, and running measurements were taken in the athletic field. SPSS 21 package program was used in the statistical analysis of the data and Pearson correlation test was applied.

When the relationship between swimming and running performance values of athletes was examined, a high level of correlation was found between 25 m freestyle swimming time and 50 m freestyle swimming time. A moderately positive and significant correlation was found between 100m running time and 50m freestyle swimming time ($p<0.05$). There was no significant relationship between 100m running time and 25m freestyle swimming time ($p>0.05$)

It is seen that there is a significant relationship between swimming performance and running performance. So the faster you swim, the faster you run. However, this situation is seen as the distances covered (swimming and running distance) get closer to each other.

Keywords: Swimming, Running, Performance

EXAMINATION OF NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF AMATEUR BRANCH TRAINERS

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the nutrition knowledge levels of amateur branch trainers.

A total of 56 coaches, 42 male and 14 female, who are currently working as coaches in teams in amateur leagues, participated in the study voluntarily. The nutritional knowledge levels of the trainers were determined by the questions created by the researchers. The questionnaires were filled in face to face at the club where the coach was working. SPSS 21 package program was used in the statistical analysis of the data and analyze were made with the ratio test.

“Do you find your knowledge about sports nutrition sufficient?” When the answers they gave to the question were compared, it was seen that the rate of the coaches who said "yes" was higher than those who said "no" ($p<0.05$). To the question of whether the trainers find the nutritional information of their athletes sufficient or not, 44.6% of them answered "no" and 46.4% gave the answer "partially". 46.4% of the trainers answered the question "Where did you get your information about sports nutrition from" as "from the school they graduated from". While 69.6% of the trainers stated that carbohydrates should be consumed before the match; 78.6% stated that "fat" should not be consumed. While 46.4% of the trainers stated that “protein” should be consumed after the match; 67.9% of them stated that “fat” should not be consumed.

While the trainers find their own information about nutrition "adequate", they think that the nutrition information of their athletes is "not sufficient". Trainers have the right information about what should be consumed or what should not be consumed before the competition. However, the same is not true for post-competition food consumption. It has been observed that the majority of the coaches know the importance of fluid intake during the competition and almost no nutritionists work in the clubs.

keywords: Nutrition, Trainer, Amateur

KİŞİSEL ERDEMLER VE MOTİVASYONEL KARARLILIĞIN SPORCULARIN KENDİNİ TOPARLAMA GÜCÜNÜ BELİRLEYİCİ ROLÜ

THE PREDICTIVE ROLE OF PERSONAL VIRTUES AND MOTIVATIONAL PERSISTENCE FOR ATHLETES' RESILIENCE POWER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, sporda kendini toparlama gücü üzerinde kişisel erdemler ve motivasyonel kararlılığın belirleyici rolünün incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. İlişkisel tarama modelinde tasarlanan araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 191 erkek, 128 kadın toplam 319 gönüllü sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Sporcuların 95'i taekwondo, 106'sı kick boks, 118'i muay thai branşında performans sergilemektedir. Katılımcılara, veri toplama araçları olarak, Kişisel Erdemler Ölçeği, Motivasyonel Kararlılık Ölçeği ve Kendini Toparlama Gücünü Değerlendirme Ölçeği ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu sunulmuştur. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar için t-testi, Pearson korelasyon analizi ve hiyerarşik regresyon analizinden yararlanılmıştır.

Bulgular, Kişisel Erdemler Ölçeği, Motivasyonel Kararlılık Ölçeği ve Kendini Toparlama Gücünü Değerlendirme Ölçeği toplam ve tüm alt boyutlarının birbirleri ile pozitif yönlü anlamlı ilişki gösterdiğini ortaya koymuştur. Analizler sonucunda, erkeklerin, Kişisel Erdemler Ölçeği toplam puanı ile ölçeğin sorumluluk ve amaçlılık alt boyut puanlarının yanı sıra Kendini Toparlama Gücünü Değerlendirme Ölçeği durumsal başa çıkma alt boyut puanları kadınların puanlarından istatistiksel olarak daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Motivasyonel Kararlılık Ölçeği alt boyutlarından uzun vadeli hedefleri takip ve ulaşılamayan hedefleri yenileme puanlarının da erkekler lehine yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır.

Yapılan hiyerarşik regresyon analizi sonucunda, değerlilik ve uzun vadeli hedefleri takibin sosyal desteğin; sorumluluk, amaçlılık ve değerliliğin duygusal başa çıkmanın; sorumluluk, amaçlılık ve ulaşılamayan hedefleri yinelemenin ise durumsal başa çıkmanın pozitif belirleyicileri olduğu saptanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, sorumluluk, amaçlılık, değerlilik erdemlerini geliştiren sporcuların duygusal başa çıkma davranışlarını daha fazla sergiledikleri, değerlilik duygusuna sahip ve uzun vadeli hedefleri takip edebilen sporcuların sosyal destek algılarının daha yüksek seyrettiği, ayrıca sorumluluk, amaçlılık erdemlerini geliştiren ve ulaşamadıkları hedefleri yineleme alışkanlığı gösteren sporcuların durumsal başa çıkma becerilerinin daha yüksek olduğu söylenebilir.

anahtar kelimeler: Kişisel Erdemler, Motivasyonel Kararlılık, Kendini Toparlama Gücü

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to examine the role of personal virtues and motivational persistence in predicting the resilience power of athletes. The study group of the research, designed in the relational screening model, consists of 191 male and 128 female, 319 volunteer athletes. Ninety-five of the athletes perform in taekwondo, 106 in kickboxing, 118 in Muay Thai. The participants filled the Personal Virtues Scale, Motivational Persistence Scale, Resilience

Appraisal Scale, and Personal Information Form as data collection tools. Descriptive statistics, t-test for independent groups, Pearson correlation analysis, and hierarchical regression analysis were used in the data analysis.

The findings revealed that the Personal Virtues Scale, Motivational Persistence Scale, and Resilience Appraisal Scale's total and all sub-dimensions scores showed a positive and significant relationship with each other. As a result of the analyses, the total score of the Personal Virtues Scale and the sub-dimension of responsibility and purposefulness of the scale, and the situational coping sub-dimension scores of the Resilience Appraisal Scale were found to be statistically higher than the scores of the women. The sub-dimensions scores of pursuing long-term goals and recurrence of unattained goals were determined higher in favor of men.

The hierarchical regression analysis showed that worthiness and pursuing long-term purposes are positive determinants of social support, responsibility, purposefulness, and worthiness are positive predictors of emotional coping, and at least responsibility, purposefulness, and repeating unattainable goals found to be positive predictors of situational coping.

In conclusion, it can be said that; the athletes who develop the virtues of responsibility, purposefulness, and worthiness exhibit more emotional coping behaviors. Additionally, the social support perceptions of the athletes who have a sense of worthiness and can follow long-term purposes are higher. It can also be said that athletes who develop the virtues of responsibility, purposefulness and show a habit of repeating goals that they cannot achieve have higher situational coping skills.

keywords: Personal Virtues, Motivational Persistence, Power of Resilience

DIFFERENCE IN MOTOR COMPETENCIES BETWEEN BETTER AND LOWER COMBAT YOUTH ATHLETES

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ABSTRACT

The key question in talent identification is to decide which athlete has the most potential to perform well and be successful at the highest competitive level for combat athletes.In the research, it was aimed to determine the differences between the motor competencies of the national team and the competing athletes at the local level.

A total of 70 athletes (age: 14.86 ± 1.54), including 21 national and 49 local athletes, participated in the study. 34 of them are male athletes and 36 of them are female athletes. Körperkoordinationstest für kinder (KTK) was used to determine the motor competence levels of athletes. Frequency, mean and standard deviation values were used to determine the descriptive data of the participants. Independent samples t test was used to compare the groups. SPSS 18 package program was used for all statistical analyses.

Significant differences were found in favor of national athletes in the values of jumping sideways and hopping for height tests, which constitute the motor competence elements in the KTK test ($p<0.05$). There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of walking backwards and moving sideways test values ($p>0.05$).

It has been determined that national combat athletes have better scores in jumping sideways and hopping for height performances from the motor competence elements. It is thought that this difference may be related to skill experience specific to combat sports.

keywords: Motor compentency, Combat athletes, KTK test, Talent identification

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CORE STRENGTH AND MAXIMAL STRENGTH VALUES OF YOUNG BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

It has been reported that with the increase in core strength, body balance increases and it affects the strengthening of major and minor muscle groups. In the study, it was aimed to determine the relationships between core forces and 1 RM strengths of young basketball players.

Thirty (30) male basketball players (age = 14.81 ± 0.77) voluntarily participated in the study. Participants' body height, body weight and body fat percentages were measured. Maximal strength levels were determined by 1 repeat maximum (1 RM) leg press, 1 RM leg curl, 1 RM bench press, 1 RM overhead press and 1 RM high pulley tests. Core strength of the participants was determined by the Sport-Specific Core Muscle Strength and Stability Plank Test. Pearson Product Moment Rank Correlation Analysis was used to determine the relationship between the core power of the participants and 1 RM strength parameters.

As a result of the findings; It was determined that there is a low level positive relationship between basketball players' core strength and 1RM overhead ($r = 0.43$; $p < 0.05$). There was no relationship between basketball players' core strength and other 1RM parameters ($p > 0.05$). As a result, the increase in strength in the shoulder area of young basketball players contributes to the increase in strength in the core region.

keywords: Core strength, 1 RM, Youth basketball players, Plank

THE LETTER X IN ARTIFICIAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In English and some other languages, the letter x is relatively rare and might be seen as exotic. In fact, it does not occur at all, or only in foreign words in some languages, for example, Turkish. On the other hand, there are languages such as French and Somali in which x might be slightly more common, although still not one of the most frequent letters of the alphabet. One might also notice that x can stand for different sounds in different languages, or even in the same language; for example, in English it usually represents [ks], but it can also represent [z]. These are facts about natural languages; the present paper will look at such facts in artificial languages, i.e. languages which have been consciously created, and in particular, artificial languages which were designed to be used for international communication, artificial auxiliary languages. The best known such language is Esperanto.

The main questions will be whether x occurs in a language, and, if so, what sound(s) does it represent? Also, although letter frequency statistics do not exist for most artificial auxiliary languages, one might be able to get some idea of the frequency of x by examining whether it occurs in common words and/or affixes. Some artificial auxiliary languages, for example Kah and Uropi, lack x. Other languages, for example Neo, have x in their alphabet and it stands for the sequence of sounds ks. In still other languages, such as Ardano and Atlas, x is pronounced like sh in English. In Latino Moderne x has the same two pronunciations as it does in English. We thus see diversity in the function of this letter in artificial languages, as well as in natural languages.

keywords: Artificial languages, Letter frequency, Orthography, Alphabets, Spelling systems

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPEAKING SKILLS OF SECOND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

As English is the Philippines Second Language, the curriculum provides adequate opportunities in order for the students to have an effective and efficient communication but despite all these, the students have to improve their skills wherein it was stated that there are factors that affect and hinder them to learn the second language effectively. This mixed-method survey research aimed to identify and evaluate the factors that greatly affect the speaking skill of students that involved 39 Grade 7 students and nine Junior High school English teachers with the different perceptions of the two groups of participants. It was revealed that a typical English teacher is female, 41 years old, with Master's units with 6 to 10 experience in teaching. The common student-respondent was female and is studying English for about 5 to 7 years. The teachers aimed to develop the speaking skill of the students by giving them a variety of speaking tasks with a definite time duration wherein the students are trained to correct their own grammatical errors which can be further developed through the immediate and constructive feedback from their teachers. Meanwhile, the students have poor vocabulary so they sometimes communicate using English as the medium and they know that it is very significant in their future jobs especially in communication. If they are exposed in an unannounced speaking activity, it was revealed that they are pressured so they try to prepare possible responses in advance. Furthermore, the teachers agreed that the students are motivated to learn English in their class but some were anxious while performing speaking activities. Lastly, the teachers revealed that the students were average as many can use English in conversing their ideas but still they need more practice. The main factor that affects students' speaking skills is the affective factor such as the shyness to speak the English language and the fear of committing mistakes while their speaking performance. The study recommends that teachers may encourage the students to speak in class by giving more time for speaking practices for students to be confident so they can handle on the spot speaking performance. Teachers should give genuine feedbacks through euphemism to avoid the students' discouragement.

keywords: second language, speaking skill, factors affecting speaking skills, speaking problems, grade 7 language learners, mixed-method survey, affective factor

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OF GRAPHIC NOVELS IN LIBRARIES OF LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Graphic novels are books made up of comic content. The word 'novel' usually refers to long fictional work, but the term 'graphic novel' is broadly applied, and includes fiction, non-fiction, and anthologized work. The graphic novel is a book of fictional stories presented in comic-strip format and finally published as a book. Unlike comic books, which are periodicals and produced monthly and typically have an honest amount of action that progresses the storyline forward to subsequent issue, graphic novels are like reading books.

The biggest concern many parents have is how to encourage reading in their kids. No matter how many great novels are offered to them, some kids just do not love it. In the circumstances, graphic novels have an edge because the images give an overview of the story, encouraging the child to read the whole thing. By watching the pictures, they will get a way immediately of what is happening. Graphic novels are perfect for kids who do not like to read. Graphic novels move quickly, the plots are exciting, and there is often a good dose of action along the way by making reading more exciting.

This study aims to understand and assess the user's and reader's perception of graphic novels. However, the study shows that there have been feeble perceptions on the subject matter among the respondents. A confusion to distinguish a comic book and a graphic novel by some respondents suggests that a high level of motivation and initiative is required to observe the respondents' positive responses.

keywords: Graphic Novels, Comics, Collection, Librarian, User

KNOWLEDGE ON SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT OF GRADE 7 STUDENTS: BASIS FOR REMEDIAL TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

This study used a descriptive-survey design that sought to determine the knowledge of Grade 7 students on subject-verb agreement that became the basis for remedial teaching. This survey was conducted at the Grade 7 Laboratory High School of President Ramon Magsaysay State University S.Y. 2017-2018. In this study, an identification skill test was used as the main instrument in gathering data of Grade 7 Junior High School English students who served as the respondents through comprehensive sampling technique. Frequency and percent distribution, weighted mean, item analysis, t-test and Pearson r Correlation analysis were used to analyze and to interpret the gathered data. The study showed the most familiar subject-verb agreement rule is plural personal pronouns in present, present progressive, past progressive and perfect tenses require plural verbs and the least familiar subject-verb agreement rules to the students are: 1) percentage of count nouns requires plural verb; 2) singular subjects connected by „and‟ but refer to only one thing or person; 3) the expression “the number” takes on a singular verb while “a number” takes on plural verb; and 4) when nouns derived from foreign language like „agendum-agenda‟ and „datum-data‟ are used as subjects. The study also showed that there is no significant difference in the level of students‟ knowledge on subject-verb agreement when grouped according to sex variables and there is a significant relationship between the students‟ skills on subject-verb agreement and their previous grades. The researcher prepared a remedial teaching action plan to make learning more meaningful that included presentation of actual identification of subject and verb. Through the knowledge and commitment of other teachers who are using English as their medium of teaching, it will also be a massive help to further improve the grammar of students by correcting their written works or when they are speaking.

keywords: Subject-verb agreement, remedial teaching

QUALITY OF LIFE AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Socio-emotional intelligence is defined as the ability of an individual to understand oneself and those around him and to determine adults and children to act intelligently in human interactions. This concept appeared a century ago, but in recent decades it has become more and more studied. Socio-emotional intelligence is positive correlated with important aspects of life such as physical and psychological health, the level of happiness, and the academic success, so it is important to be taught and developed as a skill since childhood to ensure the harmonious development of children and to form predisposed adults to have a higher level of quality of life. To this day, pilot studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of socio-emotional intelligence teaching programs for children and there have been significant changes in various areas of life such as learning, relationships with peers and parents, physical health and social integration.

This paper proposes a pilot program for teaching socio-emotional intelligence, structured in modules targeting: emotions, behaviors, communication and interaction with others. It will evaluate the quality of life of children involved in the training program, regarding social skills with peers, school grades, relationship with parents and health. The methods used for collecting data will be the observation of children at home and at school and the completion of questionnaires by both parents and teacher.

Regarding the previous studies and the impact that social and emotional intelligence has on the quality of life, we expect to register significant differences before and after the training program. This study could outline the importance of innovative methods in education system in Romania and in the international context which emphasize the development of non-formal skills, rather than an accumulation of mechanically stored knowledge.

keywords: social, emotional, intelligence, quality of life, children.

KONDROGENEZ SÜRECİNDE SİNOVİYAL SIVI VE ADİPOZ DOKU KAYNAKLI MEZENKİMAL KÖK HÜCRE EKSOZOMLARININ miR-127-5p EKSPRESYON SEVİYESİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

ANALYSIS OF SYNOVIAL FLUID MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL-DERIVED EXOSOMAL miR-127-5p DURING MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL CHONDROGENIC DIFFERENTIATION

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ÖZET

Kıkırdak hasarının neden olduğu hastalıklar, nüfusu yaşlanan toplumlar için ciddi bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmekte ve yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Buradaki asıl sorun kıkırdağın ilerleyici ve geri dönüşü olmayan yıkımıdır. Son yıllarda kıkırdak kaynaklı hastalıkların tedavisinde özellikle kondrojenez uyarımı ve fonksiyonel kıkırdak rejenerasyonu yaklaşımlarının önem kazandığı görülmektedir. Bunun en önemli nedenlerinden biri, kondrojenez süreciyle ilişkili birçok düzenleyici mekanizmanın hala net olarak aydınlatılamamış olmasıdır. Tüm bilimsel gelişmelere rağmen, tamamen işlevsel kıkırdak dokusunun başarılı bir şekilde oluşturulması ve klinik kullanımı henüz mümkün olmamıştır. Bu alandaki rejeneratif tıp çalışmalarında son yıllarda hücresel tedavi, gen tedavisi ve biyomühendislik yaklaşımlarının yanı sıra hücresiz tedavi yaklaşımları da ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu tedavinin önemli bir kısmı eksozomlardır. Eksozomların etkilerine aracılık eden en önemli moleküllerden biri miRNA'lardır. Mevcut çalışmanın amacı, insan sinovyal sıvı kaynaklı mezenkimal kök hücrelerde (iSS-MKH'ler) ve kondrojenik indüksiyon ile iSS-MKH-Eksozom'da miR-127-5p ekspresyonunu karşılaştırmaktır. Bu çalışmada daha önce laboratuvarımızda başka bir çalışma için izole edilmiş, karakterize edilmiş ve dondurulmuş olan iSS-MSC'ler kullanılmıştır. İnsan fetal kondroblast hücresi (iF-KB) hattı, ticari olarak satın alınmış ve kontrol grubu olarak kullanılmıştır. iSS-MKH'er ve iF-KB'ler, çözüldükten sonra deney için gereken miktara kadar çoğalmak üzere kültürlenmiştir. Tüm hücreler daha sonra kondrojenik farklılaşmaya yönlendirildi. Eksozom izolasyonu ve karakterizasyon analizi yapılmıştır. Diferansiyel olarak eksprese edilen miRNA'ları doğrulamak için nicel gerçek zamanlı polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (kullanıldı. Sonuç olarak, iSS-MKH'lerden gelen eksozomlarda miR-127-5p'nin ekspresyon oranında bir artış gözlenirken, iSS-MKH'lerde miR-127-5p'nin ekspresyon oranında bir azalma gözlemlenmiştir. Verilerimiz, miR-127-5p'nin hSF-MSC-Exosomes için güçlü bir kondrojenik farklılaşma indükleyicisi olabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu proje TÜBİTAK tarafından 219S450 No'lu Proje ile desteklenmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: Kıkırdak hasarı, Eksozom, Kondrogenez, miR-127-5p

ABSTRACT

Diseases caused by cartilage damage become a serious health problem for societies with an aging population and negatively affect the quality of life. The main problem here is the progressive and irreversible destruction of cartilage. In recent years, it has been seen that especially chondrogenesis stimulation and functional cartilage regeneration approaches have gained importance in the treatment of cartilage-related diseases. One of the most important reasons for this is that many regulatory mechanisms associated with the chondrogenesis process are still not clearly elucidated. Despite all scientific advances, the successful creation of fully functional cartilage tissue and its clinical use have not yet been possible. Cell-free therapy approaches have come to the fore in recent years, alongside cellular therapy, gene therapy and bioengineering approaches in regenerative medicine studies in this field. An important part of this therapy is exosomes. One of the most important molecules mediating the effects of exosomes is miRNAs. The aim of the current study was to compare the expression of miR-127-5p in human synovial fluid derived mesenchymal stem cells (hSF-MSCs) and hSF-MSC-Exosomes with chondrogenic induction. In this study, hSF-MSCs, which was previously isolated, characterized and frozen for another study in our laboratory, was used. Human fetal chondroblast cell (hF-CC) line was obtained from commercially purchased and used as a control group. hSF-MSCs and hF-CCs were cultured to proliferate up to the amount needed for the experiment after thawing. All cells were then directed to chondrogenic differentiation. Exosome isolation and characterization analyze was performed. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to verify the differentially expressed miRNAs. As a result,

an increase in the expression rate of miR-127-5p was observed in exosomes from hSF-MSCs, while a decrease in the expression rate of miR-127-5p was observed in SF-MSCs. Our data implies that miR-127-5p can be a potent chondrogenic differentiation inducer for hSF-MSC-Exosomes. This study was supported by grants (219S450) from Scientific and Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK).

keywords: Cartilage damage, Exosome, Chondrogenesis, miR-127-5p

THE INFLUENCE OF *TARAXACUM OFFICINALE* EXTRACTS ON ERYTHROCYTES SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The human body comprises a complex network of antioxidant defenses, based on endogenous enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants, which act together against free radicals. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an enzyme that catalyzes the dismutation of the superoxide radical into ordinary molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. Natural products can improve SOD activity; as a result suppress the development of many tumors, decrease insulin resistance, total triglyceride and cholesterol levels. *Taraxacum officinale (TO)* has many benefits, fascinating us with anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic activities. Until now is not clear how TO influence SOD activity.

To assess the impact of different TOR and TOL ethanolic extracts on red blood cells (RBC) SOD activity.

The *Taraxacum officinale F. H. Wigg* roots and leaves were harvested in May of 2017 from a natural habitat. Plants were placed for drying in the lab conditions at room temperature, during 2 weeks. Six series (10, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 80%) of roots and leaves ethanolic extracts were made. The influence of TOR and TOL extracts on RBC's SOD (of healthy persons) was evaluated in accordance with Gudumac V. et al. (2010, 2012).

TOL extracts (u/g.Hb): 10% – 36.14±1.31*, 20% – 50.71±0.12*, 25% – 29.63±0.52, 40% – 38.4±0.4*, 50% – 40.79±0.11*, 80% – 38.9±0,28*. TOR extracts: 10% – 33.94±1.83*, 20% – 36.08±0.86*, 25% – 31.4±0.48*, 40% – 26.25±0.68*, 50% – 42.23±1.66*, 80% – 38.02±0.65*. Results marked with asterisk where statistically different with control group ($p \leq 0.05$).

TOR and TOL ethanolic extracts exhibit a strong antioxidant activity. This plant has a great influence on SOD activity, which depends of alcohol concentration and plants parts.

keywords: *Taraxacum offici*nale roots (TOR) and leaves (TOL), red blood cells, superoxide dismutase activity, antioxidants.

İNSAN ADIPOZ DOKU KÖKENLI MEZENKIMAL KÖK HÜCRELERIN (IAD-MKH) OSTEOJENIK AKTIVITELERINDEKI WNT/BETA-KATENIN SINYAL YOLAĞININ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF WNT/BETA-CATENIN SIGNALING PATHWAYS IN THE OSTEOGENIC ACTIVITY OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS OF HUMAN ADIPOSE TISSUE ORIGIN (HAT-MSC)

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ÖZET

Mezenkimal kök hücreler (MKH), kemik iliği, yağ dokusu, tükürük bezi ve diş dokusu gibi yetişkin dokulardan türetilen farklılaşmamış multipotent mezenkimal kök hücrelerdir. Şu anda, MKH'ler, kendi kendini yenileme potansiyelleri ve birden fazla hücreye farklılaşma yetenekleri nedeniyle rejeneratif ve remodeling tıbbi tedavi araştırmalarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

MKH'lerin osteojenik potansiyeli kemik yaralanmaları rejeneratif araştırma çalışmalarında umut verici hale getirmektedir. Kemik iliği kaynaklı MKH'ler (iKİ-MKH'ler) ilk keşfedilen mezenkimal kök hücrelerdir ve osteojenik potansiyele sahip fibroblast benzeri hücreler olarak karakterize edilmiştir. Ek olarak, osteojenik çalışmalar için en çok araştırılan MKH'lerdir. Ancak kemik iliği az miktarda ve invaziv prosedürlerle elde edilebildiği için alternatif kök hücre kaynaklarının bulunması gereklidir. İnsan adipoz dokusundan türetilen mezenkimal kök hücreler (AD-MKH'ler), osteojenik, adipojenik, miyojenik ve kondrojenik farklılaşabilen çok potansiyelli hücrelerdir. Numune toplama ile ilgili olarak, donörlerin vücutlarının farklı bölgelerinden yağ doku elde edilmesi kolay olduğu için kemik iliğinden elde edilen MKH'lerden daha erişilebilir olduğu kabul edilir. Ancak özellikle kemik doku rejenerasyonunda kemik iliği kaynaklı mezenkimal kök hücreler kadar etkili olup olmadığı iyi bilinmemektedir.

Adipoz ve kemik iliği kaynaklı kök hücreler arasında bir karşılaştırmaya dayanan bu çalışma, kemik yaralanmaları hücresel bazlı tedaviler için alternatif bir MKH kaynağı olarak AD-MKH'lerin osteojenik potansiyeli araştırılmıştır. Mezenkimal kök hücre (MKH) farklılaşması kemik onarımı ve rejeneratif süreçlerde önemli bir role sahip olduğundan, farklılaşma süreçlerinde yer alan moleküler sinyal yollarının da kemik onarımı ve rejeneratif mekanizmalarda rolü vardır. Ek olarak, bu çalışmada hem adipoz hem de kemik iliği kaynaklı kök hücreler için osteojenik farklılaşma sürecinde "hücre içi kanonik Wnt" sinyal yolunun rolü araştırıldı.

Farklılaşma süreç belirteçi; BMP2 gen ifadesi incelenerek doğrulanmıştır. iKİ-MKH'ler ve AD-MKH'lerin osteojenik farklılaşması sırasında "hücre içi kanonik Wnt" sinyal yolunun etkisi, WNT2, CATNNB ve AXIN genlerinin ekspresyonları "Kantitatif gen ekspresyon analizi" (qPCR) ile incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Wnt sinyal yolu ile ilgili genlerin tümünün, osteojenik farklılaşan hücrelerde hem kemik iliği hem de yağ dokusu kaynaklı MKH'lerde aynı gen ekspresyon profillerini gösterdiği belirlendi. Wnt sinyal yolu ile ilgili genler, MSC'lerinde ekspresyonlarına göre osteojenik farklılaşan hücreleri MSC'lerindeki ekspresyonlarına göre yukarı regüle edildiler.

Sonuç olarak, adipoz doku kaynaklı MKH'lerin osteojenik potansiyeli, iKİ-MKH'ler ile karşılaştırılmasıyla gösterilmiştir. Dönorlerden yağ dokusu elde edilmek daha kolay olduğu için ve yağ dokusundan elde edilen MKH'lerin proliferasyon hızının kemik iliği kaynaklı MKH'lere göre daha yüksek olması nedeniyle, kemik dokusu rejenerasyonunun terapötik çalışmalarında AD-MKH'lerin alternatif bir MKH kaynağı olarak kullanılmasını önerilmektedir.

Bu çalışma Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi'nden (ESOGÜ-BAP) hibe (ESOGU/201846042) ile desteklenmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: Adipoz doku, mezenkimal kök hücre, Wnt/beta-katenin.

ABSTRACT

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are undifferentiated multipotent mesenchymal stem cells, which are derived from adult tissues like bone marrow, adipose tissue, salivary gland, and dental tissue. Currently, MSCs have been widely used in regenerative and remodeling medical therapy research because of their self-renewal potential and multilineage differentiation ability.

The osteogenic lineage potential of MSCs has made them promise in bone injuries regenerative research studies. Bone marrow derived MSCs (BM-MSCs) are the first discovered mesenchymal stem cells, and they were characterized as fibroblast like cells with osteogenic potential. Additionally, they are the most investigated MSCs for osteogenic studies. However,

since bone marrow can be obtained in a small amount and invasive procedures, it was necessary to find alternative stem cell sources. Human adipose tissue derived mesenchymal stem cells (AT-MSCs) are multipotent cells capable of differentiating into osteogenic, adipogenic, myogenic, and chondrogenic lines. In regard to sample collection, adipose tissue is easy to be obtained from multiples sites of donors, and it's considered more accessible than bone marrow derived MSCs. However, it is not well known whether they are as effective as bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells, especially in bone tissue regeneration.

This study based on a comparison between adipose and bone marrow derived stem cells, to investigate the osteogenic potential of AT-MSCs as an alternative source of MSCs for bone injuries cellular-based therapies. As mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) differentiation has an important role during bone repair and regenerative processes, the molecular signaling pathways involved in the differentiation processes is also has a role in bone repair and regenerative mechanisms. Additionally, this study investigated the role of the "intracellular canonical b-catenin dependent Wnt signaling pathway" during osteogenic differentiation process for both adipose and bone marrow derived stem cells.

The expression of the osteogenic markers BMP2 was confirmed by examining the gene expression of BMP2. The effect of the "intracellular canonical Wnt pathway" signaling pathway on osteogenic differentiation of BM-MSCs, and AD-MSCs have been examined by the "Quantitative gene expression analysis" (qPCR) by examining the gene expression of WNT2, CATNNB, AXIN genes. In this study it has been determined that all of Wnt signaling pathway related genes shows the same gene expression profiles in both the bone marrow and adipose tissues derived MSCs during the osteogenic differentiation stages.

Wnt signaling pathways related genes, they were up regulated on the osteogenic differentiated cells relatively to their expression in their MSCs.

In conclusion, the osteogenic potential of adipose tissue derived MSCs has been shown via its comparison with the BM-MSCs. As adipose tissue derived MSCs is easier to find a donor and its proliferation rate is higher than the bone marrow derived cells, this study recommends the use of AT-MSCs as an alternative source of MSCs in the therapeutic studies of bone tissue regeneration.

This study was supported by grant (ESOGU/201846042) from the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Eskisehir Osmangazi University (ESOGU-BAP).

keywords: Adipose tissue, mesenchymal stem cell, Wnt/beta-catenin signal.

CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS USING FUZZY INFERENCE ANALYSIS OF *MRI* IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Cerebral toxoplasmos is a clinical manifestation related to infection with the parasite Toxoplasma gondii is most often related to the endogenous reactivation of parasitic cysts present in the central nervous system. Clinical signs may include loss of consciousness, intracranial hypertension, disturbances of alertness, nausea and vomiting. Although magnetic resonance imaging (*MRI*) is essential for its accuracy in the size, number and limits of cysts, it remains non-specific. The diagnosis of multiple abscess brain lesions should induce a differential diagnosis. The pathologies to be considered may be infection, or tumor (cerebral lymphoma of a solid tumor). In order to analyze the various factors related to the diagnosis, we propose to analyze them using an Artificial intelligence technique especially fuzzy inference system. From the disease data, the fuzzy system is constructed with input space that includes all of the intrinsic and environmental probable causes as well as the obtained *MRI* image. The analysis makes it possible to extract the output variable in terms of confirmation of the toxoplasmosis, infectious, or tumor nature. The output variable expresses the confirmation or denial of toxoplasmosis. This can be considered as a diagnostic aid tool.

keywords: Oxoplasmos, Parasite, İnfection, Tumor, Radiology, MRI, Fuzzy logic

COMPARISON OF PRASUGREL AND CLOPIDOGREL AS ANTIPLATELET TREATMENT IN ASIAN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Acute coronary syndrome is caused by supply-demand imbalance of heart muscle due to atherosclerotic plaque or embolism in the coronary arteries. According to the guideline, antiplatelets are the first choice drug for initial management; nevertheless, there is no specific recommendation to choose either prasugrel or clopidogrel for Asian patients. Systematic literature searching was conducted from several databases using PRISMA 2020 guideline. Search terms are aligned with the keywords and further refined using Boolean operators. Study eligibility and inclusion-exclusion criteria, such as participants' characteristics, comorbidities, interventions, and outcomes, were assessed to select the included studies in the analysis. Four final articles were selected and critically appraised using the Cochrane risk bias tools. Based on three high-quality and one moderate-quality studies, prasugrel is better than clopidogrel in preventing the occurrence of major cardiovascular adverse events in Asian patients (HR = 0.77, 95% CI 0.63 – 0.93, p = 0.008). Furthermore, prasugrel and clopidogrel achieve no significant overall differences in reducing future thrombotic events (HR = 0.78, 95% CI = 0.51-1.2, *p* = 0.26). In addition, more bleeding events happened in groups intervened with prasugrel as choice of P2Y12 inhibitor, demonstrating higher potent of antiplatelet effect than that of clopidogrel (HR = 1.43, 95% CI = 1.26-1.61, *p* <0.001). Thus, prasugrel exerts higher potency than clopidogrel in reducing future major cardiovascular adverse events in Asian patients having acute coronary syndrome. This study recommended usage of prasugrel in Asian patients with low risks of bleeding, especially in patients with high risk of adverse events and re-thrombosis.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome, clopidogrel, prasugrel, Asia, safety, efficacy

KEMİK İLİĞİ KAYNAKLI MEZENKİMAL KÖK HÜCRELERIN FONKSİYONEL PANKREATİK BETA HÜCRELERİNE FARKLILAŞMASI

DIFFERENTIATION OF BONE MARROW-DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS INTO FUNCTIONAL PANCREATIC BETA CELLS

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ÖZET

Uluslararası Juvenil Diyabet Araştırma Vakfı tarafından belirtildiği gibi, tip 1 diyabetes mellitus (T1DM) için başarılı terapötik stratejiler elde edilebilmesi için iki zorluğun üstesinden gelinmesi gerekmektedir. Birincisi tahrip olmuş beta hücrelerinin yenilenmesi ve bunu sağlayacak hücre kaynaklarının varlığı, ikincisi ise nakil sonrası yaşam boyu bağışıklık sistemini baskılayan ilaçların kullanılmasıdır. Bugüne kadar beta hücre replasmanını hedefleyen üç farklı strateji geliştirilmiştir; pankreatik transplantasyon, adacık transplantasyonu ve hücresel tedavi (adacık-neogenez). Kök hücre temelli tedavi, hücrelerin bir hedef organa nakledilerek o organın fonksiyonlarını geri kazanmasıyla sağlanabilir. Deneysel ve klinik çalışmalar, diyabet tedavisinde mezenkimal kök hücrelerin (MKH) uygulanmasına ilişkin umut verici sonuçlar sağlamıştır. MKH'ler, immün düzenleyici özellikleri nedeniyle otoimmün ve kalıtsal hastalıkların tedavisi, transplantasyon ve rejeneratif tıp gibi birçok klinik alanda uygulanma potansiyeline sahiptir. β-hücre replasmanına odaklanan birçok çalışma olmasına rağmen, henüz istenilen morfolojik ve fonksiyonel düzeyde beta hücrelerinin elde edilmediği gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, iKİ-MKH'leri *in vitro* olarak hem morfolojik hem de işlevsel olarak pankreas progenitör hücrelerine ayırmayı amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, iKİ-MKH'ler, kültür koşullarının değiştirildiği bir farklılaşma yöntemiyle beta hücrelerine farklılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen hücrelerin farklılaşma etkinliği analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlarımızda, ortama eklenen indüktörler ile iKİ-MKH'ler farklılaştırıldığında elde edilen hücrelerin, beta hücreye özgü belirteçleri eksprese ettiği ve beta hücrelerinin morfolojik ve fonksiyonel özelliklerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Tip 1 diyabet tedavisi için hücre temelli tedavilerin kaynağı olarak farklı dokulardan elde edilen farklı MKH'lerin kullanılması da dahil olmak üzere etkili farklılaştırma yöntemleri geliştirilmelidir. Bu çalışma, Eskişehir Osmangazi

Üniversitesi, Bilimsel Araştırma Proje Komisyonu Projesi ile desteklenmiştir (ESOGÜ-BAP, ESOGU/201846D27).

anahtar kelimeler: Kemik iliği, mezenkimal kök hücre, pankreatik hücre.

ABSTRACT

Two challenges must be overcome to achieve successful therapeutic strategies for type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), as stated by the International Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. The first one is the regeneration of the destructed beta-cells and the presence of cell resources that will provide it, the second one is the usage of immunosuppressive drugs throughout life after the transplantation. To date, three different strategies have been developed, aiming at beta cell replacement: pancreatic transplantation, islet transplantation, and cellular therapy (islet-neogenesis). Stem cell-based therapy can be achieved by transplanting cells into a target organ to restore the functions of that organ. Experimental and clinical studies have provided promising results of the application of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) in diabetes therapy. MSCs have the potential to be applied in many clinical fields such as autoimmune and hereditary diseases treatment, transplantation, and regenerative medicine because of their immunoregulatory properties. Although there are many studies focused on β-cell replacement, it has been observed that beta cells have not been obtained yet at the desired morphological and functional level. This study aimed to differentiate hBM-MSCs *in-vitro,* into both morphologically and functionally pancreatic progenitor cells. For this purpose, hBM-MSCs were differentiated into beta-cells by a differentiation method in which culture conditions were modified. The differentiation efficiency of the obtained cells was analysed. In our results, it was determined that the cells obtained when hBM-MSCs were differentiated with inductors added to the medium, were expressing beta-cell-specific markers and had morphological and functional features of the beta cells. Effective differentiation methods, including using different types of MSCs obtained from different tissues should be developed as the source of cell-based therapies for the treatment of type 1 diabetes. This study was supported by grants (ESOGU/201846D27) from the Eskisehir Osmangazi University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (ESOGU-BAP).

keywords: Bone marrow, mesenchymal stem cell, pancreatic beta cells

SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES FOR PANDEMIC COVID-19, PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Social distancing measures were taken to reduce the spread of Covid-19 and it may change the lifestyle, making it difficult to practice physical activity (PA), especially for the elderly. However, there was already a worldwide consensus that such practice is necessary to prevent diseases, among which there are patients with a higher risk of death from Covid-19.

This study has been carried out in order to verify the social health conditions of elderly people in a period of social distance due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Data were collected at São Paulo state- B twice: on May 2020 (Data 1= D1) and April 2021 (Data 2= D2); April had more strong social isolation measures, both with a high number of patients with Covid-19. We used a digital survey with volunteers from 60 years of age, they were reached through the Snowball method. The questionnaire was posted on the Survio platform and it was accessed through social media. Descriptive statistics and Spearman tests were applied to verify correlation between variables.

D1 appointed 42 volunteers took part in the study; the mean age was 64.9 ± 5.5; 34.9% were female; 37.3% had higher education; 16.9% had a monthly income (MI) around U$ 207; 31.3% had diseases; 15.7% pointed to insufficient PA. There was significant correlation between PA and MI (rho=0.342; p=0.027). D2 had 41 participants; the mean age was 71.1±9.6; 28.9% were female; 24.1% had higher education; 10.8% had a MI around U$ 207; 41.0% had diseases; 30.1% pointed to insufficient PA. There was significant correlation between PA and Education (rho=-0.519; p=0.001) and PA and MI (rho=-0.435; p=0.005). D1 and D2 differed significantly between PA: X^2 (1)= 7.534; p=0.006, monthly income X^2 (4)= 19.268; p=0.001; presence of diseases X^2 (1)= 4.577; p=0.032 and education level X^2 (5)= 30.748; p=0.000. The decrease of PA and MI points to the risks of an increase in the manifestation of diseases and it is necessary to promote public policies to carry out PA even in times of pandemics and to protected those who had lower MI.

Keywords: Covid-19, Physical Activities, Elderly

GENITO-GENITAL RUBBING AND GROOMING IN RELATION TO ALLOMOTHERING IN A GROUP OF FEMALE CAPTIVE BONOBOS

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ABSTRACT

Bonobos (*Pan paniscus*) live in female dominant groups, composed of more females than males, and with the relationship between mothers as central to the group dynamics. While allomothering (i.e., offspring care by others excluding the mother) has been documented in a variety of species, it has not been well studied in the bonobos. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between grooming, Genito-Genital (GG) rubbing and allomothering in a group of female captive bonobos at the Milwaukee Zoo. It is proposed that pair-bonding via same sex behaviour in female bonobos is performed as a mechanism for acquiring allomothers who will assist with the raising of one's current and/or future offspring. To explore this prediction, we correlated female grooming behaviour with GG rubbing, as both are thought to be indicators of pair-bond strength. Our data support this finding. We propose that the reason for this correlation is to facilitate an allomothering dynamic,

keywords: Bonobos, grooming, GG rubbing, allomothering, sexual fluidity

DEVELOPMENT OF A TRANSITION COURSE FOR SENIOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Many academic institutions have established programs to ease the transition from high school to becoming first year students in university. For example, Saint Mary's University has developed a program where students form small learning communities for peer support. However, there has been relatively little attention toward the needs of undergraduates who are completing their final year and transitioning to graduate studies or the work force. That is, there is minimal consideration given to better preparation of graduating students for the transitions they face. Given that alumni data is used to advertise and enhance the reputation of an academic institution, it is important to ensure that graduates are well prepared to achieve success. For Psychology the situation is additionally complex because students face an incredible range of employment options and educational possibilities that many are unaware exist and consequently fail to pursue. We present our work on the ongoing development of a fourth-year seminar course focusing on individual and career development, with the expectation that it will provide students with a smoother transition into graduate school or the workforce. We discuss issues such as the promotion of critical thinking, the use of personal reflection, issues regarding grade-based evaluation, and identification of critical content.

Keywords: Undergraduates, Graduate School, Career Development, Pedagogy

PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAM MEMBRANLARI KULLANARAK PERVAPORASYON TEKNOLOJİSİYLE DENİZ SUYUNUN DESALİNASYONU

PERVAPORATION TECHNOLOGY FOR SEAWATER DESALINATION USING PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAM MEMBRANES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, deniz suyunun pervaporasyon teknolojisi ile desalinasyonu için poli(vinil alkol)/(kitosan-g-poli(N,N-dimetilakrilamid)) (PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAm) membranlar kullanılmıştır. İlk olarak CS-g-PNDMAAm kopolimerleri sentezlenmiş ve ardından çeşitli spektroskopik yöntemlerle karakterize edilmiştir. Daha sonra PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAm membranlar hazırlanmış ve Na/su karışımları PV tekniği ile ayrılarak pH, CS-g-PNDMAAm yüzdesi ve çalışma sıcaklığının tuz reddi ve akı üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Marmara Deniz Suyundan pervaporasyon tekniği ile Na gideriminde optimum koşullarda maksimum tuz reddi 99,94, akı 993,52 g/m^{2}h olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Desalinasyon, Pervaporasyon, Kitosan, Poli(vinil alkol), N,N-dimetilakrilamid

ABSTRACT

In this study, poly(vinyl alcohol)/(chitosan-g-poly(N,N-dimethylacrylamide)) (PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAm) membranes were used for seawater desalination through pervaporation technology. Firstly, CS-g-PNDMAAm copolymers were synthesized and, then characterized by various spectroscopic methods. Afterwards, PVA/CS-g-PNDMAAm membranes were prepared and the effects of the pH, CS-g-PNDMAAm percentage and, working temperature on the salt rejection and flux were investigated by separating Na/water mixtures with the PV technique. In the removal of Na from Marmara Seawater using the pervaporation technique, the maximum salt rejection was found to be 99.94 while the flux was 993.52 g/m^{2}h under optimum conditions.

keywords: Desalination,Pervaporation,Chitosan,Poly(vinyl alcohol), N,N-dimethylacrylamide

POLİ(N,N-DİMETİLAKRİLAMİD-KO-AKRİLONİTRİL) HİDROJELLERİN HAZIRLANMASI VE ŞİŞME DAVRANIŞI

PREPARATION AND SWELLING BEHAVIOR OF POLY(N,N-DIMETYLACRYLAMIDE-CO-ACRYLONITRILE) HYDROGELS

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ÖZET

Hidrojeller, suda çözünmeyen üç boyutlu, fiziksel ve/veya kimyasal çapraz bağlı hidrofilik polimerik ağlardır. Hidrojeller arasında uyaranlara duyarlı akıllı hidrojeller pH, sıcaklık, manyetik alan, ışık ve kimyasallar gibi bir veya daha fazla çevresel uyarana yanıt olarak şişme ve büzülme yeteneğine sahiptir. Özellikle sıcaklığa ve pH'a duyarlı hidrojeller ilaç dağıtımı, sensörler/aktüatörler, doku mühendisliği ve ayırma işlemleri dahil olmak üzere farklı alanlarda çok çeşitli potansiyel uygulamalar bulmuştur. Bu çalışmada, N,N-dimetilakrilamid ve akrilonitril bazlı bir dizi kovalent çapraz bağlı hidrojeller amonyum persülfat-N,N,N0,N0-tetrametiletilendiamin redoks başlatıcı sistemi varlığında çapraz bağlayıcı olarak metilen bis(akrilamid) kullanılarak serbest radikal kopolimerizasyonu ile sentezlendi. Bu hidrojellerin sıcaklık artışı ile hacim küçülmeleri, şişme oranı 5 ve 90 °C aralığında ölçülerek izlendi. Toplam monomer konsantrasyonunun, monomerlerin molar oranının ve çapraz bağlayıcı miktarının negatif termosensitivite üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Hidrojeller, Fourier dönüşümü kızılötesi (FTIR) ve diferansiyel taramalı kalorimetri (DSC) ile karakterize edilmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: Hidrojel, uyaranlara-duyarlı, termosensitivite.

ABSTRACT

Hydrogels are three-dimensional, physical and/or chemical cross-linked hydrophilic polymeric networks without dissolving in water. Among hydrogels, stimuli-responsive smart hydrogels have the ability to swell and shrink in response to one or more environmental stimuli such as pH, temperature, magnetic field, light, and chemicals. Especially temperature and pH sensitive hydrogels have found a wide range of potential applications in different areas including drug delivery, sensors/actuators, tissue engineering, and separation operations. In this study, a series of covalently crosslinked hydrogels based on N,N-dimetylacrylamide and acrylonitrile were synthesized by free radical copolymerization using methylene bis(acrylamide) as cross-linker in the presence of ammonium persulfate–N,N,N0,N0-tetramethylethylenediamine redox-initiator system. The volume shrinkage of these hydrogels with increase in temperature was monitored by measuring the swelling ratio in the range of 5 and 90 °C. The effects of total monomer concentration, molar ratio of monomers and amount of cross-linker on the negative were examined. The hydrogels were characterized with Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

keywords: Hydrogel, stimuli-responsive, thermosensitivity.

COVİD-19 PANDEMİSİNDE 1. BASAMAK SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERİN KAYGI DÜZEYİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

EVALUATION OF THE ANXIETY LEVEL OF NURS WORKING IN THE PRİMARY HEALTH CARE SERVİCES CENTERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemisinin yayılmasıyla beraber tüm dünyada hemşirelerin üzerine büyük bir yük düşmüştür. Bu çalışmada 1. Basamak sağlık hizmetinde görev alan hemşirelerin kaygı düzeylerine dair kanıtları sentezlemek ve sunmak amaçlanmıştır.

Covid-19 pandemisinin hemşireler üzerindeki kaygı düzeylerine dair pandeminin başından bu yana 562 çalışma dâhil edilmiş ve araştırma kriterlerine uyan 4 çalışma PİCOS listesine göre incelenmiştir.

Yapılan değerlendirmede hemşirelerin kaygı düzeyinin artan iş yükü ve salgın hastalık sebebi ile artmış olduğu gözlenmiştir. İncelenen kaynaklara göre farklı ülkelerde farklı oranda sonuçlar çıkmış, bu durum ülkelerdeki sağlık sistemine, hemşire yaşına, evli/bekâr oluşuna göre değişiklik gösterdiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Covid-19'un 1. Basamak sağlık hizmetlerinde çalışan hemşirelerin üzerinde ruhsal değişiklikler gözlenmekle birlikte, üzerinde yapılan çalışmalar kısıtlı bulunmuş ve ileride yapılacak olan çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: filyasyon ve hemşireler, covid 19 ve hemşireler, birinci basamak sağlık hizmetleri ve anksiyete

ABSTRACT

The spread of the Covid 19 pandemic, a great burden has imposed on nurses all around the world. The aim of this study is to synthesize and present the evidence on the anxiety levels of nurses who are working in primary health care services.

In order to see the change in the level of anxiety of nurses in the Covid-19 pandemic, 562 studies were included since the beginning of the pandemic and 4 studies that fit the research criteria were examined.

As a result of the evaluations; it was observed that the rise workload density due to the pandemic caused an increase in the anxiety levels of nurses. According to the sources examined, increases in anxiety levels differ according to countries.

The reasons for these differences can be shown as the difference in the health systems of the countries, the age and marital status of the nurses.

Conclusions: Although mental changes were observed on the nurses working in the primary health care services of Covid-19, the studies on it were found to be limited and future studies are needed.

keywords: fillation and nurses, covid 19 and nurses, primary health care services and anxiety

SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ EĞİTİM VE ARAŞTIRMA HASTANESİNDE HEMŞİRE OLARAK ÇALIŞAN VE COVID-19(+) TANISI ALAN SAĞLIK PERSONELİNDE SAĞLIK DAVRANIŞLARI VE EL HİJYENİ PRATİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND HAND HYGIENE PRACTICES AT SAKARYA UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL HEALTH PERSONNEL WORKING AS A NURSE AND DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19(+)

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisinin ortaya çıkması ile ön saflarda yer alan sağlık çalışanlarının el hijyeni ve sağlık davranışlarına göstereceği önem hem kendileri hem de bakım ve tedavilerini üstlendikleri hastalar açısından daha da artmıştır. Bu sebeple bu çalışma COVID-19 testi pozitif çıkan ve hemşire olarak çalışan sağlık çalışanlarının pandemi öncesi ve sonrasındaki sağlık davranışları ve el hijyeni pratiklerinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte olan çalışmaya Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi'nde hemşire olarak görev yapan ve COVID-19 testi pozitif çıkan 99 sağlık personeli dahil edildi. Katılımcılara demografik bilgileri sorgulayan 26 soru, sağlık davranışları ve el hijyeni uygulamalarına dair 30 soru olmak üzere toplamda 56 sorudan oluşan anket yönlendirildi.

Katılımcıların % 11 i pandemiden önce günde en az 10 defa ellerini yıkadıklarını , % 9.1 i bu yıkamayı 20 sn boyunca sürdürdüğünü, %5.1 i bireysel sağlık bakımı ile ilgili eğitim programlarına katıldıklarını bildirmiştir. Aynı başlıktaki hem pandemi öncesi hem pandemi sonrası oranlar sırasıyla % 86.9 , % 90.9 , %68.7 şeklindedir

Sağlık çalışanlarında pandemi öncesi ve sonrasında sağlık davranışları ve el hijyeni pratiklerinde fark görülmemiştir. Buna rağmen sağlık çalışanlarında COVID-19 enfeksiyonuna sık yakalanma ile ilgili faktörlerin (daha özel beslenme, iyi insan gücü planlanması, vb.) iyileştirilmesi akla getirilmelidir.

anahtar kelimeler: Hemşirelik, Sağlık Davranışı, El Hijyeni, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of hand hygiene and health behaviors by healthcare professionals at the forefront has increased, both for themselves and for the patients they care for and treat. For this reason, this study was conducted to evaluate the health behaviors and hand hygiene practices of healthcare workers who have positive COVID-19 test and work as nurses before and after the pandemic.

The study, which was descriptive and cross-sectional, included 99 health personnel who worked as nurses at Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital and tested positive for COVID-19. A questionnaire consisting of 56 questions in total, 26 questions about demographic information and 30 questions about health behaviors and hand hygiene practices, was directed to the participants.

11% of the participants reported that they washed at least 10 cares a day from the pandemic, 9.1% reported that they continued this washing for 20 seconds, and 5.1% reported that they participated in the programs related to training education. Both pre-pandemic and post-pandemic rates in the same title are 86.9%, 90.9%, 68.7%, respectively.

There was no difference in health behaviors and hand hygiene practices before and after the pandemic in healthcare workers. Despite this, improving the factors (more specific nutrition, good manpower planning, vaccination, etc.) related to the frequent catching of COVID-19 infection in healthcare workers should be considered.

Key words: Nursing, Health Behavior, Hand Hygiene, COVID-19

ALKİD BAZLI KAPLAMALARDA ALKİD REÇİNESİ TÜRÜNÜN KAPLAMA ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALKYD RESIN TYPE ON COATING PROPERTIES IN ALKYD BASED COATINGS

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ÖZET

Boya ve kaplama sanayinde reçineler, bağlayıcı madde olarak kullanılırlar ve bağlayıcılar boya filmine fiziksel dayanım sağlarlar. Bu dayanım sayesinde boyalar yapışma, çizilme, darbe direnci, esneklik, kimyasal maddelere karşı dayanım, korozyon direnci gibi birçok fonksiyonel özellik kazanırlar. Ayrıca bağlayıcılar kaplamaların kuruma süresi özelliklerini de belirlerler. Bilinen reçine türleri standart alkid reçineler, nitroselüloz reçineler, fenolik reçineler, melamin reçineler, poliüretan reçineler, epoksi reçineler, polivinil grupları, poliakrilat reçineler, silikonlar olarak sıralanabilir [1]. Alkid reçineleri, polialkoller ile polifonksiyonel asitlerin kondenzasyon tepkimeleri sonucu oluşurlar. Tepkime sonunda düz zincirli alkidler elde edilir. Düz zincirli alkidlerin bu halleri ile kullanım alanları sınırlıdır. Bu nedenle düz zincirli alkid reçineleri, diğer reçinelerle, yağlarla veya daha basit yapıdaki alkol ve asitlerle modifiye edilerek kullanılırlar. En yaygın kullanılan alkidler, yağ ile modifiye edilmiş alkidlerdir [2]. Alkid reçine üretiminde en çok kullanılan yağ ve yağ asiti çeşitleri keten yağı, ayçiçek yağı, soya yağı, hint yağı, laurik asit, palmitik asit, stearik asit, oleik asit, linoleik asit vb. olarak sıralanabilir [2-3]. Bu çalışmada, iki farklı ayçiçek yağı bazlı alkid reçinesi ve soya yağı bazlı alkid reçinesi kullanılarak iç cephe boyası üretilmiştir. Üretilen boyalarda öncelikle katı miktarı, viskozite ve yoğunluk değerleri belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra TS39 standardına göre kaplama gücü ve kaplamalarda kritik öneme sahip beyazlık, parlaklık, sararma direnci ve kuruma süresi performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Yapılan çalışma sonucunda ayçiçek yağı bazlı alkidin kaplama gücünün, soya yağı bazlı alkid reçinesine göre çok az daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Kuruma süreleri karşılaştırıldığında, ayçiçek yağı bazlı alkid reçinesi kullanılan kaplamalarda da hızlı kuruma elde edilirken, soya yağı bazlı reçineye göre süre olarak %50 azalma belirlenmiştir.

anahtar kelimeler: Alkid bağlayıcı, kaplama gücü, kuruma süresi, beyazlık

ABSTRACT

In the paint and coating industry, resins used as binders, and these binders provide physical strength to the paint film. Thanks to this resistance, paints gain many functional properties such as adhesion, scratch, impact resistance, flexibility, resistance to chemical substances, corrosion resistance. In addition, binders determine the drying time characteristicof coatings. Known resin types can be listed as standard alkyd resins, nitrocellulose resins, phenolic resins,

melamine resins, polyurethane resins, epoxy resins, polyvinyl groups, polyacrylate resins, silicones. [1]. Alkyd resins produce with condensation reactions of polyalcohols and polyfunctional acids. Straight chain alkyds obtain at the end of this reaction. The usage areas of straight-chain alkyds limit with these forms. For this reason, straight-chain alkyd resins use by modifying them with other resins, oils or simpler alcohols and acids. The most used alkyds are oil-modified alkyds [2]. The most used oil and fatty acid types in alkyd resin production can be list as flax oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, castor oil, lauric acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, etc. [2-3]. In this study, interior paint was produced using two different sunflower oil-based alkyd resins and soybean oil-based alkyd resin. First, the solid amount, viscosity and density values of the produced paints were determined. Then, whiteness, gloss, yellowing resistance, and drying time performances, which are critical in coatings, were compared according to the TS39 standard. As a result of the study, it was observed that the coating power of sunflower oil-based alkyd was slightly higher than that of soybean oil-based alkyd resin. When the drying times were compared, rapid drying was achieved in the coatings using sunflower oil-based alkyd resin, while a 50% reduction in time was determined compared to soybean oil-based resin.

keywords: Alkyd binder, covering power, drying time, whiteness.

BAŞHEMŞİRE PERFORMANSLARININ 360-DERECE PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRME VE GERİBİLDİRİM YÖNTEMİYLE İNCELENMESİ: PİLOT BİR ÇALIŞMA

INVESTIGATION OF NURSE-SUPERVISOR PERFORMANCES VIA 360-DEGREE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK METHOD: A PILOT STUDY

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ÖZET

Geleneksel yöntemlerin aksine 360-Derece Performans Değerlendirme ve Geribildirim Sistemi (360-DPDGS) işgörenin birçok kaynaktan değerlendirilmesine olanak tanıyan modern ve popüler bir geribildirim tekniğidir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı 360-DPDGS kullanılarak İstanbul ilindeki bir kamu hastanesinde görev yapan iki başhemşirenin (Başhemşire-A ve B) performanslarını değerlendirmektir. Başhemşire-A; kadın, bekâr, 37 yaşında ve lisans mezunuyken; Başhemşire-B; kadın, evli, 45 yaşında ve yüksek lisans mezunudur. Verilerin toplanmasında literatür taraması yoluyla araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulmuş 119 ifade ve 10 alt yönetsel beceriden oluşan bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. 46 sağlık personelinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen çalışmada toplam 92 anketin verisi analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda Başhemşire-A ve Başhemşire-B'nin diğer değerlendiricilere kıyasla kendi performanslarına daha yüksek puan verdikleri saptanmıştır. Bir diğer ifadeyle başhemşirelerde cömertlik etkisi söz konusudur. Fakat Başhemşire-B'nin öz-performansını, Başhemşire-A'dan daha yüksek algıladığı hesaplanmıştır. Bu bağlamda yaşla birlikte gelen deneyimin, evli olmanın ve daha yüksek bir eğitim düzeyinin, cömertlik etkisini artırdığı, alçakgönüllülük etkisini ise azalttığı ifade edilebilir. Sonuç itibariyle her iki başhemşirenin de üstleri, emsalleri ve astları tarafından kendilerine atfedilen puanları göz önünde bulundurmaları, en düşük puanı aldıkları yönetsel becerileri geliştirmeleri önerilmektedir.

anahtar kelimeler: Performans Yönetimi, 360 Derece Değerlendirme, Başhemşire Performansı, Çok Kaynaklı Geribildirim.

ABSTRACT

Unlike traditional methods, 360-Degree Performance Evaluation and Feedback System (360-DPEFS) is a modern and popular feedback technique that allows employees to be evaluated from many sources. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of two nurses-supervisor (Nurse-Supervisor-A and B) working in a public hospital in Istanbul using 360-DPEFS. Nurse-Supervisor-A is female, single, 37 years old and has a bachelor's degree while Nurse-Supervisor-B is female, married, 45 years old and has a master's degree. A

questionnaire consisting of 119 expressions and 10 sub-managerial skills was used to collect the data. The data of 92 questionnaires were analyzed in the study conducted with the participation of 46 health personnel. At the end of the study, it was found that Nurse-Supervisor-A and B rated their performances higher than other evaluators. In other words, there is a generosity effect in the Nurse-Supervisors. However, it was calculated that Nurse-Supervisor-B perceived self-performance higher Nurse-Supervisor-A. In this context, it can be stated that the experience that comes with age, be married and a higher level of education increase the effect of generosity and decrease the effect of humility. As a result, it is recommended that both Nurse-Supervisors consider the scores attributed to them by their superiors, peers and subordinates, and develop the managerial skills with the lowest score.

keywords: Performance Management, 360-Degree Evaluation, Nurse-Supervisor Performance, Multisource Feedback

DÜNYADA YOĞUN BAKIM ALANINDA SCI/SCI-E DİZİNLERİNDE İNDEKSLENEN DERGİLERDE YAYINLANAN HAYVAN ÇALIŞMALARI: BİBLİOGRAFİK BİR ANALİZ

ANİMAL STUDİES PUBLİSHED İN JOURNALS INDEXED İN SCİ/SCİ-E INDEXES İN THE FİELD OF INTENSİVE CARE AROUND THE WORLD: A BİBLİOGRAPHİC ANALYSİS

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ÖZET:

Çalışmamızın amacı, dünyada Science Citation İndex (SCI) ve SCI–Expanded (SCI-E) kapsamındaki dergilerde yoğun bakım alanında yayınlanan hayvan çalışmalarını tespit etmek ve atıf oranlarını değerlendirmektir.

Çalışmamız retrospektif gözlemsel bir çalışma olarak tasarlanmıştır. “Thomson Reuters Web of Science” (WOS) veri tabanında SCI ve SCI–E dergilerde, Ek1’de paylaşılan tarama anahtarı kullanılarak yayınlanan makaleler 24/06/2021 tarihinde belirlendi ve analiz edildi. WOS veri tabanında yoğun bakım alanında hayvan çalışması olarak, SCI/SCI-E dizinine giren toplam 29.964 yayın bulunmaktadır. En çok atıf alan yayın ise Bellomo R ve ark tarafından Critical Care’de 2004 yılında yayınlanan ve 4264 atıf alan; ‘’ Acute renal failure - definition, outcome measures, animal models, fluid therapy and information technology needs: the Second International Consensus Conference of the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative (ADQI) Group‘’ İsimli yayındır.

Yoğun bakım alanında hayvan çalışmalarının yayınlandığı dergiler içinde ilk üç sırada, Critical Care, Respiratory System ve Surgery isimli dergiler olduğu görülmüştür. Yayınların günümüze kadar yıllara göre dağılımı incelendiğinde en çok yayının 1558 yayın sayısı ile 1999 yılında olduğu görüldü. Yayınların özellikleri incelendiğinde en çok makale, daha sonra toplantı özeti, rewiev özelliğinde olduğu görülmüştür. Bu konuda en çok yayın çıkaran üniversitelerin ise, University of Calofornia System, University of Texas System ve Pennsylvanıa Commonwealth System Of Higher Education Pcshe isimli Amerikan üniversiteleri olduğu görülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak, hayvan çalışmaların atıf oranlarının yüksek olmasından anlaşılacağı gibi bu çalışmaların bilimin ilerlemesinde büyük katkısı vardır. Yoğun bakım alanında çalışan ve hayvan çalışması yapan hekimlere bu bibliometrik analizin yol gösterici olabileceği kanaatindeyiz.

anahtar kelimeler: yoğun bakım, hayvan deneyi, bibliometrik analiz

ABSTRACT

The aim of our study is to identify animal studies published in the field of intensive care in journals within the scope of Science Citation Index (SCI) and SCI-Expanded (SCI-E) in the world and to evaluate their citation rates.

Our study was designed as a retrospective observational study. Articles published in the "Thomson Reuters Web of Science" (WOS) database in SCI and SCI-E journals using the shared search key in Appendix 1 were identified and analyzed on 24/06/2021. In the WOS database, there are a total of 29,964 publications included in the SCI/SCI-E index as animal studies in the field of intensive care. The most cited publication is Critical Care by Bellomo R et al. in 2004 and received 4264 citations; It is the publication titled “Acute renal failure - definition, outcome measures, animal models, fluid therapy and information technology needs: the Second International Consensus Conference of the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative (ADQI) Group“.

Among the journals in which animal studies were published in the field of intensive care, it was seen that the journals named Critical Care, Respiratory System and Surgery were in the first three places. When the features of the publications were examined, it was seen that the most articles, then the summary of the meeting, and the review feature. It has been seen that the universities that have the most publications on this subject are the American universities named University of California System, University of Texas System and Pennsylvania Commonwealth System Of Higher Education Pcsthe.

As a result, as it can be understood from the high citation rates of animal studies, these studies have a great contribution to the advancement of science. We believe that this bibliometric analysis can be a guide for physicians working in the field of intensive care and doing animal studies.

keywords: intensive care, animal experimentation, bibliometric analysis

DETERMINATION OF ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES OF *ACORUS CALAMUS* L. EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Plants are very important medical sources of bioactive substances, thanks to the secondary metabolites they contain. These bioactive compounds can be the precursors of many synthetic drugs by used modern technology opportunities. Plants that their known therapeutic efficacy from past to present have been accepted as the main source for drug discovery. *Acorus calamus*, a member of the *Acoraceae* family, is a monocot, perennial, and wetland plant. *Acorus calamus* L., commonly known as also sweet flag, can be grown in many temperate regions but is specially grown in India, Europe, the Himalayas, and Southern Asia. This plant also called as Hazanbel (*Acorus calamus* L.) in our country, is frequently found on lakesides, riversides, and swampy areas. *Calamus* has many therapeutic activities. Among them, effects such as spasmolytic, antihelmintic, carminative, antimicrobial, antioxidant, insecticidal, vascular modulators, anticancer and memory-enhancing can be listed.

For this intention, we elucidated the antioxidant activity of water (WEAC) and ethanol (EEAC) extracts of Acorus calamus *L.* by two kind in vitro antioxidant assays. On *Acorus calamus* L. extracts for radical scavenging activities were performed by 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl ($DPPH^{\cdot}$) and 2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) ($ABTS^{\bullet+}$) radical scavenging assays. Also, reducing power *Acorus calamus* L. extracts were evaluated by Cu^{2+}-Cu^{+} reducing (CUPRAC) and Fe^{3+}-Fe^{2+} reducing $[Fe^{3+}\text{-}(TPTZ)_2]^{3+}$-$[Fe^{2+}\text{-}(TPTZ)_2]^{2+}$ (FRAP) abilities. According to these methods whole *Acorus calamus* L. extracts demonstrated antioxidant activities. As positive controls were used α-Tocopherol ((2R)-2,5,7,8-Tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)]-6-chromanol), trolox (3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-carboxylic acid), butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT). Besides, IC_{50} values were figured out for $DPPH^{\cdot}$, $ABTS^{\bullet+}$ radical scavenging influences of *Acorus calamus* L. extracts.

keywords: Hazanbel (*Acorus calamus* L.), Antioxidant Activity, Radical Scavenging

UNVEILING VOLUNTEERS' MOTIVATIONAL PERCEPTION: THE STATE OF A YOUTH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IN ZAMBALES

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ABSTRACT

The spirit of Bayanihan in the province of Zambales, Philippines is exceptional, producing responsive leaders that would help in nation-building. This study delves into assessing the motivational factors influencing volunteers to join the Youth Volunteer Organization (YVO) through a descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling was utilized to identify the 36 respondents who were members and officers of BAYANInitiatives, a YVO in Zambales. It assessed the motivational factors through a survey identifying the demographic profile and the respondents' perception of motivational factors. It found out that most of the volunteers are male, aged 21-26 years old, college graduates, and live at San Marcelino. Further, most respondents strongly affirm that beliefs, egoistic and affiliation aspects and got "strongly agree" with a mean of 4.62, 4.61, and 4.38, respectively, while career development was identified as "usually true" got 4.06. It was recommended to: use the obtained data in proposing activities that would benefit the members in cognizant with the thrust of the organization, investigate other motivational factors related to joining YVOs, and further studies may involve more YVOs to assess motivational factors of their members.

Keywords – Affiliation, beliefs, career development, egoistic, and volunteers' motivational perception.

UTILIZATION OF WOOD VINEGAR AS NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY ENHANCER IN EGGPLANT

(*Solanum melongena* L.)

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to evaluate the effect of different levels of wood vinegar as a nutrient availability enhancer in eggplant. The treatments used in the study were Treatment 1 (No application of wood vinegar), Treatment 2 (0.5% of wood vinegar), Treatment 3 (0.67% of wood vinegar), and Treatment 4 (1% of wood vinegar).

Based on the study results, the average height of plants showed a significant difference among the treatments. The other parameters, average growth increment, average stem diameter, average number of days to flower initiation, the average length of fruits, and an average weight of fruits, showed high significance among treatments. The result was supported by LSD that showed significant differences in control and among the treatments. Therefore, the application of Treatment 4 is the recommended ratio in eggplant production.

Hence, researchable areas need to be addressed, such as evaluating the continuous use of wood vinegar in eggplant production, and challenge literature stating that wood vinegar should be stopped one week before harvesting. Additional research on time and level of wood vinegar for insect control is recommended.

keywords: Eggplant, nutrient availability enhancer, wood vinegar

ZAMBAYANIHAN: ROLES OF ZAMBALES' YOUTH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN NATION BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive survey research evaluated the roles of the Zambales' Youth Volunteer Organizations, particularly as to leadership, crisis response, environmental protection, indigenous people, and education in the province. Most of the youth volunteer organizations were situated at Iba, Zambales. Findings revealed that most of the organizations' objectives affirmed that they imparted the various communities with essential knowledge and developed basic life skills by providing programs and training to build a better community and environment. The data gathered reflected that the role of volunteers in promoting leadership was Excellent through inspiring youth to become responsible in helping others wherein the inculcation of hard work is important to achieve goals. They also marked Excellent in promoting crisis response as they encourage people to characterize the spirit of Bayanihan, especially in times of adversity. Moreover, they were categorized as Excellent in Environmental protection as they encourage people to take part in coastal clean-up drive to protect marine life with the participation of other Non-Government Organizations. Furthermore, it was revealed that they were also Excellent in helping Indigenous People, for they conduct gift-giving/relief operations that will instill the value of sharing to the community. As for education, it was confirmed that they were Excellent through helping people to recognize the value of individuality by knowing how to socialize with others to achieve common goals in life. Lastly, it was revealed that the common best practice of the youth volunteer organizations is to be selfless by initiating various programs that raise awareness in protecting the environment and natural resources as well as the promotion of the Bayanihan spirit through collaboration with other agencies and linkages to achieve their specific goals, the betterment of the community.

keywords:Bayanihan, youth volunteer organizations, roles, non-government organizations

TEACHERS' HUMOR ORIENTATION AND STYLE UTILIZATION VIS-A-VIS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to give a glimpse of the relationship of Teachers' Humor Orientation (HO) and Style Utilization to Students' Academic Performance in the Philippine Educational setting. A quantitative descriptive correlation design was employed through the use of the Humor Orientation Scale, Humor Style Checklist, and a Two-Phased Analysis of humor samples. The findings revealed that teachers had low HO levels and low variation in humor type utilization, surprisingly, students had outstanding grades in English. The test of relation showed no significant relationship between the variables. The study found out that its inability to identify effects of teachers' HO level and Humor types to specific learning behavior (e.g., information acquisition, recall, retention) led a negative link to students' outstanding academic performance. Further, the academic performance, as presented through grades, is too broad to correlate with any of the variables. However, the cross-referencing of qualitative results lead to some inconsistencies on the accuracy of the data which was based on self-report. Therefore, the study suggested moving one step backward and conducting experimental methods in the correlation of HO level and humoring types to specific behaviors to provide evidence of correlation to students' learning. Also, finding other methods would be a great future endeavor in the study of humor in the Philippine educational setting.

keywords: Humor Orientation, Humor Styles, Students' Academic Performance

CYCLIC VOLTAMMOGRAM STUDIES ON IRIDIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE COMPLEXES

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ABSTRACT

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) gives an information about material's electrochemical stability, its HOMO and LUMO energy levels and its electron transfer behaviors [1-6]. These properties are very important in optoelectronic technologies such as an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), light-emitting electrochemical cell (LEC), photocatalyst, etc. [6-12]. Iridium(III) complexes have been frequently used in such technologies due to their high electrochemical stabilities [13-16].

In this work, electrochemical properties of two heteroleptic iridium(III) complexes (Figure 1a), **(L-4-CHO)2Ir(acac) (K2a)** and **(L-5-CHO)2Ir(acac) (K2b),** were investigated by CV. As seen in Figure 1b, CV at 0.1 mV/s scan rate showed that complexes **K2a** and **K2b** have reversible oxidations at 0.24 V and 0.25 V, respectively. In addition, half-wave oxidation potentials, $E_{1/2}$, almost remain the same as scan rates varying, but anodic and cathodic peak currents increase proportionally with the square root of the scan rate (Figure 1c). These results indicate that oxidation process for both complexes is reversible. CV at 0.1 mV/s scan rate also showed that complexes **K2a** and **K2b** have irreversible reductions at -2.03 V and -2.07 V, respectively. The onset values of cathodic peaks (E_{onset} (V)) are almost remain constant with varying scan rates. HOMO and LUMO energy levels of complexes **K2a** and **K2b** are calculated as -5.04 eV and -2.77 eV, -5.05 eV and -2.73 eV, respectively. All of these are summarized in Table 1.

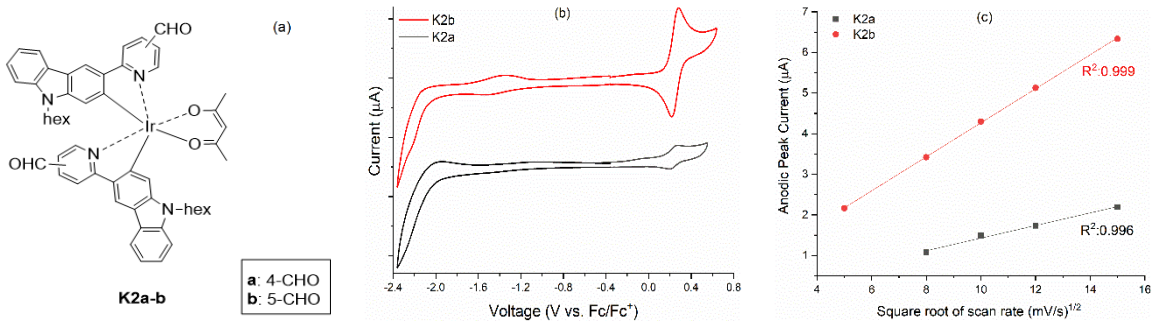

Figure 1a) The structure of two heteroleptic iridium(III) complexes, **K2a** (a) and **K2b** (b), **1b)** CV graphs of complexes **K2a** and **K2b** in dichloromethane under argon atmosphere at room temperature and **1c)** The plot of anodic peak currents complexes **K2a** and **K2b** versus the square root of scan rate

It was concluded that two iridium(III) complexes **K2a** and **K2b** have electrochemically stable and they can be used as an emissive layer in OLED optoelectronic technology.

Table 1. $E_{1/2}$, HOMO Energy Level, (I_a/I_c), E_{onset} and LUMO Energy Level values of complexes **K2a** and **K2b**

Complexes	**K2a**					**K2b**				
Scan Rates (mV/s)	**$E_{1/2}$ (V)**	**HOMO (eV)**	**I_a/I_c**	**E_{onset} (V)**	**LUMO (eV)**	**$E_{1/2}$ (V)**	**HOMO (eV)**	**I_a/I_c**	**E_{onset} (V)**	**LUMO (eV)**
25	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.04	-2.76	0.20	-5.00	1.52	-2.06	-2.74
64	0.24	-5.04	1.77	-2.05	-2.75	0.21	-5.01	1.32	N/A	N/A
100	0.24	-5.04	1.98	-2.03	-2.77	0.25	-5.05	1.44	-2.07	-2.73
144	0.24	-5.04	1.73	-2.05	-2.75	0.23	-5.03	1.33	N/A	N/A
225	0.24	-5.04	1.61	-2.06	-2.74	0.22	-5.02	1.29	-2.06	-2.74

Keywords: Cyclic voltammetry, Electrochemical properties, Iridium(III) complex, Scan rate, Half-wave anodic/cathodic potentials, Anodic peak current.

TEACHERS' WORKLOAD AND WORK ENVIRONMENT: INFERENCE TO NAT PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEARNERS IN MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

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ABSTRACT

The study attempted to describe the 2017-2018 workload of senior high school public teachers in four (4) Divisions Across Misamis Occidental and determined the extent of their workplace wellbeing. It also aimed to describe the NAT performances of the senior high school learners in the aforementioned year, in the seven subject areas. Further, the study determined the relationship between the workload of teachers to the NAT performance of learners, and also the workplace wellbeing of teachers in relation to the NAT performance of learners.

A descriptive-correlational design was used in this study. It utilized the quantitative method of research using the existing data in the DepEd schools on the demographic profile of teachers and their workload as to their academic and ancillary functions. A scale survey using an adopted questionnaire "Workplace Wellbeing questionnaire" patterned from Ekwulugo (2015) was utilized to determine the well-being of teachers.

Results showed that majority of the senior high school public teachers in Misamis Occidental had exceeded the prescribed optimum weekly workload. Furthermore, it was evident that the overall wellness and wellbeing of teachers in Misamis Occidental has a significant relationship to the NAT Performance.

keywords: Senior High School, NAT Performance, Workload, Well-being

CHALLENGES AND TRIUMPHS OF GROWING UP IN THE ABSENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to understand the lived experiences of individuals who grew up in the absence of their biological parents. Using the phenomenological approach, the researcher gathered experiences from six (6) informants, who were at least eighteen (18) years of age, had not lived with their biological parents for at least seven (7) years, were aware that they were not living with their biological parents, and were willing to participate in the conduct of the study, through face-to-face interviews. The undertaking found out that the informants had encountered several challenges while growing up such as: discontentment with familial setup; academic struggles; insensitivity of other people; and inability to appreciate and weak relationship with the real parents. Also, it was discovered that the informants kept on blaming the absence of their parents for the struggles experienced and the lack of direction they experienced when they were younger. Yet, the absence of their parents was not perceived as a totally adverse experience; in fact, as the informants matured, they began to view their parents' absence as a contributory factor for their success and learning experience. Thus, the informants consider their educational achievement, sound social relations, self-efficacy, and positive mind setting as some of their triumphs achieved. Further, the study found that the informants aspire for a stronger family bond, self-sufficiency and security in the future.

keywords: Challenges, Triumphs, Biological Parents

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CAREER CHOICES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Senior high school students may not be able to identify their own deficiency as their choices are concerned because of the interrelationship of these factors such as age, gender, the socio-economic status of the family. Stated, that the greatest barrier among students pursuing their own career and having command their life is the lack of in-depth knowledge of the said career. This study aimed to find out the factors affecting the career choices of Senior High School students of President Ramon Magsaysay State University A.Y 2018-2019. The descriptive quantitative research design was used to conduct the study with the use of questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering the data from four-hundred one (401) student- respondents using stratified sampling. The descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean and percentage were used in describing the gathered data. The study showed that the respondent is female, 18 years old and enrolled in STEM. Decision making of the students after Senior High School is mostly affected by Employability factors. There is no significant difference on all the factors affecting the career choices of the students when grouped according to sex. There is a significant difference on the employability factor when grouped according to age. However, there is a significant difference on the factors affecting the career choice when grouped according to track.

keywords: Career Choices, Employability, Decision

NAGTATRABAHO AKO KASI: THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF WORKING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the lived experiences of working students who were employed in a fast food chain in Iba, Zambales. Specifically, phenomenological methods were used to capture the essence of these 10 (ten) student's experiences surrounding their conceptualization and enactment of working. Participants are ranges from age of 19 to 26, with 1 to 2 years' working experience. A transformative process was used to describe the lived experience of these working students. The study used the five phases of data analysis. Being a working student is described life changing event as they transverse their economic problem to become a provider not only for themselves but also for their family. Through this research, the researchers found out that the most common factors that led the students to work are; financial problem, being the provider of their family and personal needs, and future benefits. The effects of working while studying to their health conditions are; positive effects including weight gain and negative effects, tardiness, lack of sleep and tiredness. The primary difficulties that they face as working students are fulfilling their duties as a student and managing their time. The researchers also have found out the coping mechanisms of the participants are spiritual-religious coping, motivational coping and self-reliance coping. Lastly, the researchers developed an insight being a working student such as the importance of education and building up themselves.

keywords: Working Students, Coping Mechanisms, Phenomenological

IS INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIAL?

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ABSTRACT

Our understanding of intelligence is directed primarily at the human level. This paper attempts to give a more unifying definition that can be applied to the natural world in general and then Artificial Intelligence. The definition would be used more to verify a relative intelligence, not to quantify it and might help when making judgements on the matter. While correct behaviour is the preferred definition, a metric that is grounded in Kolmogorov's Complexity Theory is suggested, which leads to a measurement about entropy. A version of an accepted AI test is then put forward as the 'acid test' and might be what a free-thinking program would try to achieve. Recent work by the author has been more from a direction of mechanical processes, or ones that might operate automatically. This paper agrees that intelligence is a pro-active event, but also notes a second aspect to it that is in the background and mechanical. The paper suggests looking at intelligence and the conscious as being slightly different, where consciousness is this more mechanical aspect. In fact, a surprising conclusion can be a passive but intelligent brain being invoked by active and less intelligent senses.

keywords: Artificial Intelligence, universal definition, model, metric, consciousness.

DATA SCIENCE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

Data science is becoming increasingly popular. Many people believe that data science will be the profession of the future. We are seeing the quick emergence of research centers and bachelor/master degrees in data science, similar to how computer science arose as a discipline in the 1970s. This is exemplified by the hype surrounding Big Data and predictive analytics. People and businesses need data, whether it's big or little, and the value of data will only grow. However, concentrating on data storage and analysis is insufficient. A data scientist must also be able to connect data to operational processes and ask the appropriate questions. This necessitates a thorough understanding of the entire process. Artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), big data and behavioral/predictive analytics, and blockchain are all data science technologies that are poised to disrupt government and create a new generation of Government Technology start-ups. Given the government's mission and relevance to every institution and people, the impact of the "smarter" of public services and national infrastructure will be far greater than in any other area. The government might be a key client as well as a "public champion" for these new data technologies.

keywords: Data Science- Big data - Government Technology

ART AS AN ANTIDOTE TO THE ILLUSION OF MIGRATION: A STUDY OF CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE'S *AMERICANAH* AND NOVIOLET BULAWAYO'S *WE NEED NEW NAMES*

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ABSTRACT

Migration is one of the topical issues which is increasingly gaining critical protracted interest among writers, critics and linguistic scholars in the world in this era of globalization with the influx of people across borders. The major focus in this work is to examine how migrant literature's two acclaimed female writers of third generation, the Nigerian Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and the Zimbabwean NoViolet Bulawayo use art as an effective means of representing social reality, if not instrumental in understanding and interpreting aspects of the illusion of migration, its inherent dialectics. It draws from the pragmatic functionality of literature as springing from creative consciousness, that to say on the theory of realism which has a great concern for the effect of the action upon the character and a tendency to explore the psychology of the actors in their stories. As a final assessment, these magnum opuses, *Americanah* and *We Need New Names*, rank among the recent literary texts focusing on the social contexts in the migrants' country of origin which prompt young Africans to leave, on the experience of migration itself, on the mixed reception which they may receive in Western 'Eldorado', on experiences of racism and hostility, and on the sense of rootlessness and the search for identity which finally leads a mere disenchantment.

keywords: Migrant literature – pragmatic functionality - disenchantment – societal dialectics – migrants' countries – search for identity.

RESUME

La problématique de la migration inspire de plus en plus les écrivains et intellectuels à travers le monde surtout l'ère de la mondialisation, avec ce flux des migrants franchissant les frontières. Cet article montre comment deux écrivaines emblématiques de la troisième génération traitant de la 'littérature migrante', la nigériane Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie et la Zimbabwéenne NoViolet Bulawayo utilisent l'art comme un véritable outil de représentation de la réalité sociale, si pas très déterminant dans la compréhension et l'interprétation des aspects liés à l'illusion de la migration et ses corollaires. Cette analyse se fait sous le prisme de la théorie de la fonctionnalité pragmatique de la littérature qui renvoi au celle du réalisme qui s'intéresse aux effets de la pression sociale sur la psychologie des personnages dans une œuvre de fiction. Il en ressort que *Americanah* et *We Need New Names* traitent de la problématique de la migration, en suivant les migrants depuis leurs pays d'origine, analysant ainsi les raisons qui poussent ces jeunes africains à s'exiler, jusqu'à leur désillusion dans ces 'eldorado' occidentaux.

Mots clés : Littérature migrante – fonctionnalité pragmatique - désillusion – dialectique sociétale – pays de départ – quête d'identité

SİBER DEVLET VE ALGORİTMİK DEVLERİN HEGEMONYA MÜCADELESİNİN SÖYLEME YANSIMALARI: ABD, RUSYA VE TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

STATEMENT REFLECTIONS OF CYBER STATE AND ALGORITHMIC GIANTS STRUGGLE FOR HEGEMONY: THE CASE OF THE USA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY

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ÖZET

İnternetin askeri amaçlarla kullanımından sıyrılarak günümüzde toplum ve bireyler üzerinde yayılan bir etkinlik kazanması, iletişim olanaklarını artırmış ve McLuhan'ın global köy kavramının gerçek anlamda hayat bulmasıyla globalleşme eskisinden çok daha kolay hale gelmiştir. Bu durum, ister istemez Van Dijk'ın bahsettiği ağ toplumunun oluşumunda önemli bir paya sahiptir.

İnsanları birbirine yakınlaştırmak, iletişimi artırmak ya da daha demokratik ve eşitlikçi ortam sunmak vaatleriyle yaşam pratiklerine nüfuz eden algoritmik devleri bugün çok farklı boyutlarıyla kendisini uluslararası arenada hissettirmektedir.

Sözü edilen bu yeni güç unsurunun; panoptikonun ötesinde doğrudan takip etme yeteneğine sahip olması, veriyi elinde bulundurması, siyasal eğilimler ya da tüketim alışkanlıklarına yönelik müdahaleler ile devletlerce bir tehdit unsuru olarak görülmeye başlanmış ve buna yönelik son zamanlarda bazı hukuksal düzenlemelere ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Diğer taraftan, kendi iktidarını korumak isteyen algoritmik devler de bu duruma yönelik farklı politikalarla sansür, engelleme ya da daha farklı yaptırımlarla bir meydan okuyuşta bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, yaşanan son gelişmelerle birlikte gerilimin tırmandığı Eylül 2020-Ocak 2021 tarihleri arasında Google, Facebook ya da Twitter gibi teknoloji devlerinin artan gücüne ilişkin Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Başkanı Donald Trump, Rusya Federasyonu Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Başkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan'ın seçilen bazı açıklamaları üzerinden iktidarın söylemdeki izdüşümleri bağlamında bir değerlendirme yapılmaktadır.

anahtar kelimeler: Algoritmik Devler, Siber Devlet, İktidar, Söylem

ABSTRACT

The fact that the internet has gained an effect on society and individuals by getting rid of its use for military purposes has increased communication opportunities. With the realization of McLuhan's concept of a global village, globalization has become much easier than before. This situation inevitably has a significant role in the formation of the network society that Van Dijk put forward.

Social media giants, which penetrate life practices with the promises of bringing people closer to each other, increasing communication or offering a more democratic and egalitarian environment, make themselves felt in the international arena with very different dimensions.

The mentioned new power element; has begun to be seen as a threat by states with the ability to follow directly beyond the panopticon, hold data and interfere with political tendencies or consumption habits. There has been a need for some legal regulations regarding this situation recently. On the other hand, algorithmic giants who want to protect their power are also challenging this situation with different policies, censorship, blocking or different sanctions.

In this study, an evaluation of the increasing power of tech giants such as Facebook, Google or Twitter between September 2020 and January 2021, when tensions escalated with the latest developments, is presented. The subject is examined in the context of the projections of power in discourse through some selected statements of the President of the United States of America, Donald Trump, and the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and the President of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

keywords: Algorithmic Giants, Cyber State, Power, Discourse

TWİTTER ÖRNEĞİ ÖZELİNDE DİJİTAL AKTÖRLERİN DAĞLIK KARABAĞ KRİZİNE YAKLAŞIMLARI

THE APPROACHES OF DIGITAL ACTORS TO THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CRISIS: THE CASE OF TWITTER

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ÖZET

Dijital dönüşüm gün geçtikçe hızlanmakta ve uluslararası boyutta çok farklı sonuçların doğmasında etkin bir role sahip olmaktadır. Yaşanan bu dijitalleşme süreci ile birlikte, hem topluma hem de bireylere mekanlardan ve sınırlardan bağımsız ve eş zamanlılık ilkesiyle işleyen yeni bir ortam sunulmaktadır.

Uluslararası düzlemde topluma yön vermekte etkin bir yere sahip olan diasporalar, uluslararası örgütler, kanaat önderleri, üniversiteler ve baskı grupları, yaşanan bu global dönüşümle birlikte kendi içinde de bir dijitalleşme sürecine tabi olmuş, bu da yeni aktörlerin dijital ölçekte ortaya çıkmasında önemli bir yere sahip olmuştur. Özellikle uluslararası kamuoyunun desteğini almak isteyen devletlerin yürüttükleri diplomatik faaliyetlerin de dijitalleşmesinin bir sonucu olarak, bahse konu olan dijital aktörlerin önemi daha da belirginleşmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, 27 Eylül-10 Kasım 2020 tarihleri arasında Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan devletleri arasında gerçekleşen Dağlık Karabağ Savaşı döneminde sosyal medya platformlarından Twitter özelinde savaş süresince dijital aktörlerin tutum ve yaklaşımlarına yönelik bir araştırma yapılmaktadır. Dijital aktörler olarak diasporalar, uluslararası örgütler ve kanaat önderleri üzerinden çerçeve çizilerek Dağlık Karabağ Krizi'ne dair yaklaşımları değerlendirilmektedir.

anahtar kelimeler: Dijital Aktör, Dağlık Karabağ Savaşı, Twitter

ABSTRACT

The digital transformation, which has started to be felt with the influence of the internet into life practices, is increasing its speed day by day and has an active role in the formation of very different results on an international scale. As an effect of this digitalization process, both society and individuals are granted a new environment independent of spaces and borders and functioning with the principle of simultaneity.

Diasporas, international organizations, opinion leaders, universities and pressure groups, which have an active place in shaping the society at the international level, have been subject to a digitalization process within themselves with this global transformation. This situation has had a remarkable place in the emergence of new actors on a digital scale. As a result of the digitalization of diplomatic activities carried out by states that want to receive the support of

the international public, the importance of the digital actors in question has become even more evident.

In this study, research is conducted on the attitudes and approaches of digital actors during the war on Twitter, one of the social media platforms, during the Nagorno-Karabakh War, which took place between the states of Azerbaijan and Armenia between September 27 and November 10, 2020. As digital actors, a framework is drawn through Diasporas, international organizations and opinion leaders, and their approaches to the Nagorno-Karabakh Crisis are evaluated.

keywords: Digital Actors, Nagorno Karabakh War, Twitter

"MUNTIK NA AKONG MAPASAMA SA IHAW-IHAW"A CASE STUDY OF A RECOVERED COVID-19 POSITIVE FROM THE MARITIME ACADEMY OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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ABSTRACT

Covid 19 pandemic has affected all aspects of society and education is one of the most affected areas across the globe. To cope to this set-up, the Maritime Academy of Asia and the Pacific (MAAP), has ventured to take a more proactive approach by continuing lessons online and putting health and safety measures as suggested by health professionals into careful account. The cadets have encapsulated in their quarters and classrooms while attending virtual classes. Teaching and non-teaching personnel are allowed to work from home on some days and required to report for work after going on quarantine for 14 days.

Despite the strict implementation, several employees who traveled to report for work contacted some individuals who are infected by Covid 19 virus. These employees who have a close encounter to their housemates have exposed them to the virus leading their secondary and tertiary contacts tested positive. They are all advised to undergo tests and quarantine procedures until proven negative.

This research has been conducted to determine the initial reaction of the subject upon the confirmation of being tested positive with the virus and compare and contrast the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the subject at the time of being in quarantine the present condition along resolutions and realizations.

Mental health as well as physical and spiritual well-being are significant during the recovery process of these Covid 19 patients. These areas have induced considerable degree of fear, worry and trauma of the individuals who were once infected by the virus. People who have balance in these aspects can easily cope to this new-normal set up with a healthy lifestyle and a decrease level of anxiety during this time of pandemic.

keywords: Covid 19, mental health, pandemic, quarantine

FUNCTIONS OF MUSIC IN WORSHIP IN MISSIONAL CHURCH: A CASE FOR THE APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH, ABEOKUTA. NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Music in worship serves many purposes and manifests itself in a variety of expressions. As we wake up every morning, as we drive to and from work, as we work out at the gym, and as we go throughout our days, what do we often hear? Each Sunday as we come together to worship the Lord, what frames our services? It is used both to praise God and to proclaim the Word; it both expresses prayer and relates the Gospel story. This article examines the various functions of music in worship and describes their implication for the missional church musician, who is the leader of the people's song. What is the role of the church musician? The question can be answered by looking first at the nature of the church's song. Music serves some distinct purposes in our lives and especially within our Christian tradition. The article will examine a few of these functions in The Apostolic Faith Church in the Metropolitan City of Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria under these five headings: general introduction of Music in Worship in Missional Church; a brief History of Music in Worship; Contemporary Music in Worship; the functions of Music in Worship and Conclusion and Recommendations.

keywords: Missional Church, Music, Worship, The Apostolic Faith, Abeokuta

Word Count: 269

THE UNESCO TENTATIVE LISTED HERITAGE SITE OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRGROUND IN TRIPOLI, LEBANON: ADAPTIVE REUSE WITHIN COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND URBAN IDENTITY CONCEPTION

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ABSTRACT

Rachid Karami International Fairground in Tripoli, Lebanon, was designed by Oscar Niemeyer in the 1960s, and it reached its finish stages of construction by the mid-70s. Unfortunately, the Fairground was never officially opened due to the Lebanese civil war outbreak and has never operated as an international Fair. It is still abandoned to date, with some small scale local events being held from time to time. Due to the abandonment and several other factors, the relationship and interaction between the city and the Fairground deteriorated, and with time, the Fairground started to become isolated.

This paper examines how to reintegrate the abandoned Fairground within the city of Tripoli, provoke change into the existing conditions that challenge the norm, and initiate interest of the local community to this important site for the collective city memory and urban identity. Furthermore, it attempts to present how to reconnect the Fairground with the city in a way that, firstly, meets the city's needs, especially that Tripoli is suffering on several fronts, and secondly, takes into consideration the authenticity and the sensitivity of the site and the monuments, bearing in mind, that the site has been added to UNESCO tentative list for Heritage sites. Hence, the proposed approach mediates between Oscar Niemeyer utopian monumental vision of the 60s and the current socio-cultural and urban reality in search of a sustainable and inclusive solution that respects the memory of the place and its identity. Furthermore, the project design draws upon many layers through the "Al Fayha'a Urban Farm & Park" adaptive reuse Concept. Finally, the paper will present a case for Macro and Micro scales, tackling urban planning, landscape, architectural intervention, and interior design layers, in an attempt to provide a comprehensive vision for this critical city site's future.

keywords: adaptive reuse, architecture, collective memory, local community, heritage landscape, urban identity, challenges.

THE GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE FLOW PHENOMENA OCCURRING IN THE SAFETY VALVE

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ABSTRACT

Safety valves belong to a group of devices that protect installations from excessive pressure. They are used to protect systems against increased pressure by blowing off the working medium and are used in many industrial areas. Their operation has a direct impact on the stability and performance of the entire pressure installation. To understand the principle of safety valve operation, it is still important to identify and describe the flow phenomena that occur during the operation of the described constructions. The development of numerical calculation methods allows for the performance of numerical simulations and visualization of complex flow issues. This makes it possible to analyze in detail the flow phenomena that occur during the operation of the safety valves. The following physical phenomena were recognized during the flow of the medium through the valve:

- cavitation phenomenon,
- sub- and supersonic flow,
- shock wave.

During the operation of safety valves, there is a risk of the appearance and spread of the cavitation phenomenon. Cavitation is an undesirable phenomenon during the operation of safety valves. Cavitation damage can cause faster wear on the working surface of the disc, the valve seat, and damage the valve body. Furthermore, the cavitation process causes a disturbance of the medium flow in the throttle area (Fig. 1).

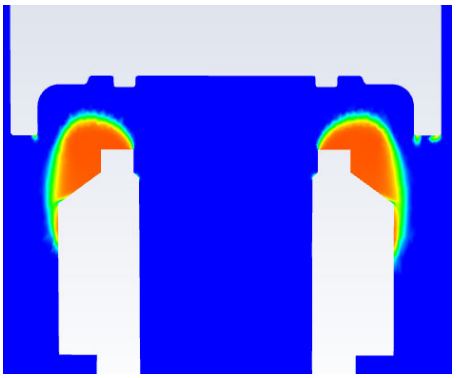

Fig.1 Potential area of the cavitation phenomenon

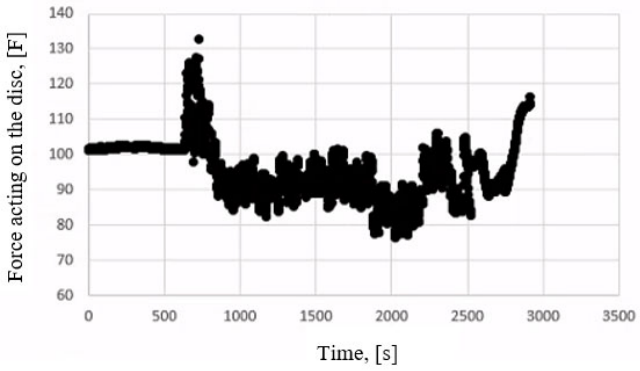

Fig.2 Dependence of forces acting on the disc as a function of the safety valve operation time

As a result, lower values of the safety valve operating parameters are obtained, contributing to a decrease in their effectiveness. Furthermore, during the experimental tests, significant

vibrations of the entire system were observed, presented in the form of oscillations of the forces acting on the safety valve during its operation (Fig. 2).

In the case of incompressible medium flow through the safety valve, we can deal with supersonic flow. Depending on the assumed operating pressure, we consider subsonic and supersonic flows, which can be presented in the form of a Mach number distribution (Fig. 3-4). We can observe that for the highest pressures and depending on the size of the tested safety valve, the Mach number oscillates between 0.92 and 2.2. When high pressures are used, a flow throttling phenomenon is observed.

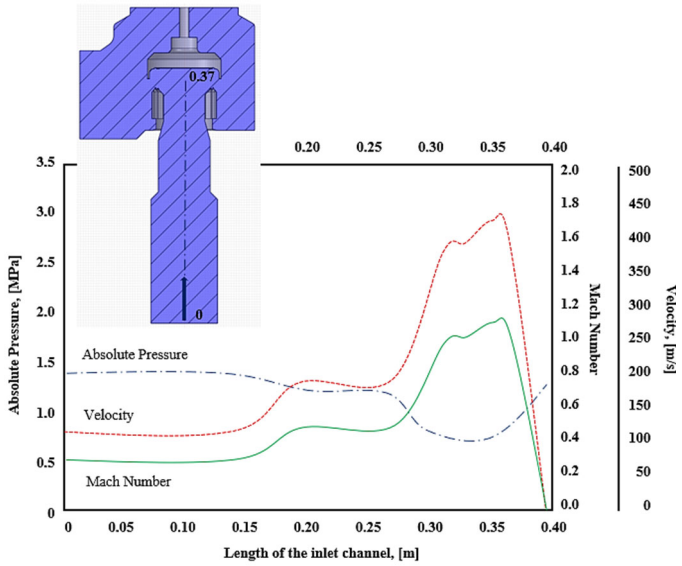

Fig. 3 Characteristics of selected physical properties along the vertical axis

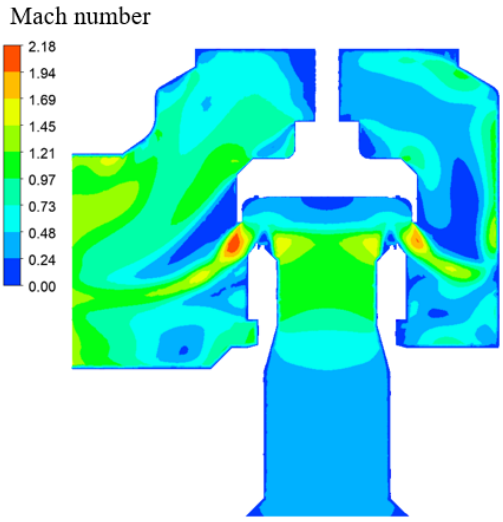

Fig. 4 The Mach number distribution for the safety valve

keywords: safety valves, cavitation, supersonic flow

PhilSCA in the Aviation Industry Global Value Chain

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ABSTRACT

The study is aimed at looking at the situation of the aviation industry in the post-pandemic scenario with particular focus on the crucial role of the Philippine State College of Aeronautics (PhilSCA). Like many other academic institutions and aviation organizations, PhilSCA as a leading state college in aeronautics and aviation engineering and technology, has suffered from the setbacks of the pandemic. Given the opportunity to build-back-better from this global health crisis, the college is poised to become an important player in the myriad academic and training services, which includes among others, internationalization, research, community engagement and public sector partner. Likewise, it positions itself as an able industry partner in the global value chain of the aeronautics services.

Of principal concern is how the college would prepare its organizational structure and academic content to suit the demands of the immediate future of the aviation industry. Likewise, how the institute looks beyond the threats of pandemic and be a government partner in facing the global threats of nuclear weapons, attacks in cyberspace, directed energy weapons, space systems, nanotechnology, and biotechnology. Each of these poses the risk of catastrophic attack to [almost] all countries, its citizens, and its infrastructure.

keywords: Aviation, Aeronautics, Technology, Global Value Chain

GÖRÜNÜR IŞIK HABERLEŞMESİ (VLC) VE UYGULAMA ALANLARI

VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATIONS (VLC) AND APLLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Sürekli olarak artan kablosuz bağlantı talebine karşılık sınırlı bir radyo frekansı spektrumu bulunması nedeniyle, gelecekteki kablosuz haberleşme sistemlerine yönelik yapılan araştırmaların temelini oluşturan en önemli unsur spektral verimlilik olmaktadır. Görünür ışık haberleşmesinin (VLC) hem aydınlatma hem de haberleşme için mevcut altyapının kullanılmasına izin veren yapısı nedeniyle bu konuda etkili ve ekonomik bir çözüm olacağı öngörülmektedir.

Görünür ışık haberleşmesi, yüksek bant genişliği, enerji-verimli iletim, esnek kapsama alanı, lisanssız frekans bandı, yüksek veri güvenliği ve düşük maliyet dahil olmak üzere çeşitli avantajlara sahip optik kablosuz yüksek hızlı iç mekân ağları için umut verici bir teknolojidir. Işık yayan diyotların (LED'ler) hızlı gelişimi ile görünür ışık haberleşmesi, geleneksel aydınlatmayı kablosuz haberleşme ve ağ ile birleştirmek için önemli bir yaklaşım olmuştur.

Bu bildiride, gelecek nesil haberleşme sistemlerinin altyapısında önemli bir yere sahip olacağı öngörülen VLC'nin genel kapsamı ve tanımları ile VLC haberleşme sisteminin iletim mimarisi, iletim prensipleri, avantajları ve dezavantajları ile genel uygulama alanları hakkında yayımlanmış olan bilimsel çalışmalar ve araştırmaların değerlendirilmesi ile genel bir inceleme yapılmaktadır. Ayrıca, Optisystem 15 simülasyon programı kullanılarak fiber optik kablo, FSO, LED ve optik kablosuz kanal (OWC) kısımlarını içeren VLC-OFDM haberleşme sisteminde farklı QAM veri modülasyonları kullanılarak farklı fiber uzunlukları ile farklı FSO ve OWC kanal uzunlukları gibi parametreler için karşılaştırma yapılarak sistem performansı değerlendirilmektedir.

Sonuç olarak VLC, özellikle mevcut radyo frekans spektrumunun sınırlı olmasına karşılık sunmuş olduğu yüksek bant genişliği ve diğer avantajları sayesinde gelecek nesil haberleşme altyapılarında önemli bir unsur olacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: Gelecek nesil haberleşme, VLC, OFDM, frekans spektrumu.

ABSTRACT

Due to the limited radio frequency spectrum available in response to the ever-increasing demand for wireless connectivity, spectral efficiency is the most important factor underlying future research on wireless communication systems. Visible light communication (VLC) is predicted to be an effective and economical solution in this regard due to its structure that allows the use of the existing infrastructure for both lighting and communication.

Visible light communication is a promising technology for optical wireless high-speed indoor networks with several advantages, including high bandwidth, energy-efficient transmission, flexible coverage, unlicensed frequency band, high data security and low cost. With the rapid development of light emitting diodes (LEDs), visible light communication has become an important approach to combine conventional lighting with wireless communication and networking.

In this paper, a general review is made by evaluating the scientific studies and researches published on the general scope and definitions of VLC, the transmission architecture, transmission principles, advantages and disadvantages and general application areas of the VLC communication system, which is predicted to have an important place in the infrastructure of the next generation communication systems. In addition, using the Optisystem 15 simulation program, the system performance is evaluated by comparing parameters such as different fiber lengths with different FSO and OWC channel lengths by using various QAM data modulations in the VLC-OFDM communication system, which includes fiber optic cable, FSO, LED and optical wireless channel (OWC) parts.

As a result, VLC will be an important element in the next generation communication infrastructures, thanks to its high bandwidth and other advantages, especially despite the limited available radio frequency spectrum.

Keywords: Next generation communication, VLC, OFDM, frequency spectrum.

5G ve SONRASI MOBİL İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ

5G AND BEYOND MOBILE COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ÖZET

Dördüncü nesil kablosuz iletişim (4G) sisteminin ortaya çıkmasından sonra, kablosuz mobil cihazların hızlı artışı ile birlikte oluşan yüksek enerji tüketimi, spektrum problemleri gibi nedenlerle oluşan zorluklar bulunmaktadır. Kablosuz sistem tasarımcılarının yüksek veri hızları için sürekli artan taleple karşı karşıya kalması ve yeni kablosuz uygulamaların gerektirdiği hareketlilik nedeniyle beşinci nesil (5G) kablosuz sistemler üzerine araştırma başlatılmıştır.

5G, gelişmiş mobil geniş bant haberleşmesi, sanal gerçeklik, otomatik sürüş ve Nesnelerin İnterneti (IOT) gibi çeşitli hizmetleri sağlayan tek bir platform sağlama yeteneğiyle, iletişim ağlarının tasarımında bir atılımı temsil etmektedir. Bununla birlikte, yeni hizmetlere yönelik artan talepler göz önüne alındığında ve on yıl içinde yeni teknolojilerin gelişimini öngörerek, 5G'nin ötesine geçme ihtiyacını öngörmek ve hem bireysel hem de toplumsal düzeylerde yeni ihtiyaçları karşılamak için yenilikçi teknolojiler içeren yeni bir mimari tasarlamak zaten mümkündür.

Bu bildiride, sürekli gelişmekte olan haberleşme sistemleri altyapısının gelecek perspektifinin araştırılması ve ilerisi için öngörülen teknolojik yeniliklerin ele alınması amacıyla, yayımlanmış olan bilimsel çalışmalar ve teknoloji altyapı şirketlerinin yayınlamış olduğu gelecek öngörülerinin taranmasından elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesi neticesinde 5G iletişim sistemlerinin getireceği yenilikler, sunulacak hizmetler, 5G altyapısı ve 5G sonrasında kullanımı öngörülen mobil haberleşme teknolojileri hakkında araştırma yapılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak 5G, önümüzdeki on yılda sadece internet trafiğinde 1000 kat artış sağlamakla kalmayacak, aynı zamanda tüm endüstri alanlarında IoT teknolojilerini desteklemek için temel teknolojileri de sunacaktır. Mobil iletişim altyapısının fiziksel katmanında, gelecek dönemde terahertz (THz) düzeyi frekanslar ve VLC yöntemleri ile ulaşılabilecek olgunluk seviyesinin 6G ile sağlanacak teknolojileri güçlü bir kolaylaştırıcı haline getirebileceğine inanılmaktadır.

anahtar kelimeler: Mobil iletişim nesilleri, 5G, 5G sonrası, 6G.

ABSTRACT

Since the emergence of the Fourth Generation wireless communication (4G) system, there are difficulties arising due to the rapid increase in wireless mobile devices, such as high energy consumption and spectrum problems. As wireless system designers face the ever-increasing demand for high data rates and the mobility required by new wireless applications, research on fifth generation (5G) wireless systems has begun.

5G represents a breakthrough in the design of communication networks, with the ability to provide a single platform that provides a variety of services such as advanced mobile broadband communication, virtual reality, automatic driving and the Internet of Things (IoT). However, given the growing demands for new services and anticipating the development of new technologies in the next decade, it is already possible to anticipate the need to move beyond 5G and design a new architecture with innovative technologies to meet new needs at both the individual and societal levels.

In this paper, in order to investigate the future perspective of the constantly developing communication systems infrastructure and to address the technological innovations foreseen for the future, as a result of the evaluation of the data obtained from the published scientific studies and the future predictions published by the technology infrastructure companies, the research was conducted on the innovations that 5G communication systems will bring, the services to be provided, the infrastructure and mobile communication technologies that are foreseen to be used after 5G.

Consequently, 5G will not only deliver a 1,000-fold increase in internet traffic over the next decade, but also deliver the core technologies to support IoT technologies across all industry areas. In the physical layer of the mobile communication infrastructure, it is believed that the level of maturity that can be achieved with terahertz (THz) level frequencies and VLC methods in the future will make the technologies to be provided with 6G a strong facilitator.

keywords: Mobile communication generations, 5G, beyond 5G, 6G.

A WEB BASED INTELLIGENT, SMART HOME PREPAID ENERGY METER IN A COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT USING GSM TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

As the current trend of information technology in term of Internet of Things (IOT) covering the global environment in our present time, an intelligent smart home prepaid energy meters are no exception to this phenomenon. The introduction of intelligent smart home Prepaid Energy Meter has led to power regulation where control of Voltages is made possible by the application of Telecommunication devices. But, for the actualization of power in every home, there are needs for power conservation that allows equipment of various homes to be synchronized to the assessment of the consumer in term of the user powering device(s) of interest. An intelligent smart GSM based prepaid energy meter will be able to provide Voltage/current sensing for total load current/voltage, measuring chip for quantifying the voltage and current, couple with an embedded modem with mobile SIM card for mobile network and internet connection, a local/home zigbee network for communication with local switches, sets of local switches deployed at outlet ports in the household for control, a web dashboard for monitoring and controlling arrays of smart meters and an automated sense billing and report generation on the dashboard will be developed. The major components are AVR microcontroller, Voltage and Current transformer, LCD, Relay, voltage sensor, current sensor, energy metering integrated circuit, power supply, battery switchover, RTC, smartcard reader, communication unit, reset circuit LCD display, EEPROM, latches, MAX 232, a microcontroller and so on. It also provides an automatic adjustment of the power factor of the electricity supply through its calibration and accurately calculate the amount of consumed energy by a certain building in other to display the remaining energy available from a pre-purchase of electricity by recharge through SMS service.

The regulation and control can be monitor on the internet, through customized web site, the web base allow the triggering of home equipment in term of ON/OFF condition and also provide all information of the prepaid meter and the home equipment status. The energy meter provides the utility company with regular status of the meter on a predefined interval, and also display a real time on the user's account update, which contributes to the retrieval of the balance of the meter, as well as keeping log of the consumed energy and remaining electricity of each user by means of SMS.

keywords: IOT, Smart home prepaid energy meter, GSM Technology.

IoT BASED E-LEARNING: CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

The advent and rapid advancement of the internet and the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure as a whole has greatly revolutionized the world. The presence of this advanced technology has facilitated and eased communication and the relay of information. This has provided advantages for students and educators. Although the Indian tertiary education system has been greatly transformed over the past couple of years, the most persistent challenge is how to access higher education. There is an urgent need for education delivery methods that take education beyond the traditional confines of campuses. Therefore, institutions of higher learning in India have begun to explore various education delivery methods to identify the best course delivery methods for students. The introduction of e-learning will possibly increase the access to tertiary training and education. This study therefore investigates different multimodal delivery methods and technologies currently being employed by tertiary education institutions as well as the incorporation of technology into teaching practice to improve educational systems. In this paper, the field of e-learning is investigated in terms of dentitions and characteristics. Moreover, the various challenges facing the different participants within this process are discussed. In addition, some of the works proposed in the literature to tackle these challenges are presented. Then, a brief survey about some of the most popular IoT techniques is given. Finally, a few research opportunities have been proposed to give insights into the areas that need further exploration.

keywords: E-Learning, Internet of Things, Education

PROTECTING CROP FROM DESTRUCTION USING IOT TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

The population of the world is continuously increasing at the rate of 81 million people per year which is 1.1% per year estimated in 2020. So the pressure on agriculture is also increasing in order to fulfill the need of this vast population. Crop destruction is one of the major factors that act as an obstacle in meeting the food demand by the population. For human being, it is very difficult to avert all these factors. So IoT techniques can help us efficiently in order to protect our crops from destruction. In this research, we are focusing on preventing the crop destruction from locust and animal attacks which not only eat up all the food grains but also damage the entire crop plants in the agriculture fields. Agriculture is the most researched aspect of the Internet of Things. We are proposing an IoT based model that can be used to protect the crops from locust and Animal attacks in the crop land. This model can be added with sensors to protect the crops from fire as well.

keywords: Agriculture, Internet of Things, Crop Destruction, Locust & Animal Attack, Smart agriculture

MULTI-OBJECTIVES USING ARDUINO FOR PROGRAMMING THE ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEMS, AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the electrical power system is considered the main driver of the world economy. Due to the increase of the living standard, it's important to search for utilizing the new power electronic techniques with developing the software of the electronic circuits which directly increase the production and reaching to the optimum quality. Arduino controller is a new programmer and simple techniques to be used for programming the control system with a high accuracy level of the simple control circuits. Arduino is a part of the Microcontroller, which is open-source to uses with hundreds and thousands of projects. Additionally, Arduino has CPU, RAM, ROM, Clock, Timers, Interrupts, and GPIOs on a single chip and is capable of doing various operations at a time. Hence, it is the best choice for beginners' programmers to start learning about microcontrollers and electronics. The goal of Arduino is to create an accessible way for software developers to enter the world of microcontroller programming. This paper discusses the development of the programming techniques depending on the Arduino controller, with highlights about the advantages and disadvantages of using the Arduino for programing the electrical control system.

keywords: Arduino, Electrical power system, Smart controller, and Advanced control techniques.

THE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL WIND PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS ON GROOVED AND SCALLOP DOMES

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ABSTRACT

Numerical simulations are a viable alternative to reduce the costs of laboratory tests in the study of wind action on structures.

In this work, the numerical external pressure coefficients on grooved and scallop domes using the *Ansys* software were determined.

The results obtained for the domes on the ground and cylindrical walls were compared with the Brazilian Standard NBR 6123:1988 showing small differences, as well as other results presented in the literature. After was simulated the action of the winds in scallop domes located in a region of occurrence of accidents due to wind. In this case, the results pointed to the safe use of this geometry, having the constructive advantages already explored in the literature, in addition to its safety when subjected to extreme meteorological situations.

Thus, numerical simulations prove to be a dynamic and cost-effective tool for studying the action of winds in buildings.

keywords: Wind action, Scallop Domes, *Ansys*, Pressure Coefficients

ÖĞRETMENLERİN ALGILARINA GÖRE ÖRGÜTSEL BELİRSİZLİK VE PERFORMANS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNCERTAINTY AND PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS

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ÖZET

Bir yıldan fazla süredir devam eden pandemi (Covid-19) sürecinde yaşanan belirsizlik bizleri, gelecekte ne olacak, nasıl bir yaşam bizi bekliyor sorularıyla karşı karşıya bırakmaktadır. Yaşadığımız kaos, kaosu tüm dünyaya yayan kelebek etkisi ve birlikte gelen belirsizliktir. Neyin, nasıl yapılacağının belirgin olmayışı çözüm yollarını farklılaştırarak değişimi getirmektedir. Bütün bunlar birey, kurum, toplum üçgeninde iyi oluş, ruh hali, günlük rutinler ve planlarda kendini göstermektedir. Bireyin eğitim ihtiyacının değişmeyecek oluşu eğitim örgütlerinde yaşanan belirsizliğin ve okullarda yaşanan değişimin önemini göstermektedir denilebilir.

Belirsizlik yalnızca bireyin yaşamında değil aynı zamanda yaşayan sistemler olarak kabul edilen örgütler, örgütlerin içinde bulunduğu koşullar ve yine örgütlerdeki bireyler üzerinde rol oynayan bir kavramdır (Dinçman, 2016). Örgütlerde neyin nasıl yapılacağının belli olmadığı belirli ya da belirsiz süreçlerde ortaya çıkan karmaşa ve kaos örgütsel belirsizlik olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Yavuz, 2019).

Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı (MEB) tarafından değişimi gerektiren problem durumuna çözüm bulmak amacıyla yapılan eylemler her gün yenilenmekte ve çeşitli iletişim kanalları aracılığıyla okul yöneticilerine ve okulun diğer paydaşlarına iletilmektedir. Öğretmenler ise bu süreçteki görevlerini yaparken hazırlıksız yakalandıkları ve öngöremedikleri bu durumla baş etmeye ya da bu durumu fırsata çevirmeye çalışmaktadır. Covid-19 küresel salgını sürecinde eğitim sistemimizin birçok alanında yaşanan belirsizlik öğretmenlerin nasıl bir yol, yöntem kullanacakları, davranacakları konusunda bir karmaşıklık yaşanmasına ve uzaktan eğitim sürecinde yöneticilerin, öğretmenlerin ve öğrencilerin performanslarını olumsuz yönde etkilediği söylenebilir.

Performans, bir işte gösterilen başarı, bireyin göreviyle ilgili yapabildiklerinin nicel ve nitel anlatımı ve işe ilişkin tüm çabalardır (Büyüköztürk, 2007). Amaçlanmış bir çalışma sonucunda ölçülebilen ya da ölçülemeyen göstergeler olarak da tanımlanmaktadır (Akbaba- Altun ve Memişoğlu, 2008).

Örgütlerde belirsizlik verimliliği ve performansı olumsuz yönde etkilemesi nedeniyle istenmeyen bir durumdur (Tınaztepe, 2010). Okullarda yönetim, öğretmen, öğrenci ve velinin okul kavramı ve okulda bulunma saatlerindeki değişimi; sanal sınıflar, sanal törenler, interaktif ders materyalleri, çevrimiçi platformlarla sürekli iletişim, teknolojiye ve teknolojik terimlere

aşinalık, her yerde ders, değişen kültür izlemektedir. Belirsizlik durumunun öngörülemeyen sonuçlarından birisi öğretmenlerin performansları üzerinde etkili olabileceğidir. Okullarda algılanan örgütsel belirsizlik ile öğretmen performansı arasında ilişki olabileceği düşüncesi bu çalışmanın ortaya çıkış nedenidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, örgütsel belirsizlik ile öğretmenlerin performansları arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma problemi "İzmir ili Buca ilçesinde kamuda, ortaokul düzeyinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin örgütsel belirsizlik algıları ve performans değerlendirmeleri ne düzeydedir? Bu algıları onların kişisel ve mesleki özelliklerine göre farklılık göstermekte midir? Öğretmenlerin örgütsel belirsizlik algıları, onların performanslarını yordamakta mıdır?" şeklinde ifade edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma evrenini 2020-2021 öğretim yılında İzmir ili Buca ilçesinde kamudaki ortaokullarda görev yapan öğretmenler oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın öğretmenlerin yüz yüze eğitimden uzak oldukları bir dönemde dijital uygulamalar aracılığıyla yapılacak olması nedeniyle örneklem grubunun sınırlandırılmasında zorluk yaşanacağı ve örneklem grubunda veri kaybı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle araştırmada örnekleme alınmamış evrenin tamamı örneklem grubu olarak kabul edilmiştir. İzmir ili Buca ilçesinde kamudaki 27 ortaokulda çalışan 1336 öğretmenden veri toplanmaktadır.

Araştırmada öğretmenlerin okullarında algıladıkları örgütsel belirsizlik düzeyleri ile performansları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla ölçme aracı kullanılmıştır. Ölçme aracının birinci bölümünde kişisel bilgi formu; ikinci bölümünde örgütsel belirsizlik düzeyini ölçmeyi amaçlayan, Toytok ve Yavuz (2020) tarafından geliştirilen ve Likert tipinde 4'lü derecelendirilen 25 yargı maddesinden oluşan Okullardaki Örgütsel Belirsizlik Düzeyini Belirleme Ölçeği (OÖBÖ); üçüncü bölümünde öğretmenlerin performans düzeyini belirlemek amacıyla Özgenel (2019) tarafından geliştirilen ve Likert tipinde 5'li derecelendirilen 34 yargı maddesinden oluşan Öğretmen Performans Değerlendirme Ölçeği (ÖPDÖ) yer almaktadır.

Araştırmanın verileri toplanma aşamasındadır. Araştırmada elde edilen nicel verilerin çözümlenmesi amacıyla, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, yüzde, t-testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve korelasyon testleri yapılacaktır.

Araştırma sonucunda okullarda algılanan örgütsel belirsizlik durumu ve öğretmenlerin belirsizlik sürecindeki performanslarını nasıl değerlendirdikleri ile örgütsel belirsizlik ve öğretmen performansı arasındaki ilişki hakkında bilgi sahibi olunabilecek, öneriler geliştirilebilecektir.

anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen, örgütsel belirsizlik, öğretmen performansı.

ABSTRACT

The uncertainty experienced during the pandemic (Covid-19), which has been going on for more than a year, leaves us with the questions of what will happen in the future, what kind of life awaits us. The chaos we live in is the butterfly effect that spreads the chaos all over the world and the uncertainty that comes with it. The lack of clarity of what and how to do brings change by differentiating the solutions. All these, in the triangle of individual, institution, society manifest themselves in well-being, mood, daily routines and plans. It can be said that the fact that the education need of the individual will not change shows the importance of the uncertainty experienced in educational organizations and the change in schools.

Uncertainty is a concept that plays a role not only in the life of the individual, but also in the organizations that are accepted as living systems, the conditions of the organizations and the

individuals in the organizations (Dinçman, 2016). The confusion and chaos that arise in certain or uncertain processes where it is not clear what to do and how to do in organizations is defined as organizational uncertainty (Yavuz, 2019).

The actions taken by the Ministry of National Education (MEB) to find a solution to the problem situation that requires change are renewed every day and are communicated to school administrators and other stakeholders of the school through various communication channels. Teachers, on the other hand, try to cope with this situation that they are caught unprepared for and cannot foresee, or to turn this situation into an opportunity. It can be said that the uncertainty experienced in many areas of our education system during the Covid-19 global epidemic has caused a complexity in how teachers will use and behave, and adversely affect the performances of administrators, teachers and students in the distance education process.

Performance is the success shown in a job, the quantitative and qualitative expression of what the individual can do about his/her job, and all the efforts related to the job (Büyüköztürk, 2007). It is also defined as indicators that can be measured or not measured as a result of a targeted study (Akbaba-Altun & Memişoğlu, 2008).

Uncertainty in organizations is undesirable because it negatively affects productivity and performance (Tınaztepe, 2010). The concept of school and the change in school hours of administration, teachers, students and parents in schools; virtual classrooms, virtual ceremonies, interactive course materials, constant communication with online platforms, familiarity with technology and technological terms, lessons everywhere, changing culture follows. One of the unpredictable consequences of uncertainty is that it can have an impact on teachers' performance. The idea that there may be a relationship between perceived organizational uncertainty in schools and teacher performance is the reason for the emergence of this study.

The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between organizational uncertainty and teachers' performance. The research problem is “What are the organizational uncertainty perceptions and performance evaluations of the teachers working at the secondary school level in Buca district of Izmir? Do these perceptions differ according to their personal and professional characteristics? Do teachers' perceptions of organizational uncertainty predict their performance? is expressed as.

In this study, the relational survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used. The research population consists of teachers working in public secondary schools in the Buca district of Izmir in the 2020-2021 academic year. It is thought that since this research will be conducted through digital applications at a time when teachers are away from face-to-face education, there will be difficulty in limiting the sample group and there will be data loss in the sample group. For this reason, the entire universe that was not included in the sample was accepted as the sample group. Data are collected from 1336 teachers working in 27 public secondary schools in the Buca district of Izmir.

In the study, a measurement tool was used to determine the relationship between the organizational uncertainty levels perceived by teachers in their schools and their performance. Personal information form in the first part of the measurement tool; The Scale for Determining the Level of Organizational Uncertainty in Schools (SCA), which is developed by Toytok and Yavuz (2020) and consists of 25 likert-type judgment items rated at 4 points, aiming to measure the level of organizational uncertainty in the second part; In the third part, there is the Teacher Performance Evaluation Scale (PPSS), which was developed by Özgenel (2019) to determine the performance level of teachers and consists of 34 judgment items in the Likert type and rated with 5 points. The data of the research is at the stage of collection. In order to analyze the

quantitative data obtained in the research, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percentage, t-test, One-Way Analysis of Variance and correlation tests will be performed.

As a result of the research, organizational uncertainty perceived in schools situation, how teachers evaluate their performance in the uncertainty process, and the relationship between organizational uncertainty and teacher performance, suggestions can be developed.

keywords: Teacher, organizational uncertainty, teacher performance.

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ALGILARINA GÖRE OKUL MÜDÜRLERİNİN 21. YÜZYIL YÖNETİM BECERİ DÜZEYLERİ

21ST CENTURY MANAGEMENT SKILL LEVELS OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ACCORDING TO SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS

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ÖZET

Toplumlar dinamik yapılardır. Toplumsal yapı sürekli siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel, bilimsel her türlü gelişmeden etkilenir ve sürekli değişir. Eğer var olan değişime ayak uyduramazsa, bir süre sonra entropiye uğrar (Aydın, 2000). Eğitim sistemimi de toplumsal yapının ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğundan değişim süreçleri en fazla etkileyen ve değişimden en fazla etkilenen yapılardır. Bu nedenle bir toplumda eğitim sistemi ve okulları her türlü değişime açık olmalı ve hatta değişim talebi ve ihtiyacını karşılamalıdır (Akın, 2014). İçinde bulunduğumuz 21. yüzyılda, insana dair her şey hızlı ve tarihin hiçbir döneminde rastlanmayan değişimlerle karşı karşıyadır. 21. yüzyılda eğitim sistemlerinde değişimin ana merkezi ilköğretim ve ortaöğretim okullarıdır. Buradaki ana hedef, bu düzeydeki eğitim sistemlerini yenileyerek ve geliştirerek ulusal eğitimi güçlendirmedir (IBE, 1998).

İlköğretim ve ortaöğretim okulları, nitelikli yurttaş yetiştirmede büyük öneme sahip eğitim kademeleridir. Bu nedenle, bu okulların eğitimin amaçlarını üst düzeyde gerçekleştirmeye yönelik organizasyonu, kaynaklarının sağlanması ve işleyişlerinin merkezinde okul yöneticisi yer almaktadır (Ağaoğlu, Altınkurt, Yılmaz, & Karaköse, 2012). Okul yöneticisi, okulun her türlü işleyişinden ve eğitimin açmalarına istenilen düzeyde ulaşmasından sorumlu kişidir.

Bu doğrultuda Heck'e (1992) göre, okul yöneticisinin niteliği ile okulun başarısı arasında bir ilişki vardır. Bir diğer ifade ile (Glasman & Heck, 1992), okul yöneticisinin anahtar rolü, yüksek ve nitelikli öğrenci başarısı için okulu etkili hale getirme ve bunu sürdürmedir. Mulford (2003) da bu görüşü desteklemektir. Ona göre, 21. yüzyılın yeni eğitimsel talepleri göz önüne alındığında, okul yöneticisinin rol ve görevleri değişmiştir. Okul yöneticisinin yeni temel görevi, öğretmelerin mesleki gelişimi için fırsatlar oluşturarak öğrenci başarısını arttırmadır (Partnership for 21st Century Skills, 2008).

Şişman (2002) ise konuyu farklı bir açıdan ele alarak, yeni yüzyılda eğitim reformlarının başarısının, büyük ölçüde, okul yöneticilerine bağlı olduğunu belirtmektedir. Şişman'a (2000) göre, yöneticisinin liderlik davranışları ve uygulamalarını sergilediği okul, etkili okuldur. Etkili okulun lider yöneticisi, öncelikli olarak öğrenme-öğretme süreçlerinin etkililiğini temele alır.

Araştırmanın temel amacı da öğretmenlerin gözünden okul yöneticilerinin sahip olduğu 21. Yüzyıl yönetim becerileri düzeyleri yöneticilerin sahip olduğu yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, okulda bulunma süresi, gibi farklı demografik özelliklerle karşılaştırılarak betimlenmesi ve durum tespiti yapılmasıdır.

Araştırmada ortaokul öğretmenlerinin algılarına göre okul müdürlerinin 21. yüzyıl yönetim beceri düzeylerini belirlemek amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma evrenini 2020-2021 öğretim yılında İzmir ili Aliağa ilçesinde kamudaki ortaokullarda görev yapan öğretmenler oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında öğretmenlerin yüz yüze eğitimden uzak oldukları bir dönemde dijital uygulamalar aracılığıyla yapılacak olması nedeniyle örneklem grubunun sınırlandırılmasında zorluk yaşanacağı ve örneklem grubunda veri kaybı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle araştırmada örnekleme alınmamakta evrenin tamamı örneklem grubu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu nedenle araştırmada İzmir ili Buca ilçesinde kamudaki 14 ortaokulda çalışan 522 öğretmenden veri toplanacaktır.

Araştırmada ortaokul öğretmenlerinin algılarına göre okul müdürlerinin 21. yüzyıl yönetim beceri düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla ölçme aracı kullanılacaktır. Ölçme aracının birinci bölümünde kişisel bilgi formu, ikinci bölümünde öğretmenlerinin algılarına göre okul müdürlerinin 21. yüzyıl yönetim beceri düzeylerini ölçmeyi amaçlayan Çoban, Bozkurt ve Adnan (2019) tarafından geliştirilen ‘’Eğitim Yöneticisi 21. Yy Becerileri Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Ölçek Likert tipinde 5’li derecelendirilen ve 95 yargı maddesinden oluşmaktadır. Nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından betimsel modelinde desenlenmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen nicel veriler analiz edilirken SPSS paket programı kullanılacaktır. Analizler iki aşamada gerçekleştirilecektir. İlk aşamada öğretmenlerden ölçekler aracılığıyla elde edilen verilerle betimsel istatistik analizleri yapılacaktır. Analiz sürecinde öncelikle ölçek verilerinin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediği Kolmogorov- Smirnov, homojenliği Levene testleri ile belirlenecektir. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermesi durumunda t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi; normal dağılmaması durumunda ise non-parametrik istatistik yöntemleri arasında bulunan Mann-Whitney U ve Kruskal Wallis testleri kullanılacaktır. Analizler sonucunda anlamlı farklılık bulunması durumunda uygun post-hoc testi yapılacaktır. İkinci aşamada öğretmenlerin okullarında algıladıkları örgütsel belirsizlik düzeyleri ile performansları arasındaki ilişkinin derecesi ve yönünü belirlemeye yönelik korelasyon analizleri yapılacaktır. Bu aşamada Pearson korelasyon testi uygulanacaktır.

Araştırmanın 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında öğretmenlerin yüz yüze eğitimden uzak oldukları bir dönemde dijital uygulamalar aracılığıyla yapılacak olması nedeniyle örneklem grubunun sınırlandırılmasında zorluk yaşanacağı ve örneklem grubunda veri kaybı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle araştırmada örnekleme alınmamakta evrenin tamamı örneklem grubu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Araştırmada İzmir ili Aliağa ilçesinde kamudaki 14 ortaokulda çalışan 522 öğretmenden veri toplanacaktır.

anahtar sözcük: Eğitim Yönetimi , 21. Yy Becerileri, 21. Yy Yönetici Becerileri,

ABSTRACT

Societies are dynamic structures. The social structure is constantly affected by all kinds of political, economic, cultural and scientific developments and is constantly changing. If it cannot keep up with the existing change, it will undergo entropy after a while (Aydın, 2000). Since the education system is an integral part of the social structure, they are the structures that affect the change processes the most and are most affected by the change. For this reason, the education system and schools in a society should be open to all kinds of change and even meet the demand and need for change (Akın, 2014). In the 21st century we live in, everything about human beings is faced with rapid and unprecedented changes. The main centers of change in education systems in the 21st century are primary and secondary schools. The main goal here is to strengthen national education by renewing and improving education systems at this level (IBE, 1998).

Primary and secondary schools are educational levels that have great importance in raising qualified citizens. For this reason, the school administrator is at the center of the organization, the provision of resources and the functioning of these schools in order to achieve the aims of education at a high level (Ağaoğlu, Altınkurt, Yılmaz, & Karaköse, 2012). The school administrator is the person responsible for all kinds of functioning of the school and for the education to reach the openings at the desired level.

Accordingly, according to Heck (1992), there is a relationship between the quality of the school administrator and the success of the school. In other words (Glasman & Heck, 1992), the key role of the school administrator is to make the school effective and maintain it for high and qualified student success. Mulford (2003) also supports this view. According to him, the roles and duties of the school administrator have changed, given the new educational demands of the 21st century. The new main task of the school administrator is to increase student success by creating opportunities for the professional development of teachers (Partnership for 21st Century Skills, 2008).

Şişman (2002) takes the issue from a different perspective and states that the success of education reforms in the new century largely depends on school administrators. According to Şişman (2000), the school where the manager exhibits leadership behaviors and practices is an effective school. The leading administrator of an effective school primarily bases the effectiveness of learning-teaching processes.

The main purpose of the research is to describe and determine the situation by comparing the levels of 21st century management skills of school administrators from the eyes of teachers with different demographic characteristics such as age, gender, educational status, length of stay at school.

In the research, it is aimed to determine the 21st century management skill levels of school principals according to the perceptions of secondary school teachers. The research population consists of teachers working in public secondary schools in Aliağa, İzmir in the 2020-2021 academic year. Since this research will be conducted through digital applications in a period when teachers are away from face-to-face education in the 2020-2021 academic year, it is thought that there will be difficulty in limiting the sample group and data loss in the sample group. For this reason, the sample is not included in the study, and the entire universe is accepted as the sample group. For this reason, data will be collected from 522 teachers working in 14 public secondary schools in Buca district of İzmir province.

In the research, a measurement tool will be used to determine the 21st century management skill levels of school principals according to the perceptions of secondary school teachers. In the first part of the measurement tool, a personal information form was used, and in the second part, the "Educational Manager 21st Century Skills Scale" developed by Çoban, Bozkurt and Adnan (2019), aiming to measure the 21st century management skill levels of school principals according to their teachers' perceptions, was used. The scale consists of 95 judgment items with a 5-point Likert type rating. It is patterned in the descriptive model of quantitative research approaches. While analyzing the quantitative data obtained in the research, SPSS package program will be used. The analyzes will be carried out in two stages. In the first stage, descriptive statistical analyzes will be made with the data obtained from the teachers through scales. In the analysis process, first of all, whether the scale data show normal distribution or not will be determined by Kolmogorov- Smirnov tests, and homogeneity will be determined by Levene tests. T-test and one-way analysis of variance in case of normal distribution of data; in the case of non-normal distribution, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests, which are among non-parametric statistical methods, will be used. If there is a significant difference as a result of the analysis, an appropriate post-hoc test will be performed. In the second stage,

correlation analyzes will be conducted to determine the degree and direction of the relationship between teachers' perceived organizational uncertainty levels in their schools and their performance. Pearson correlation test will be applied at this stage.

It is thought that since the research will be conducted through digital applications in a period when teachers are away from face-to-face education in the 2020-2021 academic year, there will be difficulty in limiting the sample group and there will be data loss in the sample group. For this reason, the sample is not included in the study and the entire universe is accepted as the sample group. In the research, data will be collected from 522 teachers working in 14 public secondary schools in the Aliağa district of İzmir.

keywords: Educational Administration, 21st Century Skills, 21st Century Management Skills,

İLKÖĞRETİM İKİNCİ KADEMEDE YAPILANDIRMACI YAKLAŞIMIN META-TEMATİK ANALİZİ

META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH IN THE SECOND LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Günümüzde eğitimin başat amacı bireyin kişisel gelişiminin yanı sıra çağa uygun bireyler yetiştirmektir. Ülkeler eğitim programlarını bu amaçlar doğrultusunda yenileyerek çağın gerektirdiği insan niteliklerini toplumsal gelişime yansıtmaya çalışmaktadır. Tarihsel süreçte çok farklı yaklaşımların benimsendiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı günümüzde benimsenen yapılandırmacı yaklaşımın ilköğretim ikinci kademede etkililiğinin belirlenmesidir. Çalışmada literatür taraması yapılarak konuyla ilgili meta-tematik analiz çalışması yapılmıştır. Meta-tematik analiz, tasarlanan araştırma konusuna yönelik yapılan nitel çalışmaların doküman analizi yapılarak elde edilen kodların yeniden tasarlanarak değerlendirilmesi farklı çıkarımlarda bulunulmasını kapsamaktadır(Batdı,2019).Çalışmada yapılandırmacı yaklaşımın ilköğretim ikinci kademedeki etkililiğini belirlemek amacıyla Ulusal Tez Merkezi (YÖKTEZ) ve Google Scholar veri tabanına ‘’yapılandırmacı yaklaşım, ilköğretim ikinci kademe yapılandırmacılık’’ anahtar kelimeleriyle yapılan taramada 680 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler çalışmanın amacına yönelik kriterleri içermesi bakımından değerlendirildiğinde 145 tanesi duplikasyon sebebiyle çalışmaya dahil edilmemiştir. Kalan 535 çalışmadan 215 tanesi konu başlığının içeriği yansıtmamasından dolayı çalışmadan çıkarılmıştır. Değerlendirmeler sonucunda kalan 230 çalışmadan 5 tanesi araştırmanın temel amacına uygun niteliği içerdiği belirlenmiştir. Analiz için uygun olan 5 adet nitel araştırma meta-tematik analiz kapsamında detaylı incelenmiş olup farklı tema ve kodlar elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucu yapılandırmacı yaklaşıma ilişkin çok sayıda bilişsel duyuşsal alan kodu çıkmış bulunmaktadır. Bilişsel alanda elde edilen çıktılar; öğrencilerin yeni ürünler ortaya koymasını teşvik ettiği, yaparak yaşayarak öğrenmeyi sağladığı, teorik bilgilerin uygulanmasına imkân verdiği, kalıcı öğrenmeler sağladığı, akran öğrenimi ve grupla çalışma becerilerini desteklediği, edinilen bilginin farklı derslere transferini sağlaması gibi çeşitli katkıları bulunmaktadır. Duyuşsal sosyal anlamda elde edilen kodlar; öğrencinin derse ilgisinin artması ve eğlenerek öğrenme öne çıkmıştır. Yapılandırmacı yaklaşımın süreçte öğrencinin kendini ifade edebileceği özgür ortam sunması, yardımlaşma, tartışma ortamından keyif alma, akranlarının almış olduğu karar saygı duyma, birlikte hareket etme, dersin sıkıcılıktan çıktığını düşünme, araştırma yapmayı sevme gibi duyuşsal ve sosyal alanlarda gelişim gösterdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen kodlar kapsamında yapılandırmacı yaklaşımın olumlu etkilerinin yanı sıra olumsuz özelliklerinin de bulunduğu saptanmıştır. Bu olumsuz özelliklerin kodları ise Etkinliklerin ve etkinlikleri uygulamak için gereken zamanın kısıtlı olması, etkinliklerin birbirleri ile benzer nitelikte olması, öğrencilerin ön öğrenmelerinden dolayı

yaşadığı sıkıntılar ve farklı materyal beklentisinin yapılandırmacı yaklaşım etkinliklerinin olumsuzluklarından olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca grup etkinliklerinden kaynaklı Akran anlaşmazlığı, grup içi anlaşmazlıklar, grup içi eşit sorumluluk almama ve öğrencinin farklı kişilerle daha verimli çalışabileceği düşüncesinin yapılandırmacı yaklaşım etkinliklerinde karşılaşılan olumsuzluklardan olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

anahtar kelimeler: Yapılandırmacı yaklaşım, ilköğretim ikinci kademe, Meta-tematik analiz

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of education today is to educate individuals who are suitable for the age as well as the personal development of the individual. Countries renew their educational programs for these purposes and try to reflect the human qualities required by the era in social development. In the historical process, it is seen that very different approaches have been adopted. The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the constructivist approach adopted today in the second level of primary education. In the study, a literature review was conducted and a meta-thematic analysis study was conducted on the subject.Meta-thematic analysis includes the redesign and evaluation of the codes obtained by Document Analysis of qualitative studies conducted on the designed research subject to make different inferences (Batdı,2019).in order to determine the effectiveness of the constructivist approach in the second level of primary education, 680 studies were reached in the National thesis Center (YÖKTEZ), Google Scholar database with the keywords ‘constructivist approach, Constructivism in the second level of primary education’. Considering that the data obtained contains criteria for the purpose of the study, 145 of them were not included in the study due to duplication.Of the remaining 535 studies, 215 were excluded from the study due to the fact that the topic title did not reflect the content. As a result of the evaluations, 5 of the remaining 230 studies were determined to contain the quality appropriate to the main purpose of the research. 5 qualitative studies suitable for analysis were examined in detail within the scope of meta-thematic analysis and different themes and codes were obtained. As a result of the research, there are many cognitive affective area codes related to the constructivist approach. Results obtained in the cognitive field; students are encouraged to reveal new products, as it provides learning by doing and experiencing, and to facilitate the implementation of theoretical knowledge given permanent learnings provide peer learning and group work skills, supported by knowledge transfer to a different course of various contributions. Affective social codes; increased student interest in the lesson and fun learning has come to the fore In the process, it was concluded that they develop in affective and social areas such as providing a free environment in which the student can express himself, helping, enjoying the discussion environment, respecting the decision taken by their peers, acting together, thinking that the course is out of boredom, and loving research. In the context of the obtained codes, it was determined that the constructivist approach had positive effects as well as negative characteristics. The time it takes to implement these activities and events with the codes of negative features to be limited to the activities to be similar with each other, and the problems they face because of different expectations students learn material pre constructivist approach is one of the drawbacks of the activities of the conclusion reached. In addition, it was concluded that peer disputes arising from group activities, intra-group disputes, lack of equal responsibility within the group, and the idea that the student can work more efficiently with different people are negatives encountered in constructivist approach activities.

keywords: constructivist approach, Elementary second level, Meta-thematic analysis

KUR'AN'DA TESLİS VE TANRININ İNSANDA BEDENLEŞMESİ İDDİALARINA REDDİYE

REJECTİON OF TRİNİTY CLAİMS AND INCARNATİON CLAİMS İN THE QUR'AN

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ÖZET:

Hori Cercis Safîr Kur'an'da Mesih isimli bir kitap yazmıştır. Bu kitapta aşağıdaki iddialar yer almaktadır:

1-Kur'an'da teslis vardır.

2- Kur'an'da enkarnasyon vardır.

3-İslam Hristiyanlıktan alıntıdır.

Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni et-Trablusi yukarıdaki kitaba Arapça eleştiri kitabı yazmıştır. Çalışmamızda bu eleştirinin ana hatları üzerinden değerlendirmeler yapılacaktır. Kur'an karşıtı bir Hıristiyan'ın Kur'an ayetlerini çarpıtarak Kur'an'a iftira düzeyindeki iddialarının asılsızlığını ispatlamak temel hedefimizdir. Bildirinin konusu, Kur'ana Yönelik Tahrif Çalışmalarının Eleştirisi bağlamındadır. Hori Cercis Safîr'in المسيح فى القرآن (Kur'an'da Mesih) isimli kitabında Kur'an'da teslisin ve insan bedenli tanrı algısının olduğunu iddia etmesi ve İslam Dini'nin Hıristiyanlıktan alıntı olduğunu söylemesi, İslam'a ve onun peygamberi Hz. Muhammed'e yapılmış en ağır bir iftiradır. Bu iftira karşısında sessiz kalmak benzer iddiaların çoğalmasına ve genç dimağların bulanmasına sebebiyet verebilir. Hori Cercis Safîr'in asılsız iddialarına Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni et-Trablusi yeterli ve ikna edici cevaplar vermiştir. et-Trablusi cevabını "Reddü'ş-Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni Maa Havaşin Vecizetin Li Sahibi'l-Bahs" adıyla başlayan eserinde vermiştir. Bu cevapların Arapça olması, bu alanda Türkçe cevapların ve değerlendirmelerin bulunmamış olması vahim bir bilgi boşluğu oluşturmaktadır. Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni et-Trablusi'nin Hori Cercis Safîr'e verdiği cevabı Türkçemize kazandırmak ve bunun üzerinde değerlendirmelerde bulunmak bilim dünyasında önemli katkı sağlayacaktır. Kur'an karşıtı kişilerin Kur'an'da olmayan yabancı dinlere ait öğretileri Kur'an'da var göstererek, ilahi mesajları tahrife yönelik çalışmalar başlattığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmaların etkisiz hale getirilmesi için yapılan çalışmaların bilim dünyasına sunulması ve değerlendirilmesi oldukça önemli ve elzem bir ihtiyaçtır. Çalışmamız bu ihtiyacı karşılamayı hedeflemektedir. Kısaca, Kur'an tevhid inancını savunur, teslis inancını eleştirir. Bu yönüyle İslam Dini'nin Hıristiyanlıktan alıntı olması mantıklı gözükmemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an'da enkarnasyon ve teslis , Teslisin reddi

ABSTRACT:

Hori Cercis Safîr wrote a book named Jesus in the Qur'an This book has the following claims:

1-There is a trinity in the Qur'an.

2- There is incarnation in the Qur'an.

3- Islam is taken from Christianity.

Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni et-Trablusi has written a critique book in Arabic language for the book mentioned above. In our study, evaluations will be made on the main lines of this criticism. Our main goal is to prove the unfoundedness of an anti-Qur'an Christian's claims that slander the Qur'an by distorting the verses of the Qur'an. The subject of the paper is in the context of the Criticism of Distortion Studies on the Qur'an. According to Hori Cercis Safîr's book المسيح فى القرآن(Messiah in the Qur'an), there is a trinity in the Qur'an, there is a perception of God in human form. Again, according to him, the religion of Islam is derived from Christianity. This claim of his is a grave slander against Islam and its prophet Muhammad. Staying silent in the face of this slander may lead to the proliferation of similar claims and clouding of young minds. Sheikh Mohammed al-Husayni al- Et-Trablusi gave adequate and convincing answers to the baseless claims of Hori Cercis Safîr. et-Trablusi gave his answer in his work, which started with the name "“Reddü’ş-Şeyh Muhammet el-Hüseyni Maa Havaşin Vecizetin Li Sahibi’l-Bahs”. The fact that these answers are in Arabic and that there are no Turkish answers and evaluations in this field creates a serious knowledge gap. Bringing Sheikh Muhammet al-Huseyni et-Tripoli's answer to Hori Cercis Safîr into our Turkish and making evaluations on it will make an important contribution to the scientific world. It is seen that people who are against the Qur'an have started to work to distort the divine messages by presenting the teachings of foreign religions that are not in the Qur'an as if they are in the Qur'an. It is a very important and essential need to present and evaluate the studies carried out to neutralize these studies to the scientific world. Our work aims to meet this need. In short, the Qur'an defends the belief of tawhid and criticizes the belief in the trinity. In this respect, it does not seem logical that the religion of Islam is borrowed from Christianity.

keywords: incarnation, Qur'an, Rejection of the Trinity

KADİM MEDENİYETLERDE ve KUR'AN'DA GÜNAH MUSİBET ALGILARI

PERCEPTIONS OF SIN AND DISASTER IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND IN THE QUR'AN

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ÖZET

Eski medeniyetlerde tanrı ve tanrıçaların insanları, şehirleri, ülkeleri koruma rolleri bulunduğu gibi kendilerine itaat etmeyenleri hastalıklarla veya afetlerle cezalandırma rolleri de bulunmaktadır. Bu yönüyle günah hastalık veya günahlarla toplumsal afetler arasında ilişkinin ne derecede doğru olduğuna dair verilerin boyutunun ve hakikatle ilişkisinin incelenmesi çalışmamızın temelinde yer almaktadır. Tanrıların halkın günahlarına öfkelenerek hastalık ve afet gönderdiği yönündeki eski Sümer ve Mısır ve Anadolu medeniyetlerdeki algıların kökeni kutsal metinlere mi dayanmaktadır veya kutsal metinlerdeki benzer anlatıların kökeni kadim medeniyetlere mi dayanmaktadır. Zihinleri meşgul eden bu tür problemlerin çözümünde tarihi ve arkeolojik verilerle Kur'an'daki verileri karşılaştırarak çözüm üretmeye, bilim dünyasını aydınlatmaya önemle ihtiyaç vardır. Bu bildirimizde ilgili problemlerin çözümü yönünde araştırmalar ve değerlendirmeler yapılacaktır. Kısaca günah ve toplumsal afet ilişkileri bağlamında arkeolojik veriler ve Kur'an çalışmamızın odak noktasında yer alacaktır. Amacımız, eski medeniyetlere göre tanrılara karşı işlenen günahların toplumun başına salgın hastalık ve afet türünden belalar getireceği yönündeki algıların Kuran'ın verileri ile mukayese edilmesi, ortaya çıkan sonuçların yayınlanması, bu yolla toplumun aydınlatılması hedeflenmektedir. Eski medeniyetlerde ve Kur'an'da tanrıları öfkelendiren günahlarla hastalık ve afet bağlantısı incelenecektir. Tanrıların günahlara karşı toplumu ne gibi cezalara maruz bıraktığı yönündeki veriler üzerinden tahlil ve değerlendirmeler yapılacaktır. Bu sonuçların Kur'an'la benzeşen yönünün olup olmadığını tespit etmek, aslında zor ve geniş bir alanı kapsayan bir çalışmadır. Bu çalışmalarımızı Anadolu medeniyetlerindeki arkeolojik verilerle sınırlı tutacağız. Kur'an'a göre ahlaki veya sosyolojik bozulmalar, toplumda adaletin yerini zulmün alması, peygamberlere itaatsizlik, nimet sebebiyle haddi aşıp azgınlık gösterilmesi, iyilik, güzellik, doğruluk, adalet gibi unsurlardan oluşan sosyal yapının bozulması toplumsal çöküş sebebidir. İnsanlar kendi hataları yüzünden beklenmedik felaketlerle karşılaşabilirler. Bunlar değişmeyen ilahi yasalardır, bu yasalar Kur'an'da bazen doğrudan bazen de peygamber kıssaları içerisinde öykü olarak verilmekte ve bu öyküler içerisinde Kur'an'ın mesajına uygun içerikler yerleştirilmektedir. Kısaca Kur'an'ın verileriyle kadim medeniyetlerin konumuzla ilgili verileri bildirimizin odak noktasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın ana unsurları Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi BAP Koordinasyon Birimi'nce desteklenmiştir. Proje No: 12311.

anahtar kelimeler: Eski medeniyetler, Günah hastalık ilişkisi, Tanrıların öfkelenmesi, Salgın hastalıklar, toplumsal afetler, Günahsız çocuklar

ABSTRACT

In ancient civilizations, gods and goddesses have roles to protect people, cities, and countries, and to punish those who do not obey them with diseases or disasters. In this respect, to what extent the relationship between sin & illnesses and sins & social disasters is true and its relation to the truth is the basis of our study. The origin of the perceptions of the ancient Sumerian and Egyptian and Anatolian civilizations that gods get furious and send sickness and disaster because of the sins of the people whether it is based on sacred texts or the origin of similar narratives in the sacred texts is based on ancient civilizations. Solutions of such problems that occupy the minds, it is necessary to produce solutions and to enlighten the scientific world by comparing historical and archaeological data with the data in the Qur'an. In this statement, researches and evaluations will be made towards the solution of the related problems. Briefly, archaeological data and Qur'an will be the focus of our study in the context of sin and social disaster relations. Our aim is to compare the perceptions that, according to ancient civilizations, the sins committed against the gods will bring troubles such as epidemics and disasters to the society with the data of the Qur'an, to publish the results and to enlighten the society in this way. In ancient civilizations and the Qur'an, the connection between the sins that angered the gods and the disease and disaster will be examined. Analyzes and evaluations will be made on the data about what kind of punishments the gods expose the society against sins. Determining whether these results are similar to the Qur'an is actually a difficult and wide-ranging study. We will limit our studies to archaeological data in Anatolian civilizations. According to the Qur'an, moral or sociological deterioration, the replacement of justice by oppression in society, disobedience to the prophets, excessive rage due to blessings, and the deterioration of the social structure, which consists of elements such as goodness, beauty, righteousness, and justice, are the causes of social collapse. People can face unexpected disasters because of their own mistakes. These are unchanging divine laws, these laws are sometimes given directly in the Qur'an and sometimes as stories within the stories of the prophets, and the contents suitable for the message of the Qur'an are placed in these stories. In short, the data of the Qur'an and the data of ancient civilizations about our subject are at the focus of our paper. The main elements of this study were supported by Kilis 7 Aralik University BAP Coordination Unit. Project No: 12311.

keywords: Ancient civilizations, the relationship between sin & disease, the anger of the gods, epidemics, social disasters, sinless children

AZERBAYCAN DİLİNİN KUZEY-BATI BÖLGESİ AĞIZLARINDA KULLANILAN BİR KAÇ TÜRKKÖKENLİ SÖZCÜK HAKKINDA

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan dilinin kuzey-batı ağızları Şeki-Oğuz, Gakh-Zagatala ve Balakan bölgelerinin lehçelerini kapsar. Kuzey-Batı bölgesi ağızlarının söz varlığı etnik köken açısından oldukça zengindir. Ağız özellikleri bakımından karışık olduğu düşünülen bölge ağızlarının söz varlığında ödünç kelimeler kullanılsa da, türkkökenli sözcükler ağırlıktadır. Bu kelimeler edebi dilin sözlüğünde kullanılmamasına rağmen kuzey-batı lehçelerinde işlevini kaybetmemiştir. Öte yandan ağız sözlüğünün ilgili dillerle etkileşimi, bölgesel ağızlarda kullanılan kelimelerin niceliksel çokluğu ile ölçülür.

Kuzey-batı lehçelerinde kullanılan türkkökenli kelimeler, Orhun anıtının dilinde, M. Kaşgari ve V.V Radlov'un sözlüklerinde ayrıntılı açıklamasını bulmuştur. Makale kuzey-batı bölgesinin ağızlarına özgü hatın, eşik, yazı, yemiş, duş, yaşirmax // yeşirmax, sanamax gibi kelimelerin sözlük anlamını türkkökenli kaynaklarla karşılaştırmalı olarak incelemektedir.

Genel olarak, lehçelerin incelenmesi, ulusal dili ilgili dillere kıyasla çalışmanın ana yollarından biridir. Ayrıca Azerbaycan ve diğer Türk dillerinde edebî dil ve lehçe özellikleri bakımından bazı benzerlik ve farklılıkların görülmesi dil ortaklığının bir göstergesidir. Kuzey-batı lehçelerinde türkkökenli kelimeleri araştırmak şu açıdan ilginçtir.

anahtar sözcükler: kuzeybatı ağızları, türk kökenli kelimeler, kelime hazinesi, leksik birimler, sözlük anlamı.

ABSTRACT

The north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language cover the dialects of Sheki-Oguz, Gakh-Zagatala and Balakan regions. The vocabulary of the dialects of the North-West region is very rich in terms of ethnic origin. Although derived words are used in the lexicon of regional dialects, which are considered to be mixed in terms of dialect features, words of Turkish origin prevail. Although these words came from the dictionary of the literary language, they did not lose their function in the north-western dialects. On the other hand, the interaction of dialect lexicon with related languages is measured by the quantitative abundance of words used in regional dialects.

The words of Turkish origin used in the north-western dialects have found their detailed explanation in the language of the Orkhon monument, in the dictionaries of M. Kashgari and V.V. Radlov. The article examines the lexical meaning and phonetic meaning of these words, which are specific to the dialects of the north-western region and are used in other Turkic languages, in particular, the words of Turkish origin, such as Khatin, Eshix, Yazi, Yemis, Dush, Sanamax, Yashirmax // Yeshirmax. The picture is based on written language examples.

In general, the study of dialects is one of the main means of studying the national language in comparison with related languages. Also, the observation of certain similarities and

differences in terms of literary language and dialect features in Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages is an indicator of language commonality. It is interesting to look at the development of words of Turkish origin in the dialects of the north-western region.

keywords: North-western dialects, of Turkish origin words, dictionary content, phonetic picture, lexical meaning

HZ. NUH VE BÜYÜK TUFAN ÜZERİNE BAZI MULAHAZALAR

Doç. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK

SOME REVIEWS ABOUT THE PROPHET NOH AND THE GREAT FLOOD

Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi / Şanlıurfa / Türkiye

ÖZET

Hz. Adem'den sonra insanlar uzun süre tevhid inancı üzerine yaşadılar. Hz. Nuh peygamber olarak görevlendirildiğinde ise dünyada putperestlik inancı hâkim idi. Rivayet edildiğine göre Hz. Nuh'tan asırlar önce beş inancı insan yaşıyordu. İnsanlara iyilik yapıyorlar ve onların sorunlarıyla ilgileniyorlardı. Bu adamlar ölünce insanlar çok üzüldüler. Bir adam bu insanların heykellerini yaptı. İnsanlar o heykellere bakarak onları hatırlıyordu. Fakat aradan zaman geçince, sonradan gelene nesiller bu heykellerin anlamını bilemediler. Onları kutsadılar ve sonra tanrı diye tapınmaya başladılar.

Hz. Nuh peygamber olarak görevlendirilince insanlara Allah'ı ve Ahireti anlattı. Fakat insanlar ona inanmadılar. Çok az sayıda insanlar ona iman ettiler. Bu müminler de fakir insanlar idi. İnkarcılar Hz. Nuh'a yanındaki fakirleri kovmasını, belki o zaman inanabileceklerini söyledi. Hz. Nuh bunu kabul etmedi. Hz. Nuh'un karısı ve bir oğlu da iman etmedi. İnkarcılarla beraber oldular. Hz. Nuh çok uzun süre insanları inanmaya davet etti. Fakat inkarcılar onun deli olduğunu söyleyerek iman etmediler. Allah bundan sonra kimsenin iman etmeyeceğini Hz. Nuh' bildirdi. Hz. Nuh bütün kafirlerin cezalandırılmasını istedi.

Hz. Nuh bir gemi yaptı. O gemiye iman edenler bindi. Hayvanlardan birer çifti gemiye aldı. Zamanı gelinde çok şiddetli yağmurlar yağdı. Yerden sular fışkırdı. Gemi su üzerinde yüzmeye başladı. Hz. Nuh oğlunu bir daha gemiye davet etse de oğlu gemiye binmedi. Bir dağın üzerine çıkarak kurtulacağını düşünüyordu. Dağlar su altında kaldı ve bütün inkarcılar öldüler. Bir süre sonra, sular çekildi ve gemi Cudi Dağ'ı üzerine kondu. Yerler kuruyunca insanlar yeryüzüne indiler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hz. Nuh, Putperestlik, Büyük Tufan ,

ABSTRACT

Hz. After Adam, people lived on the belief of oneness for a long time. Hz. When Noah was appointed as a prophet, the belief in idolatry was dominant in the world. According to rumors, Hz. Centuries before Noah lived five religious people. They were doing people a favor and taking care of their problems. When these men died, people were very upset. A man made statues of these people. People were remembering them by looking at those statues. But as time passed, the next generations did not know the meaning of these statues. They blessed them and then began to worship them as gods.

Hz. When Noah was appointed as a prophet, he told people about Allah and the Hereafter. But people did not believe him. Few people believed in him. These believers were also poor people. The deniers He told Noah to drive out the poor people, maybe then they would believe. Hz. Noah did not accept this. Hz. Noah's wife and one son also did not believe. They were with the deniers. Hz. Noah invited people to believe for a very long time. But the unbelievers did not believe, saying that he was insane. Hz. Noah learned that no one would believe anymore. Hz. Noah wanted all unbelievers to be punished.

Hz. Noah built an ark. Believers boarded that ship. He took two of each animal on board. In due time, heavy rains fell. Water gushed from the ground. The ship began to float on the water. Hz. Although Noah invited his son to the ship again, his son did not get on the ship. He thought he would escape by climbing a mountain. The mountains were submerged and all the unbelievers died. After a while, the waters receded and the ship landed on Mount Judi. When the ground dried up, people descended to the earth.

keywords: Hz. Noah, Idolatry, the Great Flood,

TEK AYETTE ZİKREİDLEN ÜÇ KAVRAM: İBADET, İTAAT VE TAKVA

THREE CONCEPTS MENTIONED IN ONE VERSE: Worship, Obedience, and Taqwa

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ÖZET

Kur'an çok özel ve güzel bir üsluba sahiptir. Kelimeler ve harfler özel olarak seçilmiştir. Bazen bir tek ayette çok farklı konu aynı anda ve uyumlu bir şekilde ele alınır. Nûh suresi 3. Ayet bunlardan birisidir. Ayetin meali şöyledir: *"Allah'a kulluk edin; O'na karşı gelmekten sakının ve bana itaat edin."* Bu ayette Kur'an muhtevasında önemli bir yer tutan Ubudiyet Takva ve İtaat kavramları peş peşe zikredilmektedir. Ubudiyet, her zaman ve her yerde Allah'ın kulu olduğunu unutmadan davranmak demektir. Takva, Allah'ın emir ve yasaklarına uymaktır. İtaat ise Allah ve peygamberinin emirlerini aynen kabul edip hayatında uygulamaktır. İslam inancına göre Peygamberlerin emirlerine uymak, Allah'ın emirlerine uymak gibidir. Bu üç kavram farklı türevleriyle birlikte 600 küsur defa geçmektedir. Bu sayıya eş anlamlı kelime ve kavramlar dâhil edildiğinde ilgili ayetlerin sayısı daha da artmaktadır. Bu ayetler tebliğ süreci içinde de birbiriyle alakalı bir içeriğe sahiptirler. Allah'a kulluk anlamına gelen "Ubudiyet" yapılacak ve yapılmayacak şeyleri bilmekle ilgilidir. Bunun en hassas ölçüsü is "Takva"dır. Bu süreçte müminler bir rol model ihtiyacı hissedebilirler ki, bu aşamada peygamberlere uymayı ifade eden "itaat" kavramı devreye girmektedir. Üç kavram içeren Nuh suresi 3. Ayeti bu manaları veciz bir şekilde ifade etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nuh Suresi, Takva, İbadet, İtaat

ABSTRACT

The Qur'an has a very special and beautiful style. Words and letters have been specially chosen. Sometimes, very different topics are handled simultaneously and in a harmonious way in a single verse. Verse 3 of Surah Nuh is one of them. The meaning of the verse is as follows: "Worship Allah; fear Him and obey me." In this verse, the concepts of Ubudiyet, Taqwa and Obedience, which have an important place in the content of the Qur'an, are mentioned one after the other. Ubudiyet means to act always and everywhere without forgetting that he is a servant of Allah. Taqwa is obeying Allah's orders and prohibitions. Obedience is accepting the orders of Allah and His prophet and applying them in your life. According to the Islamic belief, following the orders of the prophets is like following the orders of Allah. These three concepts, together with their different derivatives, are used more than 600 times. When synonymous words and concepts are included in this number, the number of related verses increases. These verses have a content related to each other in the process of conveying. "Ubudiyet", which means servitude to Allah, is about knowing what to do and what not to do. The most sensitive measure of this is "Taqwa". In this process, believers may feel the need for a role model, and at this stage, the concept of "obedience", which means obeying the prophets, comes into play. The third verse of the Noah Surah, which contains three concepts, expresses these meanings concisely.

keywords: Surah Noah, Taqwa, Worship, Obedience

İSRAİLOĞULLARINA GÖNDERİLEN ÜÇ PEYGAMBER: ZEKERİYA (A.S.) , YAHYA (A.S.) VE İSA (A.S.)

THREE PROPHETS SENT TO THE ISRAEL: ZEKARIYAH (A.S.), YAHYA (A.S.) AND JESUS (A.S.)

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ÖZET

Milattan önce 2. Asırdan itibaren İsrailoğulları inanç ve siyaset bakımından çok farklı gruplara ayrılmıştı. Bazıları sadece Tevrat'ın metnine bağlı kalırken, diğerleri Tevrat çevresinde oluşan yorumları da önemsiyordu. Bazı Yahudi gruplar tamamen siyasi otorite ile çalışırken, bir grup silahlı mücadeleyi tercih ediyordu. Bu dönemde İsrailoğulları'na rehberlik etmek üzere Hz. Zekeriya, onun oğlu Hz. Yahya ve Hz. İsa peygamber olarak görevlendirildiler. İsrailoğulları bu peygamberlerin nasihatlerini dinlemediler. Eski alışkanlıklarını sürdürdüler. Bu üç peygambere düşman kesildiler. Hz. Yahya insanları tevhid inancına davet ettiği için Roma yönetimi tarafından yakalanarak öldürüldü. Onun ardından Zekeriya peygamber de öldürüldü. Hz. İsa onlara çok sayıda mucize göstermesine rağmen inanmadılar. Hz. İsa'yı sihirbazlıkla suçladılar. İnsanlar başta Hz. İsa etrafında toplansalar da sonradan ortaya çıkar fikir ayrılıklarından dolayı ondan uzaklaştılar. Hz. İsa bütün insanların Allah yanında eşit haklara sahip olduğunu söylüyordu. Roma devletine karşı gelmek yerine insanların önce ahlaki davranışlarını düzeltmeleri gerektiğini söylüyordu. Bütün bu düşünceler etrafındakilerin dağılmasına sebep oldu. Çok az sayıda insan onun yanında kaldı. İsrailoğulları Roma yönetimini kışkırtarak İsa Peygamber'i öldürmelerini istedi. Hz. İsa'nın arkadaşlarından birisi, para karşılığında, İsa peygamberin yerini onlara haber verdi. Askerler Hz. İsa'yı yakalayacakları zaman Allah onu semaya kaldırarak kurtardı. Hz. İsa'yı şikâyet adam ise Hz. İsa'ya benzetildi. Askerler Hz. İsa yerine bu adamı astılar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hz. Zekeriya, Hz. Yahya, Hz. İsa

ABSTRACT

Starting from the 2nd century BC, the Israelites were divided into very different groups in terms of belief and politics. While some adhered only to the text of the Torah, others also cared about the interpretations formed around the Torah. While some Jewish groups worked purely with political authority, one group preferred armed struggle. In this period, to guide the Children of Israel, Hz. Zechariah, his son Hz. Yahya and Hz. They were appointed as the prophet Jesus. The Israelites did not listen to the advice of these prophets. They continued their old habits. They became enemies to these three prophets. Hz. Yahya was caught and killed by the Roman administration for inviting people to the belief of oneness. After him, the prophet Zechariah was also killed. Hz. Although Jesus showed them many miracles, they did not believe. Hz. They accused Jesus of witchcraft. People, first of all, Although they gathered around Jesus, they turned away from him because of their differences of opinion. Hz. Jesus was saying that all people have equal rights with God. Instead of opposing the Roman state, he said that people should first correct their moral behavior. All these thoughts caused the people around him to scatter. Few people stayed with him. The Israelites provoked the Roman government and demanded that they kill Jesus. Hz. One of Jesus' friends informed them of Jesus' location in

exchange for money. Soldiers When they were going to catch Jesus, God saved him by raising him to the sky. Hz. The man who complains about Jesus is Hz. He was likened to Jesus. Soldiers Instead of Jesus they hanged this man

keywords: Hz. Zechariah, Mr. Yahya, Mr. Jesus

HZ. ÖMER'İN ŞİİRE VE ŞAİRLERE BAKIŞI

OMAR'S VİEW OF POETRY AND POETS

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ÖZET

Fil Vak'ası'ndan on üç yıl kadar sonra Mekke'de doğdu. Kureyş'in bazı ileri gelenleri gibi putperestliğe bağlı kalarak önceleri Hz. Peygamber'e ve İslâmiyet'e karşı düşmanlık gösterenler arasında yer aldı. Bilhassa kabilesinden Müslüman olanlara işkence yaptığı bilinmektedir. Hz. Ömer bi'setin 6. yılında (616) Müslüman oldu. Katıldığı seriyyeler dışında Hz. Peygamber'in yanından hiç ayrılmayan Hz. Ömer kumandanlığını Resûlullah'ın yaptığı bütün savaşlarda bulundu. Hz. Ömer aynı zamanda vahiy kâtiplerinden ve Resûlullah'ın en yakın sahâbîlerdendir. Kızı Hafsa ile Hz. Peygamber'in evlenmesi onların bu dostluğunu daha da pekiştirmişti. Hz. Ebû Bekir'in hilâfeti döneminde ona müşavirlik ve kadılık yaptı. Hz. Ebû Bekir namaza çıkamayacak derecede hastalanınca imamlık görevini Hz. Ömer'e bıraktı. Hz. Ebû Bekir'in vefat ettiği gün Hz. Ömer'e biat edildi. Hz. Ömer kaynaklarda uzun boylu, gür sesli ve heybetli bir kişi olarak tasvir edilir. Şiire ve şairlere büyük ilgisi vardı. Züheyr, Nâbiga ve Abde gibi tanınmış şairlerin şiirlerini gençliğinden beri dikkatle dinlediği rivayet edilen Hz. Ömer'in bunları okuduğu, birçoğunu ezberlediği, halifeliği döneminde kabilelere ait divanların derlenmesini istediği bilinmektedir. Babasından ensâb bilgisini öğrenen Hz. Ömer güzel yazı yazar ve güzel konuşurdu. Onun Hz. Ebû Bekir ile birlikte Kureyş'in en fasih konuşanları arasında yer aldığı, Kur'an'ın kıraat ve imlâsına itina gösterilmesini, Arap dilinin iyi öğrenilmesini ve doğru konuşulmasını istediği kaydedilmektedir.

Bu tebliğde, Hz. Ömer'in şiire ve şairlere bakışı tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Hz. Ömer, Sahâbî, Halife.

ABSTRACT

He was born in Mecca thirteen years after the Elephant Incident. Adhering to idolatry, like some of the notables of Quraysh, he was among those who showed hostility towards the Prophet and Islam at first. It is known that he tortured especially the Muslims of his tribe. Umar became a Muslim in the 6th year of the bi'set (616). Omar, who never left the Prophet's side except during the military campaigns he participated in, was in command in all the wars of the Messenger of Allah. Omar was also one of the revelation scribes and one of the closest companions of the Messenger of Allah. The marriage of his daughter Hafsa and the Prophet further strengthened their friendship. During the caliphate of Abū Bakr, he served as his advisor and judge. When Abū Bakr became so ill that he could not pray, he left his duty of imam to Omar. On the day of Abū Bakr's death, Omar was given allegiance. Omar is described as a tall, loud and imposing person in the sources. He had a great interest in poetry and poets. It is known that Omar, who is rumored to have listened carefully to the poems of well-known poets such as Züheyr, Nabiga and Abde since his youth, read them, memorized many of them, and requested the compilation of tribal divans during his caliphate. Omar, who learned the knowledge of ensab from his father, wrote beautifully and spoke well. It is recorded that he was one of the most fluent speakers of

the Quraysh, along with Abū Bakr, that he wanted the Quran to be read and spelled carefully, to learn the Arabic language well and to speak it correctly.

In this paper, Omar's view of poetry and poets will be tried to be determined.

keywords: History of Islam, Omar, Companion, Caliph.

ABDULLAH B. SELÂM'IN İSLÂM'A GİRİŞİ VE ETKİLERİ

ABDULLAH B. SELÂM'S INTRODUCTION AND INFLUENCES TO ISLAM

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ÖZET

Benî İsrâil asıllı olup Medine civarına yerleşen üç Yahudi kabilesinden Benî Kaynukâ' kabilesine mensuptur. Hz. Yûsuf'un (a.s.) neslinden geldiği rivayet edilir. Babası gibi Yahudi âlimlerinden olan ve kaynaklarda doğum yeri ve yılı zikredilmeyen Abdullah muhtemelen Medine'de doğmuştur. İslâmiyet'i kabul ediş tarihiyle ilgili farklı rivayetler vardır. Hz. Peygamber henüz Mekke'de iken İslâmiyet'i tercih ettiği rivayetinin yanında Asr-ı Saâdet'in sonlarında (8/629-30) Müslüman olduğu da zikredilmiştir. Umumiyetle kabul edilen rivayete göre ise, Hz. Peygamber hicret yolculuğunun sonunda Kubâ'ya varınca yanına gelmiş, Müslüman olmuş sonra ev halkına dönüp durumu onlara aktarmış, ev halkı ve halası Hâlide bint Hâris de Müslüman olmuştur. Böylece Abdullah, halası dâhil bütün ev halkının Müslümanlığı seçmelerini sağlamıştır. Abdullah b. Selâm'ın, Resûlullah'ı (s.a.s.) ilk gördüğünde, onun yüzünün bir yalancı yüzü olmadığını ifade ettiği "Ben senin gerçekten Allah'ın Peygamberi olduğuna ve hakkı getirdiğine şahitlik ederim." dediği rivayet edilmektedir.

Bu tebliğde, bir Yahudi olan Abdullah b. Selâm'ın İslâm'a girişi ve bu durumun ailesi ve diğer Yahudiler üzerindeki etkileri ele alınacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Abdullah b. Selâm, Yahudi, Sahâbî.

ABSTRACT

He is of Bani Israel origin and belongs to the Bani Kaynuqa tribe, one of the three Jewish tribes settled around Medina. It is narrated that he came from the descendants of Yusuf (a.s.). Abdullah, who is a Jewish scholar like his father and whose birth place and year is not mentioned in the sources, was probably born in Medina. There are different rumors about the date of acceptance of Islam. In addition to the rumor that the Prophet preferred Islam while he was still in Mecca, it is also mentioned that he became a Muslim at the end of the Age of Bliss (8/629-30). According to the generally accepted narration, When the Prophet arrived in Quba at the end of his migration, he became a Muslim, then returned to his household and conveyed the situation to them, and his household and aunt, Halide bint Haris, also became Muslims. Abdullah b. Salam stated that when he first saw the Messenger of Allah (pbuh), his face was not a liar: "I bear witness that you are truly the Prophet of Allah and that you bring the truth." is rumored to have said.

In this paper, the conversion of Abdullah b. Salam, a Jew, to Islam and the effects of this situation on his family and other Jews will be discussed.

keywords: History of Islam, Abdullah b. Salam, Jew, Companions.

HZ. EBÛ BEKİR'İN ŞAHSİYETİ VE İLMÎ YÖNÜ

THE PERSONALITY AND SCIENCE ASPECT OF ABŪ BAKR

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ÖZET

İslam tarihinin önemli şahsiyetlerinden biri olan Hz. Ebu Bekir, Hz. Peygamber'den sonra en faziletli kişi kabul edilmiştir. Hz. Ebu Bekir, İslam tarihinin en önemli şahsiyetlerinden biri olduğu için onun şahsiyeti sürekli dikkatleri çekmiş ve bu konuda birtakım rivayetler aktarılmıştır. Hz. Ebu Bekir'in kişilik özelliklerine bakıldığında onun merhametli olduğu kadar İslam'ın hükümlerini ve birliğini korumak için çok metin bir tutum sergilediğini de söylemek gerekir. Halife olduğunda karşılaştığı en önemli problemler, bazı kabilelerin zekât vermeyeceklerini söylemeleri ve bir kısım kabilelerin de dinden dönmeleridir. Onun her iki sorunla da baş ederken en ufak bir taviz vermemesi, İslâmî bir meselede ne denli titiz olduğunu gösterir. Bu özelliklerin yanı sıra cömert bir kişiliğe sahip olan Hz. Ebu Bekir, gerektiğinde servetini Allah yolunda harcamaktan geri durmamış, çoğu zaman malını köle azat etmek için kullanmıştır. Hz. Ebu Bekir, ilk Müslümanlardan biri olduğu için vahyin nüzul sürecini ve Hz. Peygamber'in vahyi tebliğini ve tebyinini yani sünnetini de bizzat yaşayarak görmüş ve Resûlullah'ın eğitiminden geçmiştir. Bu yönüyle, ilmî noktada da sürekli kendisine başvurulan biri olmuştur.

Bu tebliğde, Hz. Ebû Bekir'in şahsiyeti ve ilmî yönü üzerinde durulmaya çalışılacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Ebû Bekir, Sahâbî, Halife.

ABSTRACT

Abū Bakr, one of the important figures in the history of Islam, He is considered the most virtuous person after the Prophet. Since Abū Bakr is one of the most important figures in the history of Islam, his personality has always attracted attention and some narrations have been conveyed on this subject. Considering Abū Bakr's personality traits, it should be noted that he was not only merciful but also showed a very strict attitude to protect the rules and unity of Islam. The most important problems he faced when he became the caliph were that some tribes said they would not give zakat and some tribes apostatized. The fact that he did not make the slightest concession when dealing with both problems shows how meticulous he was in an Islamic issue. In addition to these features, Abū Bakr, who had a generous personality, did not hesitate to spend his wealth in the way of Allah when necessary, and often used his property to free slaves. Since Abū Bakr was one of the first Muslims, he personally experienced the process of the revelation and the Prophet's preaching and teaching, that is, the sunnah, and was educated by the Messenger of Allah. In this respect, he has always been someone who is consulted on the scientific point.

In this paper, the personality and scientific aspect of Abū Bakr will be tried to be emphasized.

keywords: History of Islam, Abū Bakr, Companion, Caliph.

TAHİYYAT DUASI

PRAYER OF TAHİYYAT

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ÖZET

Tahiyyat selam, büyüklük ve azamet anlamına gelen çoğul olan bir sözcüktür. Tekili "Tahiyye"dir.

Tahiyyât kelimesi Kur'an-ı Kerim'in bazı ayetlerinde de yer alır. Bunlardan bir tanesi şu ayet-i kerimedir: "Bir selâm ile selamlandığınız zaman, siz de ondan daha güzeli ile selâmlayın yahut verilen selâmı aynen iâde edin" (en-Nisa, 4/86).

Ayette geçen tahiyyat sözcüğü bildiğimiz selamı ifade eder. Halk arasında bilinen selâm da budur. Selâm verme sünnetin,n Hz. Âdem ile başladığı nakledilir. (Buharî, Enbiya, I; Müslim, Cennet, 28).

Yüce Allah'ın mümin kullarına tavsiye ettiğini ayetlerden öğreniyoruz.

Namazda okunan teşehhüd'e de, tahiyyât denir.

Tahiyyat duası; iki rekatlı bir namazın ikinci rekatında, üç rekatlı bir namazın ikinci ve üçüncü rekatlarında; dört rekatlı namazların ise ikinci ve dördüncü rekatlarında oturuş sırasında okunan duadır.

Taahiyyat duasının okunuşu şöyledir: "Et-tahiyyatu lillahi ve's-salâvatu ve't-tayyibâtu es-selâmu aleyke eyyuhen-nebiyyu ve rahmetullahi ve berekâtuhu es-selâmu aleyna ve alâ ıbâdi'llahi's-salihin. Eşhedu en lâ ilâhe illallâh ve eşhedu enne Muhammeden abduhu ve resuluh".

Anlamı ise, şöyledir:

"Bütün dualar, senâlar, malî ve bedenî ibâdetler, mülk, azamet Allah'a mahsustur. Ey Peygamber! Selâm sana. Allah'ın rahmet ve bereketi senin üzerine olsun. Selâm ve esenlik bize ve Allah'ın salih kullarının üzerine olsun. Ben şehâdet ederim ki, Allah'tan başka bir ilâh yoktur. Muhammed O'nun kulu ve resuludür."

Kuşkusuz ibadetlerdeki duaların insana kazandırdığı çok önemli mesaj ve telkinler vardır. Ancak, anlamını da bilmek kişiye ayrı bir haz verir.

Bu çalışmada Tahiyat duasının verdiği mesajlar üzerinde durulacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: Tahiyyat, dua, namaz, selam, teşehhüd

ABSTRACT

Tahiyyat is a plural word meaning salutation, greatness and majesty. Its singular is "Tahiyye".

The word Tahiyyat is also included in some verses of the Qur'an. One of them is the following verse: "When you are greeted with a greeting, greet with a better one or return the same greeting" (an-Nisa, 4/86).

The word tahiyyat in the verse refers to the greeting we know. This is the greeting that is known among the people. The sunnah of saluting, n Hz. It is narrated that it started with Adam. (Bukhari, Anbiya, I; Muslim, Cennet, 28).

We learn from the verses that Almighty Allah advises His believing servants.

The tashahhud recited in prayer is also called tahiyyat.

Tahiyyat prayer; in the second rak'ah of a two-rak'ah prayer, in the second and third rak'ahs of a three-rak'ah prayer; It is the prayer recited while sitting in the second and fourth rak'ahs of the four-rak'ah prayers.

The recitation of the taahiyyat prayer is as follows: "At-tahiyyatu lillahi ve's-salavatu ve't-tayyibatu es-salâmu aleyke eyyuhen-nebiyyu wa rahmatullahi ve barakatuhu es-salâmu aleyna wa alâ ibâlâdâdi'lahi's-salahi's-sâlilaen Muhammed Eşheduillaen ve Eşheduillaen ash-salillhin. abduhu and rasulh".

Its meaning is as follows:

"All prayers, honors, financial and bodily worship, property and greatness belong to Allah. O Prophet! Greetings to you. May Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you. Peace and blessings be upon us and Allah's righteous servants. I am martyrdom. I testify that there is no god but Allah. Muhammad is His servant and Messenger."

Undoubtedly, there are very important messages and suggestions that prayers in prayers bring to people. However, knowing its meaning also gives a person a different pleasure.

In this study, the messages of Tahiyat prayer will be emphasized.

keywords: Tahiyyat, prayer, prayer, greeting, tashahhud

MİSAFİRLİK ÂDÂBI

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ÖZET

Beraber yaşamak durumunda olan insanların bazen "misafir" rolünde olmaları söz konusu olabileceği gibi; bazen de "ev sahibi" olmaları her zaman ihtimal dâhilindedir.

Türkçemizde yolculuk, davet veya ziyaret sebebiyle, birinin evine uğrayarak, hâne halkından olmadığı hâlde geçici bir süre burada ağırlanan kimseye misafir denir.

Misafire ikram dinimizin belirlemiş olduğu ahlâkî ilkelerden biridir. Kur'ân-ı Kerîm, İbrahim (as)'ın hiç tanımadığı misafirlerine ikramda bulunuşunu teferruatlı bir şekilde anlatmakta ve bu hususta onu örnek almamız gerektiğine şöyle dikkat çekmektedir:

"İbrahim'in ikram edilen misafirlerinin haberi sana geldi mi? Onlar İbrahim'in yanına girmişler «Selâm!» demişlerdi. İbrahim de onlara; «Selâm size!..» diye mukabelede bulunmuştu. İçinden de: «Bunlar yabancı kimseler.» diye geçirmişti. Hemen sezdirmeden ailesinin yanına giderek semiz bir dana kebabı getirmiş, önlerine sürmüş ve «(Buyurun) yemez misiniz?» demişti." (Zâriyât, 51/24-27)

Hz. Peygamber de misafire ikramı önemle tavsiye etmiştir:

"Allah'a ve âhiret gününe iman eden kimse misafirine ikram etsin!" (Buhârî, Edeb, 85; Müslim, Îmân, 74)

Bir başka hadis-i şerifte de şöyle buyurmuştur:

"Misafir ağırlamak istemeyen kimsede hayır yoktur." (İbn-i Hanbel, IV/155)

Aslında bu hadis-i şerif önemli uyarılar içermektedir.

Sözlü beyanlarıyla ashâbını misafir ağırlamaya teşvik eden Efendimiz (s.a.s.), aynı zamanda imkânları nisbetinde misafirlerine ikramda bulunarak bize örnek olmuştur.

Günümüz anlayışında bu güzelim müessese ihmal edilmekteyse de yukarıda görüldüğü üzere bu müessese kültürümüzün temel esaslarındadır.

Bu çalışmada misafirlik âdâbı üzerinde durulacaktır.

anahtar kelimeler: Misafir, yolcu, ikram, dua

ABSTRACT

It is possible that people who have to live together sometimes act as "guests"; and sometimes it's always possible for them to be "hosts".

In Turkish, a person who stops by someone's house due to a trip, invitation or visit and is hosted here for a temporary period, although he is not a household member, is called a guest.

Hospitality is one of the moral principles determined by our religion. The Qur'an describes in detail how Abraham (pbuh) served his guests whom he had never met, and draws attention to the fact that we should take him as an example in this regard:

“Has the news of Abraham's guests come to you? They entered Abraham's presence, "Hail!" they said. Abraham said to them; “Hail to you!” he replied. Inside: "These are strangers." he had passed. Undetected, he went to his family, brought a fat beef kebab, put it in front of them and said, "(Come on) won't you eat it?" he said.” (Dhariyat, 51/24-27)

Hz. The Prophet also strongly recommended offering treats to the guest:

“Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should honor his guest!” (Bukhari, Adab, 85; Muslim, Iman, 74)

In another hadith, he said:

“There is no good in anyone who does not want to host guests.” (Ibn Hanbal, IV/155)

In fact, this hadith contains important warnings.

Encouraging his Companions to host guests with his verbal statements, our Prophet (pbuh) also set an example for us by catering to his guests within the bounds of his means.

Although this beautiful institution is neglected in today's understanding, as seen above, this institution is in the basic principles of our culture.

In this study, the guest etiquette will be emphasized.

keywords: Guest, passenger, offering, prayer