

INTERNATIONAL EUROASIA
Congress on Scientific Researches and
Recent Trends 9

February 18-20, 2022
Antalya, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT BOOK



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February 18-20, 2022 Antalya, TURKIYE

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Editor

Prof. Dr. Dyah Sawitri

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CONGRESS TITLE

EUROASIA International Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-IX

DATE AND PLACE

February 18-20, 2022

Antalya, TURKIYE

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Malaysia, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, France, Iran, Hungary, Indonesia, Russia, Morocco,
UK, Kazakhstan, TRNC, South Africa, Kyrgyzstan, Germany, Palestine, Afghanistan,
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Total Accepted Article:367

Total Rejected Papers: 32

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EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific
Researches and Recent Trends-IX

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

February 18-20, 2022

Baku Euroasian University & IKSAD Institute

Antalya, Türkiye

Porto Bello Otel



Meeting ID: 818 2896 1720
Passcode: 090909

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-Opening Ceremony-

18.02.2022

Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-10⁰⁰

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Ankara Time
14⁰⁰ : 15³⁰



Porto Bello Hotel
18.02.2022

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Gülzar IBRAHIMOVA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Adnan GERÇEK Prof. Dr. Güneş ÇETİN GERGER Prof. Dr. Serkan BENK Res. Assist. Müge Seda ATEŞ	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Inonu University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Inonu University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS DETERMINING TAX LITERACY OF TAXPAYERS IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Feride BAKAR TÜREGÜN Prof. Dr. Adnan GERÇEK Prof. Dr. Emine Rüyam KÜÇÜKSÜLEYMANOĞLU Res. Assist. Dr. Halil SERBES	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Türkiye)</i>	MEASUREMENT OF TAX LITERACY SCORE IN TURKEY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kübra ŞAHİN ÇEKEN	<i>Nisantasi University (Türkiye)</i>	TRACES OF INTER-ARTS IN JAN FABRE "BEECATTER"
Dr. Yasemin KURTLU	<i>Erzurum Provincial Directorate of National Education (Türkiye)</i>	TEACHING STORY ARTS THROUGH LYRICS IN EIGHTH GRADE TURKISH LESSON
Dariia LAZAREVA	<i>Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs (Ukraine)</i>	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR OBTAINING A PHD IN THE FIELD OF LAW AT THE DNIPROPETROVSK STATE UNIVERSITY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Merve TUNA KAYILI Feride Çiğdem KARA	<i>Karabuk University (Türkiye)</i>	ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS AND TURKEY



Ankara Time
16³⁰ : 18⁰⁰



Porto Bello Hotel
18.02.2022

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Thair Al-Taiee	<i>Mosul University (IRAQ)</i>	CLIMATE WARMING IMPACT ON THE FLOOD DISCHARGES TIME IN SOMETIGRIS RIVER TRIBUTARIES IN IRAQ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huseyin AVCI Dr. Reza DIDARIAN Dr. Aliakbar EBRAHIMI Assist. Prof. Dr. Hamed GHORBANPOOR Assist. Prof. Dr. Hossein HASHEMPOUR Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma DOGAN GUZEL	<i>Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye) Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye) Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye) Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye) Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University (Iran) Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF VIGNO 1-5 CYCLOTIDES SEPARATION FROM VIOLA IGNOBILIS THROUGH MICROFLUIDIC CHIP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Farhad Buzo Mikaeel Jivan Qasim Ahmed Berivan Khalid Salih Dr. Sherzad Ibrahim Mustafa Gahin Abdulrahman Tayib	<i>University of Duhok (Iraq)</i>	SEROPREVALENCE OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS IN BACKYARD CHICKENS IN DUHOK PROVINCE, KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ
Şefika VEREMCİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevil PAMUK CEBEÇİ	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	DIAGNOSIS OF THE CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY PATIENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LIFE MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevil PAMUK CEBEÇİ Şefika VEREMCİ	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ANXIETY OF THE CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY PATIENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevil PAMUK CEBEÇİ Hilal DURMAZ	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	EXAMPLE OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES IN NURSING: MASSAGE THERAPY
Hilal DURMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevil PAMUK CEBEÇİ	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF SLEEP PROBLEMS IN PALLIATIVE CARE PATIENTS

18.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Binyam ZIGTA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Faik GÖKALP	<i>Kırıkkale University (Türkiye)</i>	A STUDY ON THE INTERACTION OF VINBLASTINE AND VINCRISTINE RECEPTOR IN PROPELLER FLOWER (CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS) WITH ONCOGENE PROTEIN
Dr. Binyam ZIGTA	<i>Wachemo University (Ethiopia)</i>	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID
Noureddine BOUTERAA	<i>University of Oran1 (Algeria)</i>	A NOTE ON EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
İrada DAVRISHOVA	<i>Azerbaijan Technical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF A MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF A DIFFERENTIAL PIEZOELECTRIC CONVERTER AND ITS COMPUTER SIMULATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elshad HAMIDOV	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogy University (Azerbaijan)</i>	BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR SECOND ORDER OPERATOR-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India) Central University of Karnataka (India)</i>	IMPACT OF NANOPARTICLE SHAPE ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC STAGNATION- POINT FLOW OF CARREAU NANOLIQUID: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India) Central University of Karnataka (India)</i>	SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTIONS FOR CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER IN DUSTY-NANO AND DUSTY-HYBRID NANOLIQUIDS
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India) Central University of Karnataka (India)</i>	IMPACT OF NONLINEAR RADIATION ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFLUID WITH HEAT SOURCE EFFECT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	\hat{g}^{**}-Compactness in Topological Spaces
Assist. Prof. Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	\mathfrak{S}-Mappings in Topological Spaces
Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi	<i>King Abdulaziz University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING VOLTERRA INTEGRAL EQUATIONS USING MATLAB

18.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1**Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰****HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aysun CAVUSOGLU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fadime KARABULUT	<i>Firat University (Türkiye)</i>	REMOVING FROM CONTAMINANTS WITH HAIRY ROOT CULTURES IN PHYTOREMEDIATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aysun CAVUSOGLU	<i>Kocaeli University (Türkiye)</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF GERMINATION OF TWO TYPES OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L. SEEDS IN DIFFERENT MEDIA AFTER DIFFERENT STORAGE DURATIONS
Ristina Siti Sundari, M.Agr. Ai Kusmiati Asyiah, S.H., M.H. Rilla Tresnadola Tarigan, S.T.	<i>Perjuangan University (Indonesia) Perjuangan University (Indonesia) Pasundan University (Indonesia)</i>	WASTE UTILIZATION OF PSEUDO-STEM BANANA AS NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR HUMAN BEING (Support SDGs 1, 2, 13). DO NOT THROW AWAY
Hasna OUASSIF Dr. Fatime Zahra BOURAGBA Ilyas CHOUYBI Prof Dr. El mostapha MOUJAHID Prof Dr. Mohcine DIOURI	<i>Chouaib Doukkali University (Morocco)</i>	THE STUDY OF THE ELIMINATION BY ADSORPTION, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MIXED OXIDE DERIVED FROM AN ANIONIC CLAY, OF TOXIC ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN INDUSTRIAL WASTES SUCH AS FOOD DYES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hab. Elżbieta PATKOWSKA	<i>University of Life Sciences in Lublin (Poland)</i>	EFFECT OF BIOSTIMULANTS ON THE HEALT STATUS OF SCORZONERA (SCORZONERA HISPANICA L.)
Dr. Bello, I. M. Dr. Adebola, M. O. Dr. Abubakar U. Amaka, E. R. Dr. Dauda IBRAHIM	<i>Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)</i>	ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL EFFECTS OF EXTRACT OF THE LEAVES OF KING OF BITTERS (ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA)
Dr. Mujahid Ali Mr. Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui Prof. Dr. Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub Ms. Emily Silverman Mr. Saqib Ayyub Engr. Muhammad Manzoor	<i>Water Management Research Farm (Pakistan) University of Agriculture (Pakistan) University of Agriculture (Pakistan) North Carolina State University (USA) University of Agriculture (Pakistan) Water Management Research Farm (Pakistan)</i>	EXPLORING GENETIC DIVERSITY OF TINDA GOURD (Citrullus Vulgaris) AGAINST SALINITY STRESS
Dr. Hajara Momoh Dr. Abdul Ademola Olaleye Isyaku Nuhu Shehu	<i>Federal University Dutse (Nigeria)</i>	PROXIMATE AND ANTINUTRITIONAL FACTORS OF FENUGREEK SEED FLOUR AS WELL AS PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ITS SEED OIL
Academ. Res.Fell. Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC Prof.Dr. Jovan BOJKOVSKI Senior Res.Associ. Violeta CARO-PETROVIC	<i>Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia (Serbia) University of Belgrade (Serbia) Institute for Animal Husbandry (Serbia)</i>	SEASON DISTRIBUTION OF TICKS OF SHEEP KEPT UNDER SEMI-INTENSIVE CONDITONES IN NORTHEAST SERBIA
Dr. Hajara Momoh Okeke Ndidiamaka Dr. Sadiq Ismail Shina Dr. Abdul Ademola Olaleye	<i>Federal University Dutse (Nigeria)</i>	ANTMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF CASSIA SINGUEANA STEM BARK EXTRACT

18.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derman VATANSEVER BAYRAMOL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kürşat KANBUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Işıl BİRLİK Fatih SARGIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Funda AK AZEM Prof. Dr. Ahmet TÜRK	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Manisa Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF pH VALUE IN GO PRODUCTION
Dr. Mohamed MİLOUDİ Dr. Houcine MİLOUDİ Prof. Dr. Abdelber BENDAOU Prof. Dr. Abdelkader RAMİ Dr. Nassireddine BENHADDA	<i>Relizane University (Algeria)</i> <i>Sidi Bel Abbes University (Algeria)</i>	EMC IN STATIC ELECTRIC ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS
Dr. E. R. Latifee Dr. Belkacem Achour	<i>University of Ha'il (Saudi Arabia)</i>	STATE OF THE ART REVIEW OF PRECAST, PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PANEL BRIDGE DECK SYSTEM
Omair Elshafei El. MOHIELDİN Prof. Dr. Adem DOĞANGÜN Dr. Fikret MEHDI	<i>Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)</i>	PARAMETRIC STUDY ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS WITH AND WITHOUT INCLINED COLUMNS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derman VATANSEVER BAYRAMOL	<i>Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (Türkiye)</i>	PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIALS, CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derman VATANSEVER BAYRAMOL	<i>Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (Türkiye)</i>	TRIBOELECTRIC MATERIALS, CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS
Alaa Iskandar Dr. Béla Kovács	<i>University of Miskolc (Hungary)</i>	A REVIEW OF DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING IN NAVIGATION OF MOBILE ROBOT
Emre KURT Asst. Prof. Ahmet Yiğit ARABUL	<i>Turkish Airlines Technic Inc. (Türkiye)</i> <i>Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	CONVERSION OF THE PROPULSION SYSTEM USED IN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT VEHICLES TO ELECTRICITY
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep BENZER	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Başkent University (Türkiye)</i>	MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM IN CLASSIFICATION OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esen ÇAKMAK	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Türkiye)</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CCNB2 GENE EXPRESSION AND SOME PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN BREAST CANCER: A BIOINFORMATICS APPLICATION

18.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail GÜNDOĞDU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail GÜNDOĞDU	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	THE PROBLEM OF PROMOTION WITH “TAFRA” IN THE OTTOMAN PROVINCE IN THE XVIIIth CENTURY
Res. Assist. İdil Nur GÜRBÜZ GÖKBERK	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	POST-DATED CHEQUE
Res. Assist. İdil Nur GÜRBÜZ GÖKBERK	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	UNNECESSARY HURTFUL STATEMENTS AS UNFAIR COMPETITION IN THE LIGHT OF JURISDICTIONS
Res. Assist. Miray ÖZER DENİZ	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	FEATURES OF SMART CONTRACTS
Res. Assist. Miray ÖZER DENİZ	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	PLEDGE OF TOKEN SHARES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BAŞCILLAR	<i>Malatya Turgut Ozal University (Türkiye)</i>	A GLOBAL FACT OF A GLOBAL WORLD: POVERTY

18.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri MEMDUHOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri MEMDUHOĞLU Burcu YETİŞ	<i>Sirt University (Türkiye)</i>	OPINIONS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA OF ADMINISTRATORS
Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri MEMDUHOĞLU Burhan DURGUN	<i>Sirt University (Türkiye)</i>	OPINIONS OF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVE TEACHERS ON SCHOOL MANAGEMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşenur KULOĞLU Prof. Dr. Burhan AKPINAR	<i>Firat University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL TENDENCIES OF GENERATION Z IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ağayeva LÜ.	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	STUDY OF THE AGE DYNAMICS OF THE SUBJECTIVE SENSE OF TIME FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ağayeva LÜ.	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SIMPLE SENSORIMOTOR REACTION TIME AND EFFECTS OF PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS ON IT
Dr. Sevinj Xazay Jalilova Gulshan Ali Musayeva	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CREATING PROBLEM SITUATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING PHYSICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersoy TOPUZKANAMIŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail Yavuz ÖZTÜRK	<i>Balikesir University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Mersin University (Türkiye)</i>	A MODERN METHOD IN ELIFBA TEACHING: 'FIKRA USULÜYLE ELİFBA'
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ Ayşe BUZ	<i>Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University (Kyrgyzstan)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS TEACHING IN MULTICULTURAL SCHOOLS
Lect. Dr. Güngör ÇABUK	<i>Cyprus International University (TRNC)</i>	SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS LIVING IN ANTALYA

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mujahid Ali Mr. Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui Prof. Dr. Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub Mr. Saqib Ayyub Engr. Muhammad Manzoor	<i>Water Management Research Farm (Pakistan) University of Agriculture (Pakistan)</i>	EXPLORING GENETIC DIVERSITY OF TINDA GOURD (CITRULLUS VULGARIS) AGAINST SALINITY STRESS
Dr. Biljana ILKOVKSA	<i>Clinical Hospital Dr. Trifun Panovski (Macedonia)</i>	ADVANCED MATERNAL AGE AND CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY'S IN PHO CLINICAL HOSPITAL BITOLA FOR THE PERIOD 2017-2021 YEAR
Dr. Fouzia BENOUDJIT Lyna MAAMERI Kahina OUARED	<i>M'hamed Bougara University (Algeria)</i>	VALORIZATION OF LOCAL FRUIT PROCESSING BY-PRODUCT
Dr. Fouzia BENOUDJIT Lyna MAAMERI Kahina OUARED	<i>M'hamed Bougara University (Algeria)</i>	FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SKIN CREAM CONTAINING HERBAL EXTRACTS
Latifa Choulia HALLOUI Mounir KHELIFA Dr. Ilhem BELARBI Kheira MAROUF-KHELIFA Amine KHELIFA	<i>Mostaganem University (Algeria)</i>	PENTACHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION BY HETEROGENEOUS PHOTOCATALYSIS WITH ALGERIAN DOLOMITE TREATED THERMALLY AND CHEMICALLY BY UV IRRADIATION
Dr. Mahmood Ahmed	<i>University of Education Division of Science & Technology (Pakistan)</i>	DISCOVERY OF CURCUMIN HETEROCYCLICS CONTAINING SULFONAMIDES FOR CARBONIC ANHYDRASE INHIBITION AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES
Dr. Nina KANEVA Dr. A. BOJINOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. PAPAZOVA	<i>University of Sofia (Bulgaria)</i>	ZnO FILMS WITH DIFFERENT MORPHOLOGIES PREPARED BY SOL-GEL METHOD ON ALUMINUM FOLIO FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION
Dr. Nina KANEVA Dr. Ralitsa VELINOVA Prof. Dr. Anton NAYDENOV Prof. Dr. Silviya TODOROVA Dr. Genoveva ATANASOVA Dr. A. BOJINOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. PAPAZOVA	<i>University of Sofia (Bulgaria)</i>	CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF ZnO- CeO ₂ IN COMBUSTION OF METHANE, PROPANE AND BUTANE
Ceyhun DURMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice BAYRAKÇEKEN Prof. Dr. A.Vildan BEŞE	<i>Ataturk University (Türkiye)</i>	THERMAL DECOMPOSITION KINETIC STUDY OF TEA SEED AND HUSK MIXTURE
Kingsley Igenepo John Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Chuks K. Odoh Oludare O. Osiboye	<i>Veritas University (Nigeria) Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) (China) Solarin College of Education (Nigeria)</i>	STUDIES ON THE ADSORPTION PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED ZEOLITES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION OF TETRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS

18.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ahmet Tuna Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ	<i>Selcuk University (Türkiye)</i>	AN APPROACH TO A PHOTO-DIODE THROUGH NON – LINEAR SYSTEM DYNAMICS IN THE J - V CHARACTERISTICS OF n-ZnO/p-Si HETEROJUNCTION PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE
Solomon Tosin Okeshina Promise Goodness Adeleye Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Kayode Michael Oluwadare Gideon Oluwaseun Olayioye Oludare O. Osiboye	<i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (Nigeria) University of Ilorin (Nigeria) Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (China) University of Lagos (Nigeria) Nigeria Immigration Services (Nigeria) Tai Solarin University Of Education (Nigeria)</i>	A REVIEW ON UTILIZATION OF BIOMASS TOWARD REALIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY & CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Vera GLEDACHEVA Miglena MILUSHEVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Stoyanka NIKOLOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Iliyana STEFANOVA	<i>Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria) Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria) Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski" (Bulgaria) Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria)</i>	SYNTHESIS OF 3-ISOPROPYL-1-METHYL-3,4-DIHYDROISOQUINOLINES AS POTENTIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE RELAXANTS
Miglena MILUSHEVA Vera GLEDACHEVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Stoyanka NIKOLOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Iliyana STEFANOVA	<i>Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria) Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria) Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski" (Bulgaria) Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria)</i>	DIRECT SYNTHESIS OF 2-, 3- AND 4-(6,7-DIMETHOXY-3-METHYL-3,4- DIHYDROISOQUINOLIN-1-YL)ANILINES
Dr. Mahasin G. Hassan	<i>Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	UTERINE BIOPHYSICAL PROFILE USING TRANSABDOMINAL SONOGRAPHY CAN PREDICT UTERINE RECEPTIVITY
Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi Hashim Mohammed Alshehri Dalal Hadre Al-Bogami	<i>Mathematical Modeling and Applied Computation (MMAC) Research Group, Department of Mathematics (Saudi Arabia) King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)</i>	ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING KLEIN-GORDON EQUATIONS USING MAPLE
Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi Hashim Mohammed Alshehri Ameera Moatiq Aljuhani	<i>Mathematical Modeling and Applied Computation (MMAC) Research Group, Department of Mathematics (Saudi Arabia) King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)</i>	ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING BOUSSINESQ EQUATIONS USING MAPLE
Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Amer Maturi Aatef Hobinay Fayza Abdullah Alwehebi	<i>King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)</i>	ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING BURGER EQUATIONS USING MAPLE

<p>Promise Goodness Adeleye Solomon Tosin Okeshina Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Oludare O. Osiboye Kayode Michael Oluwadare Gideon Oluwaseun Olayioye</p>	<p><i>(Nigeria)</i> <i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology</i> <i>(Nigeria)</i> <i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics</i> <i>(China)</i> <i>Tai Solarin University Of Education</i> <i>(Nigeria)</i> <i>University of Lagos</i> <i>(Nigeria)</i> <i>Nigeria Immigration Services</i> <i>(Nigeria)</i></p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF OPEN DEFECATION (OD) IN NIGERIA: ANALYTICAL EVALUATIONS OF SETBACKS ON SDG-6 & GDP</p>
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18.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2**Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰****HEAD OF SESSION: P.H. Necefguliyeva**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Major Giurgiu GHEORGHE Prof. Dr. Cojocaru MANOLE	<i>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine (Romania) Titu Maiorescu University (Romania)</i>	ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ALTERED MICROBIOME AND SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: IMPACT OF DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS
P.H. Necefguliyeva	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MODERN PREVENTION OF RELAPSES OF STRANGULATED HERNIAS
Dr. Nida SUHAIL	<i>Northern Border University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	EVALUATION AND ASSOCIATION OF GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA AND BMI IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS
Dr. Natasha Ivanova Dr. Zlatina Nenchovska Rumyana Mitreva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milena Atanasova Mariya Bakalova Penka Petelova Vasil Ivanchev Prof. Dr. Jana Tchekalarova	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Science (Bulgaria) Medical University Sofia (Bulgaria)</i>	EFFECTS OF PIROMELATINE ON DECREASED EXPRESSION OF BDNF IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND SPATIAL MEMORY DEFICIT IN PRENATALLY STRESSED RATS
Dr. Nargiz Huseynova Prof. Nigar Agayeva Prof. Dr. Hicran Bagrova	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE ROLE OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IN BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND VAGINAL PATHOGENESIS
Dr. LAABAS Saadiya	<i>University of Ahmed Ben Yahia el Wancharissi (Algeria)</i>	MICROBIOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE NITROGEN CONTENT IN NODULATED CICER ARIETINUM
Dr. Aylin AGASIEVA	<i>Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (Azerbaijan)</i>	APPLICATION OF SIGMA TENDENCY IN EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Quaiser Saquib Prof. Dr. Abdulaziz A. Al-Khedhairy Dr. Abdullah M. Al-Salem Dr. Maqsood A. Siddiqui Dr. Sabiha M. Ansari Prof. Dr. Xiaowei Zhang	<i>King Saud University (Saudi Arabia) Nanjing University (China)</i>	ORGANOPHOSPHOROUS FLAME RETARDANTS (OPFRS) EXHIBIT HEPATOTOXICITY AND TRANSCRIPTOMIC CHANGES IN HUMAN LIVER CELLS
Prof. Dr. Jana TCHEKALAROVA Petya IVANOVA Petar HRISCHEV Katerina GEORGIEVA	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria) Medical University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria)</i>	THE EFFECT OF MELATONIN DEFICIENCY ON AGE-ASSOCIATED METABOLIC CHANGES

18.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan BOZDOĞAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya ASLAN EFE Sema ATHAN	<i>Dicle University (Türkiye)</i>	THEMATIC REVIEW OF STUDIES CONDUCTED AT THE 6th and 7th GRADE LEVEL IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE EDUCATION: 2005- 2020 YEARS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pinar GOC RASGELE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gorkem DULGER	<i>Duzce University (Türkiye)</i>	ANTIMUTAGENIC PROPERTIES OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF SALVIA OFFICINALIS ON SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM TA98 AND TA100
Dr. Yunus SAHIN Dr. Zekiye ALTAN	<i>Gaziantep University (Türkiye)</i>	HIGH EXPRESSION OF LNCRNA TUG1 IS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR PROGNOSIS IN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan BOZDOĞAN	<i>Kirsehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)</i>	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL STUDIES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION (2017-2021)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan BOZDOĞAN	<i>Kirsehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)</i>	A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON UNDERESTIMATED PREDATOR INSECTS: HARMFUL OR HELPFUL?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan ÇEVİK Prof. Dr. Gülper NACARKAHYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Prof Serkan GÜRGÜL Dr. Tuğba SERDAL Prof. Dr. Can DEMIREL	<i>Gaziantep University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS OF GLP-1 GENE EXPRESSION IN LIVER TISSUE IN EXPERIMENTAL OBESITY MODEL WITH CYTAGLIPTIN THERAPY
Sevgi KOLAYLI Elsever ASADOV	<i>Karadeniz Technique University (Türkiye) Nakhcivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	COMPARISON OF NON-WOOD PRODUCTS OF CHESTNUT (<i>Castania sativa</i> L.) ACCORDING TO POLYPHENOL VALUES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevtap HAN	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTS OF ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM STRESS INHIBITION ON LIVER FUNCTION AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN AGED RATS
Elnura ARTYKBAEVA Bedriye UÇPINAR DURMAZ Prof. Dr. Ayşe AYTAÇ	<i>Kocaeli University (Türkiye)</i>	INFLUENCES OF LIGNIN ON THE MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE BASED COMPOSITES
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	BIOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SAND SMELT <i>Atherina boyeri</i> Risso, 1810 IN YAMULA DAM LAKE, KAYSERİ

18.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hande UYAR OĞUZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Ayşegül DAŞDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit SORMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Büşra MADENCİ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)</i>	RESTAURANT AND HOTEL BUSINESS MANAGERS' INFORMATION ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL MARKED PRODUCT AND AVAILABILITY OF THESE PRODUCTS IN THE MENUS: THE EXAMPLE OF VAN PROVINCE
Lect. Ayşegül DAŞDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Büşra MADENCİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit SORMAZ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF THE GASTRONOMY TOURISM POTENTIAL OF BEYPAZARI DISTRICT OF ANKARA WITH SWOT ANALYSIS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF USTAINABLE TOURISM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hande UYAR OĞUZ	<i>Bartın University (Türkiye)</i>	APPLICABILITY OF SMART TOURISM TECHNOLOGIES IN DESTINATIONS FROM THE DOMESTIC TOURIST PERSPECTIVE: TR 81 REGION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mesut BOZKURT	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL MARKETING APPLICATIONS ON CUSTOMER PREFERENCES IN TOURISM BUSINESSES
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail DURAK Gözde Nur KIYAK	<i>Duzce University (Türkiye)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION, JOB PERFORMANCE AND NOMOPHOBIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail DURAK Esra KÜÇÜKÖZCAN	<i>Duzce University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE, FOMO AND IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice Doğan SÜDAŞ Öncel ALDANMAZ	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Tarsus American College (Türkiye)</i>	IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON GEN Z CONSUMER BEHAVIOR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysel ÖZTÜRKÇÜ AKÇAY Res. Assist. Gamze SEVİMLİ ÖRGÜN	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECT OF IAS 570 BUSINESS CONTINUITY STANDARD ON AUDIT REPORTS: AN EXAMPLE OF BIST-30 COMPANIES

18.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dyah Sawitri, S.E., M.M.

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Dyah Sawitri, S.E., M.M. Sofia Amarina Prof. Dr. Santi Budiman, S.E., M.M. Riezky Amalia, S.E., M.M.	<i>University of Gajayana Malang (Indonesia)</i> <i>University of Gajayana Malang (Indonesia)</i> <i>STIE Isti Ekatana Upaweda (Indonesia)</i> <i>Polinema (Indonesia)</i>	MARKETING STRATEGY ON THE USE OF DIGITAL BANKING IN PANDEMIC COVID-19 ERA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Raghavendra SODE Assist. Prof. Dr. Kalaa CHENJI Assist. Prof. Dr. Dinesh BANSWAL	<i>ICFAI Foundation Of Higher Education (IFHE) University (India)</i> <i>ICFAI Foundation Of Higher Education (IFHE) University (India)</i> <i>MIT World Peace University (India)</i>	MEDIATING ROLE OF MINDFULNESS BETWEEN VITALITY AT WORK AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYABILITY AMONG IT & BSFI EMPLOYEES IN INDIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deepanjali Mishra Ms. Abhilasha	<i>KIIT University (India)</i> <i>Maharshi Dayanand University (India)</i>	OBJECTIFICATION OF WOMAN'S BODY: A MARKETING STRATEGY OF PRODUCT PROMOTION
Phd Student Teodora Lukić	<i>University of Belgrade (Serbia)</i>	THE INFLUENCE OF AUGMENTED REALITY (AR) TECHNOLOGIES ON MARKETING COMMUNICATION
Mgr. Gabriella Michalec Prof. Dr. Habil Andrea Bencsik	<i>University of Pannonia (Hungary)</i>	IMPERSONAL TRUST AS A FACILITATOR OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS
Vivien Vágner Prof. Dr. Habil Andrea Bencsik	<i>University of Pannonia (Hungary)</i>	KNOWLEDGE SUSTAINABILITY
Mohamad HAMIEH Dr. Ali ELMOUSSAOUI Hassan AYOUB Hicham ABOUDAYA Zeinab HAMIE	<i>Islamic University (Lebanon)</i> <i>Lebanese University (Lebanon)</i> <i>Lebanese University (Lebanon)</i> <i>Islamic University (Lebanon)</i> <i>Lebanese University (Lebanon)</i>	IMPACT OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ON THE DYNAMIC SPREAD SARS-COV-2 IN LEBANON ACCORDING TO THE SIR MODEL

18.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla ATMACA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Palak SRIVASTAVA Dr. Ahmad Tasnim SIDDIQUI Manisha SRIVASTAVA Arti DAS Dr. Ram PRAVESH	<i>Sherwood College Of Management (India)</i>	ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF REMEDIAL CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION POST COVID-19
Manisha SRIVASTAVA Dr. Ram PRAVESH Arti DAS Palak SRIVASTAVA Dr. Ahmad Tasnim SIDDIQUI	<i>Sherwood College of Professional Management (India)</i>	OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD FOR INDIAN IT INDUSTRIES IN PANDEMIC ERA
Arti DAS Manisha SRIVASTAVA Palak SRIVASTAVA Dr. Ram PRAVESH Dr. Ahmad Tasnim SIDDIQUI	<i>Sherwood College of Professional Management (India)</i>	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUNDS IN INDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY
Dr. Ahmad Tasnim SIDDIQUI Manisha SRIVASTAVA Palak SRIVASTAVA Dr. Ram PRAVESH Arti DAS	<i>Sherwood College of Professional Management (India)</i>	ROLE OF IoT IN PROVIDING HEALTHCARE TO REMOTE AREAS DURING COVID-19
Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu	<i>Khazar University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SCHOLARSHIP AND ENDOWMENT IMPACTS ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY OF NIGERIAN STUDENTS AT AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY, CAIRO-EGYPT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla ATMACA	<i>Pamukkale University (Türkiye)</i>	PRE-SERVICE ENGLISH TEACHERS' REFLECTIONS UPON MATERIAL EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT COURSE
Bazarbayeva Aigerim A. Prof. Dr. Maigeldiyeva Sharban M.	<i>Korkyt ata Kyzylorda University (Kazakhstan)</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF VALEOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE FORMATION OF A TEACHER'S HEALTH

18.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Nikolay DIMITROV

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Romualdas MALINAUSKAS M.A. Algimantas KAZBARAS	<i>Lithuanian Sports University (Lithuania)</i>	SATISFACTION OF SENIOR GRADE STUDENTS WITH PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Ljubomir Smokovski	<i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje (Macedonia)</i>	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF ADULT POPULATION IN NORTH MACEDONIA
Antreas Fousekis, MSc Georgios Fousekis, Msc (Cand) Yiannis Michailidis Thomas Metaxas Assoc. Prof. Dr. Konstantinos Fousekis Vasiliki Manou Haralambos Zelenitsas	<i>Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) University of Patras (Greece) Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) University of Patras (Greece) Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)</i>	THE EFFICACY OF ISO-INERTIAL AND FREE WEIGHTS TRAINING ON IMPROVING AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS' AGILITY PERFORMANCE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY ON AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS
Assist. Prof. Nikolay DIMITROV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivan KOLEV	<i>National Sports Academy Vasil Levski (Bulgaria)</i>	CHECKING THE RELIABILITY OF TESTS TO ASSESS THE SPEED OF 9-10 YEAR OLD CHILDREN PRACTICING CURLING
Assist. Prof. Nikolay DIMITROV	<i>National Sports Academy Vasil Levski (Bulgaria)</i>	ANALYZING THE DATA OF THE TRAINING PROCESS OF CHILDREN DOING CURLING SPORT
Dr. Maheen FAROOQ	<i>Foundation University (Pakistan)</i>	BAROREFLEX SENSITIVITY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ELDERY POPULATION

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Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ILKIM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Nurşen ŞAHİN Dr. Ali YILDIRIM	<i>independent researcher</i>	STRESS SOURCES OF HOCKEY REFEREES AND THE EMOTION-CENTERED APPROACHES THAT THEY USE TO COPE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Burkay CEVAHİRCİOĞLU	<i>Ordu University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EXAMINATION OF MENTAL TRAINING LEVELS OF ATHLETES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nalan R. AYVAZOĞLU Prof. Dr. Süleyman ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ILKIM	<i>Usak University (Türkiye) Uludağ University (Türkiye) Inonu University (Türkiye)</i>	THE INVESTIGATION OF SELF CONFIDENCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN SYNDROME WHO PLAYS TRACK AND FIELD
Lect. Muzaffer Toprak KESKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ILKIM	<i>Neusehir Haci Bektas Veli University (Türkiye) Inonu University (Türkiye)</i>	ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS (THE EXAMPLE ON MALATYA BATTALGAZI DISTRICT)
Hüseyin ÖZBAYKAL Prof. Dr. Şerife VATANSEVER	<i>Uludağ University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF MELATOIN IN RELIEVING OXIDATIVE STRESS AND SYMPTOMS IN ATHLETES A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Res. Assişt. Merve GEZEN BÖLÜKBAŞ Prof. Dr. Şerife VATANSEVER	<i>Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE PRACTICES ON CHILDREN WITH NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASES
Res. Assişt. Merve GEZEN BÖLÜKBAŞ Prof. Dr. Şerife VATANSEVER	<i>Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE PRACTICES ON PATIENTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME

18.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Oğuzhan TİRYAKİ Prof. Dr. Birsal Canan DEMİRBAĞ	<i>Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	HOME CARE PRACTICES FOR PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE
Lect. Dr. Aysel ARSLAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	EXAMINATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS OF ASSOCIATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES
Lect. Dr. Aysel ARSLAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	EXAMINATION OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING LEVELS OF ASSOCIATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES
Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU Esra ELİK	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	APPLICATION OF TRIAGE IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS: THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRIALGE NURSES
Nurse Nurcan ÖZKABLAN Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	A VITAL NEED IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SPIRITUAL CARE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülpınar ASLAN	<i>Agri Ibrahim Cecen University (Türkiye)</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRAILTY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN INDIVIDUALS AGED 65 AND OVER
Nurse Hemşire Ayşe ULUÇAY Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	COMPASSION FATIGUE EXPERIENCED IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC: WITH THE NURSING DIMENSION
Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN Res. Assist. Havva Nur ATALAY	<i>Selcuk University (Türkiye) Bandırma Onyedı Eylul University (Türkiye)</i>	SELF PRESENTATION IN SOCIAL MEDIA AND STANFORD DUCK SYNDROME
Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN Aysu KAYA	<i>Selcuk University (Türkiye)</i>	DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP CONCEPT: CONTENT ANALYSIS

19.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Dr. Renata KAU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Sofjana Veliu Dr. Sokol Bana	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania) University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali" (Albania)</i>	MEDIA FREEDOM IN ALBANIA
Mariam KVETENADZE Sophiko TABATADZE	<i>Tbilisi State University (Georgia)</i>	SHARP POLARIZATION IN THE GEORGIAN MEDIA AND POLITICAL AGENDA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MIKHEIL SAAKASHVILI'S RETURN TO GEORGIA)
Ali AGHAYARI	<i>Urmia University (Iran)</i>	GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON IRANIAN ETHNIC GROUPS
Assist. Prof. Maia Manchkhvili	<i>Georgian Technical University (Georgia)</i>	THE ROLE OF AZERBAIJANI ETHNIC MINORITIES IN DOMESTIC POLITICS OF GEORGIA
Dr. Renata KAU	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	TELEWORK BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC: TOWARDS A EUROPEAN LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK
Andia Meksi Gentian Vyshka	<i>National Institute of Public Health (Albania) University of Medicine in Tirana (Albania)</i>	NURSING IN A SECULARIZED SOCIETY: THE NIETZSCHEAN ETHICS REVISITED
Devid Putra Arda Adhy Firdaus Farhat Abas	<i>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Ganesha (Indonesia)</i>	PREPARATION AND DISCLOSURE COOPERATIVE INSTITUTION FINANCIAL STATEMENT: THE CASE OF COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

19.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Rodolfo REDA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Rodolfo REDA Dr. Alessio ZANZA Dr. Maurilio D'ANGELO Dr. Dario DI NARDO Prof. Dr. Luca TESTARELLI	<i>University of Rome (Italy)</i>	ROLE OF THE CRISTALLOGRAPHIC PHASE OF NITI ROTARY INSTRUMENTS IN DETERMINING THEIR TORSIONAL RESISTANCE DURING DIFFERENT BENDING CONDITIONS
Sabina FARHADOVA	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan) University of Montpellier (France)</i>	UNRAVELING THE MOLECULAR ETIOLOGY OF HUMAN IMPRINTING DISORDERS IN MURINE ES CELL MODELS
H. Khan J. Khan S. Gul M. I. Khan H. Khan M. A. Khan	<i>Kohat University of Science & Technology (Pakistan) University of Swat (Pakistan) Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan (Pakistan)</i>	POTENTIAL USE OF CARIUM CARVI AND CURCUMA LONGA FOR THE REMEDY OF SKIN AND SOFT TISSUES PATHOGENS
Lect. Aynur CİN Lect. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Prof. Dr. Sevilay HİNTİSTAN	<i>Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECT OF DANCE INTERVENTION ON PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH STROKE
Dr. Faisal Zain Mohammed Al-Zabidi	<i>Sulaiman Alrajhi University (Saudi Arabia)</i>	INDICATIONS OF ELECTIVE AND EMERGENCY CAESAREAN SECTION IN JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA
Sahib ABBAS Prof. Dr. Elif SEVİM	<i>Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)</i>	DETECTION OF VIRULENCE GENES OF KLEBSIELLA PNEMONIAE STRAINS ISOLATED FROM CLINIC SAMPLES

19.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muhammad FAISAL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naseem AKHTER	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (Pakistan)</i>	A TREND FOR UNCONVENTIONAL MATRIMONIALS IN PAKISTAN (FROM ISLAMIC CONTEXT)
Surya Srikar Sirigineedi Dr. Krishna Sai Vutukuru	<i>Florida International University (USA)</i>	AUTO ENCODER/DECODER BASED ADVANCED NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION
Dr. Krishna Sai Vutukuru Surya Srikar Sirigineedi	<i>Florida International University (USA)</i>	HURRICANE INTENSITY PREDICTION USING DEEP LEARNING FROM SATELLITE IMAGES
Dr. J. Orgeldinger	<i>Bergische Universität Wuppertal (Germany)</i>	WHAT STEPS SHOULD A SELLER TAKE TO MAXIMIZE SALE VALUE WHEN SELLING A BUSINESS?
Dr. BELKACEM Fatima Zohra ép. ZERHOUNI	<i>École Supérieure d'Economie d'Oran (Algeria)</i>	IMMIGRATION AND INTERCULTURALITY: INTERACTIVE ISSUES AND INTERCULTURAL EXPERIRNCES IN AN EDUCATONAL CONTEXT
Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	<i>University of Zululand (South Africa)</i>	THE SOCIO-CULTURAL ROLE OF BAPEDI WEDDING SONGS IN THE FORMATION OF BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL HERITAGE AND IDENTITY
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	<i>Sindh Madressatul Islam University Karachi (Pakistan)</i>	KID'S MUSEUM AND REQUIREMENT FOR YOUNGSTER'S SCI. FI. GALLERIES IN PAKISTAN
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	<i>Sindh Madressatul Islam University Karachi (Pakistan)</i>	GETTING GRID COUNTING-BASED MYSTERY SHARING INCLUDING CRYPTO STEGANOGRAPHY IN PAKISTAN
Muhammad Maskur Musa Muhammad Hufon Muhammad Minanur Rohman	<i>State Islamic Institute Of Pekalongan (Indonesia)</i>	THE RELEVANCE OF FAITH AND GOOD DEEDS
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	<i>Sindh Madressatul Islam University Karachi (Pakistan)</i>	VERSATILE SLIDING MODE CONTROL OF PARTICULAR SELF-RECONFIGURABLE SPACE APPARATUS WITH TIME DEFER ASSESSMENT BY AI TECHNOLOGY
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	<i>Sindh Madressatul Islam University Karachi (Pakistan)</i>	PAKISTANI NAVAL AND AERONAUTICAL DISPOSAL ASSETS CAN BE UTILIZED FOR THE MARINE AND SPACE ADVENTURES BY ROBOTICS

19.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ramazan BİÇER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep ÖNAL	<i>Giresun University (Türkiye)</i>	PROPHECY AS THE DOOR OF MERCY OPENED TO HUMANITY BY ALLAH IN MATURIDI THEOLOGY: ITS POSSIBILITY, NECESSITY AND PROOF
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep ÖNAL	<i>Giresun University (Türkiye)</i>	TROUBLES AND CALAMITY IN MU‘TAZILA THEOLOGY
Prof. Dr. Adem DÖLEK Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZBAŞ	<i>Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)</i>	IMPORTANCE THE HUMAN’S RIGHT to LIVE in ISLAM
Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZBAŞ Prof. Dr. Adem DÖLEK	<i>Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)</i>	MAIN CAUSES LEADING TO ONLINE EDUCATION, THEIR PROBLEMS and OFFERS of SOLUTION
Prof. Dr. Ramazan BİÇER	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	MORALITY AS A DEVOTION: THE MATURIDI APPROACH
Prof. Dr. Ramazan BİÇER	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN IN THE SACRED TEXTS
Dr. Jannatova Gunel Kamran gizi	<i>ANAS Institute of Folklore (Azerbaijan)</i>	ESCHATOLOGY TIME IN THE EPOS “THE BOOK OF DEDE GORGUD”

19.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Betül ALTINOK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Elif KAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN	<i>Kirsehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye) Ordu University (Türkiye)</i>	A PROGRAM THAT CONTROLS ANXIETY OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: "FRIENDS FOR LIFE"
Res. Assist. Elif KAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN	<i>Kirsehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye) Ordu University (Türkiye)</i>	ANXIETY DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Betül ALTINOK	<i>Dumlupınar University (Türkiye)</i>	EXAMINING COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ACCORDING TO THE SPORTS PARTICIPATION
Semih CEYLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ülfet ERBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin GÜMÜŞ	<i>Mersin University (Türkiye) Şırnak University (Türkiye)</i>	EXPLORING MOTIVATION FOR RECREATIONAL EXERCISE AMONG 7-17- YEAR-OLDS
Esra Gizem KERVAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ülfet ERBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin GÜMÜŞ	<i>Mersin University (Türkiye) Şırnak University (Türkiye)</i>	SOCIAL APPEARANCE ANXIETY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SCOLIOSIS
Sarıyya RAHİMBAYLI Prof. Dr. Erkan POLAT	<i>Suleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)</i>	LANDSCAPE URBANISM AS A NEW PERSPECTIVE TO URBAN DESIGN
Rest. Assist. Rabia Cemre ARSLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tansen TAYGUR ALTINTAŞ	<i>Istanbul Gedik University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTS OF PARENTS AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES WITH GIFTED CHILDREN ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aykut ELİÇORA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Fatih SEZER	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTS OF THORACENTESIS ON SIMPLE RESPIRATORY PARAMETERS IN EARLY PERIOD IN PATIENTS WITH MASSIVE SEROUS PLEURAL EFFUSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aykut ELİÇORA	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTIVENESS OF OBSERVATION TREATMENT IN IATROGENIC PNEUMOTHORAX
Samet CIRIK Eyüp Can YÜCA Beyza ÖZDEMİR Erhan BEZDEGÜMELİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Asuman DEVECİ ÖZKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze GÜNEY ESKİLER	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF TANNIC ACID ON PI3K/AKT/MTOR SIGNALING PATHWAY IN METASTATIC PROSTATE CANCER CELLS
Samet CIRIK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze GÜNEY ESKİLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Asuman DEVECİ ÖZKAN	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF NOBILETIN AND INDOLEAMINE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE IN METASTATIC PROSTATE CANCER
Erhan BEZDEGÜMELİ Merve Nur İNCE Ahmet Yasir MEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze GÜNEY ESKİLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Asuman DEVECİ ÖZKAN Prof. Dr. Cemil BİLİR	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye) Istinye University (Türkiye)</i>	THE ROLE OF MEG3 LncRNA IN IRINOTECAN RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED METASTATIC GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER
Exp. Dr. Osman TUFEKCI Exp. Dr. Zühal Gul ÖZPINAR	<i>Private Konya Farabi Hospital (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTIVENESS OF HIRUDOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF TINNITUS CASE SERIES
Op. Dr. Cengiz CEYLAN Op. Dr. Hüseyin KOCAASLAN	<i>İnönü University (Türkiye)</i>	IS IT POSSIBLE PREOPERATIVE FORECAST OF BILE DUCT FISTULA IN LIVER HYDATIC CYST?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Gazi YILDIZ	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Türkiye)</i>	THE RESULTS OF HEARING SCREENING IN NEWBORNS
Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Tarhun YOSUNKAYA	<i>Lokman Hekim University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF NECK CIRCUMFERENCE IN OBESE AND MORBID OBESE FEMALE PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

19.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin GÜRBÜZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. A. Nazlı SOYKAN	<i>Karabuk University (Türkiye)</i>	AN EVALUATION ON THE SIMILARITIES OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS DATED TO THE OTTOMAN PERIOD IN MUSTAFAPAŞA (SINASOS)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Taner TOPALOĞLU	<i>Harran University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECTS OF ORCHESTRA COURSE ON INSTRUMENT EDUCATION OF STUDENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin GÜRBÜZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz YURTTADUR	<i>Trakya University (Türkiye) Selçuk University (Türkiye)</i>	AN INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF THE OUTER SPACE BY CREATIVE COLLAGE TECHNIQUES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz YURTTADUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin GÜRBÜZ	<i>Selçuk University (Türkiye) Trakya University (Türkiye)</i>	PERCEPTION, SPACE AND METAMORPHOSIS IN THE WORKS OF MAURITS CORNELIS ESCHER
Ahin ERKEK Prof. Dr. Mahmut Serhat YENİCE	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF PANDEMIC PROCESSES ON URBAN SPACE; PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA Gamze ÇAMLİBEL	<i>Hitit University (Türkiye)</i>	DIGITALIZATION AND FASHION COLLECTIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serdar CANBAZ Lect. Emre CEYLAN GÜNEL	<i>Kirklareli University (Türkiye)</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL LABOR ON CREATIVITY

19.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Mustafa KARACA	<i>Aydın Adnan Menderes University (Türkiye)</i>	ON SOUND AND SEMANTIC EVENTS IN VERBS IN DÎVÂNÜ LUGÂTİT-TÜRK THAT CONTINUE TO EXIST IN KAZAKH TURKISH
Emrah YILMAZ Res. Assist. Tuğba YILMAZ	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (Türkiye)</i>	METAPHORICAL TRANSFERS IN THE POEMS OF MAHTUMKULU FIRAKI AND ABDULLA ORIPOV
Res. Assist. Tuğba YILMAZ	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (Türkiye)</i>	THE IMAGE OF NATURE IN ABDULLA ORIPOV'S POEMS
Dr. Metanet SAHALIYEVA	<i>Institute Of Manufactures Named After M. Fuzuli Of Anas (Azerbaijan)</i>	MIRZE EBDURREHİM BEY TALİBOV'S SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS IN THE NOVEL "BOOK LOADED ASS" (SELECTIONS FROM XIXESR SOUTH AZERBAIJAN ART PROSE)
Ismailova Aziza Hikmet	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE "CRESCENT" OF THE MIDDLE EAST
Prof. Dr. Yaqubova Mahirə Mehdi qızı	<i>Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts (Azerbaijan)</i>	OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE ISSUES IN RESEARCH OF PROFESSOR SHIRMAMMAD HUSEYNOV WHO IS THE PROMINENT RESEARCHER OF UZEYİR HAJİBEYLİ'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL JOURNALISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDEMİR	<i>Bilecik Sheikh Edebali University (Türkiye)</i>	EULOGIES THAT 17TH CENTURY POET DÂÎ WROTE TO SULTAN AHMED I
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye)</i>	A PLAY WRITTEN DURING THE BALKAN WAR: SÜLEYMAN SIRRI-GAYZ
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye)</i>	THE REFLECTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOOD-SUPPLY TO THE LITERATURE: THE CASE OF AGÂH İZZET-HOW HOW DID HE TAKE BRIBED? (NASIL RÜŞVET YEMİŞ?)
Lect. Dr. Güneş SÜTCÜ	<i>Anadolu University (Türkiye)</i>	A TRAGEDY OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM: THE GOLOVLEV FAMILY

19.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Okan YELER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra AKSOY Lect. Ömer KOYUNCU Assist. Prof. Dr. Umut Tolga GÜMÜŞ	<i>Aydın Adnan Menderes University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF COMPUTER BASED DESIGN PROGRAMS ON THE PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS: A RESEARCH ON ARCHITECTURE RESTORATION STUDENTS
Interior Architect Zeyneb TAHİRLİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Didem ERTEN BİLGİÇ	<i>Kocaeli University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF DESIGN EFFECT ON NEURO- ARCHITECTURE PARK LANDS ON "HAYDAR ALIYEV" PARK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Okan YELER Topographical Eng. Aziz ÖREK	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF SITUATION PLANS IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN
Res. Assist. Zehra ERTOSUN KARABULUT	<i>Mus Alparslan University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGE OF THE SOIL PARAMETERS IN ANALYSIS OF A REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING ACCORDING TO 2007 AND 2018 EARTHQUAKE REGULATIONS
Kadir GÜR Prof. Dr. Şeref Doğuşcan AKBAŞ	<i>Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (Türkiye) Bursa Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF BLOCK MACHINE FOUNDATIONS CONSIDERING SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION

19.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Yahya BOZKURT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜNAY Dr. Ramazan ÇAKIROĞLU Ahmet Tolunay IŞIK	Karabük University (Türkiye) Gazi University (Türkiye) Karabük University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN ELECTRO EROSION PROCESSING OF CERAMIC MATERIAL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aylin Ece KAYABEKİR	Istanbul Gelisim University (Türkiye)	CARBON EMISSION MINIMIZATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEAR WALLS HARMONY SEARCH BASED OPTIMIZATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muzaffer ATEŞ Fadıl KORKUT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	ENSURING STABILITY WITH LYAPUNOV BY APPLYING ASYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS TO MICRO- SCALE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS
Ecem YILDIRIM Seçkin ŞİMŞEK	EPSAN Plastik (Türkiye)	IMPROVING GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYAMIDE 6 PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE USED IN THE BLOW MOLDING PROCESS
Cezmi OZDEMİR Murathan KALENDER Elif KARAYEL Prof. Dr. Yahya BOZKURT	Marmara University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF AA5356 SHEET MANUFACTURED BY GAS WIRE ARC ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURING METHOD
Elif KARAYEL Prof. Dr. Yahya BOZKURT	Marmara University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ALUMINUM ALLOYS PRODUCED BY WIRE ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD
Murathan KALENDER Elif KARAYEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Adnan TÜRKER Prof. Dr. Yahya BOZKURT	Marmara University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF AA 5754-H22 AND AA 5005-H24 ALUMINUM ALLOY JOINTS WELDED BY FRICTION STIR WELDING METHOD
Muhammet ELMALI Prof. Dr. İsmail DEMİR	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)	FIBER REINFORCED CEMENT BOARDS, PRODUCTION AND PROPERTIES
Prof. Dr. İsmail DEMİR Cüneyt DOĞAN	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)	FGD FOAM GYPSUM PRODUCTION AND ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

19.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur SEVLİ	<i>Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (Türkiye)</i>	DETECTION OF APPLE PLANT DISEASES BY DEEP LEARNING
Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ Dr. M. Fatih KULUÖZTÜRK	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINATION OF RADON (²²² Rn) GAS LEVEL IN THE BUILDINGS: CANKKALE EXAMPLE
Lect. Ünsal AYBEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lütfü NAMLI	<i>Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)</i>	WORKING FLUID SELECTION FOR RECOVERY OF WASTE HEAT RELEASED FROM SOFC-GT HYBRID SYSTEM IN ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE
Ahmet Mert CAM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezir AYDIN	<i>Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	RE-DESIGN OF A SUPPLY CHAIN NETWORK UNDER UNCERTAINTY
Ahmet Mert CAM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezir AYDIN	<i>Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	OPTIMUM DESIGN OF A LOGISTICS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray KARABULUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Doğan Engin ALNAK	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	HEAT TRANSFER IMPROVEMENT IN MICROCHIP ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT ELEMENTS BY COMBINED JET EFFECT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMİR Meryem Kübra DAĞ	<i>Inonu University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Istanbul University (Türkiye)</i>	KINEMATIC PROPERTIES OF RS CV _n TYPE STARS
Sevinç KORKMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMİR	<i>Inonu University (Türkiye)</i>	KINEMATIC STRUCTURE OF GALAXY

19.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ Şule SAYGIN	<i>Erciyes University (Türkiye)</i>	A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESS
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ Ali AKAY	<i>Erciyes University (Türkiye)</i>	A GENERAL EVALUATION ON DISTANCE EDUCATION MODELS
Lect. Aylin YARKA	<i>Beykent University (Türkiye)</i>	A CRITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL VIEW TO CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM IN NORA FINGSCHEIDT'S FILM "SYSTEM CRASHER"
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ	<i>Erciyes University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF ENGLISH TEACHER TRAINING PROCESS IN THE REPUBLIC PERIOD IN TURKEY
Xəyalə RZAYEVA	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF YELLOW
Assoc. prof. Dr. M. Umbetaev Lect. G.Ospanova	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	SONGS OF ZHAMBYL - OUR SPIRITUAL TREASURE
Imakhanbet Raikhan Sakhybekovna Ospanova Gulmariya Turyzbekovna	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	CURRENT ISSUES IN AHMET STUDIES AND NATIONAL SCIENCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University(Azerbaijan)</i>	TEACHING PROBLEMS OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE IN REPUBLIC PERIOD

19.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Tahir KARAŞAHİN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Özlem MERCAN Gizem PARÇA Prof. Dr. Rezzan KASIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	ANTIOXIDANT CONTENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AND THE EFFECTS OF POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS ON ANTIOXIDANT QUANTITY
Prof. Dr. Rezzan KASIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	STORAGE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS
Abdullah HOŞAFCI Prof. Dr. Rezzan KASIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	TREATMENTS USING IN EXTENDING THE SHELF LIFE OF FRESH-CUT WATERMELON
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meriç KOCATURK	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Türkiye)</i>	THROMBOELASTOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF HEMOSTATIC FUNCTION IN DOGS NATURALLY INFECTED WITH CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS
Prof. Dr. Tahir KARAŞAHİN	<i>Aksaray University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF OLEIC AND LINOLEIC ACID ADDED TO IN VITRO BOVINE EMBRYO CULTURE SOLUTION ON EMBRYO SIZE
Prof. Dr. Tahir KARAŞAHİN	<i>Aksaray University (Türkiye)</i>	SHEEP PRESENTATION AND EVALUATION OF TURKEY BY YEARS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa CELLAT	<i>Hatay Mustafa Kemal University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT IN THE EXPERIMENTAL HEPATORENAL TOXICITY MODEL IN RATS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa YILDIZ	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECT OF ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ON POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (AROCOR 1254)-INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY IN RATS

19.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM & Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Food Eng. Muhammed DEMİRBAĞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Yağmur ERİM KÖSE	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)</i>	USAGE OPPORTUNITIES OF NATURAL ADDITIVES IN THE GRAIN SECTOR
Tevfik SEZEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)</i>	PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	<i>Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)</i>	DEPRESSION AND COMORBID DISEASES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cennet OZAY	<i>Izmir Katip Celebi University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOSITION AND SOME TRACE HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN ALYSSUM CYPRICUM
Mehmet KAVACIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Samet KILIÇ	<i>Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University (Türkiye)</i>	SIGNAL IMPROVEMENT IN CHOLESTEROL BIOSENSOR AND CHOLESTEROL DETERMINATION

19.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslı ERGENEKON ARSLAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emir KAYACAN	<i>Istanbul University (Türkiye)</i>	RETHINKING POLICIES TOWARD YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD: THE CASE OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY
Res. Assist. Dr. Aytül BİŞGİN	<i>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF PAYMENTS MADE TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN TERMS OF TAXATION TECHNIQUE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ceyda AKTAN	<i>University of Turkish Aeronautical Association (Türkiye)</i>	STOCK PRICES AND STATIONARITY: FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE TURKISH STOCK MARKET
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba NUR Res. Assist. Erol KÖYÇÜ	<i>Sirnak University (Türkiye)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND FIRM VALUE: DYNAMIC PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON BIST HOLDING AND INVESTMENT INDEX FIRMS
Ramazan GEZEN	<i>Selçuk University (Türkiye)</i>	E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslı ERGENEKON ARSLAN	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC WORKERS' OPINIONS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem KESKİN	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)</i>	CLIMATE FINANCE
Çağla ÇETINKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cevdet KIZIL Assist. Prof. Dr. Erol MUZIR	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University (Türkiye)</i>	DIGITALIZATION IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND INTEGRATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING WITH TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF INDUSTRY 4.0 AND THROUGH THE PERIOD OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

20.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. JAYASHANKAR.J

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Bibi Maryam Sadat	<i>Poya Youth Social Organization (Afghanistan)</i>	THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SECURING PEACE
Adhy Firdaus Ahmad Fadli Fahri	<i>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Ganesha (Indonesia)</i>	HEADMASTER'S DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP STYLE ON TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE: A STUDY QUALITATIVE ON VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN JAKARTA AREA
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Maryam Ammani Lawal Ashiru Yahaya Madigawa Aliyu Aimal Nuru	<i>Independent Researcher Independent Researcher Kaduna State University (Nigeria) Federal College of Education (Nigeria) Girne American University (TRNC)</i>	PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS (1999-2020)
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Maryam Ammani Lawal Ashiru Yahaya Madigawa Aliyu Aimal Nuru	<i>Independent Researcher Independent Researcher Kaduna State University (Nigeria) Federal College of Education (Nigeria) Girne American University (TRNC)</i>	EFFECT OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS ON CORPORATE FRAUD DETERRENCE IN DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS I
Prof. Dr, Jelena MAKSIMOVIĆ Nikola SIMONOVIĆ	<i>University of Niš (Serbia)</i>	METHODOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF TEACHERS: A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR ACHIEVING REFLECTIVE PRACTICE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS
Girma Abebe Gule	<i>Khazar University (Azerbaijan) Woldia University (Ethiopia)</i>	FINANCIAL LITERACY IN ETHIOPIA: WHAT HAS BEEN STUDIED AND WHAT HAS NOT BEEN STUDIED IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT AN OVERVIEW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arvind Kumar Shukla Research Scholar Deepa Priyanshu	<i>Invertis University (India)</i>	THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF ISO 9000 CERTIFICATION: THE EVIDENCES FROM DELHI NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN INDIA
Akylbekov K.A.	<i>Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Kazakhstan)</i>	NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY IN THE CONTEXT OF A PARTICULAR SUBJECT OF STUDY
Assist. Prof. JAYASHANKAR.J	<i>Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science (India)</i>	FINANCIAL MODELING IN BUSINESS: A STUDY

20.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Pınar ÖZDEN CANKARA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pınar ÖZDEN CANKARA	<i>Bilecik Sheikh Edebali University (Türkiye)</i>	NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, FROM CONVENTIONAL WARS TO HYBRID THREATS
Farida TAGIYEVA	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)</i>	ARTICLE ABOUT THE BOOK RACISM IN THEORY AND
Oğuzhan ER	<i>Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)</i>	IN THE FACE OF SOCIAL EVENTS KRIKOR ZOHRAB EFENDI'S ATTITUDE IN PARLIAMENT-I MEBUSAN
Hüseyin DOĞAN	<i>University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)</i>	ABOUT THE PLANTS THAT WERE MENTIONED IN IBN BATTUTA'S TURKEY RECORDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tunay KARAKÖK	<i>Bartın University (Türkiye)</i>	ON ISLAMIC ACTIVITIES IN ANATOLIA IN THE XIIIth CENTURIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah METİN	<i>Çankırı Karatekin University (Türkiye)</i>	POLITICAL ENGINEERING AS A SOLUTION FOR GOVERNMENT INSTABILITY: CASE OF LEBANON
Amrah BAYRAMOV	<i>Hacettepe University (Türkiye)</i>	THE MEASURES TAKEN AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN AGAINST THE REBELLIONS OF ARMENIAN GANGS IN KARABAKH IN 1919-1920
Dr. Sadıqlı Pərinaz	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	YOKE
Rasim RZAXANOV	<i>Baku State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	AS A NATURAL-HISTORICAL PROCESS OF MIGRATION, OVERVIEW: DEFINITION AND CAUSES

20.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION:

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dt. Abdallah ALHAMSS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özge PARLAR ÖZ	<i>Gaziantep University (Türkiye)</i>	CAD\CAM FABRICATED TEMPORARY RESTORATIONS IN DENTISTRY
Dr. Res. Assist. Hatice ÇETİN Prof. Dr. Sevil BİLGİN Prof. Dr. Nezire KÖSE	<i>Hacettepe University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF DENTISTRY STUDENTS AND DENTISTS IN TERMS OF LOW BACK AND NECK HEALTH: A PILOT STUDY
Lect. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Lect. Aynur ÇİN Prof. Dr. Sevilay HİNTİSTAN	<i>Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	A CURRENT APPLICATION IN INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE ELDERLY LIVING IN NURSING HOME: LAUGHTER THERAPY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali FILDİŞİ	<i>Istanbul Medipol University (Türkiye)</i>	2 DIASTEMA CLOSURE CASES IN WITH 2 DIFFERENT METHODS

20.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1



Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Sirhajwan Idek

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Alesyah Binti Asa Nur Syahirah Binti Ariffin Gabriella George	<i>Keningau Vocational College (Malaysia)</i>	A SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TOOL TO SPREAD MORTAR ON FLOOR FOR TILE INSTALLATION
Oğuzhan KÜÇÜK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman Sungur TEZCAN	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	A STUDY ON THE PREVENTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCES BY RADIATED EMISSION
Umut CANBAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yetiş Bülent SÖNMEZER	<i>Kirikkale University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF HORASAN MORTAR ON LIQUEFACTION RESISTANCE OF SAND
Muhammed Fatih YÜKSEL Durul Büşra DİLDEN Prof. Dr. Rıza ATAV	<i>Eren Perakende Satış ve Mağazacılık A.Ş. (Türkiye) Eren Perakende Satış ve Mağazacılık A.Ş. (Türkiye) Tekirdag Namık Kemal University (Türkiye)</i>	GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FLAX FIBERS
Eng. Sercan KIZILAY Prof. Dr. Abdil KUŞ	<i>Uludağ University (Türkiye)</i>	SPRINGBACK PREDICTION IN TUBE BENDING THROUGH FINITE ELEMENT SIMULATIONS
Erdal AKKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat AYDIN	<i>Erciyes University (Türkiye)</i>	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF LOW VELOCITY IMPACT BEHAVIORS OF SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS
Dr. Muhittin BAYRAM	<i>Dicle University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS OF RESTING-STATE EEG SIGNALS WITH LYAPUNOV EXPONENTS METHOD

20.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1**Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-12⁰⁰****HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Miraç ERYİĞİT**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Milena Nikodijević Dragan Đorđević	<i>Univesity of Niš (Serbia)</i>	PRE-TREATMENT WITH FATTY ALCOHOL AND DYEING OF WOOL FIBERS
Boulahbal Ines	<i>University Badji Mokhtar Annaba (Algeria)</i>	REMOVAL OF AN ORGANIC POLLUTANT IN AQUEOUS PHASE BY THE ELECTROFENTON PROCESS. EFFECT OF SOME PARAMETERS ON THE DEGRADATION
Prof. Dr. Srđan Kostić Prof. Dr. Nebojša Vasović	<i>Jaroslav Černi Water Institute (Serbia) University of Belgrade (Serbia)</i>	UNVEILING THE STOCHASTIC ATTRIBUTES OF GROUND ACCELERATION TRIGGERED BY MINING-INDUCED SEISMIC EVENTS
Dmitry Pepelyaev Maxim Shtern Maxim Rogachev Yury Shtern Alexey Sherchencov	<i>National Research University of Electronic Technology (Russia)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE THERMOELECTRIC FIGURE OF MERIT OF MATERIALS FOR MULTISECTION THERMOELECTRIC GENERATORS
Dr. Miraç ERYİĞİT Dr. Sadeq Oleiwi SULAIMAN	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye) University of Anbar (Iraq)</i>	SPECIFYING OPTIMUM WATER RESOURCES BASED ON COST-BENEFITRELATIONSHIP FOR SETTLEMENTS BY ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEMS, CASE STUDY: RUTBA CITY, IRAQ
Rajyalakshmi.G Dr. Y Ravi Kumar	<i>Osmania University (India) Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (India)</i>	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF A STACKED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR WLAN APPLICATIONS
Rajyalakshmi.G Dr. Y Ravi Kumar	<i>Osmania University (India) Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (India)</i>	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF TRUNCATED STACKED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR WLAN APPLICATIONS
Teona Gogidze Mariam Chkhaidze	<i>Georgian Technical University (Georgia)</i>	USING MACHINE LEARNING
Engr. Muhammad Junaid	<i>University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)</i>	PERFORMANCE PARAMETER OF A SINGLE SERVER QUEUE: A TEACHING FORUM
Amani R.YNINEB Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI	<i>Ecole Nationale Polytechnique de Constantine (Algeria) National Polytechnic School of Algiers (Algeria)</i>	FRACTIONAL-ORDER MRAC ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR F15 AIRCRAFT PITCH ANGULAR MOTION USING DYNAMIC INVERSION
Hamza BENCHAITA Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI	<i>Ecole Nationale Polytechnique de Constantine (Algeria) National Polytechnic School of Algiers (Algeria)</i>	FRACTIONAL ACTUATOR FAULT COMPENSATION CONTROL FOR LATERAL DYNAMICS OF BOEING 747

20.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim KOÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Adem YOLCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taha Yasin ÖZTÜRK	<i>Kafkas University (Türkiye)</i>	NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI BASIS AND NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI SUB BASE TOPOLOGY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Adem YOLCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taha Yasin ÖZTÜRK	<i>Kafkas University (Türkiye)</i>	BOUNDARY AND DENSE SETS ON NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Burhan AYDIN Prof. Dr. Özlem EGE ORUÇ	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINING THE MOST USEFUL RENEWABLE ENERGY ALTERNATIVE FOR TURKEY BY COMBINING MAUT AND TAOV METHODS
Prof. Dr. Selahattin KAÇIRANLAR Dr. Issam DAWOUD Res. Assist. Dr. Dünya KARAPINAR	<i>Cukurova University (Türkiye) AlAqsa University (Palestine) Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	LINEAR CONVEX COMBINATION ESTIMATORS
Res. Assist. Dr. Dünya KARAPINAR Prof. Dr. Selahattin KAÇIRANLAR	<i>Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye) Cukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	WEIGHTED MIXED ESTIMATOR AND NEW ESTIMATE METHODS BASED ON THIS ESTIMATOR
Levent AKYÜZ Prof. Dr. Halis BİLGİL	<i>Aksaray University (Türkiye)</i>	APPLICATION OF GM (1.1) AND EXGM (1.1) FORECASTING MODELS TO TURKEY'S R& D EXPENDITURES
Dr. Fatih ERDUVAN	<i>Namık Kemal Anatolian High School (Türkiye)</i>	BALANCING NUMBERS AS DIFFERENCE OF TWO REPDIGITS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim KOÇ	<i>Sinop University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECT OF PHOTOPERIOD ON DEVELOPMENT, NYMPHAL DEVELOPMENT TIME, SEXUAL MATURATION TIME, PERCENTAGE OF NYMPHAL DEATH

20.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zekiye TAMER GENCER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Serdar OKAN	<i>Gumushane University (Türkiye)</i>	META ANALYSIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP QUALITY OF SERVICE AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION MADE IN THE INTERNATIONAL AREA
A. Pinar ÇITAK KOYGUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zekiye TAMER GENCER	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE SQUID GAME FILM IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIO- ECONOMIC REALITY AND SOUTH KOREA CULTURE TRANSFER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATIPLER Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN	<i>University of Trakya (Türkiye)</i>	DIGITAL ACTIVISM AND SOCIAL MARKETING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATIPLER Dr. Nilgün KÖKSALAN	<i>University of Trakya (Türkiye)</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL OF CULTURE INDUSTRY
Gürkan BAHAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zekiye TAMER GENCER	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF PRODUCING CONSUMER COMMUNITIES: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SECOND LIFE GAME
Lect. Serdar OKAN	<i>Gumushane University (Türkiye)</i>	A META ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL LITERATURE

20.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamza KURTKAPAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Menekşe Nazlı AKER Assist. Prof. Dr. Şenay TOPUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan YILMAZ SEZER Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Münevver GÖNENÇ	Ankara University (Türkiye)	A NONPHARMACOLOGICAL SOLUTION TO PREGNANCY NAUSES: ACUPRESSURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şenay TOPUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan YILMAZ SEZER Assist. Prof. Dr. Menekşe Nazlı AKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Münevver GÖNENÇ	Ankara University (Türkiye)	COMPLEMENTARY METHODS USED IN HOT FLUSH DURING MENOPAUSE PERIOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamza KURTKAPAN	Neuşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi (Türkiye) Sheffield University (UK)	AGING IN PLACE AND ELDERLY CARE ISSUE IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamza KURTKAPAN	Neuşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi (Türkiye) Sheffield University (UK)	POPULATION AGING AND ACTIVE AGEING IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Neriman ARAL Prof. Dr. Figen GÜR SOY Res. Assist. Sena ÖZ Res. Assist. Emin DEMİR	Ankara University (Türkiye) Ankara University (Türkiye) Ankara University (Türkiye) Tarsus University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES DURING PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erkin ARTANTAŞ Dr. Hakan GÜR SOY	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	ANALYTICAL APPROACH OF MANAGEMENT TO THE BURNOUT LEVELS AND SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS
Res. Assist. Rümeyssa DEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma TANRIKULU Lect. Handenur GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. Yurdanur DIKMEN exp. Nurse Mustafa DEMİR	Medipol University (Türkiye) Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye) Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' SELF- EFFICACY IN CLINICAL PERFORMANCE

20.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Alina Amanzholova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Naeem Razaq Amina Mumtaz Amina Asghar	<i>University of Education (Pakistan) 2Applied Chemistry Research Centre (ACRC) (Pakistan)</i>	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-BACTERIAL EVALUATION OF METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM CEPHALOSPORINS AND VANILLIN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bharti CHAUDHRY	<i>University of Delhi (India)</i>	CARDIOPROTECTIVE AND HYPOTENSIVE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS
SZJ Zaidi	<i>University of the Punjab (Pakistan)</i>	ADVANCEMENT IN MEASUREMENTS DEVICES BY USING ENGINEERED TYPE NANO SENSORS FOR OIL AND GAS PIPELINE MEASUREMENT
Dr. Fahima NABI Prof. OUNANE Sidi Mohamed	<i>Yahia Fares University of Medea (Algeria) Laboratory "Integrative Improvement of Plant Production (AIPV) (Algeria)</i>	HALOPRIMING WITH NaCl AND CASO 4 AND HYDROPRIMING IMPROVE SALINITY TOLERANCE IN THE GERMINATED SEED OF VIGNA UNGUICULATA L. WALPS
Subhashish Dey	<i>Guclavalleru Engineering College (India)</i>	THE APPLICATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR PRODUCTION OF NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW
Dr. Mirza Muhammad Faran Ashraf Baig	<i>The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong (China)</i>	A DNA NANODEVICE SIMULTANEOUSLY ACTIVATING THE EGFR AND INTEGRIN FOR ENHANCING CYTOSKELETAL ACTIVITY AND CANCER CELL TREATMENT
Prof. Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Pro.Dr.Fateh Muhammad Marri Pro.Dr.Jan Muhammad Mrri	<i>Sindh Agriculture University (Pakistan)</i>	PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY OF MCB BANK BEFORE AND AFTER GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS
Subhashish Dey	<i>Guclavalleru Engineering College (India)</i>	THE E-WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR CONTROLLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

20.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2



Ankara Local Time: 12³⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Nurlan Akhmetov

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Daniyarova AE	<i>Karaganda State Technical University (Kazakhstan)</i>	DEPOSIT BY PROFESSOR NI KARASEVA IN AUTOMATION AND CONTROL HEAT SUPPLY PROCESSES AT ENTERPRISES IN KAZAKHSTAN AND THE CIS
Prof. Candidate of T.S., P.A. Tanzharykov Sh.D. Taskara	<i>Korkyt Ata University (Kazakhstan)</i>	METHODOLOGY OF IMPROVING THE LIFTING DEVICE OF DRILLING INSTRUMENTSH
Prof. Candidate of T.S., P.A. Tanzharykov A.Zh.Nasradin	<i>Korkyt Ata University (Kazakhstan)</i>	TECHNOLOGY OF DESALINATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY DEEMULSIFIERS
Dr. Fares KHALFALLAH Latifa DJAIDJA Dr. Elhadj RAOUACHE Dr. Youcef AOUABDIA	<i>University of M'sila (Algeria)</i>	INFLUENCE OF ROTATIONAL SPEED ON THERMAL BEHAVIOR AND TENSILE STRENGTH OF FRICTION WELDED AISI 316L AND COPPER JOINTS
Dr. Ydyryshbayeva Moldir	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF BAYESIAN NETWORKS FOR A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM DURING THE ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL CYBER THREATS

20.02.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Kosherbaev R.N

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sabit Gulzhaynar Sabitkyzy	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING GEOGRAPHY ANNOTATION
Aruzhan Yeraliyeva	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	TAX CHALLENGES OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr.of Pedagogy Gulzira O. ABDULLAYEVA	<i>International Information Technology University (Kazakhstan)</i>	THE DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT OF A MODERN UNIVERSITY: STUDENT OPINION
Mukayev Amangeldy Nurlanovich Doskeeva Gulashar Zharmagambetovna	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	«THE ROLE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN I DEVELOP »
Prof. Dr. Kosherbaev R.N	<i>Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Kazakhstan)</i>	LITERARY TEXT: NATIONAL AND CULTURAL DOMINANTS COMPARATIVE LITERATURE
Prof. Dr. Kosherbaev R.N Alipbek A.Z. Kosherbaeva Aziza	<i>Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Kazakhstan)</i>	UNDERSTANDING NEW EDUCATIONAL MECHANISMS THROUGH HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE NETWORK COMMUNITY IN THE HISTORY OF NOMADS AND NOMADIC CIVILIZATION

20.02.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oshanova Oryntay

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oshanova Oryntay Zhanabayevna	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	MEDIA SAFETY AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN KAZAKHSTAN
Prof. Issayeva R. B. Prof. Myrzabekova G. T. Dr. Saule Suleimonova Kulniyazova G. M.	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)</i>	IMPROVING PEDIATRIC POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN CENTRAL ASIA
Dr. Aidar Mambetkazyev Prof. Dr. Dina Dzhusubaliyeva Dr. Dilyara Woodward	<i>Kazakh American Free University (Kazakhstan) Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages (Kazakhstan) Kazakh American Free University (Kazakhstan)</i>	ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION PROCESS WITH THE USE OF EDTECH IN A POST-PANDEMIC ENVIRONMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kabidenova Zhuldyz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tanabayeva Anar	<i>Toraighyrov University (Kazakhstan) Caspian University (Kazakhstan)</i>	THE MONEY ISSUE AND THE WOMAN IN THE MODERN KAZAKH SOCIETY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kanapyanova Raushan Khabdulmutalyapovna Dr. Abizhanova Asem Shaimerdenovna	<i>Abay Pedagogical University (Kazakhstan)</i>	HISTORY OF WESTERN - EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN EMBROIDERY
Simbaeva Salima	<i>Kazguu University (Kazakhstan)</i>	IN SOME HERITAGE COMMON TO THE KAZAKH AND NOGAI PEOPLES SIMILARITIES AND FEATURES
Kanapiyanova KAMSHAT Yilmaz Ulvi UZUN	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan) Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)</i>	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A TOOL FOR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Kanapiyanova KAMSHAT Yilmaz Ulvi UZUN	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan) Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)</i>	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A TOOL FOR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS	<i>Nigde Omer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)</i>	TURKS AND CUSTOMS
Sabina MALIKOVA	<i>Nigde Omer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)</i>	ETHNIC GROUPS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

20.02.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Abdulrazaq Yahaya	<i>Kogi State University (Nigeria)</i>	DETERMINATION OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME COMMERCIAL SOAPS SOLD IN MARKETS In the North- West NIGERIA
Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain	<i>Government College University (Pakistan)</i>	GROWTH AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN MAJOR CARPS FINGERLINGS FED ON MORINGA OLEIFERA BY-PRODUCTS BASED DIETS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (Pakistan)</i>	STRUCTURAL EFFECT ON THE REDOX MECHANISM
Hayat ullaugh	<i>Kohat University of Science and Technology (Pakistan)</i>	MODIFIED BIPOLAR SOFT SETS BASED MODEL FOR SOLVING DECISION-MAKING PROBLEMS
Zia ud din, Muhammad Naeem Faisal Alishbah Roobi Noreen Aslam Aiza, Kamal Khan Momna Mhemood	<i>University of Agriculture (Pakistan)</i>	PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEPATITIS B AND HEPATITIS C VIRUS CASES IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD
Afnan I. Felimban Njud S. Alharbi	<i>King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)</i>	GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING PUNICA GRANATUM EXTRACT AND ITS IN VITRO CYTOTOXIC EFFECT ON MCF-7
Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Kayode Michael Oluwadare Solomon Tosin Okeshina Oludare O. Osiboye Kingsley Igenepo John Chuks K. Odoh	<i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (China)</i> <i>University of Lagos (Nigeria)</i> <i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (Nigeria)</i> <i>Tai Solarin University Of Education (Nigeria)</i> <i>Veritas University (Nigeria)</i> <i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (China)</i>	DEPLOYMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TOWARD EMISSION REDUCTION AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH
Nehad S. Alsubhi Njud S. Alharbi	<i>University of Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i> <i>King Abdulaziz University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)</i>	ANTICANCER ACTIVITIES OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED FROM AZADIRACHTA INDICA FRUIT EXTRACT ON THE A549 LUNG CANCER CELL LINE
Assist. Prof. K.R.Padma Dr. K.R.Don	<i>Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University) (India)</i> <i>Bharath University (India)</i>	KIWIFRUIT: HEALTH BENEFITS AND ITS DAILY PRESCRIPTION FOR BOOSTING IMMUNITY

20.02.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Alina Amanzholova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shom Prakash Kushwaha Kuldeep Singh Syed Misbahul Hasan Sujeet Kumar Gupta Sushil Kumar	<i>Integral University (India)</i> <i>IFTM University (India)</i> <i>Hygia Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (India)</i>	SYNERGISTIC ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY EXHIBITION BY AQUEOUS EXTRACT MIXTURES OF RIPE AND UNRIPE MUSA ACUMINATA FRUITS
Kayode Michael Oluwadare Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Solomon Tosin Okeshina Oludare O. Osiboye Chuks K. Odoh	<i>University of Lagos (Nigeria)</i> <i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (China)</i> <i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (Nigeria)</i> <i>Tai Solarin University Of Education (Nigeria)</i> <i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (China)</i>	THE IMPACTS OF GREEN INNOVATION AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY (CE) AS INTEGRATED MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Hanane AIT HMEID Prof. Dr. Mustapha AKODAD Prof. Dr. Mourad BAGHOUR Prof. Dr. Abdelmajid MOUMEN Prof. Dr. Ali SKALLI Prof. Dr. Ghizlane AZIZI Dr. Ahmed ANJJAR	<i>Mohamed First University (Morocco)</i>	MINERALOGICAL ASPECT OF CERTAIN ARGILLACEOUS DEPOSITS OF THE MOROCCAN NORTH EAST
Hayat El HAMMI Dr. Loubna JABIR Dr. Omar Azougagh Dr. Mohamed nor Prof. Dr. Issam Jilal Prof. Dr. Hassan AMHAMDI Prof. Dr. Abderrahmane El IDRISSE Prof. Dr. Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Prof. Dr. Soufian EL BARKANY	<i>Mohamed First University (Morocco)</i>	NEW GREEN FLOCCULANT AND ITS APPLICATION FOR CLAY BENTONITE AND KAOLINITE
Dr. Loubna JABIR Hayat El HAMMI Dr. Omar Azougagh Dr. Mohamed nor Prof. Dr. Issam Jilal Prof. Dr. Hassan AMHAMDI Prof. Dr. Abderrahmane El IDRISSE Prof. Dr. Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Prof. Dr. Soufian EL BARKANY	<i>Mohamed First University (Morocco)</i>	NEW HEC CROSSLINKED EDTA: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION AS NEW ECOFRIENDLY LOW-COST ADSORBENT
SAGHOURI EL IDRISSE Imane KETTANI Rajae FERRAHI Moha BRHADDA Najiba ZIRI Rabea	<i>University of Ibn Tofail (Morocco)</i>	STOMATAL REGULATION, RELATIVE WATER CONTENT, PROLINE ACCUMULATION AND SEED YIELD OF DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF.) FOR DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS
Ei Ei Khine Peter Baumli George Kaptay	<i>University of Miskolc (Hungary)</i>	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATIONS OF COBALT OXIDE DOPED CALCIUM OXIDE NANOPARTICLES THROUGH PRECIPITATION METHOD
Prof. Dr. Nicholas Haritos	<i>Swinburne University of Technology (Australia)</i>	MULTI SUB-DISCIPLINARY FINAL YEAR ENGINEERING PROJECT AT SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF

		TECHNOLOGY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOŐOĐLU	<i>Sirt University (Türkiye)</i>	OAT (Avena sativa L.) FORAGE: A REVIEW

20.02.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-3



Ankara Local Time: 15³⁰-18⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Favour C. Uroko

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Favour C. Uroko	<i>University of Nigeria (Nigeria)</i>	OH YOUTH! 'PATIENCE IS NOT STUPIDITY' THROUGH THE EYES OF PROVERBS 28:20, 22
Elsa Tiara Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	<i>State Islamic Institute Of Pekalongan (Indonesia)</i>	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN ACCOUNTING RECORDS
Sadiki Muraga	<i>Vaal University of Technology (South Africa)</i>	CHALLENGES OF E-LEARNING FACED BY NATURAL SCIENCE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Dr. Taimoor Salahuddin Muhammad Awais	<i>Mirpur University of Science and Technology (MUST) (Pakistan)</i>	NOVEL STUDY OF NON-NEWTONIAN COUPLE STRESS FLUID OVER THE UPPER HORIZONTAL SURFACE OF PARABOLOID
Muhammad Awais Maleeha Khalid	<i>Mirpur University of Science and Technology (MUST) (Pakistan)</i>	ANALYZE THE PROBLEMS FOR LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT SECONDARY LEVEL
Hadjira NAOUI Mohamed BENALIA Mohamed YOUSFI	<i>University of Laghouat (Algeria)</i>	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ANTIOXYDANT ACTIVITY BETWEEN THREE SAMPLES OF FRUITS LIPIDS FROM ALGERIAN FICUS CARICA.L
Thamyres Branco Ligia Franco Oliveira Marcelo Palinkas Paulo Batista de Vasconcelos Maria Carolina Oliveira Belinda Pinto Simões Isabela Hallak Regalo Selma Siéssere Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo	<i>University of São Paulo (Brazil)</i>	AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL THERAPY OF THE SUBJECTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC RESULTS OF THE MASTICATORY MUSCLES

PHOTO GALLERY



















Zoom Toplantı - Hall 3

H-3, Dr. E. R. Latifec ekrani görüntüleyorsunuz

Görünüm Seçenekleri

Kalano: 09:18:53

Katılımcılar (13)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

H-3, Dr. E. R. Latifec

D Derman Vatanserver

DS Dilcu S.

HE H-3, Emre Kurt

H-3[S]-1 Dr. Mohamed Miloudi

HC H3-Esen Çakmak

HB H3-İşıl Birlik

HK H3-Kürşat Kanbur

H3-Omair Elshafei El. Moheildin

H3-Prof Dr Semra Benzer & Ass...

HD Hall-3, Derman VATANSEVER BA...

HB Hatice BAYRAKCEKEN

Sesi Aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekrani Paylaşımı

Kayıtlı Duraklat/Durdur

Ara Odaları

Tepkiler

Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessizle Al

Joint Detail Problem, FL, USA

- Cracking observed in the 1980s in FL over the deck, later the deck panel support system was modified from compressible to rigid support

Old System

New System

Cracks

CIP deck

Precast panel

Compressible support

Rigid support

Observer hall 3

H3-Esen Çakmak

Observer hall 3

H3-Emre Kurt

H3-Kürşat Kanbur

H3-Dr. E. R. Latifec

H3-Omair Elshafei El. Moh...

Hall-3, Derman...

H3-Prof Dr Semra Benzer...

H3-İşıl Birlik

H3-İşıl Birlik

H-3[S]-1 Dr. Mohamed Milo...

Dilcu S.

Derman Vatanserver

Hatice BAYRAK...

Hatice BAYRAKCEKEN

Zoom Toplantı

Kalano: 09:42:40

INTRODUCTION

Baroreflex sensitivity is a designed tool used for the assessment of cardiovascular system that is under the influence of autonomic nervous system(1).

Decrease in the cardiovagal reflex sensitivity is usually the result of aging causing decrease in baroreflex efficiency(2).

This decrease in Baroreflex sensitivity (BRS) depends upon different factors such as increased oxidative stress, vascular stiffening and decrease in cardiac cholinergic response(3).

Dr. Mahreen Fatog

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 4

Katılımcılar (7)

- IKSAD Glo... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- H-4 Dr.İsmail GÜNDOĞDU
- 20.02 H-4: Sercan KIZILAY
- H-4 miray özer deniz
- H-4 Pinar Göç Rasgele
- H-4-Mehmet Başçollar
- 20.02 H-4: Sercan KIZILAY
- H-5 Zeynep

Kalan: 09:50:32

H-4 Dr.İsmail GÜNDOĞDU

1 atanmamış katılımcı

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

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 4

Katılımcılar (7)

- IKSAD ... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H4 - HÜSEYİN ÖZBAYKAL
- H4: Doç.Dr.Mehmet İLKİM
- HALL-4, Ali YILDIRIM
- Hall-4, Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Burcak CEVAL
- S3 H4: Nicholas Haritos
- Sevgi Kolaylı

Kalan: 09:53:32

H4: Doç.Dr.Mehmet İLKİM

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Tepkiler Uygulamalar Daha Fazla Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 1

Kalın: 09:47:20 Görünüm

Katılımcılar (5)

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- AA Ali Aghayari_h1_s1
- HM Hall-1 moderator, Renata Kau
- SV SOFIANA VELIU
- Hall-1 adhy FIRDAUS

Observer hall 2

Hall-1 moderator, Renata Kau

Observer hall 2

Ali Aghayari_h1_s1

Hall-1 adhy FIRDAUS

SOFIANA VELIU

SOFIANA VELIU

Seri Aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalan Tepkiler Oturum Çık Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 1

Kalın: 09:01:20 Görünüm

Katılımcılar (8)

Q katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- Hall-1 adhy firdaus
- HF Hall-1 Farhat Abbas-STE GANES...
- AA Ali Aghayari_h1_s1
- GV Gentian Vyshka
- d HALL_1_DEVID PUTRA ARDA_STE...
- HM Hall-1 moderator, Renata Kau
- SV SOFIANA VELIU

LITERATURE REVIEW

- COOPERATIVES CAN ONLY TACKLE DILEMMAS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION WHEN SUFFICIENT ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL IS PRESENT. AS SUCH, SOCIAL CAPITAL CAN BE REGARDED AS THE "FUEL" OF THE COOPERATIVE (HELDERMAN ET AL, 2020).
- THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF COOPERATIVES IS A MEASURE OF THE SUCCESS OF A COOPERATIVE, BECAUSE MEMBER PARTICIPATION DESCRIBES AN ACTIVITY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE COOPERATIVE THAT CAN BE RELIED ON AND RUN TOGETHER (NATADJAYA, 2020).
- THE OBLIGATION TO PREPARE COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IS REGULATED IN LAW NUMBER 25 OF 1992 CONCERNING COOPERATIVES. EVEN MORE DETAILED IS REGULATED, IF COOPERATIVES CANNOT PREPARE THEIR OWN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, THEY CAN ASK FOR ASSISTANCE FROM EXTERNAL PARTIES, FOR EXAMPLE FROM A PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM OR AN ACCOUNTING SERVICES OFFICE THAT HAS RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

1 atanmış katılımcı

Seri Aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalan Tepkiler Oturum Çık Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalanı: 09:44:42

Observer hall 1

hall-1 hüseyin fath sezer

Observer hall 1

hall-1, Aykut ELÇORA

Hall 1-Erhan Bezdegüneli

osman

Hall-1/Session-2/Samet Cirik

Muhammed Gazi YILDIZ

H-1, M. Tarhun Yosunkaya

cengiz ceylan

Dr.Raja Latif

Dr.Raja Latif

Katılımcılar (10)

Q, katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H1 hall 1, Aykut ELÇORA
- HH hall-1 hüseyin fath sezer
- CC cengiz ceylan
- DL Dr.Raja Latif
- HM H-1, M. Tarhun Yosunkaya
- H1 Hall 1-Erhan Bezdegüneli
- HC Hall-1/Session-2/Samet Cirik
- MG Muhammed Gazi YILDIZ
- osman

Timonü Sessizce Al

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalanı: 09:09:15

Observer hall 1

hall 1, Aykut ELÇORA

Observer hall 1

Hall 1-Erhan Bezdegüneli

osman

Hall-1/Session-2/Sam

Muhammed Gazi YIL

hall-1 hüseyin fath se

H-1, M. Tarhun Yosun...

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Katılımcılar (10)

Q, katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- osman
- CC cengiz ceylan
- DL Dr.Raja Latif
- HM H-1, M. Tarhun Yosunkaya
- H1 hall 1, Aykut ELÇORA
- H1 Hall 1-Erhan Bezdegüneli
- HH hall-1 hüseyin fath sezer
- HC Hall-1/Session-2/Samet Cirik
- MG Muhammed Gazi YILDIZ

Timonü Sessizce Al

Вы просматриваете экран Hall-3 Rezzan KASIM

Осталось: 09:49:30 Вид

MEYVE VE SEBZELERDEKİ ANTIÖKSİDAN MİKTARININ HASAT SONRASI UYGULAMALARLA ARTIRILMASI INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ANTIOXIDANTS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES BY POST-HARVEST TREATMENTS

Serbest radikaller ve etkileri / Effects of free radicals

- ❖ Serbest radikallerin yapısı kararsız olduğundan kendilerini nötralize etmek için diğer moleküllerle reaksiyona girerek, membran lipitleri, nükleik asitler, proteinler, DNA ve nükleotid koenzimler gibi biyolojik materyallere zarar verebilmektedir.
- ❖ Serbest radikaller hücrelerin DNA'sına zarar verdiğinde, hasarlı hücreden kopyalanan tüm hücreler aynı genetik hasara sahip olmakta, dolayısıyla kalp-damar hastalıkları, değişik kanser türleri, sinir sistemi hastalıkları, bağışıklık sisteminin zayıflaması, katarakt gibi değişik hastalıklar oluşabilmektedir.



- ❖ Since the structure of free radicals is unstable, they can react with other molecules to neutralize themselves and damage biological materials such as membrane lipids, nucleic acids, proteins, DNA and nucleotide coenzymes.
- ❖ When free radicals damage the DNA of cells, all cells copied from the damaged cell have the same genetic damage, so various diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, different types of cancer, nervous system diseases, weakening of the immune system, and cataracts can occur.

Zoom controls: Включить звук, Включить видео, Участники, Чат, Демонстрация экрана, Пауза/остановить запись, Сессионные залы, Реакции, Выйти из зала

Observer Hall-3

MUSTAFA CELLAT

Observer Hall-3

H-3/S-3/ Meriç KOÇATURK

ABDULLAH HOŞAFCI HALL-3 | SES...

Hall-3, Mustafa YILDIZ

Hall-3 Session-3 TAHİR KARASHAHİN

Hall-3 Rezzan KASIM

Вы просматриваете экран Emrah YILMAZ

Осталось: 08:23:06 Вид

2-GÖNÜL ERİYEN BİR MADDEDİR

- **Mahtumkulu:** Her kimde bolmasa iman eseri. *Yüreği erimez, siya seň bolar.*
"Her kimde olmazsa iman eseri. Yüreği erimez, kara taş olur"
- **Oripov:** *Çünkü teşrifinden gönül eriyip, zora.*
"Çünkü teşrifinden gönül eriyip, belki".
Şair bir başka şiirinde "Erit gönüllerdeki katlaşan buzları" ifadesini kullanır.
- **Kaynak:** Madde **Hedef:** Gönül

- Gönülün maddeleştirildiği anlam bileşenlerinden ortaya çıkan metaforik sonuçlar:
- ❖ YÜREK (GÖNÜL) ERİYEN BİR MADDEDİR.
- ❖ İMANSIZ YÜREK (GÖNÜL) BİR KARA TAŞTIR.
- ❖ GÖNÜL BUZDUR

Zoom controls: Включить звук, Включить видео, Участники, Чат, Демонстрация экрана, Пауза/остановить запись, Сессионные залы, Реакции, Системные настройки, Выйти из зала

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3 Session 2 Prof. Dr. Hüs...

Observer Hall-3

h3: Mahire Yaqubova

U8C07a

MEHMET MUSTAFA KARACA

Hall-1, İsmaylova Əzizə

Doç. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDEMİR

TUGBA YILMAZ

Emrah YILMAZ

zoom.us Konferenция Посмотреть Редактировать Окно Справка

Конференция Zoom - Hall 3

Осталось: 08:42:20 Вид

Observer Hall-3

h3: Mahire Yaqubova

h3: Hamza

MEHMET MUSTAFA KARACA

U6C07a

Hall-1, Ismayilova Əziza

Doç. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDEMİR

TUĞBA YILMAZ

Emrah YILMAZ

Включить звук Включить видео Участники Чат Демонстрация экрана Пауза/остановить запись Сессионные залы Реакции Выйти из зала

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:53:04 Görünüm

Faisal Al-Zabidi Hall2

IKSAD Global

Hall 2: Sabina Farhadova

H2-AYNUR CIN

H-2 moderator Rodolfo Reda

Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSAD Glo... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- H-2 moderator Rodolfo Reda
- Faisal Al-Zabidi Hall2
- H2-AYNUR CIN
- Hall 2: Sabina Farhadova


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

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

A. Nazil Soykan ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kaydediliyor...

Kalanı: 09:50:57



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

Katılımcılar (10)

Q Katılımcı bul


- IKSA... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- AN A. Nazil Soykan
- AE Ahin erkek
- AG Aylin Gürbüz
- H 2 Emre CEYLAN GÜNEL
- HO H-2 O. KAYA
- HS H-2 Serdar CANBAZ
- H-2 Gamze Çamlıbel
- HT H2-TANER TOPALOĞLU
- HM Hall-2, Muhammet ELMALI

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Kalanı: 08:53:24 Görünüm

Kaydediliyor...



Faisal Al-Zabidi Hall2 IKSAD Global H2-AYNUR CİN Hall 2-Erhan Bezdegüneli H-2 moderator Rodolfo Reda Hall-2 Aysun ÇAVUŞOĞLU Hall-2, Alessio Z... Hall-2, Alessio Zanza Hall-2 Ahin ERKEK Galaxy A7 (2018)

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

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

- IKSAD Glo... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- HM H-2 moderator Rodolfo Reda
- HA Hall-2 Aysun ÇAVUŞOĞLU
- FA Faisal Al-Zabidi Hall2
- GA Galaxy A7 (2018)
- HC H2-AYNUR CİN
- H2 Hall 2-Erhan Bezdegüneli
- HA Hall-2 Ahin ERKEK
- HA Hall-2, Alessio Zanza

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:43:36 Görünüm

Aylin Gürbüz

IKSAD Global

H2-TANER TOPALOĞLU

Ahin erkek

A. Nazli Soykan

H2 Emre CEYLAN GÜNEL

H2 Gamze Çamlibel

H2 Serdar CANBAZ

H-2 O. KAYA

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

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

- IKSA... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- AG Aylin Gürbüz
- HT H2-TANER TOPALOĞLU
- AN A. Nazli Soykan
- AE Ahin erkek
- H2 Emre CEYLAN GÜNEL
- HO H-2 O. KAYA
- HS H-2 Serdar CANBAZ
- H-2 Gamze Çamlibel

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Aylin Gürbüz ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:09:27 Görünüm

IKSAD Global

Aylin Gürbüz

H2 Serdar CANBAZ

H2 Gamze Çamlibel

A. Nazli Soykan

Microsoft PowerPoint (Etkinlik gösteriliyor)

EUROASIA
Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-IX

Karşık Teknik Kullanılarak Oluşturulan Çalışmalar

Görsel 1: Aslı TAYFUN, "Potenzel", 50x35 cm, kâğıt üzerine karışık teknik, 2019. (yazarların arşivinde)

Görsel 2: Süneyye DURSUN, "Doğa", 50x35 cm, kâğıt üzerine karışık teknik, 2019. (yazarların arşivinde)

Not eklemek için tıklayın

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

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

- IKSA... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- AG Aylin Gürbüz
- AN A. Nazli Soykan
- AE Ahin erkek
- H2 Emre CEYLAN GÜNEL
- HO H-2 O. KAYA
- HS H-2 Serdar CANBAZ
- H-2 Gamze Çamlibel
- HT H2-TANER TOPALOĞLU

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

H-2, Gamze Çamlıbel ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

IKSA... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

H-2, Gamze Çamlıbel

AN A. Nazlı Soykan

AE Ahin erkek

AG Aylin Gürbüz

H 2 Emre CEVLAN GÜNEL

HO H-2 O. KAYA

HS H-2 Serdar CANBAZ

HT H2-TANER TOPALOĞLU

Dünya genelindeki lüks moda markalarında sıklıkla uygulamalarını gördüğümüz dijitalleşmenin, Türkiye'de daha geç yaşandığı ve ilk olarak moda tasarımcısı Arzu Kaprol'un dijital defilesi ile 2015 yılında gerçekleştiğini söyleyebiliriz. (Fotoğraf 1). Yapılan bu defiledeki hologram şov, dijitalliğin başlangıcı olarak görülmektedir.

We can say that digitalization, which we see frequently applied in luxury fashion brands around the world, took place later in Turkey and first took place in 2015 with the digital fashion show of fashion designer Arzu Kaprol (Photo 1). The hologram show in this fashion show is seen as the beginning of digitality.

9. Uluslararası Avrasya Zirvesi Bilimsel Araştırmalar ve Güncel Gelişmeler Kongresi 18-20 Şubat, 2022 Antalya, Türkiye

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Uygulamalar Oda'dan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Katılımcılar (5)

IKSA... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

AYLİN YARKA

MM Moderator: Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

AE Ahin erkek

DL Dr.Raja Latif

Dr.Raja Latif

Ahin erkek

Moderator: Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

Moderator: Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Uygulamalar Oda'dan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 4

Kaydediliyor...

Kalın: 09:12:36 Görünüm

Observer hall 4

H4: Umur Canbaz

Observer hall 4

H4: Ertuğrul İdek

H4: Syahrah Ariffin

H4: Gabriella George

H4: Muhtetin BAYRAM

H4: Ertuğrul AKKAYA

H4: Dural Bözra Dilden

H4: Sercan KIZILAY

H4: Sercan KIZILAY

H4-Session -1 Oğuzhan Küçük

H4-Session -1 Oğuzhan Küçük

H4: Sercan KIZILAY

1 atanmamış katılımcı

imed Fathi

Katılımcılar 12

Q: Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H4: Umur Canbaz
- Hall 4: Sirhanwan İdek
- H4: Ertuğrul AKKAYA
- H4: Muhtetin BAYRAM
- H4: Sercan KIZILAY
- H4-Session -1 Oğuzhan Küçük
- H4: Dural Bözra Dilden
- Hall 4: Yüsel Muhammed Fath
- Hall 4: Aileyyah Asa
- H4: Gabriella George
- H4: Syahrah Ariffin

Tümünü Sesize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 4

Kaydediliyor...

Kalın: 06:14:07 Görünüm

Subhashish Dey presentation - Microsoft PowerPoint

INTRODUCTION

- E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life.
- The rapid expansion of technology and consumption driven society results in the creation of a very large amount of e-waste.
- Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices.
- Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste.

Slide 1 of 30 "Equal"

Subhashish Dey

Observer hall 4

H4: Maryam Sadat

Faiz Shaikh

Nicholas Haritos

Nicholas Haritos

h4 moderator...

h4 moderator: Dr NABI FAHMA

h4: Subhashish...

h4: Subhashish Dey

Katılımcılar 7

Q: Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H4: Subhashish Dey
- Hayat
- Faiz Shaikh
- Nicholas Haritos
- Nicholas Haritos
- h4 moderator: Dr NABI FAHMA
- H4: Maryam Sadat
- Nicholas Haritos


Tümünü Sesize Al

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:57:29

Synergistic antioxidant activity exhibition by aqueous extract mixtures of ripe and unripe *Musa acuminata* fruits



EUROASIA
Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-IX

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
February 18-20, 2022
Baku Eurasian University & IKSAD Institute
Aztalya, Türkiye
Porto Bello Oial

Shom Prakash Kushwaha^{1,2*}, Kuldeep Singh¹, Syed Misbahul Hasan¹, Sujeet Kumar Gupta³ and Sushil Kumar²

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Integral University, Dasauli, Kursi Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 226026, India.
²School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, IFTM University, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, 244102, India.
³Hygia Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ghaila Road, Gazipur Balram Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 226020, India.

Hall 4 shom prakash kushwaha

Observer hall 4

Observer hall 4

h4: Hayat EL HA...

h4: Hayat EL HAMMI

H4: Hanane AIT HMEID

h4: oubna

h4: oubna

Katılımcılar (5)

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H4 Hall 4 shom prakash kushw...
- H4 H4: Hanane AIT HMEID
- HH h4: Hayat EL HAMMI
- HO h4: oubna

Tamamla Sessize Al

Запись...

Осталось: 09:11:17

Observer Hall-1

Nikola

Observer Hall-1

hidayat khan

Deepa Priyanshu Hall 1 Session 1

PEKOLAH EKONOMI

HALL-1 Adhy FIRDAUS, STIE GANESHA, Jakarta, INDO...

session 1, Hall 1, Abdulgaffar Muhammad

Hall,1 Ahmad Fadli, STIE Ganesha

Hall - 1, Fahri, STIE Ganesha, Jakarta-Indonesia

Nicholas Haritos

Girma Abebe Gule

HALL-1 DELIMA I...

HALL-1 DELIMA INDAH, STIE GANESHA-INDONESIA

HALL-1 DAVE COZZ

Obodo Chukwueb...

Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine

Включить звук

Включить видео

Участники 13

Чат

Демонстрация экрана

Пауза/остановить запись

Сессионные залы

Реакции

Выйти из зала

Zoom Meeting: Вы просматриваете экран Nikola | Остаток: 09:19:28

Zoom Meeting: Запись... | Вы просматриваете экран Nikola | Настройки просмотра

Zoom Meeting: Презентация: PRESENTACIA - METHODOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF TEACHERS: A NECESSARY... | Остаток: 09:19:28

Zoom Meeting: Чат

Zoom Meeting: THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

Zoom Meeting: The role and importance of action research in building the methodological education of teachers and their direction towards reflective practitioners

Zoom Meeting: Chat messages:

- N: Ohh, I don't know. I can try.
- От меня пользователю Nikola (Личное сообщение) 9:44
- OH: Thank you for your interest and support.
- Nikola мне (Личное сообщение) 9:45
- N: Welcome!
- от Hall_1 Ahmad Fadli, STIE Ganesha для Все 10:01
- Sorry, I want to go to toilet, just a moment
- Кто может видеть ваши сообщения? Запись включена
- Кому: Nikola (Личное сообщение)
- Введите здесь сообщение...

Zoom Meeting: Participants: 14 | Chat | Демонстрация экрана | Пауза/остановить запись | Сессионные залы | Реакции | Выйти из зала

zoom.us | Конференция | Посмотреть | Редактировать | Окно | Справка | Турецкая Q | Вс, 20 февр. 15:36:24

Zoom Meeting: Конференция Zoom - Hall 5 | Остаток: 09:47:13

Zoom Meeting: Observer Hall-5

Zoom Meeting: h5: Favour C. Uroko

Zoom Meeting: Hall-5, Thamyres BRANCO

Zoom Meeting: H-5, Fares KHALFA...

Zoom Meeting: M

Zoom Meeting: Hall-5, Muhammad...

Zoom Meeting: h

Zoom Meeting: hall-5, Taimoor Sala...

Zoom Meeting: Participants (8)

Zoom Meeting: Search

Zoom Meeting: OH Obse... (Соорганизатор, я)

Zoom Meeting: hF h5: Favour C. Uroko

Zoom Meeting: HF H-5, Fares KHALFALLAH

Zoom Meeting: h h5: Hadjira Naoui

Zoom Meeting: HM Hall-5, Muhammad Awais

Zoom Meeting: hT hall-5, Taimoor Salahuddin

Zoom Meeting: HT Hall-5, Thamyres BRANCO

Zoom Meeting: M Maleeha Khalid

Zoom Meeting: Включить звук | Включить видео | Участники | Чат | Демонстрация экрана | Пауза/остановить запись | Сессионные залы | Реакции | FaceTime | Выйти из зала | Включить звук для всех

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 5

Rajyalakshmi Goriparthi ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

KAYDEDİLİYOR...

HALL-5 Dmitry... Rajyalakshmi Goriparthi H-5 Miraç Eryiğit Teona Gogidze

Kalanı: 09:25:32

maçın_ppt - PowerPoint

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF A STACKED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR WLAN APPLICATIONS

Presented by
Rajyalakshmi.G
Research Scholar, Dept. of ECE, Osmania University.

Research supervisor
Dr. Y Ravi Kumar
Scientist 'G' (Retrd), DLRL, Hyderabad, India.

EUROASIA - 2022

Katılımcılar (11)

Q, Katılımcı bul

- IKSAD Glo... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- Rajyalakshmi Goriparthi
- Dr Y Ravi Kumar
- H-5 | Amani Ynineb | S-1
- H-5 Miraç Eryiğit
- Hall 5 - Mariam Chkhaidze
- Hall 5-session Times boulahbal
- HALL-5 Dmitry Pepelyaev
- Hall-5, Hamza BENCHAITA
- Muhammad Junaid, Session-1, H...
- Teona Gogidze

Tümünü Sessize Al

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

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 5

Muhammad Jun... H-5 | Amani Yni...

KAYDEDİLİYOR...

H-5 Miraç Eryiğit Teona Gogidze Muhammad Junaid, S... H-5 | Amani Ynineb | ...

Kalanı: 08:45:15

Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI

Katılımcılar (12)

Q, Katılımcı bul

- IKSAD Glo... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- H-5 Miraç Eryiğit
- Prof. Dr. Samir LADACI
- Hall-5, Hamza BENCHAITA
- Dr Y Ravi Kumar
- H-5 | Amani Ynineb | S-1
- Hall 5 - Mariam Chkhaidze
- Hall 5-session Times boulahbal
- HALL-5 Dmitry Pepelyaev
- Muhammad Junaid, Session-1, H...
- Rajyalakshmi Goriparthi
- Teona Gogidze

Tümünü Sessize Al

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

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 3

Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSA... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- H-3 S-3Dr.KRPadma(Moderator)
- H-3, Asst. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak
- Hall-3, Session-3, Afnan Felimban
- Hall-3,session-3,Nehad Alsubhi

Kalan: 09:54:48

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Katılımcılar 5

Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Tomünü Sessize Al Yeniden Oturma Sahibi Olmayı Talep

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Kalan: 08:17:49

HALL-2 OBSERVER

h2: Ela

HALL-2 OBSERVER

h2: ouassif hasna

H2-Fadime Karabulut

user

h2 Ristina Siti Sundari

H-2 Aysun ÇAVUŞOĞLU

h2: Dr Ivan Pavlovic

Abdul A. Olaleye

H2-AYNUR CİN

Abdul A. Olaleye

H2-AYNUR 5 atanmamış katılımcı

Sessize al Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 10 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

Aramak için buraya yazın


1°C Kısmen güneşli TUR 11:09 18.02.2022

Zoom Meeting: Toplantı - Hall 1

H1 Dr. Mujahid Ali ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kaydediliyor...



Kalan: 09:07:18 Görünüm



Exploring genetic diversity of tinda gourd (*Citrullus vulgaris*) against salinity stress

Presenter Dr. Mujahid Ali,

Team members Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui, Dr. Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub, Saqib Ayyub, Muhammad Manzoor



H1 moderator: Hatice BA...

H-1 OBSERVER

H-1 OBSERVER

H1 Dr. Mujahid Ali

Hall-1 Aysun ÇAVUŞOĞLU

Hall-1 session 2:...

Hall-1 session 2: Fouz...

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

Zoom Meeting: Zoom Toplantı - Hall 2

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 08:21:48 Görünüm

H-2 OBSERVER

H2-Çağla ATMACA

H-2 OBSERVER

Arti Das.session3, hall-2

Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui Hall# 2 Session 3

Abdul-Rahman Balogun M.-S, Hall-2-Session-3

Hall-2: Ahin ERKEK

Manisha Srivastava

Ljubomir Smokovski

Hall 2, Session 3, Palak Srivastava

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

Aramak için buraya yazın

4°C Çok bulutlu TUR 13:18 18.02.2022

8°C Çok bulutlu TUR 17:00 18.02.2022

Hall 2

Arti Das,session3, hall-2 ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kalan: 09:23:45 Görünüm

EUROASIA

International Congress on Scientific Research and Recent Trends-IX

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUNDS IN INDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

Ms. Arti Das
Assistant Professor
Sherwood College of Professional Management
Lucknow

Co-Authors: Ms.Manisha SRIVASTAVA, Ms.Palak SRIVASTAVA, Dr.Ram PRAVESH and Dr. Ahmad Tas Siddiqui

H2-Çağla ATMACA

H-2 OBSERVER

Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqi...

Hall-2 Ahin ERKEK

Arti Das,session3, hall-2

Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 8 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

oplantı - Hall 2

Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui Hall# 2 ... ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kaydediliyor... Kulan: 09:10:16 Görünüm

EUROASIA

International Congress on Scientific Research and Recent Trends-IX

ROLE OF IoT IN PROVIDING HEALTHCARE TO REMOTE AREAS DURING COVID-19

Dr. Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui
Sherwood College of Professional Management
Lucknow, India

Co-Authors: Manisha SRIVASTAVA, Palak SRIVASTAVA, Dr. Ram PRAVESH and Arti DAS

H2-Çağla ATMACA

H-2 OBSERVER

Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui ...

Hall-2 Ahin ERKEK

Arti Das,session3, hall...

Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 10 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

Aramak için buraya yazın

8°C Çok bulutlu TUR 16:12 18.02.2022

EUROSIA
International Congress on Scientific Research and Recent Trends-IX

“OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD FOR INDIAN IT INDUSTRIES IN PANDEMIC ERA”

Mrs. MANISHA SRIVASTAVA
Sherwood college of Professional Management
Lucknow, India

Co-Authors: Dr. Ram PRAVESH , Arti DAS , Palak SRIVASTAVA , Dr. Ahmad Tasnim SIDDIQUI



H-2 OBSERVER

H-2 OBSERVER



EUROASIA
International Congress on Scientific Research and Recent Trends-IX

ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF REMEDIAL CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION POST COVID-19

PALAK SRIVASTAVA
ASST. PROFESSOR (DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)
SHERWOOD COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT
LUCKNOW, INDIA

Co-authors : Dr. Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui, Ms. Manisha Srivastava, Ms. Arti Das and Dr. Ram Pravesh



H-2 OBSERVER

H-2 OBSERVER

Hall 2, Session 3...

Hall 2, Session 3, Palak S...



Hoparlör (High Definition Audio Device)

53

Salon-4 Zeyneb Tahirli ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kalan: 09:12:42 Görünüm

Microsoft PowerPoint (Prosesör: Açık ve sesli)

Bakü / "Haydar Aliyev" Parkı Örneği

GİRİŞ 1 ÖRNEK VAZİYET PLANI GİRİŞ 1 MEVCUT VAZİYET PLANI

GİRİŞ 1 MEVCUT VAZİYET PLANI (UYDU GÖRÜNTÜSÜ)

Görsel 2. Giriş 1 örnek vaziyet planı. Çizim kaynağı: (1. Yazar, 2021).

Genel kaynağı: "Haydar Aliyev" Parkı'nın genelgesi, Google Maps.

Click to add notes

Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

6°C Çok bulutlu 13:13 19.02.2022

Kalan: 09:02:02 Görünüm

H-4 OBSERVER

H-4 Kadir GÜR

H-4 OBSERVER

Salon-4 Zeyneb Tahirli

Hall-4 Okan YELER

Hall-4 Aziz ÖREK

Hall-4 Sevim Tuğçe YELER

umut tolga gümüş

Zehra Ertosun

tevfik sezen

umut tolga gümüş

Zehra Ertosun

tevfik sezen

Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

6°C Çok bulutlu 13:24 19.02.2022

Cennet Özey ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kalan: 09:13:47 Görünüm

Cennet Özey (9. Uluslararası Avrasya Zirvesi) - PowerPoint

Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Gözden Geçir Görünüm EndNote XB Ne yapmak istediğinizi söyleyin... Paylaş

Düzen Sıfırla Bölüm Yazı Tipi Paragraf Metin Yonı Metin Hizala SmartArt'a Dönüştür Yerleştir Hüç Şiller Şekli Etkileti Şekli Dolgusu Şekli Anahattı Şekli Değiştir Seç Düzenleme

İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ ECZACILIK FAKÜLTESİ

Alyssum cypricum'da Uçucu Yağ Bileşimi ve Bazı İz Ağır Metal Seviyelerinin Belirlenmesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cennet ÖZAY
İzmir Kâtip Çelebi Üniversitesi
Eczacılık Fakültesi
Eczacılık Temel Bilimleri Abd

19.02.2022

Not eklemek için tıklayın

6 Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

16:09

MERAL EKİM H-4
h-4 observer
h-4 observer
Cennet Özey
SESSION-3 HALL-4 M...
M
hall 4, Muhammed D...

Kalan: 08:58:52

Avrasya kongresi Mehmet Kavacık (2) - Microsoft PowerPoint (Ürün Etkinleştirilmedi)

Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Gözden Geçir Görünüm

Düzen Sıfırla Bölüm Yazı Tipi Paragraf Metin Yonı Metin Hizala SmartArt'a Dönüştür Yerleştir Hüç Şiller Şekli Etkileti Şekli Dolgusu Şekli Anahattı Şekli Değiştir Seç Düzenleme

9. Uluslararası AVRASYA ZİRVESİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR VE GÜNCEL GELİŞMELER KONGRESİ 18-20 Şubat 2022 / Antalya

Mehmet KAVACIK
Muhammet Samet KILIÇ

Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi
Biyomedikal Mühendisliği Bölümü

KOLESTROL BİYOSENSÖRÜNDE SİNYAL GELİŞTİRME VE KOLESTEROL TAYİNİ

Not eklemek için tıklayın

6 Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

16:24
19.02.2022

MERAL EKİM H-4
h-4 observer
h-4 observer
Cennet Özey
tevfik sezen
SESSION-3 HALL-4 MEH...

6°C Çok bulutlu TUR

Kalan: 09:31:40 Görünüm

h-2 observer

H2: Oğuzhan ER

H2: Dr. Pinar Özden Cankara

Hall 2: Abdullah Metin

H2: Hüseyin Doğan

H2-DR. TUNAY KARAKÖK

Amrah

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Feride Tagiyeva

Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Tepkiler Odadan Çık

Kalan: 09:23:06 Görünüm

H2: Oğuzhan ER ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri

Kaydediliyor...

Otomatik Kaydet

Dosya Giriş Ekle Çiz Tasarım Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Kaydet Gözden Geçir Görünüm Yardım

Yapılandırma Yeni Slayt Slaytdan Yarıdan Kullan Bölüm

Yazı Tipi Paragraf Çizim

Şekil Dolgusu Şekil Ana Hattı Şekil Etkileri

Bul Değiştir Saç

Dikte Ses Tasarım Fikrleri

1

2

3

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6

7

Not eklemek için tıklayın

26 Haziran 1861 yılında İstanbul'da dünyaya gelmiştir.

Galatasaray Lisesi'nde ve Hukuk Okulu'nda okudu. Hukukçu olarak uluslararası bir üne sahip oldu.

Osmanlı Ermeni edebiyatının en gözde isimlerinden biridir.

Ermeni Ulusal Meclisi'ne Samatya'dan delege, Osmanlı Meclis-i Mebusan'ına İstanbul milletvekili seçildi. Mecliste muhalefetin sesini yükseltmiştir.

He was born in Istanbul on June 26, 1861.

He attended Galatasaray High School and Law School. He gained an international reputation as a lawyer.

He is one of the most popular figures in Ottoman Armenian literature.

He was elected as a delegate to the Armenian National Assembly from Samatya and a member of parliament from Istanbul to the Ottoman Parliament. He raised the voice of the opposition in parliament.

H2: Oğuzhan ER

h-2 observer

H2: Dr. Pinar Özde...

Hall 2: Abdullah Metin

Feride Tagiyeva

H2-DR. TUNAY KARA...

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



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TÜRKİYE’DE MÜKELLEFLERİN VERGİ OKURYAZARLIĞINI BELİRLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN ANALİZİ*

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS DETERMINING TAX LITERACY
OF TAXPAYERS IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma vergi okuryazarlığı ile vergi uyumu ilişkisini belirleyen faktörleri tespit etmek için yapılmıştır. Çalışmada vergi okuryazarlığının alt unsurları olan bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor boyutları, güven ve adalet algısı, vergiye direnç algısı ile vergi uyumu ilişkisi faktör analizi yardımıyla ölçülmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın verileri bir ulusal araştırma şirketi aracılığıyla Türkiye İBBS düzey 2’deki 26 alt bölgedeki 778 mükellefe anket uygulanarak elde edilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin SPSS 23 paket programı ile faktör analizinde tabi tutulması sonucunda mükelleflerin vergi okuryazarlığını belirleyen 7 adet faktörün; sırasıyla güven ve adalet, vergi uyumu, vergiye direnç, psikomotor boyut, bilişsel boyut (TVS), bilişsel boyut (VH) ve duyuşsal boyut olduğu ve bunların toplam varyansın %69,005’ini açıkladığı görülmüştür. Elde edilen 7 adet faktörün faktör yükleri 0,5’in üzerinde olup, tüm soruların faktör yükleri 0,517 ve 0,884 arasında değiştiği hesaplanmıştır.

Faktör analizi sonuçlarına göre Türkiye’de mükellefler bakımından vergi okuryazarlığını belirleyen en önemli faktörün “Güven ve Adalet” olduğu, ondan sonra da “Vergi Uyumu” faktörünün geldiği tespit edilmiştir. Buna karşılık mükellefler açısından vergi okuryazarlığının



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alt unsurları olan “Bilişsel Boyut”, “Duyuşsal Boyut” ve “Psikomotor Boyut”ların önemi arka planda kaldığı görülmüştür. Bunun temel nedeni olarak ülkemizde mükelleflerin vergi ile ilgili bilgi ve beceri düzeyinin düşük olması ve vergilendirme işlemlerini serbest muhasebeci mali müşavirler aracılığıyla yerine getirmeleri gösterilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Okuryazarlığı, Vergi Uyumu, Faktör Analizi, Vergileme

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the factors that determine the relationship between tax literacy and tax compliance. The study aims to measure the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor dimensions, the perception of trust and justice, the perception of tax resistance, and tax compliance, which are the sub-elements of tax literacy, with the help of factor analysis.

The research data were obtained by applying a questionnaire to 778 taxpayers in 26 sub-regions in the Turkish NUTS level 2 through a national research company. As a result of the factor analysis of the research data with the SPSS 23 package program, seven factors that determine the tax literacy of the taxpayers; trust and justice, tax compliance, tax resistance, psychomotor dimension, cognitive dimension (TVS), cognitive dimension (VH) and affective dimension, respectively, and these explained 69,005% of the total variance. The factor loads of the seven factors obtained were above 0.5, and the factor loads of all questions were calculated to vary between 0.517 and 0.884.

According to the factor analysis results, it has been determined that the important factors determining tax literacy for taxpayers is "Trust and Justice", and "Tax Compliance" in Turkey. The importance of "Cognitive Dimension", "Affective Dimension" and "Psychomotor Dimension", which are sub-elements of tax literacy, remains in the background for taxpayers. The main reason for this is the low level of knowledge and skill of taxpayers in Turkey and the fact that they fulfill their taxation procedures through certified public accountants.

Keywords: Tax Literacy, Tax Compliance, Factor Analysis, Taxation



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TÜRKİYE’DE VERGİ OKURYAZARLIĞI SKORUNUN ÖLÇÜMÜ VE DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLERLE İLİŞKİSİNİN TESPİTİ*

MEASUREMENT OF TAX LITERACY SCORE IN TURKEY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP
WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Vergi okuryazarlığı, kişilerin vergiyle ilgili sahip oldukları bilgi ile pozitif algıları ve bunların sonucunda vergi ödevlerini yerine getirmelerini içeren bir bütündür. Özellikle vergi uyumunun artırılmasındaki etkisi sebebiyle vergi okuryazarlığının çeşitli yöntemlerle ölçülmesi ve eksikliklerin tespit edilmesi çalışmaları yürütülmektedir. Ölçüm yöntemlerinden biri olan başarı testleri ile skor ya da indeks denilen değerler elde edilmektedir. Literatürde Bardai (1992) çalışmasıyla başlayan vergi okuryazarlığı skor ölçümlerinde; temel vergi kavramları, vergi oranları, giderler, indirimler, beyanname, vergi sistemi ve örnek olaylara ilişkin farklı sayıda soruları içeren ölçeklerin kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye’de vergi okuryazarlığı skorunu ölçmeye yönelik bir başarı testi geliştirmek, üniversite öğrencilerine uygulamak ve bunun sonuçlarının demografik değişkenlerle ilişkisini araştırmaktır. Bu amaçla öncelikle literatür incelenmiş, kazanımlar doğrultusunda 12 soruluk bir test hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan test online olarak 26 ildeki üniversitelerin vergi dersi alan öğrencilerine uygulanmış, ana kitleyi temsil eden 716’sı analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlara göre genel



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ortalama 12 üzerinden 7,59(% 63)'dur. Analizlerde cinsiyete ve iş tecrübesine göre vergi okuryazarlığı skoru açısından anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmemiştir. Diğer taraftan başarı durumu, sınıf, vergi konularını kendi isteğiyle takip etme durumuna göre öğrencilerin vergi okuryazarlığı skorları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık vardır. Üst sınıftakiler, not ortalaması daha yüksek ve vergi konularındaki gelişmeleri takip edenler daha yüksek vergi okuryazarlığı skoruna sahiptir. Bu durum vergi okuryazarlığı skorunun artırılmasında alınan vergi eğitiminin önemini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Okuryazarlığı Skoru, Üniversite Öğrencileri, T-test, ANOVA

ABSTRACT

Tax literacy is a set that includes the knowledge and positive perceptions of individuals about tax and, as a result, their fulfilment of tax abilities. Especially due to its effect on increasing tax compliance, studies are carried out to measure tax literacy with various methods and identify deficiencies. With achievement tests, which is one of the measurement methods, values called scores or indexes are obtained. In the tax literacy score measurements, which started with the study of Bardai (1992) in the literature, it has been determined that scales containing different numbers of questions about basic tax concepts, tax rates, expenses, deductions, returns, tax system and case studies have been used. This study aims to develop an achievement test to measure Turkey's tax literacy score, apply it to university students, and investigate the relationship of its results with demographic variables. For this purpose, the literature was first examined, and a test with 12 questions was prepared in line with the outcomes. The prepared test was applied online to the students of the universities in 26 provinces who took tax courses, and 716 of them representing the main population were analysed. According to the results, the overall average is 7.59 (63%) out of 12. These analyses found no significant difference in tax literacy scores according to gender and work experience. On the other hand, there is a significant difference between the tax literacy scores of the students according to their success, class, and willingness to follow tax issues. Those in the upper class, those with a higher grade point average and those who follow developments in tax matters have higher tax literacy scores. This situation shows the importance of tax education in increasing the tax literacy score.

Keywords: Tax Literacy Score, University Students, T-test, ANOVA



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JAN FABRE “ARI YAKALAYICI” ESERİNDE SANATLARARASILIK İZLERİ TRACES OF INTER-ARTS IN JAN FABRE "BEECATTER"

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Belçikalı görsel sanatçı, Jan Fabre'nin en önemli serilerinden biri olan “Arı Yakalayıcı” heykelindeki sanatlararasılık ve kendine mal etme öyküsünü incelemektir. Arılar, arı yakalayıcılar ve bal toplayıcılar, Antik Yunan ve Eski Mısır Uygarlıkları da dahil pek çok uygarlığın sanatına konu edilmiştir. İlk örneklerine mağara duvarlarında ve kaya üzerlerinde rastladığımız arı toplayıcı figürleri, değişen toplumlar ve tabii ki gelişen araç gereçler doğrultusunda çeşitlilik gösterse de konu ve kompozisyonların birbirine benzerliği dikkat çekmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu sahnenin resmedilmesi hem kendinden önceki arı toplayıcı resimlerine bir atıftır hem de toplama/yakalama işlemiyle o dönemde tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılan en değerli madde olması nedeniyle de önemlidir. Nitekim araştırmamızın omurgasını da “Arı Yakalayıcı” eserinde sanatlararası aktarım ekseninde benzerlikler ve ayrışmalar oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile Fabre eserinin çıkış noktaları araştırılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda Pieter Bruegel'in “Arı Toplayıcıları” resmini referans aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Sanatçının kendine mal ettiği heykel ile desendeki figürlerin birbirlerine benzerlikleri orijinal eserin tanınırlığını korumuştur. Çoklu anlamlar barındıran çalışmalarında Fabre'nin, Flemen Memento Mori resimlerine de gönderme yaptığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Bu sonuçlardan hareketle sanatlararası boyutta ele alınan “Arı Yakalayıcı” heykelindeki temellük yöntemi değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanatlararası, Temellük, Arı Yakalayıcı, Jan Fabre

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the story of inter-artism and appropriation in the sculpture "Bee Catcher", one of the most important series of Belgian visual artist Jan Fabre. Bees, bee catchers, and honey collectors have been the subject of the arts of many civilizations, including the Ancient Greek and Ancient Egyptian Civilizations. The bee collector figures, the first examples of which we come across on cave walls and on rocks, vary in line with changing societies and, of course, developing tools. Therefore, the painting of this scene is important both because it is a reference to the previous bee gatherer pictures and because it is the most valuable substance used as a sweetener at that time with the collection/catching process. As a matter of fact, the backbone of our research is the similarities and divergences in the axis of inter-artistic transmission in the work of "Bee Catcher". With this study, the starting points of Fabre's work were investigated. In this direction, it has been determined that Pieter Bruegel's "Bee Collectors" painting is referenced. The resemblance between the sculpture and the figures in the pattern, which the artist appropriated, preserved the recognition of the original work. It



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has been concluded that Fabre also refers to the Flemish Memento Mori paintings in his works that have multiple meanings. Based on these results, the appropriation method in the "Bee Catcher" sculpture, which is considered in the inter-artistic dimension, has been evaluated.

Keywords: Interarts, Appropriation, Bee Catcher, Jan Fabre



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SEKİZİNCİ SINIF TÜRKÇE DERSİNDE ÖĞRENCİLERE ŞARKI SÖZLERİYLE SÖZ SANATLARININ ÖĞRETİLMESİ

TEACHING STORY ARTS THROUGH LYRICS IN EIGHTH GRADE TURKISH
LESSON

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı sekizinci sınıf Türkçe dersinde öğrencilere şarkı sözleriyle söz sanatlarının öğretilirliğinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda “Sekizinci sınıf Türkçe derslerinde kullanılan şarkı sözlerinin öğrencilerin söz sanatlarını öğrenmelerine etkisi nedir?” sorusu cevaplanmıştır. Araştırma nicel araştırma yaklaşımı temelinde tek gruplu ön-test, son-test zayıf deneysel desene göre tasarlanıp yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın örneklemini Erzurum’un Pasinler ilçesinde kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen, sekizinci sınıf 18 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Türkiye geneli yapılan sınavlarda (LGS ve İOKBS) söz sanatları konu içeriğiyle ilgili sorulan maddelerden oluşturulan 20 soruluk “Söz Sanatları Testi” kullanılmıştır. Araştırma 2018-2019 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı’nın ilk yarısında 2 hafta boyunca Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı’na bağlı bir okulda yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada ilk olarak içeriğinde söz sanatlarıyla ilgili farklı örneklerin bulunduğu şarkılar seçilmiş ve şarkı sözleriyle çalışma kâğıtları hazırlanmıştır. Ders sürecinde öğrencilere söz sanatlarını içeren şarkılar dinletilmiş ve şarkılarda söz sanatlarıyla ilgili kısımlar incelenmiştir. Çalışma kâğıtlarında söz sanatlarıyla ilgili etkinlikler yapılmış ve öğrencilerden seçtikleri söz sanatıyla ilgili şarkı örneklerini bulmaları ve arkadaşlarıyla paylaşmaları istenmiştir. Ön-test ve son-test olarak uygulanan “Söz Sanatları Testi” ile elde edilen veriler düzenlenmiş, betimsel ve fark istatistikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre öğrencilerin ön-test ve son-test ortalamaları arasında anlamlı düzeyde bir fark bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçtan hareketle sekizinci sınıf Türkçe derslerinde kullanılan şarkı sözlerinin öğrencilerin söz sanatlarını öğrenmelerini olumlu yönde etkilediği ifade edilebilir. Şarkı formunun Türkçe dersinde farklı konuların öğretilmesinde kullanılıp kullanılmayacağı yeni araştırmaların nesnesi olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe eğitimi, Türkçe dersi, söz sanatları, şarkı sözleri, şarkılar.



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the teachability of rhetoric with song lyrics to students in the eighth grade Turkish lesson. For this purpose, “What is the effect of the song lyrics used in the eighth grade Turkish lessons on the students' learning of rhetoric?” the question has been answered. The research was designed and conducted according to a single-group pre-test and post-test weak experimental design on the basis of the quantitative research approach. The sample of the study consists of 18 eighth grade students selected by the easily accessible sampling method in Pasinler district of Erzurum. As a data collection tool in the research, the "Special Arts Test" consisting of 20 questions was used, which was composed of the items asked about the content of the verbal arts in the exams held throughout Turkey (LGS and IOKBS). The research was carried out in a school affiliated to the Ministry of National Education for 2 weeks in the first semester of the 2018-2019 Academic Year. In the research, firstly, songs with different examples of rhetoric were selected and worksheets were prepared with lyrics. During the lesson, the students were listened to the songs containing the rhetoric and the parts related to the rhetoric in the songs were examined. In the worksheets, activities related to rhetoric were carried out and the students were asked to find the song samples related to the rhetoric they chose and share them with their friends. The data obtained with the “Lyrics Test”, which was applied as a pre-test and post-test, were organized and analyzed using descriptive and difference statistics. According to the findings, it was determined that there was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test averages of the students. Based on this result, it can be stated that the lyrics used in the eighth grade Turkish lessons have a positive effect on the students' learning of rhetoric. Whether the song form can be used to teach different subjects in Turkish lessons may be the object of new research.

Keywords: Turkish education, Turkish lesson, rhetoric, lyrics, songs.



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PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR OBTAINING A PHD IN THE FIELD OF LAW AT THE DNIPROPETROVSK STATE UNIVERSITY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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ABSTRACT

The Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs is a higher education establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which has been successfully providing education and professional training of police officers in Ukraine for 55 years. The total number of students accounts for 3594 people, there are 22 functioning departments and the classes are given by 453 lecturers, 232 of whom hold a PhD. Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs has been enlisted in the top 5 best higher educational establishments in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast and was in the 54th place in Ukraine in the Transparent Ranking Webometrics: Top Universities by Citations in Top Google Scholar profiles. 17 European educational institutions are partners of our university.

There are 3 levels of professional education for police officers implemented in the educational institutions system of:

1. The first (Bachelor's) level;
2. The second (Master's) level;
3. The third (PhD) level.

Postgraduate program is a structural unit of the Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs which trains postgraduate police officers and Ministry of Internal Affairs (thereinafter – the Ministry) employees to become academic and teaching personnel. The first enrolment of adjuncts was carried out in 2003. The training provided to the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is funded by the State Budget of Ukraine by government procurement.

The condition under which applicants are admitted to the postgraduate programs by government procurement on a competition basis is having a minimum of 2 years of practical work experience after receiving a Master's degree and being a government official or an employee of Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs organization, local agencies, institutions, establishments and enterprises which are a part of the management sphere of MIA as well as police officers, government officials and employees of the National Police of Ukraine, enterprises, establishments and organizations which are a part of the management sphere of the National Police of Ukraine.



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All applicants are expected to do entrance exams in the subject of their major and in one of the foreign languages (English, German, French).

Professional training of police officers for obtaining a PhD in the field of law includes the following specialisations:

12.00.01	theory and history of state and law; history of political and legal studies;
12.00.05	labour law; social security law
12.00.07	administrative law and the procedure; financial law; data protection law
12.00.08	criminal law and criminal science; criminal and penal law
12.00.09	criminal procedure and criminal science; forensic science; law-enforcement intelligence operations
21.07.05	service and combat operations of the law enforcement bodies

The subjects of scientific studies are established on a national scale. Top-priority areas of research include:

1. The state and prospects of future actions of the MIA's bodies and units during the development of the Ukrainian state;
2. Improvement of MIA as a national security sector;
3. Provision of rights and freedoms of persons and citizens in actions of MIA's bodies and units;
4. Implementation of gender policy;
5. Action against crime;
6. Control over the use circulation of weapons and explosives;
7. Increasing the efficiency of pre-trial investigation;
8. Action against organised, transnational and cyber-crimes;
9. Public order enforcement and ensuring public security
10. Ensuring expert and criminal action of the police
11. International collaboration

In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, postgraduates profoundly learn the theory and master modern methods of scientific research. The foundation for such research lies in practical units of law-enforcement bodies and government authorities. Information supply of training of academic, teaching and scientific personnel in postgraduate studies is provided by the general and scientific libraries.

Approbation of scientific studies is carried out in basic structural units of MIA, at the time of holding research and practice conferences, seminars and «round tables», which take place in the university and its departments, as well as other education institutions and research institutions of Ukraine and beyond.

Over the last 4 years, 21 dissertation researches have been prepared and defended in our university by the employees of the National Police of Ukraine. The findings of the scientific researches have been provided for in the legislation of Ukraine and implemented in the work



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of various education institutions, operation of courts, government authorities and law-enforcement bodies.

Key words: dissertation, higher education, postgraduate programs.



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SIFIR ENERJİLİ BİNA TASARIMI VE TÜRKİYE

ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS AND TURKEY

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, çevre kirliliği ve yüksek yapılaşma ile ortaya çıkan enerji ihtiyacı binalarda enerji kullanımının düşürülmesini zorunlu kılmıştır. Avrupa ülkelerinde tüketilen enerjinin %40'ından fazlasının yapılarda kullanılması ile 2002 yılında “Binalarda enerji direktifi” yayınlanmış ve yapıda kullanılan enerjinin sınırlandırılması kararı alınmıştır. Binalarda enerji tüketiminin sınırlandırılmasını hedefleyen standard pasif ev standardıdır (PassivHaus Standard). Bu standart ile binadaki ısıtma yükü 15 kWh/m², birincil enerji talebi ise 120 kWh/m² ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Yüksek ısı yalıtım kalınlığı, gelişmiş yüksek yalıtımlı pencereler, ısı geri kazanımlı havalandırma, bina kabuğu hava sızdırmazlığı ve ısı köprüsüz tasarım prensiplerinin öne çıktığı standart Avrupa ülkelerinde vergi indirimleri ve teşvikler ile hükümet ve yerel yönetimlerce desteklenmekte, hatta bazı Avrupa şehirlerinde yeni inşa edilecek binaların sıfır enerjili bina özelliklerini taşıması ruhsat için zorunlu tutulmaktadır. Türkiye’de ise Gaziantep’te bir ofis binası sıfır enerji standardını almış olup süreci tamamlamış ilk örnektir. Çalışma kapsamında pasif ev standardı ayrıntılı olarak ele alınıp, Avrupa’da bu standardı almış örnekler incelenecektir. Türkiye’de standarda sahip ilk yapı olan Gaziantep Ekolojik Bina’da standarda erişebilirlik bağlamında öne çıkan yapısal özellikler ele alınıp, Türkiye’de pasif ev standardının kullanımının artmasına yönelik öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sıfır enerjili bina, pasif ev standardı, enerji etkin tasarım, Türkiye

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Karabük Üniversitesi BAP Birimi tarafından KBÜBAP-21-YL-113 kodlu proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.



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ABSTRACT

The energy need arising from climate change, environmental pollution and high-rise buildings has made it necessary to reduce the use of energy in buildings. With the use of more than 40% of the energy consumed in European countries in buildings, the "Energy in Buildings directive" was published in 2002 and it was decided to limit the energy used in the building. The standard aimed at limiting energy consumption in buildings is the passive house standard (PassivHaus Standard). With this standard, the heating load in the building is limited to 15 kWh/m² and the primary energy demand is limited to 120 kWh/m². High thermal insulation thickness, advanced high insulated windows, heat recovery ventilation, building envelope air tightness and thermal bridge-free design principles come to the fore in the standard. The standard is supported by government and local governments with tax reductions and incentives in European countries. Even in some European cities, it is required for new buildings to have zero energy building characteristics for license. Although in Turkey, an office building in Gaziantep is the first example to have received the zero energy standard and completed the process. Within the scope of the study, the passive house standard will be discussed in detail and examples of this standard in Europe will be examined. Structural properties that stand out in the context of accessibility to the standard in Gaziantep Ecological Building, which is the first building with a standard in Turkey, will be discussed. In addition suggestions for increasing the use of passive house standard in Turkey will be presented.

Keywords: zero energy building, passive house standard, energy efficient design, Turkey

Acknowledgment: This study was supported by Karabük University Scientific Research Unit with number of KBÜBAP-21-YL-113.



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CLIMATE WARMING IMPACT ON THE FLOOD DISCHARGES TIME IN SOME TIGRIS RIVER TRIBUTARIES IN IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

The time of peak discharges in rivers is considered a good indicator in the climatological changes in the rivers basins reflecting their values for long periods. The water quantities of the melted snow during spring season is one of the main sources feeding rivers in world such as the Tigris river and its tributaries locating in Turkey and Iraq. The climate variation on the rivers basins lead to variation in their hydrographs specially in their peak discharge values and arrival time. The monthly discharges data for three hydrological stations located on the Tigris river tributaries (Greater Zab, Lesser Zab and Khazir rivers) for forty years (1965-2004) was analysed after dividing into two periods (1965-1984) and (1985-2004). A mathematical criteria used in analyzing the time of the peak discharges measured at each river like the annual center time of the discharges (CT) was applied. This is the time at which half of annual volume of flowing discharges is passed. The recorded maximum air temperature in the climatological stations was depended in this analysis as climate change indicator. An early arrival time of peak discharge as a result of an advancement in the melting snow was observed to be (6.2, 7.1,10.4) days for the three studied rivers stations respectively. This is due to an increasing of 3.3°C in the average maximum recorded air temperature in the climatological stations during the previous forty years.

Keywords: Climate Change; Peak discharge; Center time; Tigris tributaries .



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INVESTIGATION OF VIGNO 1-5 CYCLOTIDES SEPARATION FROM VIOLA IGNOBILIS THROUGH MICROFLUIDIC CHIP

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ABSTRACT

Cyclotides (CTs) are cyclic bioactive peptides obtained from different groups of plants and function normally as host defense agents. CTs have become an attractive field from a medical point of view and drug development due to their exceptional stability, structural plasticity, gram-negative selective antimicrobial effect, and anti-cancer properties, along with recent advances in their production methods. In this study, separation of vigno 1-5 CTs from *Viola Ignobilis* extract was investigated using two different microfluidic chip methods. Our approach is based on development of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)-made microfluidic chip platform that enables efficient separating of CTs. For this purpose, microfluidic chips of different designs were produced.



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In the first method, the PDMS chip contained three interconnected microchannels with three inlets and three outlets. Small dimensional pores have been formed throughout the chip that interconnect the microchannels. The separation was made between the CTs and solvents using polar and non-polar forces, and then the high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) techniques have been used to confirm the results. We tried to separate vigno 1-5 groups among the molecules present in the extract by using weakly acidic and basic solutions. In the second method, the PDMS chip consisted of a microchannel with two inlets and one outlet, and throughout the microchannel, there were pillars at the same distance. The chip microchannel was covered with a functionalized polymer composite. This separation method can mimic the high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) technique for the isolation of CTs. The collected sample from the outlet was analyzed by Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and HPLC technique to confirm the results.

The results showed that the new, simple and inexpensive method of our microfluidic chips is an effective approach for the separation of vigno groups in the violet extract. We think these methods could potentially be used for further drug development, especially for anti-cancer studies.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by Turkish Scientific and Technological Council (TÜBİTAK TÜBİTAK-MSRT Joint Project) under the grant numbers of 119N608.

Keywords: Microfluidic separation, Cyclotide, *Viola ignobilis*, Vigno 1-5



SEROPREVALENCE OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS IN BACKYARD CHICKENS IN DUHOK PROVINCE, KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

Newcastle disease (ND), is considered as an extremely contagious viral diseases in poultry and all other birds. Newcastle disease is endemic in Iraq and has a negative economic impacts on the poultry industry. Yet, understanding the epidemiology of the diseases in backyard chickens is slightly studied. The objectives of the current study were to investigate the seroprevalence of Newcastle disease in backyard birds in Duhok province. A total of 2595 chicken serum samples were randomly taken from January 2019 to July 2020 from four Districts of Amedi, Shekhan, Duhok and Sumail in Duhok province.

The serum samples were tested by indirect ELISA kits. A Seroprevalence of NDV in selected Districts of Duhok province was (54.5%) The highest prevalence was detected in Amedi district estimated to be 100% with 235 positive samples, while the lowest was in Sumail 31% with 372 positive samples. In contrast, the districts of Duhok and Shekhan had 118 positive samples (38.6%) and 416 positive samples (48.6 %) respectively. On the other hand, the mortality rate varied greatly in all four Districts of Amedi, Duhok, Shekhan and Sumail that were estimated to be 42.5%, 67.7%, 33.4% and 49.4% respectively, and overall mortality was 48.3%. The findings of the current study shown a high exposure of backyard birds to ND infection and the prevention and control of the infection in Duhok province could rely vaccination programs and hygienic practices in management.

Keywords: Chickens, Prevalence ELISA, Newcastle disease



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KORONER ANJİYOGRAFİ HASTASININ YAŞAM MODELİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA TANILANMASI

DIAGNOSIS OF THE CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY PATIENT IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE LIFE MODEL

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ÖZET

Modeller, kullanıcıların karmaşık olay ve durumları anlayabilmelerini sağlayan araçlardır. Hemşirelik modelleri; bilimsel araştırmalara dayalı, mantık çerçevesinde oluşturularak uygulayıcılara, yaptıkları bakım hakkında düşüncelerini düzenlemelerini, hastaya sunulan bakımın standart ölçülerde olmasını sağlayarak mesleğin gelişmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu sayede hemşirelik uygulamalarında bireylere, yaşam süresince hastalık ya da iyilik halinde, yaşamlarını en iyi şekilde idame etmelerine yardımcı olmak amaçlanır. Hemşirelik modelleri içerisinde önemli bir yeri olan yaşam modeli; hemşirelikte bireyselleştirilmiş bakım uygulamalarında gözlem ve objektif sonuçların gerekliliğine odaklanarak, hümanistik ve holistik yaklaşım ile bireyin bakımına katılmasına öncelik veren bir modeldir. Hemşire, modeli kullanırken hastasının bakımında gereksinimleri belirlemek için şu sorulardan faydalanabilir; ‘Hastanın, hastalığı nedeniyle hangi yaşamsal aktivitesi etkileniyor?’, ‘Hasta hangi yaşamsal aktivitesini yerine getiremiyor?’, ‘Hastanın bağımsız olarak yerine getirebildiği aktiviteler nelerdir?’

Koroner anjiyografi hastasının Yaşam Modeli doğrultusunda tanılanması ile; yaşam süresinin tüm evreleri, günlük yaşam aktivitelerindeki sorunlar, biyofizyolojik, psikolojik, sosyo-kültürel ve politiko-ekonomik faktörler, bağımlılık-bağımsızlık dizgesi irdelenerek, yaşamda bireyselliğe bağlı olarak planlanacak bakım sayesinde bireyin/ailesinin yaşam kalitesinin yükseltilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Yıllar içerisinde anjiyografik başarı oranındaki artış, mortalite oranlarında düşüşe neden olarak yaşam süresinin uzamasına neden olmuştur. Yaşam aktiviteleri çok yönlü ve kapsamlıdır. Her bir aktivite birbiriyle ilişkilidir. Örneğin solunum aktivitesi, yeterli oksijenlenme tüm yaşamsal fonksiyonlar için gereklidir. Koroner arter hastası hastalığın derecesine bağlı olarak nefes darlığı, anjina pektoris, yorgunluk gibi semptomlar



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nedeniyle yürüme, koşma, merdiven çıkma gibi efor gerektiren günlük yaşam aktivitelerini gerçekleştirme de güçlük yaşayabilmektedir. Problemlerin çözümü için öncelik var olan problemi doğru tanılayabilmektir. Hemşirelik sürecinin doğru yönetilmesi ve başarıya ulaşması, her bireyin detaylı tanınması, elde edilen objektif ve subjektif veriler ışığında hemşirelik tanılarının konulması ve bireyselleştirilmiş hemşirelik bakımının planlanarak uygulanmasını ve değerlendirilmesini gerektirir. Makalede koroner anjiyografi hastasının yaşam modeli doğrultusunda tanılanma sürecinin basamakları açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koroner anjiyografi, yaşam modeli, hemşirelik tanılması

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ABSTRACT

Models are tools that enable users to understand complex events and situations. Nursing models contributes to the development of the profession by creating a rational framework based on scientific research, enabling practitioners to organize their thoughts about the care they provide, and ensuring that the care provided to the patient is at standard measures. In this way, it is aimed to help individuals in nursing practices to maintain their lives in the best way in case of illness or well-being throughout their life. The life model, which has an important place in nursing models; It is a model that focuses on the necessity of observation and objective results in individualized care practices in nursing and gives priority to the participation of the individual in their care with a humanistic and holistic approach. While using the model, the nurse can benefit from the following questions to determine the needs of her patient's care; 'Which vital activity is affected by the patient's disease?', 'Which vital activity is the patient unable to perform?', 'What are the activities that the patient can perform independently?'

With the diagnosis of the coronary angiography patient in line with the Life Model; It is aimed to increase the quality of life of the individual/family through the care that will be planned based on individuality in life, by examining all stages of life span, problems in daily living activities, biophysiological, psychological, socio-cultural and politico-economic factors, addiction-independence system. The increase in the success rate of angiographic success over the years has led to a decrease in mortality rates and prolongation of life expectancy. Life activities are multifaceted and comprehensive. Each activity is related to each other. For example, respiratory activity, adequate oxygenation are necessary for all vital functions. Depending on the degree of the disease, coronary artery disease patients may experience difficulties in performing activities of daily living that require effort such as walking, running, and climbing stairs due to symptoms such as shortness of breath, angina pectoris, and fatigue.



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The priority for solving the problems is to diagnose the existing problem correctly. The correct management and success of the nursing process requires detailed diagnosis of each individual, making nursing diagnoses in the light of the objective and subjective data obtained, and planning, implementing and evaluating individualized nursing care. In this article, the steps of the diagnosis process will be explained in line with the life model of the coronary angiography patient.

Keywords: Coronary angiography, life model, nursing diagnosis

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KORONER ANJİYOGRAFI HASTASININ ANKSİYETE YÖNETİMİNDE HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ANXIETY OF THE
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY PATIENT

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ÖZET

Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, kadın ve erkek sağlığı üzerinde olumsuz etkiler gösteren en önemli mortalite ve morbitide nedeni olarak yerini korumaktadır. Giderek küreselleşen Koroner Arter Hastalığı, dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık % 1.72' sinde görülmekte ve literatür incelendiğinde 2030 yılına kadar 100.000 kişide 1.845 olarak görülmesi öngörülmektedir. Koroner Arter Hastalığı tanılmasında doğru sonuç verme oranı yüksek olan koroner anjiyografi işlemi, femoral, brakial, radyal, aksiller arterlere radyopak madde verilmesiyle koroner arterlerin görünür hale getirilerek değerlendirilmesidir. Koroner anjiyografinin tarihsel sürecine bakıldığında, milattan 400 yıl öncesinde kadavralar üzerinde denenmiş olduğu, kamyayardımla kadavraların aortalarına hava ve su verilmesiyle kalp kapaklarının işlevinin incelenmeye çalışıldığı bilgilerine ulaşılmaktadır. Günümüzde halen Koroner Arter Hastalığı tanılmasında en güvenilir yöntem olarak koroner anjiyografi işlemi kabul görmektedir. Ancak işlemin hayati bir organ üzerinde yapılması, invaziv bir girişim olması hastalarda ölüm korkusu, kaygı ve anksiyete gelişmesine neden olmaktadır.

Koroner anjiyografi işlemi öncesi hastanın hazırlığı, konu ve süreç hakkında bilgi verilmesi, işlem sırasında uygulanacak girişimler ve hasta bakımı, işlem öncesi- sırası- sonrasında hastanın yaşamsal bulgularının takibi, kanama kontrolü, hemşirelik bakımı ve taburculuk



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planlaması aşamasında hastanın bilgilendirilmesi, gerekli eğitimin verilmesi ile hastanın taburcu edilme aşamalarında hemşirenin aktif rolü, hastanın anksiyetesini azaltmada ve yönetmede çok önemlidir. Hemşireler hastalarda, anksiyete düzeyinin hastalık halini almadan farkında olabilir ve müdahalede bulunabilirler. Anksiyetenin erken fark edilmesi ve gerekli tedbirlerin alınmasında hemşireyi bu kadar önemli kılan faktör, şüphesiz sağlık profesyonelleri içerisinde hasta ile en fazla ve en yakın diyalog kuran meslek üyesi olmasıdır. Koroner anjiyografi hastalarına verilecek hemşirelik bakımında temel amaç, birey ve ailesinin anksiyetesini yönetebilmek, azaltmak, hastayı fiziksel, sosyal, ruhsal ve spiritüel olarak işleme hazırlamaktır. Anksiyetenin hafif seviyedeyken fark edilmesi, farkındalığı ve merakı artan hastanın sorular sormasına olanak tanınması, bireyin problemle baş etme becerisini artırarak anksiyete yönetimini güçlendirecektir. Makalenin amacı koroner anjiyografi hastasının anksiyete yönetiminde hemşirenin rolünü ve etkinliğini literatür ışığında tartışarak açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koroner anjiyografi, anksiyete, hemşirenin rolü, hemşirelik bakımı

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases maintain their place as the most important cause of mortality and morbidity which have negative effects on women's and men's health. Coronary Artery Disease, which is becoming more and more global, is seen in approximately 1.72% of the world population and when the literature is examined, it is predicted to be seen as 1,845 per 100,000 people by 2030. Coronary angiography procedure which has a high rate of accurate results in the diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease is the evaluation of the coronary arteries by making them visible by administering radiopaque material to the femoral, brachial, radial and axillary arteries. When we look at the historical process of coronary angiography, it is understood that it was tried on cadavers 400 years ago, and the function of the heart valves was tried to be examined by giving air and water to the aortas of the cadavers with the help of a straw. Today, coronary angiography is still accepted as the most reliable method in the diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease. However, the fact that the procedure is performed on a vital organ and is an invasive procedure causes the patients to develop fear of death, anxiety and anxiety.



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Preparing the patient before the coronary angiography procedure, informing the patient about the subject and the process, the interventions to be applied during the procedure and patient care, monitoring the vital signs of the patient before, during and after the procedure, bleeding control, nursing care and informing the patient at the stage of discharge planning, giving the necessary training to the patient. The active role of the nurse during the discharge stages is very important in reducing and managing the patient's anxiety. Nurses can be aware of the anxiety level of patients before they become ill and they can intervene. The factor that makes the nurse so important in the early recognition of anxiety and taking the necessary precautions is that she is the professional member who has the most and closest dialogue with the patient among the health professionals. The main purpose of the nursing care to be given to coronary angiography patients is to manage and reduce the anxiety of the individual and his family, and to prepare the patient physically, socially, spiritually and spiritually. Recognizing the anxiety when it is at a mild level, allowing the patient to ask questions with increased awareness and curiosity will strengthen the anxiety management by increasing the individual's ability to cope with the problem. The aim of the article is to explain the role and effectiveness of the nurse in the anxiety management of coronary angiography patients by discussing them in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Coronary angiography, anxiety, nurse's role, nursing care

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HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMINDA HOLİSTİK YAKLAŞIMLARA ÖRNEK:

MASAJ TERAPİ

EXAMPLE OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES IN NURSING: MASSAGE THERAPY

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ÖZET

Hemşirelik teorileri geliştirilmeden önce hemşire, bakım veren, ilaç uygulayan bir yardımcı olarak görülmekteydi. Geliştirilen teoriler sayesinde hemşirelik bu dar bakış açısından arınmış ve profesyonel bir meslek haline gelmiştir. Bu teorilerden ortaya çıkan holistik hemşirelik bakım kavramı; hemşirenin yalnızca bakım veren değil, bireyi beden, zihin, ruh çerçevesinde tüm boyutlarıyla ele alan, eğitici, araştırmacı, yönetici, karar verici, savunucu, özerk ve sorumluluk sahibi bir profesyonel olduğunu savunan bir yaklaşımdır. Bütüncül yaklaşımıyla hemşire, modern tıptan yararlandığı kadar tamamlayıcı tedaviden de yararlanmaktadır ve bu yaklaşımlardan biri masaj terapidir. Masaj; tedavi etmek amacıyla vücut dokularına genellikle el ile uygulanan öfloraj, petrisaj, rulman, friksiyon ve percussioyu tanımlar. Masaj terapi çok eski uygarlıklar döneminde dahi kullanılan uygulaması kolay, ekonomik yükü olmayan, uzman kişi tarafından uygulandığında bireyin ağrısını ve anksiyetesini azaltan, uyku kalitesini arttıran, sindirimini kolaylaştıran, skar dokusu ve yapışıklıkların giderilmesinde fayda sağlayan, yeniden damarlanmayı hızlandıran, ödemin giderilmesine katkı sunan bir yöntemdir. Bu ve benzeri bir çok faydasıyla masaj terapi bireyin yaşam kalitesini de arttırmaya yardımcı bir uygulamadır. Makale hemşirelik bakımında holistik yaklaşımlara örnek masaj terapiyi inceleyerek literatüre katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik bakımı, holistik bakım, masaj terapi

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ABSTRACT

Before nursing theories were developed, the nurse was considered to be a caregiver and an assistant administering medication. Thanks to the developed theories, nursing has been relieved of this narrow perspective and become a professional job. The concept of holistic nursing care



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emerging from these theories is an approach arguing that the nurse is not only a caregiver, but also a person who deals with the individual in all aspects within the framework of body, mind and spirit, and who is an educating, researching, managing, decision-making, advocating, autonomous and responsible professional. With a holistic approach, nurses benefit from complementary therapy as well as modern medicine, and one of these approaches is massage therapy. Massage is defined as the eufluorage, petrissage, bearing, friction and percussion that are usually applied manually to body tissues for treatment. Massage therapy is a method that was used even in ancient civilizations and is easy to apply, has no economic burden, reduces the pain and anxiety of the individual when applied by a specialist, increases sleep quality, facilitates digestion, helps in the removal of scar tissue and adhesions, accelerates revascularization, and contributes to the elimination of edema. With such and many similar benefits, massage therapy is an application that helps to increase the life quality of the individual. The article aims to study massage therapy, which is an example of holistic approaches in nursing care, and contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Nursing care, holistic care, massage therapy

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PALYATİF BAKIM HASTALARINDA UYKU PROBLEMİNİN NEDENLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF SLEEP PROBLEMS IN PALLIATIVE CARE PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Palyatif kelimesi latince anlamına bakıldığında rahatlatan, dindiren anlamlarını taşımaktadır. Türk Dil Kurumu ise palyatif kelimesini tedavi edici olmayan, ağrı ve sızıları geçici olarak hafifleten, dindiren şeklinde tanımlamaktadır. Palyatif kelimesinin bu anlamlarıyla birlikte palyatif bakım, bireylerin ağrı ve sızılarını geçici olarak dindiren ve bireyin rahatlamasını sağlayan bir hizmet anlamındadır. Şüphesiz, bakım söz konusu olduğunda sağlık profesyonelleri içerisinde en mükemmel bakımı verebilecek meslek grubu hemşireler aklmaktadır. Hemşireler, palyatif bakım hastalarına özverili, sevecen, samimi, dostane, hasta ve ailesinin istekleriyle uyumlu, klinik, kültürel ve etik standartlar çerçevesinde profesyonel bakımı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda bakım veren hemşirelerin gözlemlediği, hastaların iyi bir ölüme kavuşana dek süren palyatif yolculuğunda en sık karşılaştıkları problemlerden birisi de uyku döngüsündeki bozulma ve uyku problemleridir. Uyku çok eski zamanlarda ölümle ilişkilendirilmiş, hatta uykuda beyin işlevlerinin sona erdiği inancı hâkim olmuştur. Günümüzde ise uykunun fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal boyutları ortaya konulmuş, bireyin fiziksel ve ruhsal yönden iyilik halinin devam etmesindeki önemi ve gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır. Uykuda büyümenin ve adrenal hormonların salgılanmasının gerçekleştiği, iyileşmenin devamının sağlandığı gibi birçok fayda sayılmaktadır. Bu nedenle uyku palyatif bakım hastalarında ayrıca önem kazanmaktadır. Palyatif bakım hastalarında verimli uykunun sağlanabilmesi için uykusuzluğa neden olan, uyku döngüsünü bozan etkenlerin tanınması, farkedilmesi ve çözüme kavuşturulması gereklidir. Makale palyatif bakım hastalarında görülen uyku problemlerinin nedenlerini literatür ışığında irdeleyerek palyatif bakım hizmeti sunan sağlık profesyonellerinin bakım kalitesine katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Palyatif bakım, hemşirelik, uyku, uyku problemleri.

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ABSTRACT

The word palliative means ‘relieving’ and ‘soothing’ in Latin. The Turkish Language Institution defines the word palliative as "non-therapeutic, relieving pain and aches temporarily." In this respect, palliative care means a service that temporarily relieves pain and aches and soothes the individual. When it comes to care, nurses are definitely the professional group that can provide the best care among health professionals. Nurses aim to provide professional care to palliative care patients within the framework of clinical, cultural and ethical standards, and aim for it to be self-sacrificing, caring, sincere, friendly, and compatible with the demands of the patient and their family. One of the most common problems observed by nurses providing care for this purpose, and that patients encounter during their palliative journey, which continues until they reach a peaceful death, is disruption in the sleep cycle and sleep problems. Sleep was associated with death in ancient times, and even the belief that brain functions come to an end during sleep prevailed. Today, the physiological, psychological and social aspects of sleep have been revealed, and the importance and necessity of the individual's physical and mental well-being has been highlighted. Many benefits of sleep, such as growth and secretion of adrenal hormones and the continuation of recovery, are counted. For this reason, sleep also gains importance in palliative care patients. In order to ensure efficient sleep in palliative care patients, it is essential to identify, recognize and resolve the factors that cause insomnia and disrupt the sleep cycle. The article aims to contribute to the care quality of health professionals, who provide palliative care services, by studying the causes of sleep problems in palliative care patients in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Palliative care, nursing, sleep, sleep problems.

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OAT (*Avena sativa* L.) FORAGE: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Increasing crop diversity with green forage especially during winter period improve dairy farm economics. Forage oats are popular in crop mixtures with high tonnage, good quality, fast growing, palatable, succulent and nutritious properties. Forage oats are also valuable when natural grasslands are seriously degraded due to overgrazing and farmers experiencing shortage of forage supply to animal husbandry. Her in this review, reader may find some fresh info from articles published in the last decade on forage oats.

Keywords: Oat, *Avena sativa* L., forage



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SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A TOOL FOR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurship is currently one of the important elements of the global economy. Its function is to solve the most significant and important social problems. In addition social entrepreneurship provides significant assistance in the government management of the market economy. And also, it covers all sectors of the economy, involving them in solving socially significant problems.

The article examines the evolution of social entrepreneurship, namely, the emphasis is placed on its impact on employment. The examples of the development of social entrepreneurship in foreign countries are analyzed, as a result of which the conclusion is made about the important influence of social entrepreneurship on the improvement of the economy of society. The direct impact is considered to be that with the help of social entrepreneurship, employment of the population is provided as well as its self-employment. According to their functions, the activities of social entrepreneurship entities are similar to business activities and the activities of non-profit organizations.

Social entrepreneurship actively participates in the economic life of society, namely, it helps to ensure the employment of the passive part of the labor potential. It provides socio-psychological support to both this category of the population and its employees, volunteers who support the development of this sector. Usually social entrepreneurship works in those niches in which the margin profit is small and therefore it often happens that the commercial sector is not interested. This process stimulates the aggregate demand of the general population, which contributes to an increase in the aggregate supply.

Based on the positive practice of the development of social entrepreneurship in different countries, it is necessary to involve the state in maintaining its spread in Kazakhstan as an alternative mechanism to combat unemployment.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, employment of the population, unemployment, labor potential.



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TÜRKLER VE TÖRE

TURKS AND CUSTOMS

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ÖZET

Töre, Türklerin yazısız hukukudur. Fakat daha sonra sisteme yazılı kaideler de eklenmiştir.

Yazısız hukuk kuralları toplumsal hayatı düzenleyen unsurlardan biri olarak toplumda rol oynarlar. Bunun yanı sıra toplumsal kurallar yöneten ve yönetilenleri düzenlemektedir. Bu kurallar toplumda insanlar üzerinde kontrol sağladığı için yazılı kurallar kadar önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada Türk Töresini yazısız hukuk olarak analiz ettik. Türk Töresi ile geçmişten günümüze bütün Avrasya’da yaşayan Türklerin sosyal yaşam kuralları kastedilmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Töre, Türk Töresi, yazısız hukuk, toplumsal norm

ABSTRACT

Customs, unwritten law of Turks. But written rules has been also added to system.

Unwritten law rulse has been playing important role in the society. These organize social life. In addition to social rules regaulate governing and persons who are directed. These rules are important as well as written rules in society because of the fact that they have controlled people.

In this study we analyzed Turkish Customs as unwritten law. Turkish Customs has been meanted that Turkic people who live all of Eurasia Region from down to now have had social life rules.

Key Words: Customs, Turkish Customs, unwritten law, social norm



INTERNATIONAL EUROASIA

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KUZEY KAFKASYA'DA ETNİK GRUPLAR

ETHNIC GROUPS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

Sabina MALIKOVA

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ÖZET

Avrupa ve Asya'daki Kafkas bölgesinin bir bölümüdür. Güney Kafkasya dünyada insan çeşitliliğinin en fazla olduğu bölgelerden biridir.

Kafkasya'nın Rusya'ya bağlı ya da muhtar yapıları olan bölümü ile Rusya'dan ayrı olan yönetimlerin egemenliğindeki bölümü ayrı ayrı isimlendirilmektedir. Rusya tarafına Kuzey Kafkasya, Rusya'nın dışında kalanı ise Güney Kafkasya diye adlandırılır. Aslında Kuzey Güney ayrımını Kafkas Sıradağlarına göre de yapabilmek imkanı bulunmaktadır. Bu dağların Kuzeyi ve Güneyi diye de bölgeyi ayıran yaklaşımlar mevcuttur(Ayan, 2010:20-21)

Biz de, etnolojik meseleler bakımından Kuzey Kafkasya'nın Güney Kafkasya'ya göre biraz daha öne çıkan karakteristik vasıfları bulunduğundan, bu ayrım konusuna çalışmamızda yer vermiş olduk.

Bu kadar çok çeşitli insan gurubunun varlığı iklimlerin dolayısıyla coğrafyaların geçiş güzergahı olan bu dünya bölgesini insanların da geçiş bölgesi olarak adlandırmalarını gerekli kılmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler:Kafkasya, etnik grup, etnisite

ABSTRACT

North Caucasus is a part of the Caucasus Region in Europe and Asia. North Caucasus Region is one of the most diversified location for population in the world.

Caucasus has included two parts: North and South Caucasus. North has been stated the part of Caucasus connecting to Russia and South has been said the part of Caucasus not getting involved in Russia. In fact it is possible that we could discriminate between north and south for Caucasus according to Caucasus mountain chain. With this approach, it can also separated to Caucasus Region in form north and south of these mountain chains.

Of course we wanted to study this issue because of the fact North Caucasus have diversified ethnological diversity. For these reasons this region has been called transiet area in the world.

Key words: Caucasus, ethnic group, ethnicity



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A STUDY ON THE INTERACTION OF VINBLASTINE AND VINCRIStINE RECEPTOR IN PROPELLER FLOWER (CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS) WITH ONCOGENE PROTEIN

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ABSTRACT

The effect of Vinblastine and Vincristine in Propeller Flower (*Catharanthus roseus*) on the cancer-causing receptor has been investigated by using docking, one of the chemical calculation methods, based on the studies conducted on the effect of Vinblastine on cancer cells related to Vincristine, preventing the growth and development of cancer cells and their spread through metastasis. This study is important in terms of directing experimental and clinical studies by revealing the interaction of Vinblastine and Vincristine, which are the active compounds in *Catharanthus roseus*, with the 5p21 receptor known to Oncogene Protein. The results to be obtained from here will help to determine what kind of interactions may occur and to elucidate the mechanism.

Keywords: *Catharanthus roseus*, Vinblastine, Vincristine, Oncogene Protein, docking



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NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID

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ABSTRACT

Numerical analysis of mixed convection flow of MHD micropolar fluid with stretching capillary in the presence of thermal radiation, chemical reaction and viscous dissipation has been studied. The governing non-linear partial differential equations of momentum, angular velocity, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations which can be solved numerically. The dimensionless governing equations are solved using ode45. The effect of physical parameters such as micropolar parameter, Hartmann number, microinertial density parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Eckert number, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter on flow variables i.e., velocity of micropolar fluid, microrotation, temperature and concentration has been discussed graphically. MATLAB code is used to analyze numerical facts. Furthermore, computational values of local skin friction coefficient, local wall coupled coefficient, local Nusselt number and local Sherwood number for different values of parameters have been investigated.

Keywords: thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation, micropolar fluid, similarity transformation.



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A NOTE ON EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Paper provides sufficient conditions to guarantee the existence of positive solutions for a nonlinear boundary value problem for a class of fractional differential equations involving the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative with nonlocal integral boundary conditions. Mainly the method used to cover the existence of solutions of our problem followed to achieve the main goal in this research is fixed point theorem.

Fractional differential equations describe many phenomena in several fields of engineering and scientific disciplines such as physics, biophysics, chemistry, biology (for example, the primary infection with HIV), economics, control theory, signal and image processing, thermoelasticity, aerodynamics, viscoelasticity, electromagnetics, and rheology

Keywords: Fractional, equations; existence; nonlocal boundary; fixed-point theorem.



DEVELOPMENT OF A MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF A DIFFERENTIAL PIEZOELECTRIC CONVERTER AND ITS COMPUTER SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

One of the first stages of the study of technical devices is the development or selection of a mathematical model, with the help of which researchers are trying to highlight the problems of determining the materials of the main components of the structure, the optimal variant of the structure itself, finding the necessary ratios of values of certain sizes and mass-dimensional indicators, improving the quality of their work, improving the performance of technical and operational parameters, etc.

Piezoelectric converters, as technical devices, are created on the basis of piezoelectric materials and elements with the same property, which is due to the fact that electrical energy is generated in them under the influence of external mechanical influences and vice versa - when electric voltage is applied to the selected surfaces of the element, they have mechanical vibrations. As for the fields of application of piezoelectric converters, these are a variety of scientific and technical industries: from microtechnology to macrostructures for industrial, transport, and medical purposes.

The article presents a static mathematical model of a piezoelectric transducer with a differential connection of sensing elements, which is used to measure the parameters of mechanical motion. On the basis of the compiled model, the characters of the effects of changes in physical and geometric properties on the output signal of the converter are revealed. The resulting mathematical model, the distinctive feature of which is that it includes only the electrophysical and geometric parameters of piezoelectric sensing elements with a differential connection, is considered as a functional relationship between the output electrical signal and the input relative signal of mechanical action. Based on the results of the computer simulation, the necessary conclusions are drawn and a conclusion is formulated.

Keywords: mathematical model, piezoelectric sensing elements, static characteristics, nonlinearity, resonant mode.



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КРАЕВОЙ ЗАДАЧЕ ДЛЯ ОПЕРАТОРНО – ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ ВТОРОГО ПОРЯДКА В ГИЛЬБЕРТОВО ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR SECOND ORDER OPERATOR-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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В работе найдены условия разрешимости в абстрактных пространствах гладких вектор- функций для некоторых начально – краевых задач для уравнения второго порядка с операторными коэффициентами.

Все эти условия выражены свойствами коэффициентов операторно-дифференциального уравнения.

Ключевые слова: Гильбертово пространство , операторно-дифференциальных уравнений, гладких решений.

ABSTRACT

In the paper the solvability conditions in abstract space of smooth vector-functions for some initial-boundary value problems for a second order equation with operator coefficients are found. All these conditions are expressed by the features of coefficients of an operator-differential equations.



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IMPACT OF NANOPARTICLE SHAPE ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC STAGNATION-POINT FLOW OF CARREAU NANOLIQUID: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a numerical computational work is carried out to investigate the significance of nanoparticle shape on magnetohydrodynamic stagnation-point flow of Carreau nanoliquid caused by a horizontally moving thin needle. The drive and thermal transport nature of Ti6Al4V+Ethylene glycol nanoliquid under the stimulus of space-dependent heat source and magnetized force is discussed numerically. The novelty of this work is to obtain the simultaneous solutions for three different shapes of nanoparticles namely spherical, cylindrical and lamina. The flow governing partial differential equations are transformed into ordinary differential equations with appropriate similarity variables and solved numerically by using Runge–Kutta and Newton's approach. Numerical outcomes of velocity and thermal distributions under the influence of different physical parameters are illustrated via graphical trends, wall friction and rate of heat transfer are interpreted using tabular values. It reveals from results that the thermal transfer performance of the Carreau nanoliquid is advanced when spherical shaped nanoparticles are used as compared with cylindrical and lamina-shaped nanoparticles. Also, it is witnessed that needle thickness parameter plays vital role in augmenting thermal transport rate of the nanoliquid.

Keywords: Carreau model, nanofluid, MHD, nanoparticle shape, thin needle, Sakiadis flow



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SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTIONS FOR CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER IN DUSTY-NANO AND DUSTY-HYBRID NANOLIQUIDS

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the heat transfer and flow behaviour of magnetohydrodynamic dusty-nano and dusty-hybrid nanoliquids caused by the stretched surface. We considered the copper oxide (CuO) and magnesium oxide (MgO) nanoparticle suspension in water (H₂O) as the base liquid. Similarity transformations are used to transform the partial differential equations to ordinary differential equations and solved by the Runge-Kutta Fehlberg 45 method with a shooting procedure. Outcomes of the velocity and thermal gradients for diverse physical impacts are depicted via plots and the skin friction factor and heat transfer rate are illustrated via tabulated values. Results reveal that dusty-hybrid nanoliquids and their conductive properties play an important role throughout the study. A growth in the mass concentration of dust particles augments the temperature and the Nusselt number, but the reverse reaction to the friction factor and velocity profile has been seen. The Eckert number has a propensity to magnify the temperature of the fluid phase and dust phase. The interaction of dust and nanoparticles extends to the greater heat transmission in the dust phase associated with the fluid phase. Hybridization showed a positive response in the heat transmission of the nanoliquid. The dusty hybrid-nano liquid shows higher heat dispersion compared to the dusty nanoliquid.

Keywords: Magnetohydrodynamics, dust particles, hybrid nanoliquid, convection.



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IMPACT OF NONLINEAR RADIATION ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFLUID WITH HEAT SOURCE EFFECT

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Abstract

This investigation is performed to deliberate the novel significance of nonlinear thermal radiation effect on magnetohydrodynamic flow of Casson hybrid nanoliquid caused by a curved stretching sheet. The flow and thermal transport nature of three different hybrid nanoliquids in the stimulus of viscous dissipation, nonlinear radiation and magnetic force is discussed numerically. The novelty of this work is to obtain the simultaneous solutions for three different types of hybrid nanoliquids, they are obtained by suspending titanium alloy (Ti6Al4vs.) is composed of titanium, aluminum and vanadium in the ratio of 90:6:4 respectively and aluminium alloy (AA7075) is composed of Aluminum, Zinc, Magnesium and Copper nanoparticles in the ratio of 90:6:3:1 respectively with added metals Silicon, Ferrous and Magnesium. in three various working liquids viz. methanol, ethylene glycol and engine oil. The flow governing PDE's are transmuted into ODE's with suitable similarity transformation and solved by using Runge-Kutta and Newton's approach. Numerical outcomes of flow and temperature profiles are presented via graphical trends, also skin friction coefficient and rate of thermal transfer are illustrated via tabulated values. Major outcomes reveal that, inclusion of hybrid nanometer sized particles in pedestal liquid lead to an large hike in thermal transfer performance. Importantly, thermal transport rate and temperature profiles of the hybrid nanoliquid rises with improving nonlinear radiation values and these results are significant in nonlinear radiation case as compared with linear radiation case.

Keywords: hybrid nanofluid, MHD flow, curved stretching surface, viscous dissipation, nonlinear radiation.



\hat{g}^{**s} -Compactness in Topological Spaces

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ABSTRACT

In 2020, M. Anto and S Andrin Shahila introduced a new class of sets in topological spaces namely \hat{g}^{**s} -closed sets and studied the properties of \hat{g}^{**s} -closed sets in topological spaces. We will extend the concept of compactness via \hat{g}^{**s} -open sets by introducing \hat{g}^{**s} -compactness in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including \hat{g}^{**s} -continuous, and \hat{g}^{**s} -irresolute functions. The objective of the present talk is to introduce the new concepts called \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, \hat{g}^{**s} -Lindelof space, countably \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, almost \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, mildly \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, and \hat{g}^{**s} -nearly compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new notions in topological spaces.

2010 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Key Words and Phrases: Topological space, open set, \hat{g}^{**s} -closed set, \hat{g}^{**s} -open set, \hat{g}^{**s} -Lindelof space, countably \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, mildly \hat{g}^{**s} -compact space, \hat{g}^{**s} -nearly compact space.

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\mathfrak{g} -Mappings in Topological Spaces

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ABSTRACT

In 2019, Jamil Mahmoud Jamil and Intisar Elaiwi Ubaid introduced a new type of \mathfrak{g} -open open sets in topological spaces. They studied some functions associated with \mathfrak{g} -open, called \mathfrak{g} -open, $M\mathfrak{g}$ -open, and weakly \mathfrak{g} -open functions. In this talk, we introduce \mathfrak{g} -continuous function, \mathfrak{g} -irresolute function, \mathfrak{g} -open function, \mathfrak{g} -closed function, Pre- \mathfrak{g} -open function, and Pre- \mathfrak{g} -closed function, and investigate properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, \mathfrak{g} -open set, \mathfrak{g} -closed set, \mathfrak{g} -continuous function, \mathfrak{g} -irresolute function, pre- \mathfrak{g} -open function, pre- \mathfrak{g} -closed function.

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ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING KLEIN-GORDON EQUATIONS USING MAPLE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the method of edematous decomposition was used in this study to determine the equations of Klein-Jordan equations using maple. Explain the processes for expressing and addressing problems. In general, use traditional. We look at the issue of satellite broadcasting individually in the study. The approximate linear horizon diffusion and pity versus determination are derived from the endemic decomposition method (ADM) as a powerful tool for analytical solutions and first-hand simulation. The use of Idome processing (ADM) to solve the equations is good, and the results are presented in the form of graphical tables. The results are presented in the form of groups and intermediate steps. The contrast between micro and digital solutions shows the effectiveness of the Maple solution the ease and speed of its accessibility.

Keywords: Adomian Decomposition Method, Klein-Gordon Equations, Maple18.



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ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING BOUSSINESQ EQUATIONS USING MAPLE

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ABSTRACT

The adomian decomposition method (ADM) is utilized to solve boussinesq equations using Maple in this paper. The Boussinesq approximation for water waves is a weakly nonlinear and fairly long wave approximation in fluid dynamics. The approximation is named after Joseph Boussinesq, who developed it in response to John Scott Russell's observation of a wave of translation (also known as solitary wave or soliton). Boussinesq's article from 1872 introduced the equations that are now known as the Boussinesq equations. Numerical methods are commonly utilized to solve nonlinear equation systems. In this paper, we investigate at a nonlinear singly perturbed advection diffusion problem. Using the usual Adomian decomposition method, we formulate an approximate linear advection diffusion problem and investigate several practical numerical approaches for solving it (ADM). The adomian decomposition method (ADM) is a powerful tool for numerical simulations and approximation analytic solutions. The adomian decomposition (ADM) is used to solve nonlinear advection differential equations using Maple by illustrating numerous examples. The findings are presented in the form of tables and graphs for several examples. For various examples, the findings are presented in the form of tables and graphs. The difference between the precise and numerical solutions indicates the Maple program solution's efficacy, as well as the ease and speed with which it was acquired.

Keywords: Adomian Decomposition Method, Boussinesq Equations, Maple18.



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ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING BURGER EQUATIONS USING MAPLE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the adomian decomposition method (ADM) is used to solve Burger equations in Maple. The Burger equation or the Pittman-Burger equation is a fundamental partial differential equation that occurs in various areas of applied mathematics, such as fluid mechanics, nonlinear acoustics, gas dynamics, and traffic flow. The equation was first introduced by Harry Pittman in 1915 and later studied by Johannes Martinus Berger's in 1948. To solve nonlinear equation systems, numerical methods are often used. Burgers' inviscid equation is a conservation equation, or a first order quasilinear hyperbolic equation in general in this study. We develop an approximation linear advection diffusion issue and study several realistic numerical ways for addressing it using the standard. Adomian decomposition method (ADM).

For numerical simulations and approximation analytic solutions, the adomian decomposition method (ADM) is a useful tool. By demonstrating various instances, the adomian decomposition (ADM) is used to solve nonlinear advection differential equations using Maple. For various examples, the findings are presented in the form of tables and graphs. Tables and graphs are used to display the findings for various examples. The difference between the precise and numerical solutions reflects the efficacy of the Maple program solution, as well as the ease and speed with which it was obtained.

Keywords: Adomian Decomposition Method, Burger Equations, Maple18.



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ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD FOR SOLVING VOLTERRA INTEGRAL EQUATIONS USING MATLAB

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the adomian decomposition method (ADM) is used in this study to solve Volterra integral equation (VIE) using Matlab. Many scientific applications use Volterra integral equations (VIE), such as population dynamics, epidemic propagation, and semi-conductor devices. It was also demonstrated that initial value problems can be used to derive Volterra integral equations (VIE). Volterra began working on integral equations in 1884, but it wasn't until 1896 that he focused on them seriously. In 1888, du Bois-Reymond coined the term "sintegral equation." Lalesco, on the other hand, coined the moniker Volterra integral equation (VIE) in 1908. Problem and explore several realistic numerical approaches for addressing it using the standard Adomian decomposition method (ADM). The adomian decomposition method (ADM) is a strong tool for approximation analytic solutions and numerical simulations. By demonstrating several instances, the adomian decomposition (ADM) is used to solve Volterra integral equations (VIE) using Matlab. For several examples, the findings are presented in the form of tables and graphs. The findings are presented in the form of tables and graphs for several examples. The contrast between the precise and numerical solutions demonstrates the effectiveness of the Matlab program solution, as well as the ease and speed with which it was obtained.

Keywords: Adomian Decomposition Method, Volterra Integral Equation, Matlab.



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REMOVING FROM CONTAMINANTS WITH HAIRY ROOT CULTURES IN PHYTOREMEDIATION

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ABSTRACT

In general, worldwide environmental pollution has become a matter of concern due to the many risks it poses to ecosystem functioning and human health. Before phytoremediation field applications, laboratory studies are needed to develop plant model systems. For such studies, studies on in vitro plant cultures are more beneficial. The roots of some plants have high levels of enzymes, peroxidases and many aromatic compounds involved in the detoxification mechanism of phenols. Hairy root cultures are used as a biotechnological tool in environmental, industrial and many basic studies. Thus, it contributes both to the protection of medicinal plants with high economic value and under threat, and to the production and promotion of valuable recombinant proteins. These in vitro plant models can be implemented at low cost and in a short time frame. Therefore, hairy root culture provides a valuable scope that can be used in phytoremediation research and development.

Hairy root cultures are an effective application for understanding methods of applied sciences, biotechnology, and plant biology. Such cultures are used for the physiological, biochemical and development processes of plant cells, as well as for secondary metabolism and the production of bioactive compounds such as flavonoids. In addition, this root culture is promising in phytoremediation and environmental improvement by reducing toxic organic and inorganic pollutants in soil, groundwater and earth waters and air. This review examines the latest developments in hairy root culture systems in biotechnology.

Keywords: In vitro culture, Hairy roots, Phytoremediation, Contaminants.



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THE ANALYSIS OF GERMINATION OF TWO TYPES OF *MOMORDICA CHARANTIA* L. SEEDS IN DIFFERENT MEDIA AFTER DIFFERENT STORAGE DURATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Momordica charantia L. is a member of Cucurbitaceae family and widely used in food and traditional medicine in the treatment of several diseases with respect to its compounds. In addition the plant can be use as rootstock for obtain seedlings againsts some abiotic stress factors. For these reasons, the aim of this study was to evaluate effect of origin of the plant types, germination media and seed storage duration on seed germination and seedling rates. The two different plant types (A and B) belonging to non-commercial gardens from 2 different districts located 30 km from each other in Kocaeli City were tested in 3 seed germination media (paper towel, petri dishes and sand) after 0, 90, 180 and 270 days storage under dark-room condition. First and last germination days, first and last leaf appearance days, germination and seedling rate were monitored. The study designed as Completely Randomized Design replicated thrice and after statistical analyzes, analysis of variance with Duncan Multiple Range Test method at $P < 0.05$ was performed. Considering the whole experiment first germination days changed between 4th-5.7th and last germination days changed between 4th-13.7th days. There is no difference between plant types in the parameter at all three media. Similarly first and last leaf appearance days showed no differences in plant types except last leaf appearance day in sand. Maximum germination and seedling ratio were observed at type-A in the all media. Paper towel and sand gave highest results in the parameters. In petri, the germination and seedling ratio parameter decreased gradually with storage duration although storage duration showed no differences in paper towel or sand in the germination and seedling parameters. Optimum seedling ratio of *Momordica charantia* was observed when sand media were used at ratio of 99.2% in type-A and 88.35% in type-B under the study condition.

Keywords: *Momordica charantia* L., bitter gourd, germination, seedling, seed storage



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WASTE UTILIZATION OF PSEUDO-STEM BANANA AS NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR HUMAN BEING (Support SDGs 1, 2, 13). DO NOT THROW AWAY.

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ABSTRACT

Environmental degradation is an important issue related to global climate change today. There are many catastrophic in certain areas that cause food insecurity for the population. Food insecurity occurs in addition to the lack of food and the population's ignorance in utilizing the food around them. Indonesia has an abundance of banana plantations throughout the year. Waste that is very nutritious and high in fiber to help the immune system and human health is the banana pseudo-stem. After harvesting bananas, the pseudo-stem often piles up and becomes waste, while the price is very high overseas. The research provided counseling and assistance in processing banana pseudo-stem waste into nutritious and delicious food, called through processing into banana pseudo-stem salad, curry, and chips. The data was analyzed using Sign Test toward 30 respondents. The respondents are the women's farmer group Mekar Sari and Harum Manis in Cipedes District, Tasikmalaya City. The result showed that respondents' understanding changed much better before and after treatment. This is a new insight and innovation regarding food diversification. Banana pseudo-stem turned out to have a high nutritional value that can be used as a source of food diversity, overcome food insecurity, improve body health, and even have a high economic value that can increase the community's economic cycle and environmental friendly.

Keywords: banana pseudo-stem, environment, food diversity, waste



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THE STUDY OF THE ELIMINATION BY ADSORPTION, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MIXED OXIDE DERIVED FROM AN ANIONIC CLAY, OF TOXIC ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN INDUSTRIAL WASTES SUCH AS FOOD DYES

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ABSTRACT

Our research is oriented towards industrial waste treatment processes, using the mixed oxide derived from anionic clay as an adsorbent material, for the discoloration of water contaminated with food dyes.

The aim of this work in the first part is to prepare the HDL precursor according to the coprecipitation method at constant pH, which will be calcined at 300°C and characterized by XRD and IR. The second part concerns the study of the elimination of the Red Allura AC (RAAC) and Tartrazine (TRT) dyes by adsorption on calcined ZnAlCl (R=2). The effects of different physicochemical parameters such as contact time, initial dyes concentration, and temperature and solution pH on adsorption were investigated. The results obtained show that the retention of the dyes by this material increases with the contact time and the initial concentration of the dyes. The application of different mathematical models for the description of the experimental results of adsorption kinetics and isotherms was also performed to identify the mechanism of RAAC and TRT dyes retention.



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Keywords: Anionic clays, Food dyes, Zn_2AlCl , Adsorption, Industrial wastes



**EFFECT OF BIOSTIMULANTS ON THE HEALTH STATUS
OF SCORZONERA (*SCORZONERA HISPANICA* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

Modern cultivation of plants, including root vegetables, make use of, for example, biostimulants. Biostimulants are friendly to the soil environment and can effectively improve the plant growth and yielding.

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of *Trichoderma harzianum* T-22 and other biostimulants on the health status of scorzonera (*Scorzonera hispanica* L.) plants. For this purpose, Trianium P (spores of *Trichoderma harzianum* Rifai T-22), Timorex Gold 24 EC (based on tea tree oil), Biosept Active (a.s. – grapefruit extract) and Zaprawa Nasienna T 75 DS/WS fungicide (a.s. – tiuram) were applied for the pre-sowing seed dressing of scorzonera cv. ‘Duplex’. The seeds that were not dressed constituted the control. The number and health status of scorzonera seedlings and roots after harvest were determined during three growing seasons. In each year of the study, both scorzonera seedlings with necrosis symptoms on the roots and the infected roots obtained after scorzonera harvest were subjected to laboratory mycological analysis. Mycological analysis allowed to determine the quantitative and qualitative composition of the fungi colonizing scorzonera roots.

The experiments showed that, the emergence and health status of scorzonera seedlings after the application of biostimulants, especially after Trianium P, were significantly better than in the control. Biosept Active was more effective than Timorex Gold 24 EC in limiting the occurrence of fungi pathogenic towards scorzonera plants. Diseased scorzonera roots were most frequently colonized by *Fusarium* spp., *Neocosmospora solani*, *Alternaria scorzonerae*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and *Rhizoctonia solani*.

The biostimulants, especially *Trichoderma harzianum* Rifai T-22, effectively protected the roots of scorzonera plants against infection by polyphagous soil-borne fungi.

Keywords: *Scorzonera hispanica* L., Biocontrol, Health Status, Biostimulants



ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL EFFECTS OF EXTRACT OF THE LEAVES OF KING OF BITTERS (*ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA*)

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants and their extracts were used as first medicines since ancient times. Plants are the most important source for all kind of food and medicine, especially in the rural areas. In the modern world it is not possible to manufacture the medicine without plant or its phytochemicals. In Nigeria, a lot of herbal plants have been used for the home medicine but only few studies have been done on the leaves extracts of the king of bitters (*Andrographis paniculata*) This medicinal herb *A. paniculata* otherwise called as king of bitters because it has extremely bitter in taste where it is used to treat various infections and diseases. The leaves and roots of this plant are highly used for medicinal purposes often being used before antibiotics were created. *A. paniculata* have been reported to have a number of bioactivities such as anti-inflammation, anti-cancer, immunomodulation, anti-infection, anti-hepatotoxicity, anti-atherosclerosis and anti-diabetes. In this present study Leaves extract of king of bitter (*A. paniculata*) are used for antimicrobial and antifungal activity. The leaf extracts were prepared by using the Qualitative assay of antibacterial activity of plant extracts was performed by standard methodology i.e. agar well diffusion method. All the extracts were tested for antimicrobial activity against pathogenic micro-organisms especially *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* and the fungal pure cultures of *Aspergillus niger*, *S. cerevisiae* and *A. flavus*. The phytochemical analysis of the leaf extract of *Andrographis paniculata* showed high amount of phytochemicals which include Saponins (1.35mg/g), tannins (6.04mg/g), alkaloids (80.43mg/mg), flavonoid (0.83mg/g) and phenols (11.93mg/mg). These results also revealed that the leaves of *A. paniculata* (King of bitters) have great potential anti-microbial against bacteria but has no effect on the fungi (*Aspergillus flavus*, *saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and the least effect on *Aspergillus Niger* isolate tested against. The plant should therefore be exploited and utilized as a potential source of medicine.

Key words: Antimicrobial bacterial, antifungal activity, Medicinal plants, *Andrographis paniculata*.



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EXPLORING GENETIC DIVERSITY OF TINDA GOURD (*CITRULLUS VULGARIS*) AGAINST SALINITY STRESS

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ABSTRACT

Salinity is a major issue in vegetable production throughout the world. A pot culture was conducted in order to identify morphological, physiochemical, and ionic attributes for characterization of salinity tolerance in tinda gourd cultivars i.e. Green Ball, Dilpasand, Durga, Round Gold, Indian Desi. One month after emergence of seedlings were treated with 2 dS m⁻¹ NaCl, 4 dS m⁻¹ NaCl, 6 dS m⁻¹ NaCl, 8 dS m⁻¹ NaCl and compared with control (EC of the



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growing medium was maintained 1.5 dS m^{-1}). Hoagland solution will be used as a nutrient solution. High sodium contents lead to sodicity. The experiment will be laid out in Factorial under Completely Randomized Design with three replications. All genotypes showed significantly dissimilar responses towards the accumulation of sodium ions. The maximum Na^+ was higher in Green Ball ($10.34 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$), while the minimum was recorded in Round Gold ($8.92 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$). Which damages chlorophyll contents. Round Gold cultivar showed the highest chlorophyll contents (58.44 CCI) under salinity stress, followed by Durga (55.18 CCI), Dilpasand (54.41 CCI), and Indian Desi (53.38 CCI), respectively. Morphological, physiological, and ionic content (N, P, K, Ca, Na) revealed that Round Ball has better tolerance to salinity as compared to others, while Green Ball was considered most salt sensitive. Data were analyzed statistically using ANOVA techniques and means were compared by using DMRT.

Keywords Tinda gourd, salinity stress, NaCl, genetic diversity, physiology, Na toxicity



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ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF *CASSIA SINGUEANA* STEM BARK EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

Cassia singueana is one plants most popularly used in northern Nigeria by the traditional herbalists for the treatment of several diseases and ailments. This study was carried out to determine the phytochemical constituent and antimicrobial efficacy of *Cassia singueana* stem bark extracts against nine microorganisms. Soxhlet extraction method was used successively with solvents of increasing polarity to obtain the hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and ethanol crude extracts. Preliminary phytochemical analysis was carried out using standard methods. The antimicrobial activity, minimum inhibitory concentration(MIC), minimum bactericidal concentration(MBC) and minimum fungicidal concentration(MFC) were conducted using the well diffusion and broth serial microdilution assays respectively. Result obtained shows that flavonoid, alkaloid, tannins, saponins, reducing sugar, cardiac glycosides, steroids and terpenoids were present in at least one extract of cassia singueana. Flavanoids, alkaloids and tannins were absent in chloroform but present in others. The antimicrobial susceptibility study showed dose-dependent pattern with the highest dose (100 mg/mL) showing highest inhibition zone of 26.00mm against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus saecium* with MIC and MBC of 12.5 mg/mL against *Staphylococcus* from ethanolic extract while at 12.50 mg/mL highest inhibition zone was 18.50mm against *Staphylococcus aureus* from the same extract. The least inhibition (2.0mm) at 12.50 mg/mL was recorded against *Klebsiella pneumonia* from chloroform extract. The findings of this study, justifies the traditional use of the plant in treatment various diseases.

Keywords: Phytochemical, antimicrobial, minimum inhibitory concentration, crude extracts,



PROXIMATE AND ANTINUTRITIONAL FACTORS OF FENUGREEK SEED FLOUR AS WELL AS PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ITS SEED OIL

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal and aromatic plants have been used over the years in human nutrition as spices and medicine. These spices play a major role in meeting the dietary requirements of an average Nigerian. The knowledge of nutritional and antinutritional properties of these local plant resources therefore becomes imperative. Objective of this study was to determine proximate and antinutritional characteristics of fenugreek seeds as well as the phytochemical and physicochemical characteristics of its oil. Soxhlet extraction method using hexane was used for extracting the oil. Phytochemical screening was conducted using standard methods. The qualitative phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of flavonoids, terpenoids, phenols, saponins, steroids and glycosides. Proximate analysis, which partitioned the nutrients into six components revealed the nutrients, thus, moisture (7.26±0.00%), ash (5.91±0.00%), crude protein (28.69±0.02%), crude fat (7.21±0.01%), and crude fibre (6.55±0.02), and carbohydrate (44.38±0.00%). Antinutritional factors were recorded, thus; oxalate (0.23%), alkaloids (1.26%), saponins (6.6%), phytin (0.52%), flavonoid (0.69%) and phytic acid (0.3%). Physicochemical analysis revealed these values Free Fatty Acid (2.31%), Acid Value (1.76%), Saponification Value (195.00 mgKOH), pH value (4.74), Refractive Index (1.423), Gum and Sediment (6.82%) and Colour (Dark brownish yellow). Phytochemicals in the oils may be responsible for its use in treatment of diseases. Results obtained in this study clearly indicate the plant as a good source of nutrients.

Keywords:- Fenugreek, Antinutritional, Proximate, Phytochemical.



SEASON DISTRIBUTION OF TICKS OF SHEEP KEPT UNDER SEMI-INTENSIVE
CONDITIONES IN NORTHEAST SERBIA

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ABSTRACT

Small ruminants production, among them goat production, in northeast part of Serbia play important role in providing economical income and high quality animal protein for diet especially for those who live in the rural area. Sheeps in this region are usually kept under semi-intensive (pasture/stable) condition. One of the main health problems in this kind of production system is connected to infestation with parasites, which results in direct and indirect economical losses. The present study was conducted in 61 sheep flocks from the territory of northeast Serbia in the period of March to November 2019, using into consideration the seasonal occurrence and prevalence of ticks. Ticks were from sheep by means lightly sprung forceps. All specimens were placed into glass specimen bottles which had a piece of hard paper inserted bearing the name of locality name of host and date and hour of collection. The tick species and sex/gender were identified by morphometric characteristics. In total, we examined 342 sheep and tick infestation was detected in 46.24% of examined animals. The most abundant species was *Ixodes ricinus* found in 48.91%, followed by *Dermacentor marginatus* (29.91%), *Rhipicephalus bursa* (11.22%), *R.sanguineus* (9.72%), *D.recticulatus* (4.21%) and *Haemaphysalis punctata* (3.17%). Of the total number of collected ticks, 54.15% were females and 45.85% were males. The population maximum for three species *Dermacentor marginatus*, *D.recticulatus* as well as *Haemaphysalis punctata* occurred in April. May was the month of the population peak for *I.ricinus* and it was noted that this species started to decrease in abundance in June. *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* and *R.bursa* reached their maxima decreasing gradually until August, and disappearing completely in September and October. The autumn population peak in September occurred for the *I.ricinus* and *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* and in October for the *I.ricinus* and *R.bursa*.

Keywords: sheep, ticks, northeast Serbia, semi-intensive breeding, season distribution



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GO ÜRETİMİNDE pH DEĞERİ ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF pH VALUE IN GO PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda grafen oksit (GO) ileri teknoloji uygulama alanlarında kullanımı büyük ilgi çekmektedir. GO, çeşitli fonksiyonel grupları içeren bir karbon bazal düzleminden oluşmaktadır. GO, özellikleri sayesinde eklendiği malzemelerin özelliklerini iyileştirebilir. Bu nedenle GO çeşitli fotokatalitik, sensör ve pil uygulamalarında kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca, yüksek elektriksel iletkenlik, termal iletkenlik ve yüksek yüzey alanı gibi olağanüstü özelliklere sahip olan grafenin büyük ölçekli üretimi GO'nun indirgenmesi ile mümkündür. Bu nedenle kaliteli ve kontrol edilebilir GO üretimi gereklidir. GO genellikle endüstriyel olarak üretime uygun bir kimyasal yöntem olan Hummer's Metodu ile üretilmektedir. Hummer's Yönteminde grafitin oksitleyici ajanlar yardımıyla oksitlenmesi ile grafit oksit elde edilmektedir. Grafit oksidin eksfoliyeye edilmesi ile de GO elde edilmektedir. Ancak orijinal Hummer's Metodu, tehlikeli ve zararlı gazların emisyonu ve düşük verimi nedeniyle birçok dezavantaja sahiptir. Geçmişten günümüze araştırmacılar tarafından birçok Hummer's Metodu geliştirilmiştir. Çeşitli modifikasyonlar sonucunda verimli, toksik olmayan ve zararsız üretim yöntemi aşamaları içeren Modifiye Hummer's Metodu, GO üretiminde kullanılmak üzere tercih edilmektedir. Üretim her aşaması, elde edilen GO'nun yapısını ve özelliklerini etkilemektedir. GO üretim parametrelerinin etkisini anlamak, elektronik, optik, biyolojik ve grafen üretim uygulamalarında kullanımı için önemlidir. Hummer's Metodunda grafitin oksidasyonundan sonra safsızlıkları gidermek için hidroklorik asit (HCl) ve sonrasında saf su ile yıkama işlemi uygulanmaktadır. Son aşama olan yıkama süreci GO'nun nihai yapı özellikleri için önemli bir aşamadır. Bu çalışmada, geliştirdiğimiz Modifiye Hummer's Metodu kullanılarak pH etkisinin elde edilen GO yapısına etkisi incelenmiştir. Farklı pH seviyelerindeki çözeltilerden elde edilen GO numunelerinin X-Işını Difraktometresi (XRD), Fourier Dönüşümlü Kızılötesi Spektroskopisi (FTIR) ve Ultraviyole-Görünür Spektrofotometresi (UV-Vis) kullanılarak yapısal karakterizasyon çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre çözelti pH seviyesindeki farklılığın GO'nun yapısını değiştirdiği ve eksfolasyon derecesinde farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grafen oksit, pH, Saflaştırma, Geliştirilmiş Hummer's, XRD, FTIR



ABSTRACT

In recent years, the use of graphene oxide (GO) in advanced application areas has attracted great interest. GO consists of a carbon basal plane containing various functional groups. Thanks to its properties, GO can improve the properties of the materials to which it is added. Therefore, GO is used in various photocatalytic, sensor and battery applications. Moreover, large-scale production of graphene, which has outstanding properties such as high electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, and high surface area, is possible by reduction of GO. Therefore, quality and controllable GO production is required. GO is generally produced with the Hummer's Method, which is a suitable chemical method for industrial production. In Hummer's Method, graphite oxide is obtained by oxidizing of graphite with the help of oxidizing agents. Afterwards, GO is obtained by exfoliating of the graphite oxide. However, the original Hummer Method has many disadvantages due to the emission of harmful, dangerous gases and its low efficiency. Many Hummer's methods have been derived by researchers from past to present. As a result of various modifications, the Modified Hummer's Method, which includes efficient, non-toxic and harmless production method steps, was preferred in GO production. Each stage of production process affects the properties and structures of the obtained GO. Understanding the effect of GO production parameters on GO structure, is important for its use in electronics, optics, biological, and graphene production applications. In Hummer's Method, after the oxidation of graphite, washing with HCl followed by distilled water is applied to remove impurities. The final step, which is the washing process, is an important step for the final structure properties of GO. In this study, the effect of pH value on the obtained GO structure was investigated by using the Modified Hummer's Method that we developed. Structural characterization studies of GO samples from solutions at different pH levels were performed using X-Ray Diffractometry (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and Ultraviolet - Visible Spectrophotometer (UV-Vis). According to the obtained results, it was determined that the difference in pH level of solution changed the structure of GO and affected the degree of exfoliation.

Keywords: Graphene oxide, pH, Purification, Modified Hummer's, XRD, FTIR.



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EMC IN STATIC ELECTRIC ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), as well as electric, thermal, and mechanical considerations, should be taken into account while designing electronic energy systems. This work provides a strategy for detecting electromagnetic interference (EMI) in a power supply switching mode. This study provides a characterization technique. However, when these devices are ill-planned and/or poorly built, substantial electromagnetic interference arises, causing difficulties both within and beyond the grid.

Because of advancements in computer-aided software and device design, exact waveform mimicking in switched-mode power supplies is now attainable. As a result, modeling approaches may be used to predict the realized levels of Forwarding interference. Thus, EMI tests were performed utilizing the two separate switching topologies, and mitigation measures are now in place to reduce these electromagnetic emissions and the sensitivity of Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPs). This study offers a viable method for predicting the EMI of a forward converter using a microelectronics switch. This research outlines a mechanism for anticipating both components (CM and DM noise).

Although it is commonly understood that EMI is an issue that must be addressed, it is not often evident why EMI is a problem. Two distinct switching topologies were employed in EMI testing; parasite components have a key influence in the creation of EMI noise. This simulation approach might help designers with filter design, external SMPS filter optimization, and filter suppression quantification.

Keywords: Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), Differential-Mode (DM), Common-Mode (CM), LISN.



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STATE OF THE ART REVIEW OF PRECAST, PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PANEL BRIDGE DECK SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Precast pre-stressed concrete panels (PCP) were introduced as an alternative economical bridge deck system in the early 1950s by the Illinois Department of Transportation (DOT). It was first developed as a partial depth PCP -precast prestressed concrete panels deck forms. It was topped over by cast-in-place (CIP) concrete. Since then, numerous bridges are built and replaced around the world, due to their shop-made superior quality and time saving benefits. Later different designs and types of PCP panels were employed including full depth precast prestressed PCP panels and full depth precast only panels without any prestress. It is also now being used as old and damaged bridge deck replacement option. Traditionally, cast in place concrete has been the primary method for bridge deck construction in all over the world. This method requires large amount time and labor. Also, it causes delays in the construction in various forms. Moreover, quality control is very difficult. On the other hand, PCP system gives higher quality control, speedy construction, economy and other benefits. However, there were some reported cases of difficulties and problems in Florida, U.S.A. This article gives a review of the PCP system worldwide, difficulties encountered and how those were resolved.

Keywords: Precast, Prestressed, Bridges, Concrete, Deck-panel



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PARAMETRIC STUDY ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS WITH AND WITHOUT INCLINED COLUMNS

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ABSTRACT

Inclined/ sloping/ slanted/ oblique columns, which are not vertical but have a particular inclination, have been seen more recently. The inclined columns may be treated as non-structural members, strut and tie members, and an initial lateral load-bearing members. This paper investigates the structural behavior of 10-story reinforcement concrete buildings with and without inclined columns. It is found that including oblique columns affects the structural response of the concrete buildings based on the way of edge slab bearing. Using inclined columns results in bigger values of the period of building than building with vertical columns but lesser than that with cantilever. In the term of mode shape building with inclined columns at all stories has diagonal mode shape more than translating along X or Y-direction in the first and second mode. Using inclined columns on the edge of the slab yields bigger displacements and drifts of stories, but smaller story shear comparing with the building without inclined columns. However, the story stiffness of normal building is still bigger than other models.

Keywords: Inclined /Oblique column; Response spectrum; Multi-story building; Frame system; ETABS.



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PIEZOELEKTRİK MALZEMELER, GÜNCEL GELİŞMELER VE UYGULAMALARI

PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIALS, CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Uluslararası Energy Ajansı (IEA)'nın yıllık olarak "Global Energy Review" ismiyle yayınladığı raporlarında dünya genelinde enerji ihtiyacı ve bu enerjilerin hangi kaynaklardan sağlandığına ilişkin ayrıntılı bilgiler yer almaktadır. IEA'nın Nisan-2021 yılında yayınladığı raporda, 2020 yılında küresel enerji ihtiyacında %4'lük bir azalma olduğunu ifade edilmektedir. İçine bulunduğumuz küresel salgın ile ilişkilendirilen bu durumun ayrıca II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan bu yana yaşanan en büyük mutlak düşüş olduğu da rapor edilmiştir. Ancak içinde bulunulan istisnai ve nadir rastlanan bu durum dışında gerek artan popülasyon gerekse artan elektronik cihaz kullanımı yıllık küresel enerji ihtiyaçlarında artış olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Küresel bazda enerji talebinin artması, daha fazla enerjiye ihtiyaç duyulduğu ve dolayısıyla yıllık kullanılan enerjinin de artması anlamına gelmektedir. Enerji ihtiyacının karşılanması bu kez de CO₂ salınımı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Enerji üretiminde kullanılan birçok kaynak hem zaman içerisinde azalarak tükenmeye mahkum olup hem de çevre kirliliğine neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle "yenilenebilir enerji" kaynaklı enerji üretimine talep her geçen yıl artmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynağı olarak en çok bilinen güneş ve rüzgar enerjisidir. Enerji üretiminde kullanılan rüzgar türbinlerin içinde bulunan "piezoelektrik" malzemeler rüzgar ve yağmur dahil olmak üzere daha bir çok doğa olayını kullanarak enerji üretebilecek malzemelerdir.

Piezoelektrik etki, ilk kez 1880 yılında iki Fransız bilim adamı tarafından keşfedilmiş ve literatüre girmiştir. Yine aynı bilim adamları tarafından 1881 yılında deneysel olarak da kanıtlanmıştır. Günümüze kadar sayısız araştırmaya konu olan piezoelektrik malzemeler günlük hayatımızda birçok alanda yer almaktadır. Piezoelektrik malzemeler doğal olarak bulunurken, bazı malzemeler çeşitli işlemlere tabi tutularak piezoelektrik hale getirilebilir. İkinci sırada bahsedilen piezoelektrik malzemeler, insan yapımı piezoelektrik malzemelerdir. Bunlar arasında kurşun zirkonat titanat (PZT) ve baryum titanat (BaTiO₃) gibi seramik esaslı ve polivinilden florür (PVDF) gibi polimer esaslı malzemeler bulunmaktadır. PVDF ilk kez 1960 yılında sentezlendi ve piezoelektrikliği 1969 yılında rapor edildi. Daha sonra bu polimerin kopolimerleri de sentezlendi ve piezoelektrik çalışmalarda kullanıldı. Polimerik malzemeler düşük yoğunlukları, düşük maliyeti, üretim kolaylığı ve yaygın uygulama alanlarından dolayı tercih edilmektedir.



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Bu çalışmada piezoelektrik etki mekanizmasından bahsedilecek ve polimer esaslı piezoelektrik malzemeler ile ilgili güncel çalışmalar ele alınarak değerlendirilecektir. Uygulama alanı olarak enerji üretimi üzerine yapılan çalışmalar üzerinde durulacaktır. Piezoelektrik malzemelerin “yenilenebilir enerji” uygulamaları ve bu alanda yapılan güncel çalışmalara yer verilecek ve gelinen son durum paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Piezoelektrik etki, küresel enerji ihtiyacı, yenilenebilir enerji

ABSTRACT

Detailed information about the energy need around the world and from which sources these energies are provided, is in annual reports of the International Energy Agency (IEA) under the name of “Global Energy Review”. In the report published by IEA in April-2021, a 4% decrease in global energy need in 2020 has been stated. This situation, which is associated with the global epidemic we are in, is reported to be the largest absolute decline since World War II. However, apart from this exceptional and uncommon situation, both the increasing population and the increasing use of electronic devices result an increase in annual global energy needs.

The increase in energy demand on a global basis means that more energy is needed and therefore the annual energy consumption increases. Meeting the energy need, emerges as CO₂ emission. Many resources used in energy production cause environmental pollution and they are bounded to depletion by decreasing over time. For this reason, the demand for energy production based on “renewable energy” is increasing every year. The most well-known renewable energy sources are solar and wind energy. "Piezoelectric" materials in wind turbines used in energy production are materials that can produce energy by using many natural events, including wind and rain.

The piezoelectric effect was first discovered by two French scientists in 1880 and entered the literature. It was also experimentally proven by the same scientists in 1881. Piezoelectric materials, which have been the subject of numerous studies until today, are included in our daily lives in many areas. Piezoelectric materials can be found naturally while some materials can be made piezoelectric after subjected to various processes. Piezoelectric materials mentioned in the second place are man-made piezoelectric materials. Among these, there are ceramic-based, such as lead zirconate titanate (PZT) and barium titanate (BaTiO₃), and polymer-based materials, such as polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). PVDF was synthesized for the first time in 1960 while its piezoelectricity was reported in 1969. Later, copolymers of this polymer were also synthesized and used in piezoelectric studies. Polymeric materials are preferred because of their low density, low cost, ease of production and widespread application.

In this study, the mechanism of piezoelectricity will be mentioned and current studies on polymer-based piezoelectric materials will be discussed and evaluated. As an application area,



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studies focuses on energy production will be emphasized. “Renewable energy” applications of piezoelectric materials and current studies in this field will be included and the latest situation will be shared.

Keywords: Piezoelectric effect, global enery needs, renewable energy.



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TRİBOELEKTRİK MALZEMELER, GÜNCEL GELİŞMELER VE UYGULAMALARI

TRIBOELECTRIC MATERIALS, CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Triboelektrik etki, günlük hayatta hemen her an karşılaşılabileceğimiz bir durumdur. Aslında yüksüz yani nötr olan malzemelerin birbirleri ile kısa süreli temasları sayesinde aralarında meydana gelen elektron alış-verişi neticesinde ortaya çıkan bir olaydır. Herhangi iki malzemenin birbiri ile teması neticesinde triboelektrik etki gözlemlenip gözlemlenemeyeceği, malzemelerin atom ve atomaltı seviyeleri ile ilgilidir. Yüksüz malzemelerin teması neticesinde bir elektron alış-verişinin meydana gelmesi ve malzemelerin negatif ya da pozitif yüklenmeleri için seçilen malzemelerin elektron ve valans elektron sayıları önemlidir. Zaman içerisinde malzemelere ait yapılan çalışmaların sayısı arttıkça, malzemelerin yüklenme durumlarına göre bir liste oluşturulmuştur. Bu listede, malzemeler arası mesafe arttıkça triboelektrik etki de artmaktadır.

Malzemelere ait triboelektrik özellikler aslında 1980'lerden bu yana artan bir merak konusu olmuştur. Bu alandaki çalışmaların yaygınlaşması ise 2012 yılı itibari ile gerçekleşmiştir. Web of Science verilerine bakıldığında 1980-1989 yılları arasındaki başlığında "triboelektrik" kelimesinin yer aldığı sadece 15 yayın bulunmaktadır iken 2010-2019 arası bu sayı 1399'dur. Çok daha güncel çalışmalara bakıldığında ise 2020-Ocak 2022 bu sayı şimdiden 1229'u bulmuştur. Sayısal verilerden de anlaşılacağı üzere, bu alandaki bilimsel çalışmalar son 10 yılda çok hızlı bir artış göstermiştir. Bunun en önemli nedenlerinden biri ise daha temiz ve sürdürülebilir çevre için yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına olan yönelimin artmasıdır.

Bu çalışmada triboelektrik malzemeler için dönüm noktası olan 2012 yılındaki birkaç çalışma ele alınmış ve triboelektrik etki modlarına yer verilmiştir. Seçilecek olan mod ile uygulama alanı arasındaki ilişki/uyum maksimum verim sağlama bakımından önemlidir. Çalışmanın devamında ise son iki yılda yapılan çalışmalar, uygulama alanları dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Bilim ve akademiye triboelektrik malzemeler ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda geline son nokta ana hatlarıyla belirlenerek paylaşılmıştır.

Uygulama alanları arasında ise triboelektrik malzemelerin ve triboelektrik etkinin yenilenebilir enerji uygulamalarında kullanımı üzerinde durulmuştur. Çevre kirliliği, hava kirliliği, küresel ısınma ve kaynakların azalması gibi etkenler, elektrik enerjisine dönüştürülebilir ve elektrik enerjisi üretiminde kullanılabilir yeni kaynaklar üzerinden çalışma ihtiyacı doğurmuştur. Bu amaçla güneş, rüzgar, deniz dalgası gibi doğanın bize bonkör bir şekilde sağladığı ve sonsuz kaynakları kullanmak "yenilenebilir enerji" terimini hayatımıza sokmuştur. Bu çalışmada,



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triboelektrik etki ile elektrik üretimi ve üretilen elektrik enerjisinin kullanımı üzerine yapılan çalışmalar üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Triboelektrik etki, triboelektrik modlar, yenilenebilir enerji

ABSTRACT

The triboelectric effect is a situation that we can encounter almost at any time in our daily life. In fact, it is an event that occurs as a result of the electron exchange between the uncharged/neutral materials, due to their short-term contact with each other. Whether or not the triboelectric effect can be observed as a result of the contact of any two materials is related to the atomic and subatomic levels of the materials. The electron and valence electron numbers of the selected materials are important for the formation of an electron exchange during the contact of the uncharged materials. Due to this exchange, negatively or positively charged materials occur. As the number of studies on triboelectric materials increased over time, a list was created according to the loading status of the materials. In this list, the triboelectric effect increases as the distance between materials increases.

The triboelectric properties of materials have actually been a matter of increasing interest since the 1980s. The scope of studies in triboelectricity has been widened in and after 2012. When we look at the Web of Science data, there were only 15 publications with the word "triboelectric" in the title between 1980-1989, while this number was 1399 between 2010-2019. Looking at much more recent studies, this number has already reached 1229 between January-2020 and January-2022. As can be seen from the numerical data, scientific studies in this field have increased rapidly in the last 10 years. One of the most important reasons for this is the increasing tendency towards renewable energy sources for a cleaner and more sustainable environment.

In this study, first, a few studies in 2012, which is a turning point for triboelectric materials, are discussed and triboelectric effect modes are included. The correct match of the mode to be selected and the application area is important in terms of providing maximum efficiency. Secondly, in this study, the works carried out in the last two years are examined by considering the application areas. The latest status reached in studies on triboelectric materials in science and academia has been outlined and shared.

Among the application areas, the use of triboelectric materials and the triboelectric effect in renewable energy applications is emphasized. Factors such as environmental pollution, air pollution, global warming and the decrease in resources have created the need to work on new sources that can be converted into electrical energy and used in electrical energy production. For this purpose, the use of endless resources such as the sun, wind, sea wave, which nature provides us in a generous way, has introduced the term "renewable energy" into our lives. In this study, the studies on the production of electricity by the triboelectric effect and the use of the produced electrical energy is emphasized.

Keywords: Triboelectric effect, triboelectric modes, renewable energy.



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A REVIEW OF DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING IN NAVIGATION OF MOBILE ROBOT

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ABSTRACT

Navigation problems are the most important topic in the mobile robots field. The traditional one is divided into three steps: localization, map building, and path planning. This traditional approach shows weakness in dynamic and complex environments. A new method has been introduced recently emerged from machine learning, it is deep reinforcement learning which depends on trial and error approach, the robot can learn by interacting with the environment and also according to the rewards received from the environment, it is used to solve the navigation problems because of its ability for autonomous learning, mapless, and low dependence on sensor accuracy. This paper aims to illustrate the purpose of using deep reinforcement algorithms in an autonomous navigation task to find the optimal policy for guiding the robot to its target position through interaction with the environment, by introducing the types of deep reinforcement algorithms like deep-Q- networks, policy gradient, and others, showing how this approach is applied in the navigation of mobile robots by forming the state and action spaces and build reward function, illustrating the effect of the reward function on the behaviour of the robot and discussing the scenario of many applications, summary the challenges regarding deep reinforcement learning-based navigation.

Keywords: Mobile Robot, Navigation problem, Deep Reinforcement Learning



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İNSANSIZ HAVA ARAÇLARINDA KULLANILAN TAHİRİK SİSTEMİNİN ELEKTRİKLİ HALE DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİ

CONVERSION OF THE PROPULSION SYSTEM USED IN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT
VEHICLES TO ELECTRICITY

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ÖZET

Havacılık; ekonomik anlamda uluslar için önemli bir yere ve insanların ulaşımı açısından da kritik öneme sahiptir. Uçak üreticilerinin yaptığı tahminlere göre 2005 ve 2024 yılları arasında havacılık sektöründe %4,8-5,3 arasında bir büyüme beklentisi bulunmaktadır. Bu büyümenin sonucu olarak, havacılık sektörünün çevreyi kirletici etkisi de artmaktadır. Jet motorlarındaki teknolojik gelişmeler, piston motorlara göre jet motorlarını daha verimli bir hale gelmiştir. 1970’li yıllara kıyasla kilometre başına yolcu açısından bakılacak olursa, yakılan yakıt ve CO2 emisyonu %70 oranında azalmıştır. Yakıt tüketimi açısından bakıldığında 2005-2020 yılları arasında %25’lik bir azalma Uluslararası Hava Taşımacılığı Birliği tarafından ön görülmüştür. Havacılık sektörü atmosferde gürültü kirliliğini de azaltarak daha fazla enerji verimliliğine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Farklı uçuş fazları için (taksi, kalkış ve iniş gibi) farklı ses kirliliği kategorileri oluşmaktadır. Aerodinamik, mekanik ve uçak donanımlarının oluşturduğu sesler bu kapsamda değerlendirilebilir. Bu kirliliğin de 2015 yılına kadar 10 dB ve 2035 yılına kadar 20 dB azaltılması hedeflenmektedir.

Yakıt konusunda bakılacak olursa, yaygın olan petrol kaynaklı yakıtların kullanımı ham madde olan petrolün rezervlerinin azalmasıyla alternatif arayışına girilmektedir. 2019 üretim oranları temel alınarak toplam dünya rezervinin işlendiği düşünülürse, eldeki kaynakların 50 yıl yeteceği ön görülmektedir. Belirtilen bu olumsuz çevresel etkilerin önüne geçilmesi adına doğal kaynaklardan faydalanılması fikri ön plana çıkmıştır. Yakıt sistemleri alanında yapılacak olan yeniliklerin alternatif enerji kaynakları kullanılarak (hidrojen, yakıt hücreleri ve hibrit sistemler) düşük emisyonlu tahrik sistemleri kullanılması amaçlanmaktadır. DEHA (Daha Elektriksel Hava Araçları) ve TEHA (Tam Elektriksel Hava Araçları) konseptlerinde de bu kapsamda hava araçlarında gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar yer almaktadır. DEHA, geleneksel pnömatik, hidrolik güç kaynakları ile beslenen sistemlerin elektriksel beslemeli sistemlere



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çevrilmesine dayanmaktadır. DEHA konsepti ile enerji verimliliği ve sistem güvenilirliği açısından büyük ilerlemeler kaydedilebilir. Bunun yanında, kullanılacak olan yakıt bağımlılık olarak da azalma yaşanacaktır. Diğer bir konsept olan TEHA’da ise tümüyle elektriksel bir sistem oluşturma konsepti bulunmaktadır ve böylece yakıt kullanımının neredeyse hiç olmayacağı bir sistem oluşturulması düşünülmektedir. Bu kapsamda, hava aracında yakıt hücreleri, bataryalar gibi enerji depolama elemanları da yer alacaktır.

Günümüz şartlarına bakıldığında kullanımı her geçen gün sivil ve askeri alanda artan İHA’lar (İnsansız Hava Araçları), belirtilen konseptlerin uygulanmasına maliyet, boyut ve canlı taşımamalarından dolayı daha uygundur. Halihazırda mevcut İHA’larda boyutlarına ve kullanım amaçlarına bağlı olarak içten yanmalı, tam elektrikli ve hibrit tahrik sistemli modelleri bulunmaktadır. TEHA ve DEHA konseptleri açısından incelendiğinde özellikle içten yanmalı tahrik sistemi kullanılan İHA’larda, belirtilen çevre koşulları göz önüne alındığında elektriksel tahrik sisteminin entegrasyonu bir çalışma alanı sunmaktadır. İçten yanmalı tahrik sistemi kullanılan İHA’larda genellikle dizel motorlar tercih edilmektedir. Askeri ve sivil alanda kullanılabilen bu İHA’larda elektriksel tahrik sisteminin kullanılması; fosil yakıtlara olan bağımlılığın azaltılması yanında, özellikle askeri uygulamalarda daha sessiz bir seyir sunacağı için fark edilebilirlik anlamında da avantajlar sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışmada; İHA’lar özelinde mevcut yapılan elektriksel ve geleneksel tahrik sistemi çalışmaları incelenecek ve içten yanmalı tahrik sistemi kullanan İHA’lara elektriksel sistemin entegrasyonu konusunda çalışmalar yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsansız Hava Araçları, Elektriksel Tahrik, Havacılık



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ABSTRACT

Aviation has important place for nations cause of economical reasons and also it is critical for transportation of people. According to prediction by aircraft manufacturers, there will be 4,8-5,3% of growth rate between 2005 to 2024. As a result of that growth, aviation industry's negative effects on environment is increased. The technological improvements on jet engines made that more efficient than piston engines. The consumed fuel and CO₂ emission are decreased by 70% as compared with 1970s as per passenger on kilometer. By International Air Transport Association's foreseen, consumed fuel will be decreased 25% between 2005-2020. Aviation industry needs to reduce noise pollution to reach more efficiency. There is different noise pollution categories for different flight phases like as taxi, descent and take-off. These categories include aerodynamic, mechanical and component noises'. There is a plan to reduce noise pollution by 10 dB to 2015 and by 20 db to 2035.

Fossil fuels which is created from petroleum are in danger to run out. Because of that alternative energy methods are getting popular in this field. According to production information for 2019, remaining sources could meet the demand of production rate only for 50 years. To prevent that negative effects on environment, natural sources are considered to use instead of conventional ones. The improvements on the fuel systems like hybrid, fuel cells or hydrogen are planned to use to create efficient propulsion systems. MEA (More electric Aircraft) and AEA (All Electric Aircraft) concepts are aimed to achieve these purpose. MEA concept based on replacing conventional aircraft systems like as pneumatic, hydraulic with electrical ones. The big achievements could be done with the MEA concept on the field of energy efficiency and system reliability. On the other hand, dependence on the fossil oils are decreased. For AEA concept, there is a idea to create fully electrical system and no dependence on the fuel. Instead of the fuel systems, there will be batteries and fuel cells on board.

UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) are adequate to implement these topologies because of the cost, dimensions and no need to carry pilots on board. Current UAVs have different propulsion systems like as hybrid, fully electrical and gasoline engines. The MEA and AEA concepts'



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integration on UAVs which have conventional propulsion systems create chance to work on that field. Diesel engines are generally used on MALE UAVs. The integration of electrical systems on MALE UAVs which are used for military and civil applications decreased the dependece on fuels and reduced noise during operation that is especially good for military applications for surveillance issues. In this paper, current electrical and conventional propulsion system works for UAVs and the integration of electrical systems to conventional systems are investigated.

Keywords: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Electrical Propulsion, Aviation



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MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM IN CLASSIFICATION OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS

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ABSTRACT

Aquatic organisms exist in a complex network of ecological roles and relationships that vary according to their biological characteristics, habitats and adaptations. Knowing the age, height, weight or data of the living thing, which determine the survival rate of the aquatic organism population, is one of the most important issues in the management of aquatic organisms. However, sometimes traditional estimation methods can be affected by subjective interpretations as well as requiring expensive materials. Therefore, with the development of advanced technologies and the penetration of artificial intelligence (AI) into various disciplines, many researchers today evaluate the effectiveness of artificial intelligence methods. Machine learning (ML) techniques, one of the main sub-branches of artificial intelligence, are used to create promising classification and prediction models compared to traditional statistical models. Machine learning enables the creation and evaluation of algorithms that facilitate pattern recognition, classification, and prediction based on models derived from existing data. The main goal in machine learning is that the use of automated algorithm generation methods can minimize the possibility of human biases affecting the selection and performance of the algorithm. The creation of the algorithm and the process of classifying objects or predicting events should be based on concrete, observable data. Some studies have been conducted to evaluate the superiority of ML methods over traditional statistical regression models in the classification and estimation of fish ages. In particular, the evaluations made with models such as traditional height-weight relationships, Von Bertalanffy etc. were also evaluated with artificial intelligence methods and it was determined that artificial intelligence concepts gave better results.

In this study, it is evaluated that some algorithms including machine learning classifiers, which have been ignored in previous studies in the literature, can be used especially in aquatic



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organisms (fish, crayfish). It is considered that classification can be made at the level of age or certain groups to be determined by using the biological characteristics of aquatic organisms (eg length, weight, sex).

Keywords: Classification, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Aquatic Organisms



BIOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SAND SMELT *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810 IN YAMULA DAM LAKE, KAYSERİ

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the presence of sand smelt *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810, an invasive and translocated species has been reported in the Yamula Dam Lake, Kayseri, Turkey. *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810, a member of the Atherinidae family, is a species with wide adaptability and morphological and shows regional diversity in terms of biological characters. *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810 is a species that has a serious invasive potential for Turkey's inland waters and can cause adverse effects if it competes with endemic and economic fish species with which it shares the same ecosystem. During the study, 20 specimens of *Atherina boyeri* were collected from fishermen operating in the area of Yamula Dam Lake in May 2021. The samples were preserved in 4% formaldehyde solution and all lengths were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm and the weight was taken to the nearest 0.01g. Twenty-three morphometric characteristics of *Atherina boyeri*, were taken, including standard length (SL), fork length (FL), total length (TL), total weight (W), preorbital distance, eye diameter, interorbital distance, head length, head width, dorsal fin I nose point distance, dorsal fin II nose point distance, preanal distance, prepectoral distance, preventral distance, dorsal fin I base length, dorsal fin II base length, anal fin base length, pectoral fin base length, ventral fin base length, maximum body height, caudal peduncle height, body width, caudal peduncle width. Standard length (SL), fork length (FL), total length (TL), total weight (W) were calculated as 5.80 - 7.10 ± 0.396, 6.40 - 7.70 ± 0.455, 6.80 - 8.40 ± 0.503 and 1.99 - 4.45 ± 0.699 for all individual, respectively.

Keywords: *Atherina boyeri*, sand smelt, biometric properties, euryhaline fish, Yamula Dam Lake



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MEME KANSERİNDE CCNB2 GEN EKSPRESYONUNUN BAZI PROGNOZİK FAKTÖRLER İLE İLİŞKİSİ: BİYOBİYOİNFORMATİK BİR UYGULAMA

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CCNB2 GENE EXPRESSION AND SOME PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN BREAST CANCER: A BIOINFORMATICS APPLICATION

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ÖZET

Meme kanseri kadınlarda kansere bağlı ölüm nedenleri arasında ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. İnsanlarda meme kanseri farkındalığı ve meme görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki ilerleme, meme kanserinin tanınması ve taranması üzerinde olumlu bir etki oluşturmuştur. Özellikle meme kanserinde erken teşhis hastalığı önlemek için en iyi yaklaşımlardan biridir. Hastalığın tedavisinde cerrahi, radyoterapi ve kemoterapi gibi klasik tedavi yöntemleri yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak, özellikle ileri evrede, kanser hastalarının sağkalım oranını artırmak amacıyla yeni ve hedefe yönelik tedavi yaklaşımlarını kullanmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Bundan dolayı araştırmalar hastalığın moleküler patogenezi aydınlatmaya yönelmiştir. Son yıllarda yapılan birçok çalışmaya bakıldığında biyoinformatik yaklaşımların özellikle kanser araştırmalarında yeni bir trend olduğu görülmektedir. Deneysel analizlerle elde edilen büyük biyolojik veriler biyoinformatik yaklaşımlarda kullanılmaktadır. Siklin B2 (CCNB2) geni protein kodlayan bir gen olup meme kanseri de dahil birçok hastalıkla ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmada meme kanserinde CCNB2 gen ekspresyonunun bazı prognostik faktörler ile ilişkisi biyoinformatik uygulamalar kullanılarak araştırılmıştır. Breast Cancer Gene-Expression Miner biyoinformatik uygulama aracı ile CCNB2 geni ve bazı klinik parametreler arasındaki ilişki belirlenmiştir. Tümör ve normal dokular, meme kanserinin farklı evreleri ve tümör alt grupları arasında CCNB2 geninin ekspresyon seviyesi Ualcan programı ile değerlendirilmiştir. Biyoinformatik analizler sonucunda, Östrojen reseptör (ER), progesteron reseptör (PR) ve insan epidermal büyüme faktörü reseptörü-2 (HER-2) durumu, CCNB2 geninin ekspresyonu ile negatif bir korelasyon göstermiştir. Ayrıca bazal benzeri alt tip ve üçlü negatif meme kanseri (TNBC) hastalarında CCNB2 geninin ekspresyonu anlamlı derecede artmıştır. Kanser Genom Atlası (TCGA) verilerinin in silico analizine göre, meme kanserinde CCNB2 geni primer tümör dokularında normal dokulara kıyasla daha fazla eksprese olmuştur. Meme kanserinin alt grupları kıyaslandığında, TNBC alt grup hastalarında CCNB2 geninin ekspresyonu aşırı derecede ekprese olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. İlâveten, CCNB2 geni KIF23, PLK1 ve KIF4A genleri ile pozitif korelasyon, CIRBP, TENC1 ve TNFSF12 genleri ile ise negatif bir korelasyon göstermiştir. Biyoinformatik analizler sonucunda elde edilen bu verilere göre, CCNB2 geninin meme kanserinin prognozu için bir biyobelirteç olarak kullanıma potansiyeline sahip olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meme kanseri, CCNB2 geni, biyoinformatik analiz



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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death in women. Human breast cancer awareness and advances in breast imaging technologies have had a positive impact on the identification and screening of breast cancer. Especially in breast cancer, early detection is one of the best approaches to prevent the disease. Classical treatment methods such as surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are widely used in the treatment of the disease. However, there is a need to use new and targeted treatment approaches in order to increase the survival rate of cancer patients, especially in advanced stages. Therefore, research has focused on elucidating the molecular pathogenesis of the disease. Considering many studies conducted in recent years, it is seen that bioinformatics approaches are a new trend especially in cancer research. Large biological data obtained through experimental analyzes are used in bioinformatics approaches. The cyclin B2 (CCNB2) gene is a protein-coding gene and is associated with many diseases, including breast cancer. In this study, the relationship between CCNB2 gene expression and some prognostic factors in breast cancer was investigated using bioinformatics applications. The relationship between the CCNB2 gene and some clinical parameters was determined using the Breast Cancer Gene-Expression Miner bioinformatics application tool. The expression level of the CCNB2 gene among tumor and normal tissues, different stages of breast cancer, and tumor subgroups was evaluated with the Ualcan program. As a result of bioinformatic analysis, estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR) and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER-2) status showed a negative correlation with the expression of the CCNB2 gene. In addition, the expression of CCNB2 gene was significantly increased in patients with basal-like subtype and triple negative breast cancer (TNBC). According to the in silico analysis of Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) data, the CCNB2 gene in breast cancer was more expressed in primary tumor tissues compared to normal tissues. When comparing subgroups of breast cancer, it was observed that the expression of CCNB2 gene was overexpressed in TNBC subgroup patients. In addition, the CCNB2 gene showed a positive correlation with the KIF23, PLK1 and KIF4A genes, and a negative correlation with the CIRBP, TENC1 and TNFSF12 genes. According to these data obtained as a result of bioinformatic analysis, it is thought that the CCNB2 gene has the potential to be used as a biomarker for the prognosis of breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast cancer, CCNB2 gene, bioinformatics analysis.



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XVIII. YÜZYILDA OSMANLI TAŞRA KADILIRANDA “TAFRA” İLE YÜKSELME SORUNU

THE PROBLEM OF PROMOTION WITH “TAFRA” IN THE OTTOMAN PROVINCE IN THE XVIIIth CENTURY

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ÖZET

Osmanlı kaza teşkilatının en önemli üyesini kadılar oluştururlar. Osmanlı kadısı kazalarda görev yaparlar ve yargı işlerini görmenin yanında, mülki ve mali sorumlulukları da vardır. XVIII. yüzyılda gelindiğinde fetihlerin durmasıyla toprak genişlemesi artık olmadığı için yeni kadılıklarda ihdas edilememeye başlandı. Öte taraftan, kaza sayıları toprak kayıpları ile beraber azalmaya başladı. Diğer taraftan Osmanlı medreselerinden mezun olanlar kadılık sistemine girebilmek için baskılarını artırıyorlardı. Kaza sayılarının az, kadıların fazla olması beraberinde birçok problemleri de getirmekteydi. Bir kısım kadılar yaklaşık yirmi aylık görev süresini (*Müddet-i Örfiye*) tamamladıktan sonra bir müddet İstanbul’da geçirdikten sonra bir üst rütbeli kazalardan birine terfi ederlerdi. Fakat bazı kadılar bir yolunu bulup iki hatta üç basamak atlayarak yevmiyesi daha fazla olan kazalara atanmanın yolunu bulurlardı. Bu şekilde, hiyerarşik olmayıp haksız olarak basamakları çıkma şekline *tafra* ile yükselme denmektedir. Diğer kadılar bu durumdan rahatsız olduklarını kazaskerliklere yazdıkları arzuhalere yansımaktadır. Belgelerde Kazaskerliklerin bu şikâyetleri dikkate alarak işlem yaptıkları görülmektedir. Ayrıca farklı tarihlerde farklı padişahların çıkardıkları fermanlarla *tafra* ile yükselmeyi yasakladıkları belgelerde görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada *tafra* ile yükselmenin kaza sistemine getirdiği sorunlar, kadılar arasındaki şikâyetler dikkate alınarak anlaşılmasına çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Tafra*, kadı, kaza.

ABSTRACT

Ottoman *kadis* (judges) are the most important members of the Ottoman judicial organization. The Ottoman judges served in the townships and, in addition to carrying out judicial affairs, they also had civil and financial responsibilities. In the 18th century, since the conquests stopped and the expansion of the land was no longer, new kadiships could not be established. On the other hand, the number of courts began to decrease with the loss of land. On the other hand, those who graduated from Ottoman madrasahs were increasing their pressure to enter the kadiship system. The low number of courts and the high number of judges brought along many problems. Some of the *kadis* were promoted to one of the higher-ranking districts after they spent a period of time in Istanbul after completing their duty period of about twenty months



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(*Müddet-i Örfiye*). But some judges would find a way to jump two or even three steps to be appointed to the districts with more daily wages. In this way, the way of climbing the steps without being hierarchical is called ascension with *tafra*. Other judges reflect their complaints about this situation in the petitions they wrote to the kazaskerlik. In addition, it is seen in the documents that different sultans forbade the rise with the *tafra* with the edicts issued on different dates.

Keywords: Tafra, kadıs, kazas



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İLERİ TARİHLİ ÇEK

POST-DATED CHEQUE

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ÖZET

Kıymetli evrakın bir türü olan çek 6102 sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu (TTK) 5941 sayılı Çek Kanunu (ÇekK) ile düzenlenmiştir. TTK m. 795 uyarınca çek görüldüğünde ödenir. Buna aykırı kayıtlar ise yazılmamış sayılır. Dolayısıyla, kredi aracı olarak kullanılan poliçe ve bonodan farklı olarak çek bir ödeme aracıdır. Ancak uygulama ve ÇekK düzenlemeleri bu ilkedan ayrılmıştır. Diğer bir ifade ile çekin de kredi aracı olarak kullanılmasına imkân tanınmıştır. İşte ileri tarihli çek ya da vadeli çek olarak adlandırılan bu durum karşısında TTK ile Çek Kanunu arasında uyumsuzluk olduğu açıktır. İleri düzenlenme tarihli çek kavramı ÇekK. m. 3/8’de kullanılmıştır. 04.11.2021 tarih ve 7341 sayılı Kanunun 16. maddesi ile ÇekK. geçici madde 3/5 değiştirilmiştir. Buna göre 31.12.2023 tarihine kadar ileri tarihli çek düzenlenebilir. Bu madde ile çekin üzerinde yazılı olan düzenleme tarihinden önce ödenmesi engellenmiştir. Zira ÇekK g.m. 3/5’e göre ileri tarihli çekin, üzerinde yazılı tarihten önce, ödeme için muhatap bankaya ibrazı geçersizdir. Bu bildiri TTK ile Çek Kanunu’nda yer alan farklı düzenlemeler, ileri tarihli çek uygulamasının yarattığı sonuçlar Yargıtay’ın bu konudaki kararları ile incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kıymetli evrak, çek, ileri tarihli çek.

ABSTRACT

A cheque, a type of negotiable instrument, is regulated in the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) numbered 6102 and Cheque Act (CA) numbered 5941. According to Art. 795 of TCC, the cheque is paid when it is submitted to the bank. Moreover, any provision per contra is considered unwritten. Therefore, a cheque is a payment instrument while a bill of exchange and promissory note are credit instruments. The application of cheques and provisions of CA differs from the principle of the TCC. In other words, the cheque is allowed to be used as a credit instrument which is called a postdated cheque. According to these regulations, it can be accepted that there is a contradiction between TCC and CA articles. The concept of the postdated cheque has been taking place in Art. 3/8 of CA. Provisional Article 3/5 CA was amended with the Article 16 by the Code dated 04.11.2021 and numbered 7341. Accordingly, a postdated cheque could be drawn until 31.12.2023. According to amended article, payment of the check before the issuance date is prohibited. Thus, in this provision, the presentation of the postdated cheque to the bank for payment before due date is invalid. In this work, the results of the postdated cheque will be examined through the decisions of the Court of Cassation.

Keywords: negotiable instrument, cheque, post-dated cheque



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YARGITAY KARARLARINDA BİR HAKSIZ REKABET HALİ OLARAK GEREKSİZ YERE İNCİTİCİ AÇIKLAMA

UNNECESSARY HURTFUL STATEMENTS AS UNFAIR COMPETITION IN THE LIGHT OF JURISDICTIONS

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ÖZET

Haksız rekabet 6102 sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun 54 vd. hükümlerinde düzenlenmiştir. TTK m. 54'te haksız rekabetin tanımı şu şekilde yapılmıştır: Rakipler arasında veya tedarik edenlerle müşteriler arasındaki ilişkileri etkileyen aldatıcı veya dürüstlük kuralına diğer şekillerdeki aykırı davranışlar ile ticari uygulamalar haksız ve hukuka aykırıdır. TTK m. 55'te ise başlıca haksız rekabet halleri düzenlenmiştir. TTK m. 55/1-a-1 uyarınca; başkalarını veya onların mallarını, iş ürünlerini, fiyatlarını, faaliyetlerini yanlış, yanıltıcı veya gereksiz yere incitici açıklamalarla kötülemek haksız rekabet sayılır. Söz konusu hüküm değerlendirildiğinde öncelikle kötüleme içeren bir beyanın var olması gerekmektedir. Ancak belirtmelidir ki her olumsuz açıklama ve beyan haksız rekabet olarak değerlendirilmeyecektir. Kötülemenin haksız rekabet oluşturabilmesi için bunun yanlış, yanıltıcı veya gereksiz yere incitici olması gerekir. Yanlış veya yanıltıcı açıklama değerlendirmesi yapılırken dikkat edilmelidir ki eğer kötülemede bulunan kişinin bu beyanı gerçek ise haksız rekabet söz konusu olmaz. Gereksiz yere incitici açıklamada amacı aşan beyanlar söz konusudur. Diğer bir anlatımla bu açıklamaların eleştiri olarak yorumlanması mümkün değildir. Burada eleştiri sınırının aşılmasıyla gerçeğe aykırı ya da gerçeğe ters bir durum ortaya çıkar. Dolayısıyla söz konusu beyan ölçüsüz ise, açıklama doğru olsa bile, yaratılan olumsuz izlenim haksız rekabet olarak nitelendirilebilir. Uygulamada son derece sık karşılaşılan bu kuruma ilişkin değerlendirmeler ise her bir somut olay bakımından ayrı ayrı yapılmalıdır. Bu bildiride Yargıtay'ın bu konudaki kararları incelenecek ve gereksiz yere incitici açıklamanın nasıl tespit edileceği üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Haksız rekabet, kötüleme, gereksiz yere incitici beyan



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ABSTRACT

Unfair competition is regulated in Art 54 ff. provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) No. 6102. Unfair competition is defined in Art 54 TCC as, deceptive or other forms contrary to the rule of good faith and commercial practices that affect the relations between the competitors or between the suppliers and the customers are qualified unjust and illegal. In Art. 55 TCC, the leading causes of unfair competition are regulated. According to Art 55/1-a-1 TCC; denigrating others or their property, business products, prices, activities or commercial affairs with false, misleading or unnecessarily offending statements are regarded as unfair competition. Based on this provision, it must primarily be a defamatory statement. However, it should be taken into consideration that not every statement would be regarded as unfair competition. To be accepted as denigration, it should comprise false, misleading or unnecessarily hurtful statements. The accuracy of the statement should be evaluated since it is determinant on acceptance as a hurtful statement. The unnecessarily hurtful statement contains statements that go beyond the purpose. In other words, there is no doubt that these statements could interpret as criticism. At that point, an untruthful or unrealistic situation arises due to the excess of the limits of criticism. Therefore, if the statement is disproportionate, even if it is true, the resulting negative situation might be accepted as unfair competition. Undoubtedly, this concept which is frequent in practice, should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. In this paper, the decisions of the Court Of Cassation and determination of unnecessarily hurtful statements will be examined.

Keywords: Unfair competition, denigrating, unnecessarily hurtful statements



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AKILLI SÖZLEŞMELERİN ÖZELLİKLERİ

FEATURES OF SMART CONTRACTS

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ÖZET

Akıllı sözleşmeler, belirli şartlar gerçekleştiğinde kendiliğinden kurulan ve uygulanan dijital programlardır. Her ne kadar adında sözleşme ifadesi yer alsa da teknik olarak bir sözleşme mi sözleşmenin ifasına ilişkin bir araç mı olduğu sorusunun cevabı net değildir. Akıllı sözleşmeler, merkeziyetçi bir yapı olmaksızın anonim olarak sözleşme kurulmasını sağlar. Akıllı sözleşmelerin en basit ve temel örneği, otomatlardır. Otomatlar, paranın makineye atılmasıyla otomatik olarak ürünü alıcıya ulaştırır ve sözleşmenin taraflarının bu sözleşmeyi uyarılama ya da iptaline izin vermez. Akıllı sözleşmelerin daha gelişmiş versiyonları olan, sigorta ve bankacılıkta kullanılan ise çoğunlukla blockchain kullanarak, hem sözleşmenin tarafını belirleyebilmekte hem de sözleşmenin ifasını gerçekleştirmektedir. Bu sistem sayesinde kurulan akıllı sözleşmeler, işlemlerin güvenli bir şekilde gerçekleşmesini sağlar. Zira blockchain teknolojisi, şeffaf, önceden belirlenmiş, sonradan değişiklik yapılmasına imkân vermeyen bir sistem olduğu için oldukça güvenlidir. Bu güven, tarafların birbirini tanımasa da sözleşme yapabilmelerini sağlar. Zira akıllı sözleşmeler, yazılım tarafından şartları gerçekleşince ifa edilmek üzere programlanmıştır. Dolayısıyla, ifa otomatik olarak uygulanır. Bu da hem ifa için aracı veya üçüncü kişilere ihtiyaç duyulmamasına hem de tarafların ifayı takip ve talep etmesine yer bırakmamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, akıllı sözleşmelerin temel özelliklerinin, şeffaflık, netlik, değiştirilemezlik ve üçüncü kişilere ihtiyaç duyulmamasına bağlı olarak gizlilik olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Sözleşmeler, Akıllı Sözleşmelerin Özellikleri, Blockchain



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ABSTARCT

Smart contracts are digital programs that are automatically established and executed when certain conditions are met. Even though it contains a contract in its name, it is not clear whether it is technically a contract or a tool for the performance of the contract. Smart contracts allow the establishment of contracts anonymously without a centralized structure. The simplest and most basic example of smart contracts is vending machines. Vending machines automatically deliver the product to the buyer by tossing the money into the machine and do not allow the parties to the contract to adapt or cancel this contract. The more advanced versions of smart contracts, which are used in insurance and banking, mostly use blockchain to both determine the party of the contract and perform the contract. Thanks to this system, smart contracts are established to ensure that transactions are carried out securely. Due to that transparency, predetermined that does not allow for later changes, blockchain technology is fairly safe. This trust enables it to contract anonymously. Because smart contracts are programmed by the software to be executed when the conditions are met. Therefore, the performance is automatically executed. This leaves no room for the need for intermediaries or third parties for performance, and for the parties to follow up and demand performance. As a result, it can be said that the main features of smart contracts are transparency, clarity, immutability and confidentiality due to the lack of need for third parties.

Keywords: Smart contracts, features of smart contracts, Blockchain.



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TOKEN PAYLARIN REHNİ

PLEDGE OF TOKEN SHARES

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ÖZET

Token, Blockchain teknolojisinde kullanılan kripto paralardır. Blockchain ise kripto paraların işlenmesini sağlayan, blokların zincir halinde birbirine bağlandığı dağıtık veri tabanıdır. Tüm işlemler, bu zincire kaydedilir. Coinlerden farklı olarak, tokenin kendine ait Blockchain teknolojisi yoktur. İktisadi token kendi içinde üçe ayrılır. Para token, ödeme ya da değişim amacıyla kullanılır. Hizmet tokeni, sahibine belli bir ürün ya da hizmeti kullanma hakkı verir. Gerçek varlık tokeni ise şirket veya eşya üzerindeki hakları temsilen kullanılan tokendir. Rehin hakkı, alacaklıya borcun ifa edilmeme ihtimaline karşı koruyan bir haktır. Türk Medeni Kanunu, mülkiyet hukuku kapsamında taşınır eşya sayılan nesnelere yanında maddi varlığı olmayan hak ve alacakların da rehin konusu olabileceğini kabul etmiştir. TMK m. 954, “Başkasına devredilebilen alacaklar ve diğer haklar rehnedilebilir.” Şeklinde düzenlenmiştir. Tokenlerin rehini, alacak ve diğer hakların rehnini düzenleyen TMK rehin hükümlerine tabidir. Birinci olarak, alacak veya hak üzerinde rehin hakkı kurulabilmesi için hakkın paraya çevrilebilir olması gerekir. Zira rehinin kurulma amacı alacaklıya, teminat konusu hak veya alacağı paraya çevirebilmek suretiyle güvence vermektir. Dolayısıyla, paraya çevrilemeyen bir hak ve alacak söz konusu olduğunda bu teminat sağlanamayacaktır. İkinci olarak, rehin konusu hak ve alacağın parasal değeri olması gerekir. Üçüncü olarak ise rehin konusu hak ve alacağın devredilebilir olması gerekir. Devredilemeyen bir hak üzerinde rehin de kurulamaz. Bu noktada, iktisadi tokenler bakımından, rehin sözleşmesinin mümkün olup olmadığı incelendiğinde, tokenlerin ödeme aracı olmasından dolayı paraya çevrilebilme niteliğinin var olduğu söylenebilir. İkinci olarak, tokenin kendisinin bir değeri olmasa da ona atfedilen bir parasal değeri. Son olarak, token paylar, tokenin saklandığı cüzdan vasıtasıyla üçüncü kişiye ihtiyaç duyulmadan eşler arası token transferi gerçekleşmektedir. Buradan çıkan sonuç ile token, rehin sözleşmesinin konusu olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Pay, Token, Rehin.



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ABSTARCT

Tokens are cryptocurrencies used in Blockchain technology. Blockchain is a distributed database that enables the processing of cryptocurrencies, where blocks are linked in a chain. All transactions are recorded on these chains. Unlike coins, the token does not have its blockchain technology. The economic token is divided into three in itself. The money token is used for payment or exchange. A service token gives the owner the right to use a particular product or service. The real asset token is the token used to represent the rights of the company or the goods. The right of pledge is a right that protects the creditor against the possibility of non-performance of the debt. The Turkish Civil Code has accepted Pledge on Claims and Other Rights in addition to movable goods within the scope of property law. TMK m. 954 is regulated as, “Transferable receivables and other rights can be pledged.” The pledge of tokens is subject to the pledge provisions of the TMK, which regulates the pledge of Claims and Other Rights. First of all, to establish a right of pledge on a claim or other right, the right must be convertible into money since the purpose of establishment of the pledge is to assure the creditor by converting the right or receivable into money. Therefore, this guarantee cannot be provided in the case of a right or receivable that cannot be cashed. Secondly, the pledged right and receivable must have a monetary value. Thirdly, the pledged right and receivable must be transferable. A pledge cannot be established on an inalienable right. At this point, when assessing whether a pledge agreement is possible in terms of economic tokens, it can be said that the tokens can be converted into money because they are a means of payment. Second, while the token itself has no value, it has a monetary value attributed to it. Finally, token shares are transferred between peers without the need for a third party through the wallet where the token is stored. With the result of this, the token can be the subject of the pledge agreement.

Keywords: Dijital Share, Token, Pledge



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KÜRESELLEŞEN DÜNYANIN KÜRESEL BİR GERÇEĞİ: YOKSULLUK

A GLOBAL FACT OF A GLOBAL WORLD: POVERTY

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ÖZET

Yoksulluk, geçmişten günümüze varlığını sürdüren bir olgudur. Her ne kadar üzerinde uzlaşılan net bir tanım bulunmasa da yoksulluk, ekonomi, eğitim, sağlıklı beslenme ve sosyal güvenlik alanında yaşanan güçlükler olarak tarif edilmektedir. Yoksulluğun çok boyutlu yapısı, kavramın evrensel bir düzeyde tanımlanabilmesini güçleştirmektedir. Bu çalışma iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde yoksulluk olgusu, mutlak ve göreceli yoksulluk kavramları çerçevesinde irdelenmektedir. Bir ailenin temel gereksinimlerini asgari düzeyde karşılayabileceği düzeyin altında gelire sahip olması mutlak; toplumun bütünü tarafından benimsenmiş yaşam standartlarına ulaşamaması ise göreceli yoksulluk olarak tarif edilebilir. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde küresel düzeyde belirlenen ‘yoksulluğun ve açlığın azaltılması’ hedefinin arka planı ortaya konmakta, yoksulluğun küresel boyutta vardığı noktayı ortaya koymak için ülkelerin kişi başına düşen milli gelirlerine, günlük bir dolar altında kazanç sağlayan nüfusa ve çok boyutlu yoksulluğa ilişkin veriler paylaşılmaktadır. Veriler incelendiğinde küresel düzeyde bir dolar altında gelir elde eden hanelerin sayısının düşüş gösterdiği gözlemlense de kişi başına düşen milli gelir odağında bölgeler bazında derin uçurumlar olduğu fark edilmektedir. Bu tablo, önümüzdeki süreçte sosyal adaletin ve sosyal politikaların küresel düzeyde daha fazla önem kazanacağına işaret etmektedir. Nitekim geliştirilecek sosyal politikalarla sosyal adaletin sağlanması hedefine bir adım daha yaklaşılabilmesi mümkündür. Bu çalışmanın ‘yoksulluğun ve açlığın azaltılması’ hedefine ulaşmak için büyük çabalar sarf eden başta sosyal hizmet uzmanları olmak üzere tüm profesyonellere ve politika yapıcılara yeni bakış açıları kazandıracağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yoksulluk, yoksullukla mücadele, sosyal hizmet



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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a phenomenon that has existed from the past to the present. Although there is no clear agreed definition, poverty is defined as difficulties experienced in the field of economy, education, healthy nutrition and social security. The multidimensional nature of poverty makes it difficult to define the concept at a universal level. This study consists of two parts. In the first chapter, the phenomenon of poverty is examined within the framework of the concepts of absolute and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is defined as a family to have an income below the minimum level to meet its basic needs; the inability to reach the living standards adopted by the whole society can be described as relative poverty. In the second part of the study, the background of the goal of 'reducing poverty and hunger' determined at the global level is revealed, and data on the per capita income of the countries, the population earning less than one dollar a day and multidimensional poverty are shared in order to reveal the global point of poverty. When the data is analyzed, although it is observed that the number of households earning less than one dollar globally has decreased, it is noticed that there are deep gaps in the focus of national income per capita on the basis of regions. This picture indicates that social justice and social policies will gain more importance at the global level in the upcoming period. As a matter of fact, it is possible to be one step closer to the goal of ensuring social justice with the social policies to be developed. It is evaluated that this study will bring new perspectives to all professionals and policy makers, especially social workers who make great efforts to achieve the goal of 'reducing poverty and hunger'.

Keywords: poverty, fight against poverty, social work



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OKUL YÖNETİCİSİ SEÇİMİNDE BİTMEYEN ÖLÇÜT VE SİSTEM ARAYIŞI: YÖNETİCİ VE ÖĞRETMENLERİN GÖRÜŞÜYLE MEVCUT DURUMA İLİŞKİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

OPINIONS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON SELECTION AND
ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA OF ADMINISTRATORS

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de yapılan araştırmalarda genellikle eğitim yönetimi alanındaki sorunların önemli bir kesiminin yönetici yeterliği sorunuyla ilgili olduğu ve bu sorunun temelinde de yönetici seçme uygulamalarının yattığı vurgulanmaktadır. Bu açıdan bu çalışma, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı okullarda yönetici seçme ve görevlendirme uygulamaları ve kriterleri konusunda mevcut durum ile olması gereken duruma ilişkin okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerin görüşlerini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Betimsel tarama modelindeki araştırmanın çalışma grubu Siirt’in Eruh ilçesinde görev yapan 40’ı okul yöneticisi ve 60’ı öğretmen olmak üzere 100 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri Gülşen ve Dayıoğlu’nun (2015) tarafından geliştirilen *Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına Bağlı Okullara Yönetici Atama Kriterleri* anketi kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Anket iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde, yönetici ve öğretmenlere ait kişisel bilgiler, ikinci bölümde ise yönetici ve öğretmenlerin yönetici atama kriterlerine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemeye yönelik maddeler yer almaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri istatistik programlar kullanılarak betimsel (tanımlayıcı) istatistikler ve fark analizleri ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucuna göre; ankete katılan yöneticiler ve öğretmenler çoğunlukla mevcut seçme ve görevlendirme uygulamalarının eksiklikler ve sorunlar barındırdığı konusunda görüş belirtmişlerdir. Ankete katılan okul yöneticisi ve öğretmenler yönetici görevlendirmelerinin eğitim öğretim yılı başlamadan önce tamamlanması ve müdürlük için en az 1 yıl yöneticilik deneyimi olması gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. Yönetici pozisyonlarına atamalarda kadın yönetici lehine pozitif ayrımcılık getirilmesi gerektiği görüşüne okul yöneticileri sıcak bakmamışlardır. Okullara yönetici seçme ve görevlendirme kriterlerine ilişkin katılımcı görüşleri cinsiyet ve mesleki kıdem değişkenlerine göre farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim Yönetimi, Okul Yöneticiliği, Yönetici Seçme



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ABSTRACT

In studies conducted in Turkey, it is emphasized that a significant part of the problems in the field of educational administration are related to the problem of managerial competence and that the application of selecting managers lies at the root of this problem. In this respect, this study aims to determine the opinions of school administrators and teachers regarding the current situation and the (ideal) situation regarding the selection and assignment practices and criteria of administrators in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. The study group of the research in the descriptive survey model consists of 100 participants, 40 of whom are school administrators and 60 of whom are teachers, working in the Eruh district of Siirt. The data of the study were collected using the Criteria for Assigning Managers to Schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education questionnaire developed by Gülşen and Dayıođlu (2015). The questionnaire consists of two parts. In the first part, personal information about the administrators and teachers, and in the second part, there are items to determine the opinions of the administrators and teachers about the administrator appointment criteria. The data of the research were analyzed with descriptive statistics and difference analysis using statistical programs. According to the results of the research; The administrators and teachers who participated in the survey mostly stated that the current selection and assignment practices have deficiencies and problems. The school administrators and teachers who participated in the survey stated that the appointment of the administrators should be completed before the start of the academic year and that there should be least 1 year of administrative experience for the principalship. School administrators did not take kindly to the view that positive discrimination should be introduced in favor of female administrators in appointments to managerial positions. It has been determined that the participant views on the criteria for selecting and assigning administrators to schools differ according to the variables of gender and professional seniority.

Keywords: Education Management, School Administration, Selecting a Manager



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YÖNETİCİLERİN VE YÖNETİCİ ADAYI ÖĞRETMENLERİN BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA OKUL YÖNETİCİLİĞİ

OPINIONS OF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVE TEACHERS ON SCHOOL
MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, okullarda görev yapan yöneticiler ile yönetici adayı öğretmenlerin okul yöneticiliğine ilişkin görüşlerini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu; 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Siirt ili Merkezinde ve Kurtalan ilçesinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı kamu ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan mevcut yöneticiler ile 2021 yılında yöneticilik sınavına giren yönetici adaylarından oluşmaktadır. Bu kapsamda 112'si halen görev yapan okul yöneticisi ve 31'i yönetici adayı öğretmen olmak üzere toplam 143 katılımcı araştırmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Orta öğretim kurumlarında görev yapan yöneticiler ile yönetici olmak isteyen öğretmenlerin yöneticiliğe ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek için Köse (2008) tarafından geliştirilen 30 maddelik bir anket kullanılmıştır. Toplanan veriler istatistik paket programları kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistik, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda şu temel bulgulara ulaşılmıştır: Katılımcılar; okul yöneticiliğini özel yetenek gerektiren profesyonel bir meslek olarak görmektedirler ve onlara göre okul yöneticilerinin çalışma koşulları ve işyükleri öğretmenlerden daha zordur. Okul yöneticilerinin özellikle yönetime ilişkin temel kuramsal bilgilere iyi düzeyde sahip olmaları gerekir. Okul yönetiminde karar yeterlikleri ve uygulama becerileri önemli görülmektedir. Okul müdürlüğü için müdür yardımcılığı deneyimi önemli bir önkoşul olmalı, liyakat kapsamında başarı gösteren yöneticiler daha üst görevlere yükseltilmeli ve yöneticilerin yetkileri artırılmalıdır. Okul yöneticileri toplumsal beklentileri dikkate alarak okulların sosyal çevreye liderlik etmesini sağlayacak bir yönetim anlayışı sergilemelidir. Kadın yöneticilerin çevreyi etkileme potansiyeli yönetici seçiminde dikkate alınmalıdır. Okul yöneticiliği seçiminde merkezi sınav uygulaması esas olmalıdır.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul yönetimi, okul yöneticisi, yönetici adayı

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to reveal the views of school administrators and administrator candidate teachers about school administration. The study group of the research; It consists of current administrators working in public secondary education institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Siirt city center and Kurtalan district in the 2021-2022 academic year, and administrator candidates who took the managerial exam in 2021. In this context, a total of 143 participants, 112 of whom are still working school administrators and 31 of whom are teacher candidates, were included in the study. A 30-item questionnaire developed by Köse (2008) was used to determine the views of administrators working in secondary education institutions and teachers who want to be administrators. The collected data were analyzed using statistical package programs. Descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the research, the following basic findings were reached: Participants; They see school administration as a professional profession that requires special skills and according to them, the working conditions and workload of school administrators are more difficult than teachers. School administrators should have a good level of basic theoretical knowledge about management. Decision competences and practice skills are considered important in school management. The experience of assistant principal should be an important prerequisite for the school principal, the administrators who are successful within the scope of merit should be promoted to higher positions and the authorities of the administrators should be increased. School administrators should exhibit a management approach that will enable schools to lead the social environment by taking into account social expectations. The potential of female managers to influence the environment should be taken into account in the selection of managers. Central examination should be the basis for the selection of school administrators.

Keywords: School administration, school administrator, administrator candidate



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Z KUŞAĞININ MESLEKİ YÖNELİMLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL TENDENCIES OF GENERATION Z IN
TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Z Kuşağı olarak nitelendirilen mevcut lise öğrencilerinin yaşam becerileri bağlamında, geleceğe dair mesleki yönelimlerini belirlemek ve bunları çeşitli değişkenlere göre değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada bu genel amaç çerçevesinde, lise öğrencilerinin kişilik özelliklerinin farkındalığı ile bireysel ve toplumsal sorumluluklarına dair algılarını belirlemek de amaçlanmıştır. Nicel perspektifte kurgulanan araştırmanın modeli tarama yöntemidir. Araştırma verileri, Kutsal ve Nazlı'nın (2021) geliştirdiği “Yaşam Becerileri Ölçeği Lise Formu” ölçeği ile elde edilmiştir. İlgili araştırmacılar tarafından geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması yapılan ölçekte, yaşam becerileriyle ilgili toplam 16 likert türü madde bulunmaktadır. Ölçeğin, “Sorumluluk”, “Kariyer Planlama”, “Kişiler Arası İletişim” ve “Kendini Tanıma” olmak üzere dört alt boyutu vardır. Beşi kişisel bilgiler ve 16'sı da yaşam becerileriyle ilgili toplan 21 maddeden oluşan ölçek, 2021-2022 Eğitim ve Öğretim Yılında Elazığ ilindeki kamuya ait lise 10 ve 11. Sınıf öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır. Uygulamadan elde edilen veriler, SPSS paket programı aracılığıyla, normallik testinden sonra, verilerin dağılımına göre parametrik ve non-parametrik betimsel istatistik tekniklerle analiz edilmiştir. Analizlerde anlamlılık düzeyi $p=0.05$ kabul edilmiştir.

Analizler sonucunda, Z Kuşağı olarak nitelendirilen lise öğrencilerinin yaşam becerileri bağlamında, “kendini tanıma” ve “sorumluluk” alt boyutlarında belirsizlik yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir. “Kişiler arası iletişim” boyutunda kendilerini orta düzeyde yeterli bulan lise öğrencileri “kariyer planlama” ile ilgili net algıya sahip değillerdir. Araştırmaya katılan lise öğrencilerin yaşam becerilerine dair algıları, kimi demografik özelliklere göre anlamlı biçimde farklılaşmaktadır. Benzer şekilde katılımcı öğrenciler kişilik özellikleri bakımından da ayrışmaktadır. Araştırmada bu durumun, çalışmanın yürütüldüğü örnekleme ilişkili olabileceği vurgulanmıştır. Ancak diğer bir olasılık olarak da, örnekleme teşkil eden lise öğrencilerinin yaşam becerileri özellikleriyle diğer kültürlere mensup lise öğrencilerinin yaşam becerileri özellikleri arasındaki ayrışma, olabileceği değerlendirilmiştir. Bu ayrışma, kültürler arası farklılıklardan kaynaklı olabilir. Dolayısıyla aksine bütün iddialara rağmen, küreselleşme olgusunun yaşam becerileri gibi bazı kültürel özellikleri zannedildiği kadar etkilemediği sonucuna varılabilir. Bu durum, örnekleme dâhil öğrencilerin sosyal medya gibi küresel iletişim araçlarını kullanma oranına bağlı olabileceği gibi, bu öğrencilerin mensup olduğu kültürel bariyerlere de bağlı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Z kuşağı, Yaşam becerileri, Mesleki yönelim.



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine the future professional orientations of current high school students, who are described as Generation Z, in the context of life skills and to evaluate them according to various variables. Within the framework of this general purpose, it was also aimed to determine high school students' awareness of their own personality traits and their perceptions of their individual and social responsibilities. The model of the research, which is constructed in a quantitative perspective, is the scanning method. The research data were obtained with the "Life Skills Scale High School Form" developed by Güçlü and Nazlı (2021). There are 16 Likert type items in total about life skills in the scale whose validity and reliability studies were conducted by the relevant researchers. The scale has four sub-dimensions which are "Responsibility", "Career Planning", "Interpersonal Communication" and "Self-Knowledge". The scale, consisting of 21 items, five of which is about personal information and 16 of which is about life skills, was applied to 10th and 11th grade students of public high schools in Elazig in the 2021-2022 academic year. The data obtained from the application were analyzed with parametric and non-parametric descriptive statistical techniques according to the distribution of the data, after the normality test, through the SPSS package program. The level of significance in the analyzes was accepted as $p=0.05$.

As a result of the analyzes, it was determined that high school students, who are described as Generation Z, experience uncertainty in the sub-dimensions of "self-acquaintance" and "responsibility" in the context of life skills. High school students who find themselves moderately competent in the dimension of "interpersonal communication" do not have a clear perception about "career planning". Perceptions of high school students participating in the research on life skills differ significantly according to some demographic characteristics. Similarly, participant students differ in terms of personality traits. In the study, it was emphasized that this situation may be related to the sample in which the study was conducted. However, it was evaluated that another possibility might be the divergence between the life skills characteristics of high school students who constitute the sample and the life skills characteristics of high school students from other cultures. This divergence may be due to intercultural differences. Therefore, despite all the claims to the contrary, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of globalization does not affect some cultural characteristics such as life skills as much as is thought. This may depend on the rate at which students use global communication tools such as social media, as well as the cultural barriers that these students belong to.

Keywords: Generation Z, Life skills, Occupational tendency.



MƏKTƏB YAŞLI UŞAQLARDA SUBYEKTİV ZAMAN HİSSİNİN YAŞ DİNAMİKASININ TƏDQIQI

STUDY OF THE AGE DYNAMICS OF THE SUBJECTIVE SENSE OF TIME FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Zaman intervallarının ayırd edilməsi və qiymətləndirilməsi canlı sistemlərin ətraf mühitdə orientasiyasını və davranışının adekvat modelinin qurulmasını şərtləndirən əsas xarakteristikalarından biridir. İnsanda ayrıca zaman analizatoru yoxdur və zamanın dərk edilməsi yalnız konkret sensor sistemlərin fəaliyyəti ilə deyil, beynin bütöv bir tam kimi inkişaf səviyyəsi ilə bağlıdır. Beynin müxtəlif şöbələrinin quruluş-funksional təşkilatı müxtəlif yaşlarda zamanın dərk edilməsinin spesifikasiyasını şərtləndirir.

Yaşla bağlı uşaqlarda zaman kəsiklərinin qiymətləndirilməsi qabiliyyəti formalaşır və inkişaf edir. Uşaqlar 1 san.-dən 10 saniyəyə qədər zaman kəsiklərini qiymətləndirə bilirlər. Bu qiymətləndirmələr davamsızlığı, yüksək variabelliyi ilə fərqlənsələr də, uşaqların bir neçə saniyə ilə fərqlənən siqnalları qiymətləndirmə qabiliyyətinin olduğunu göstərir. Uşaqların fəaliyyəti təşkil olunarkən onların funksional və psixi xüsusiyyətləri, xüsusən də fəaliyyətin zaman parametrləri, gün rejiminin təşkili, məşğələlərin müddəti, təlim prosesində stimulların təklif olunma ardıcılığı mütləq nəzərə alınmalıdır.

Tədqiqatımızın məqsədi də məhz məktəb yaşlı uşaqlarda qısa zaman intervallarını fərqləndirmək qabiliyyətinin yaş dinamikasının tədqiq edilməsi olmuşdur.

Tədqiqata 6-9 yaşlı, 10-15 və 16-17 yaşlı məktəblilər cəlb olunmuşlar. Tədqiq olunanlara üç mərhələdə tapşırıqlar təklif olunmuşdur. Birinci tapşırıqda 1,0:1,0; 1,0:2,0; 2,0:1,0; 2,0:2,0 siqnal cütləri təsadüfi ardıcılıqla tədqiq olunanlara təklif olunmuşdur. Tədqiq olunanlar ikinci siqnala qulaq asıb, onu birinci siqnala nəzərən “daha uzun“, “daha qısa“ və ya “bərabərdir” kimi qiymətləndirmişlər. İkinci tapşırıqda tədqiq olunanlara təsadüfi ardıcılıqda 1,0:1,0; 1,0:1,5; 1,5:1,0; 1,5:1,5 san. uzunluğunda olan siqnal cütləri, üçüncü tapşırıqda isə 1,0:1,0; 1,0:1,2; 1,2:1,0; 1,2:1,2 san. uzunluğundakı siqnallar cütü təklif olunmuşdur.

Tədqiqatın nəticələri göstərmişdir ki, 6-17 yaşlı uşaqların 90%-dən çoxu 1-2 saniyəni ayırd edə bilir, 0,5 saniyəni fərqləndirmə qabiliyyəti 51% uşaqda aşkar edilmişdir, 0,2 saniyəni isə yalnız iki nəfər ayırd edə bilmişdir. Cütdəki siqnalların uzunluğu bərabər olduqda siqnal uzun olduqca doğru cavabların sayı azalmışdır, cütdəki siqnalların uzunluğu müxtəlif olduqda isə cütdəki ikinci siqnal birincidən uzun olduqca doğru cavabların sayı artmışdır. Əksinə daha uzun siqnal birinci təklif olunduqda isə doğru cavabların sayı azalmışdır, belə ki, birinci siqnal subyektiv olaraq qısaldılırdı, daha uzun siqnal cütdə ikinci təklif olunduqda doğru cavabların sayı artmışdır.

Tədqiqatın nəticələrini təhlil edərək belə yekunlaşdırmaq olar ki, kiçik və orta məktəb yaşlı uşaqlarda qısamüddətli yaddaşın mexanizmlərinin təkmilləşməsinin başa çatmamaması ilə



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bağlı olaraq qısa zaman kəsiklərini ayırd etmə qabiliyyəti tam inkişaf etməmiş olur. Yuxarı məktəb yaşlı uşaqlarda isə zaman kəsiklərinin qiymətləndirilməsi daha davamlı olması və daha az variabelliği ilə fərqlənir, bu yaşda məktəblilər bir neçə saniyə ilə fərqlənən siqnalları daha obyektiv qiymətləndirə bilirlər .

Açar sözlər: subyektiv zaman hissi, zaman kəsiklərinin qiymətləndirilməsi, məktəb yaşlı uşaqlar, zaman intervalları, fəaliyyətin zaman parametrləri, yaş dinamikası

ABSTRACT

Distinguishing and estimating time intervals is one of the main characteristics that determine the orientation of living systems in the environment and the construction of an adequate model of behavior. Humans do not have a separate time analyzer, and the perception of time depends not only on the activity of specific sensory systems but also on the level of development of the brain as a whole. The structural and functional organization of different parts of the brain determines the specificity of the perception of time at different ages.

Age-related children develop the ability to assess time cuts. Children can estimate time intervals from 1 second to 10 seconds. Although these assessments are characterized by instability and high variability, they show that children can evaluate signals that differ by a few seconds. When organizing children's activities, their functional and psychical characteristics, in particular, the , the organization of the daily routine, the duration of classes, the sequence of stimuli offered in the learning process must be taken into account.

The purpose of this investigation was to study the age dynamics of the ability to distinguish short time intervals in school-age children.

The study involved schoolchildren aged 6-9, 10-15, and 16-17. The participants were offered tasks in three stages. In the first task, 1.0:1.0; 1.0:2.0; 2.0:1.0; 2.0:2.0 signal pairs were offered in the random sequence. The subjects listened to the second signal and rated it as "longer", "shorter" or "equal" than the first signal. In the second task, the studied subjects were randomly assigned 1.0:1.0; 1.0:1.5; 1.5:1.0; 1.5:1.5 second signal pairs, and in the third task 1,0:1,0; 1,0:1,2; 1,2:1,0; 1,2:1,2 a pair of signals was suggested.

The results of the study showed that more than 90% of children aged 6-17 years can distinguish 1-2 seconds, the ability to distinguish 0.5 seconds was found in 51% of children, and only two people could distinguish 0.2 seconds.

When the lengths of the signals in the pair are equal and the signal is quite long, the number of correct answers decreases, while when the lengths of the signals in the pair are different and the second signal in the pair is longer than the first, the number of correct answers increases. Conversely, when a longer signal was first offered, the number of correct answers decreased, as the first signal was subjectively shortened, and the number of correct answers increased when a longer signal was offered in pairs in the second.

Analyzing the results of the study, it can be concluded that in young and middle school children, the ability to distinguish short time intervals is not fully developed due to incomplete improvement in the mechanisms of short-term memory. In high school-age children, the assessment of time intervals is more consistent and less variable, at which age students can more objectively assess signals that differ by a few seconds.

Keywords: subjective sense of time, time intervals, school-age children, time parameters of the activity, age dynamics



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SIMPLE SENSORIMOTOR REACTION TIME AND EFFECTS OF PSYCHO- PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS ON IT

PSIXO-FIZIOLOJI AMILLƏRİN SADƏ SENSOMOTOR REAKSIYA VAXTINA
TƏSİRİNİN TƏDQIQI

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ABSTRACT

It is known that time as one of the major factors for any physical and psycho-physiological processes could also be considered as a reflection of its real subjective exogenous and endogenous rhythmical processes.

Therefore, in order to understand the image of the subjective nature of time, it is necessary to explain the features of time-related psycho-physiological processes.

One of the important parameters is the time of sensorimotor reaction. Reaction time is the simplest and most accurate indicator of stimulation of functional system, reaction time is related to the methods and psychological factors under investigation. The main purpose of this study is to examine simple academic performance, emotional tension, and others on reaction time.

Results of our study suggested that the time of sensorimotor reaction varied in different age groups. The results showed that the simple sensorimotor reaction time is inversely related to the ages. This relationship is particularly evident in small children. In the group of 14-15 ages, this indicator gets closer to the oldest group. It is well known that the speed of motional reaction depends on the functional condition of the muscular system and central nervous system, and the development of both processes results in the decrease of reaction time. Research has used reaction time as the measure of emotions.

The simple sensorimotor reaction for the right and left hand was measured separately, and results show the significant difference in reaction between right and left hand.

The comparative analysis of reaction time of boys and girls in different age groups shows that reaction time is not significantly related to gender differences. The reaction time of males was somewhat lower in comparison with females. This difference was observed in all groups, and it increased with age.

It must be mentioned that both the absolute value of reaction time and its standard variations gradually decreased with age, and this finding relates to the fact that attention increases with age. Attention stimulates brain structures that are responsible for the realization

of motional act. Thus, variation in reaction time is higher for 7-8 years old children. Children in this age group often lose concentration and forget instructions.

The study has also examined the influence of emotional tension on reaction time. Examination stress was chosen as a measure of emotional tension. As a result of the stress, pupils' average reaction time increased. As emotional tension grew the latent period of motional reaction and its variation increased. Indeed, one of the reasons for the increase in reaction time during emotional tension is a distraction.

In this study, we also examined the correlation between reaction time and academic performance (high-performing, average, and low-performing). According to the results, there is a little difference between the reaction time of the pupils with different academic performances. This difference is significant between high-performing pupils from different groups. It must be taken into consideration that concentration of attention improves during the study process and attention is one of the main psycho-physiological factors which determine the reaction time in our study. It is assumed that the estimated reaction time of pupils in various performance groups depends on the improvement of their attention.

Keywords : simple sensorimotor reaction time, emotional pressure, reaction time of males and females, reaction time for right and left hand, reaction time and academic performance

ÖZET

Məlumdur ki, zaman hər hansı fiziki və psixofizioloji proseslərin əsas amillərindən biridir, eləcə də onu real subyektiv ekzogen və endogen ritmik proseslərin əksi kimi də qəbul etmək olar. Zamanın subyektiv mahiyyətinin obrazını anlamaq üçün zamanla bağlı psixofizioloji proseslərin xüsusiyyətlərini aydınlaşdırmaq lazımdır. Zamanın mühüm parametrlərindən biri də sensomotor reaksiyanın vaxtıdır. Reaksiya vaxtı funksional sistemin ən sadə və dəqiq göstəricisidir və bir sıra psixofizioloji amillərin təsirindən asılıdır. Təqdim etdiyimiz bu tədqiqat işinin əsas məqsədi sadə sensomotor reaksiya vaxtının yaşdan, cinsdən, emosional gərginlikdən və məktəblilərin dərslər müvəffəqiyyətindən asılı olaraq necə dəyişdiyini tədqiq etməkdir.

Tədqiqatımızın nəticələri müxtəlif yaş qruplarından olan uşaqlarda sensomotor reaksiyanın vaxtının fərqli olduğunu göstərdi. Nəticələr göstərdi ki, sadə sensomotor reaksiya müddəti yaşla tərs mütənəsb əlaqədədir. Bu asılılıq kiçik yaşlı uşaqlarda özünü daha çox biruzə verir. 14-15 yaş qrupunda bu göstərici yetkin insanlardakı göstəricinin qiymətinə yaxınlaşır. Məlumdur ki, hərəkət reaksiyanın sürəti əzələ sisteminin və mərkəzi sinir sisteminin funksional vəziyyətindən asılıdır və hər iki prosesin inkişafı reaksiya vaxtının azalmasına gətirib çıxarır. Eləcə də sağ və sol əl üçün sadə sensomotor reaksiya tədqiq edilmiş və nəticələr sağ və sol əlin reaksiya vaxtında böyük fərqi olduğunu göstərmişdir.



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Müxtəlif yaş qruplarından olan oğlan və qızların hərəkəti reaksiyalarının müqayisəli təhlili isə göstərmişdir ki, hərəkəti reaksiya vaxtı əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə gender fərqlərinə malik deyildir. Oğlanların hərəkəti reaksiya vaxtı qızlarla müqayisədə bir qədər aşağı olmuşdur. Bu fərq bütün qruplarda müşahidə olunmuşdur və yaş artdıqca bu fərq daha şox izlənməlidir.

Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, həm reaksiya vaxtının mütləq dəyəri, həm də onun standart dəyişmələri yaşla birlikdə tədricən azalır və bu asılılıq diqqətin yaşla bağlı artması ilə izah olunur.. Belə ki, diqqət hərəkət aktının həyata keçirilməsinə cavabdeh olan beyin strukturlarını stimullaşdırır. Beləliklə, 7-8 yaşlı uşaqlarda hərəkəti reaksiya vaxtının variabelliği daha yüksəkdir, bu yaş qrupundakı uşaqlar tez-tez konsentrasiyanı itirir və təlimatları unudurlar.

Tədqiqat işində emosional gərginliyin sadə sensomotor reaksiyanın vaxtına təsiri də araşdırılmışdır. Emosional gərginlik amili kimi imtahan stresi seçilmişdir. Alınmış nəticələr imtahan stresi nəticəsində şagirdlərin orta reaksiya müddətinin artdığını göstərmişdir. Emosional gərginlik artdıqca, hərəkət reaksiyasının latent dövrü və onun variabelliği artmışdır. Emosional gərginlik zamanı reaksiya müddətinin artmasının səbəblərindən biri məhz diqqətin yayınmasıdır.

Bu araşdırmada biz hərəkəti reaksiyanın vaxtı ilə dərs müvəffəqiyyəti arasındakı asılılığı da tədqiq etmişik (yüksək, orta və aşağı dərs müvəffəqiyyəti olanlar). Nəticələrə görə, dərs müvəffəqiyyətləri müxtəlif olan şagirdlərin hərəkəti reaksiya vaxtları arasında çox böyük fərq aşkar edilməmişdir. Bu fərq əsasən yüksək nəticə göstərən şagirdlərlə digər iki qrupdan olan şagirdlər arasında əhəmiyyətli olmuşdur. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, dərs prosesi zamanı diqqətin konsentrasiyası yaxşılaşır, diqqət isə hərəkəti reaksiyanın vaxtını müəyyən edən əsas psixofizioloji amillərdən biridir.

Açar sözlər: sadə sensomotor reaksiya vaxtı, məktəb yaşlı uşaqlar, qızlarda və oğlanlarda hərəkəti reaksiya vaxtı, emosional gərginlik, imtahan stresi, dərs müvəffəqiyyəti



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CREATING PROBLEM SITUATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING PHYSICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

ÜMUMTƏHSİL MƏKTƏBLƏRDƏ FİZİKANIN ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİ PROSESİNDƏ
PROBLEMLİ SİTUASİYALARIN YARADILMASI

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ABSTRACT

Problem-based learning of physics in secondary schools is a special didactic and methodological system, based entirely on certain logical and psychological laws of development of thinking and creativity. At the same time, it should be noted that the scientific and technological progress of the XXI century has significantly increased the demand for attention at all levels of education, including the developmental function of physics, one of the subjects taught in secondary schools. The rapidly developing society, industry, agriculture of our republic in all spheres must be trained young people who think creatively, creatively approach the problems and solve them, have a broad outlook and developed thinking, initiative. Therefore, the study of physics is very limited only by the teacher's transfer of knowledge to pupil, their accumulation in the student's memory. On the contrary, it is necessary not to "smooth" the contradictions in the acquisition of knowledge and skills, but to exaggerate them and get acquainted with the ways and methods of overcoming them. The regularity of the organization of intellectual activity in the acquisition of knowledge for the development of students' thinking and ensuring their cognitive activity, its management, proper direction, formation. The article touches on the problematic approach, especially the creation of problematic situations, the inclusion of problematic issues in the topics.

We hear a lot about problems and problematic situations in our daily lives and we use them widely. The problem is taken from the Greek, which means any "task", "task". In pedagogy, under the name of the problem, it is understood that the student encounters a theoretical and practical difficulty and its independent elimination by the student. The analysis of the problem reveals new relationships and previously unknown qualities.

It should be noted that maintaining optimality in the creation and use of problematic situations is one of the necessary and important conditions.

Qeyd olunmalıdır ki, problemlı situasıyaların yaradılması və istifadəsində optimallığın saxlanması zəruri və mühüm şərtlərdən biridir.

XÜLASƏ

Ümumtəhsil məktəblərində fizikanın problemlə öyrənilməsi xüsusi didaktik və metodik sistem olub, bütünlüklə təfəkkürün və yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətinin inkişafının müəyyən məntiqi-psixoloji qanunauyğunluqlarına əsaslanmışdır. Bununla yanaşı qeyd edilməlidir ki, yaşadığımız XXI əsr elmi-texniki tərəqqi təhsilin bütün pillələrinə, o cümlədən ümumtəhsil məktəbində tədris olunan fənlərdən biri olan fizikanın inkişafetdirici funksiyasına diqqət tələbatı mühüm dərəcədə artırmağı metodik vəzifə kimi qarşıya qoymuşdur. Bütün sahələrdə sürətlə inkişaf edən respublikamızın ictimaiyyətinə, sənayesinə, kənd təsərrüfatına yaradıcı düşüncə, qarşıya qoyulmuş problemlərə yaradıcılıqla yanaşan və onları həll etməyi bacaran, geniş dünyagörüşü və inkişaf etmiş təfəkkürə malik, təşəbbüskar gənc kadrlar yetişdirilməlidir. Ona görə də fizikanın öyrənilməsi yalnız müəllimdə şagirdlərə biliklərin ötürülməsi, onların şagird yaddaşında toplanması çox azdır. Əksinə bilik, bacarıqların mənimsənilməsində qarşıya çıxan ziddiyyətləri “hamarılamaq” yox, onları qabartmaq, dəf edilməsinin yolları və metodları ilə tanış edilməsi zəruridir. Məktəblilərin təfəkkürünün inkişafı və idraki fəallıqlarının təmini üçün biliklərin mənimsənilməsində fikri fəaliyyətin təşkilinin qanunauyğunluğu, onun idarə olunması, düzgün istiqamətləndirilməsi, formalaşdırılmasıdır.

Məqalədə problemlə yanaşmaya, xüsusən problemlə situasiyaların yaradılmasına, problemlə məsələlərin mövzulara daxil edilməsinə toxunulmuşdur.

Problem və problemlə situasiya haqqında gündəlik həyatımızda çox eşidirik və özümüzə onlardan geniş istifadə edirik. Problem yunan dilindən götürülmüş, tərcüməsi hər hansı “vəzifə”, “tapşırıq” mənasını daşıyır. Pedaqogikada problem adı altında şagirdin nəzəri və praktik xarakterli çətinliklə rastlaşması və onun şagird tərəfindən müstəqil aradan qaldırılması anlaşıdır.

Problemlə situasiya problem anlayışı ilə sıx əlaqədar olub, problemi həll etmək üçün yaradılmış vəziyyətdir. Adətən bu çətinlik məqsədyönlü edilir. Vəziyyət şagirdi məcbur edir ki, o bu çətinliyin aradan qaldırılmasında yeni biliklər və yeni fəaliyyət təcrübəsi qazansın, gələcəkdə də onlardan istifadə etsin.

Problemlə təlim (onun xüsusi halı olan problemlə situasiyaların yaradılmasını) problemi hissələrə ayırmaq və onun öyrənmə prosesinə daxil edilməsi deyildir. Problemlə situasiyalar yaratmaqla problemin həlli müəllim və şagirdlərlə birgə, fəal fəaliyyətin nəticəsi olmalıdır. Bu isə şagirdlər üçün mürəkkəb idraki fəaliyyətdir. Bu baxımdan şagird tədricən belə həll fəaliyyətinə hazırlanmalıdır, əks halda belə dərslərdə qiymətli dəqiqələr boş yerə sərf olunur. Qeyd edilən məqsədə nail olmaq üçün şagirdləri orta məktəbin aşağı siniflərindən onlara problemin həlli yolları və problemin həlli öyrədilməlidir. Problemin təhlilində yeni əlaqələr və əvvəllər məlum olmayan keyfiyyətlər üzə çıxır.



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ELİFBA ÖĞRETİMİNDE MODERN BİR YÖNTEM: FIKRA USULÜYLE ELİFBA

A MODERN METHOD IN ELIFBA TEACHING: ‘FIKRA USULÜYLE ELİFBA’

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ÖZET

Bir eğitimci düşünün. Hem Osmanlı Dönemi hem de Cumhuriyet Dönemi’ni görsün, bu süreçte farklı yaş gruplarına yönelik elifba ve alfabe kitapları kaleme alsın, bu kitaplarından Alfabe, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nde yıllarca ders kitabı olarak okutulsun fakat onun hakkında 2022 yılına kadar herhangi bir akademik çalışma yapılmamış olsun, yalnızca bir kişi tarafından kısa bir biyografisi yazılsın, adı sadece Kayseri ili sınırları içinde bir caddeye ve anaokuluna verilsin, 24 Kasım Öğretmenler Günü münasebetiyle bu ildeki birkaç yerel gazetede adı geçsin. Ahmet Hilmi Güçlü, işte böyle bir eğitimci olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Çalışma ile elifba ve alfabe öğretimi üzerine mesai harcayarak birçok neslin ilk okuma-yazma öğrenmesine yardımcı olan Güçlü’nün hayatı hakkındaki sınırlı ve dağınık durumdaki bilgiler toparlanmakta, ardından İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından 2012 yılında taranıp elektronik ortama aktarılan fakat üzerine bugüne değin hiç kalem oynatılmamış Fıkra Usulüyle Elifba adlı eseri tanıtılmaktadır. Yeni Türk harflerine geçişin hemen öncesinde yayımlanarak Türkiye genelindeki okullarda okutulan ve adıyla ilgi çeken bu son ilk okuma-yazma kitabı, içeriğiyle de inceleme konusu olacak bir eser özelliği taşımaktadır. Resimlerin yanında kısa kelime ve cümleler aracılığıyla alfabe öğretmeyi amaçlayan kitapta, 1926 yayımlanmış olan Türkçe programında belirtilen ilkelerin de benimsendiği görülmektedir. Yazarın kitapta izlediği temel yol, öğreteceği harflerle kelime ve cümleler kurup bunlardan metin oluşturmaktır. Bu sayede öğrencinin anlam ve bağlamdaki ipuçlarını kullanarak daha kolay okumasını hedeflemiştir. Bunun yanında her sayfada bulunan görsellerle de benzer bir amaç gütmüştür. Çalışmanın, eğitim tarihi ve Türkçe eğitimi alanlarında araştırma yapanlara veriler sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahmet Hilmi Güçlü, Fıkra Usulüyle Elifba, ilk okuma yazma, Türkçe eğitimi.



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ABSTRACT

Consider an educator. He saw both the Ottoman Period and the Republic Period, and in this process, he wrote elifba and alphabet books for different age groups, Alphabet, one of these books, has been used as a textbook in the Republic of Turkey for years, but no academic study has been done about it until 2022, a short biography was written by only one person, his name was given to a street and a kindergarten only within the borders of Kayseri province and was mentioned in several local newspapers in this province on the occasion of November 24, Teachers' Day. Ahmet Hilmi Güçlü draws attention as such an educator. With the study, limited and scattered information about the life of Güçlü, who spent time on teaching elifba and the alphabet, helped many generations learn to read and write for the first time, is collected. Then, his work named *Fıkra Usulüyle Elifba*, which was scanned and transferred to the electronic environment by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in 2012, but which has never been written on until today, is introduced. This last first literacy book, which was published just before the transition to the new Turkish letters and used in schools throughout Turkey and attracting attention with its name, has the characteristics of a work that will be the subject of study with its content. It is seen that the principles specified in the Turkish program published in 1926 were adopted in the book, which aimed to teach the alphabet through short words and sentences besides the pictures. The basic way the author followed in the book is to form words and sentences with the letters he would teach and to create text from them. In this way, it was aimed that the student could read more easily by using the clues in the meaning and context. In addition, he pursued a similar purpose with the images on each page. It is thought that the study will provide data to those who do research in the fields of education history and Turkish education.

Keywords: Ahmet Hilmi Güçlü, Fıkra Usulüyle Elifba, first literacy, Turkish education.



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ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜ OKULLARDA EĞİTİM VEREN ÖĞRETMENLERİN KARŞILAŞTIĞI SORUNLARIN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS TEACHING IN
MULTICULTURAL SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, çokkültürlü okullarda çalışan öğretmenlerin karşılaştığı sorunları araştırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma metodu olarak nitel araştırma metodu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu çokkültürlü okullarda öğretmenlik yapan 5'i kadın 5'i erkek olmak üzere toplam 10 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 5 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu hazırlanırken literatür taraması yapılmış uzman görüşleri alınarak sorular oluşturulmuştur. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formundan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, iletişim ile ilgili öğretmenlerin yaşadığı sorunlardan elde edilen en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; çocukların yeterli düzeyde Türkçe bilmemesi olduğu ve Türk kültürüne ait atasözleri, deyimleri, ikileme ve mecaz anlam gibi kavramları öğretirken zorlandıkları bulgusu olmuştur. Öğrencilerin okul ortamına uyumu konusunda öğretmenlerin karşılaştığı sorunlar ile ilgili elde edilen en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; öğrencilerin içe kapanık olmaları ve kendilerini adeta sınıfta gizlemeye çalışmaları bulgusu olmuştur. Ayrıca öğrencilerin kendi kültürlerinden getirdikleri değerleri farklı olduğu için öğrencileri ortak bir alanda biraraya getirmede güçlüklerin yaşandığını ifade etmişlerdir. Öğretmenlerin öğrenciler arasındaki kültürel farklılıktan kaynaklanan sorunları ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; sınıfta kendi kültüründen olan akranlarıyla arkadaşlık ilişkisi geliştirip, onlarla iletişim kuruyor. Dil farklılığından dolayıda öğrenciler arasında gruplaşmalar olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu durum da sınıf içi etkileşimi azalttığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin, MEB eğitim programını uygularken yaşadıkları sorunlar ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; sınıfta öğrencilerin kültürel farklılıktan dolayı seviyelerinin aynı olmadığı bu durumun eğitim programındaki davranışları bütün öğrencilerin aynı seviyede kazanmalarını zorlaştırmakta olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca okuma yazma gibi temel becerileri sınıf ve yaş seviyesine göre yetersiz olan öğrencileri için programı uygulamakta sorun yaşadıklarını, ailelerin farklı kültürlere ait eğitim sistemlerinde okudukları için çocuklarına derslerinde yardımcı olamadıkları ve öğrencilere programda bulunan derslere ait Türkçe terimleri ve kavramları anlatmakta güçlük çektikleri bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Çokkültürlü bir okulda çalışmanın getirdiği sorunlar ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; farklılıkları gözeterek dersin işlenmesinin zor olduğu bulgusu olmuştur. Elde edilen bulgulara göre önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çokkültürlülük, çokkültürlü okul, öğretmen sorunları.



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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to investigate the problems faced by teachers working in multicultural schools. Qualitative research method was used as the research method. The study group of the research consists of 10 teachers, 5 female and 5 male, teaching in multicultural schools. A semi-structured interview form consisting of 5 questions was used as a data collection tool. While preparing the interview form, a literature review was made and questions were formed by taking expert opinions. The data obtained from the semi-structured interview form were analyzed with the content analysis technique. According to the findings obtained from the research, the highest frequency finding related to the problems experienced by teachers related to communication; It was found that the children did not know enough Turkish. The highest frequency finding related to the problems faced by teachers regarding the adaptation of

students to the school environment; It has been found that students are introverted and try to hide themselves in the classroom. The highest frequency finding related to the problems of teachers arising from cultural differences among students; In the classroom, he develops friendships and communicates with his peers from his own culture. This has been the finding that it reduces in-class interaction. The highest frequency finding related to the problems experienced by the teachers while applying the MEB education program; It has been found that the level of students in the classroom is not the same due to cultural differences, and this situation makes it difficult for all students to acquire the same level of behavior in the education program. The highest frequency finding related to the problems of working in a multicultural school; It has been found that the teaching of the course is getting more difficult by considering the differences. Suggestions were made according to the findings obtained.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, multicultural school, teacher problems.



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ANTALYA'DA YAŞAYAN SURIYELİ TARIM İŞÇİLERİ SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS LIVING IN ANTALYA

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ÖZET

Suriye'de onbir yıl önce başlayan iç savaş sonrasında, başta kadınlar ve çocuklar olmak üzere krizden kaçanlar, ülkelerini terk ederek kendilerine başka ülkelere yeni yaşamlar aramışlardır. Türkiye'nin jeopolitik konumu, sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik özellikleri ile Suriye'ye sınır komşusu olması ve açık kapı politikası izlemesi nedeniyle; kısa sürede çok sayıda Suriyeliyi kabul ederek ev sahipliği yapmıştır.

Antalya'nın turizm kendi olması nedeniyle, bu süreçte Suriyelilerin ikametine kapalı il konumunda olmuş, ancak sınırlamalara rağmen, her geçen gün sayıları artmıştır. Suriye'den Antalya'ya gelenler başta tarım, inşaat ve günlük yevmiyeli işler olmak üzere göz önünde olmayan işlerde kayıt dışı çalışmışlar ve çalışmaya da devam etmektedirler. Antalya'da bulunan Suriyelilerin büyük çoğunluğunun ikametleri başka şehirlerde oldukları için sağlık, eğitim gibi kendileri için elzem olan hizmetlerin hiçbirinden yararlanamamaktadırlar.

Bu çalışmayla, Antalya'daki mevsimlik tarım işçilerinin yaşam koşullarını ve ihtiyaçlarını belirlemek üzere, 15 Şubat -15 Mart 2017 tarihleri arasında bir saha çalışması yapılmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış; veriler derinlemesine görüşme, odak grup çalışması, sohbet tarzı görüşme ve gözlem yöntemi kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada, 57 kadın, 101erkek, 95 kız çocuğu, 65 erkek çocuk olmak üzere toplam 348 Suriyeli ile görüşülmüş, hane sayısı da 50 olmuştur. Çalışmada öne çıkan bazı sonuçlar; Antalya'ya gelmelerini için yakın akrabalarının vesile olduğu, Türk vatandaşı çavuşlar aracılığıyla iş buldukları, düşük ücretlerle yevmiyeli çalıştıkları, ailelerin barınma, beslenme ve özellikle sağlık konularında sorun yaşadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca okul çağındaki çocukların tamamının eğitime devam etmediği, yaşları küçük olmalarına rağmen aileleriyle birlikte tarım işlerinde çalıştıkları, yetişkin kadınların %30'nun okuma yazma bilmediği, bu nedenle çocuklarına yeterince bakım veremedikleri anlaşılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, Antalya genelinde kayıt dışı olarak mevsimlik işlerde çalışan 348 Suriyelinin çalışma koşulları, gelir durumları, aile özellikleri, yaşam biçimleri, toplumla ilişkileri, çocuklarının durumu... gibi sonuçlarına yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suriyeli, Mevsimlik Tarım İşçisi, Kayıt Dışı



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ABSTRACT

After the civil war that started eleven years ago in Syria, people who escaped from crisis – mostly women and children – left their country and sought for a new life for themselves in other countries. Because of Turkey's geopolitic location; social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Turkey; Turkey having a border with Syria; and Turkey following an open-door policy on borders; Turkey accepted many Syrians in a short time and hosted them.

Because Antalya is a city of tourism, it was not open for Syrians' residence during that time. However, despite restrictions, Syrians' numbers have increased day by day. People who came from Syria to Antalya worked in secrecy and informally; mainly at agriculture, construction, and jobs that pay daily wage; and they are still working. Most of the Syrians who live in Antalya are residents of other cities, and for that reason, they cannot benefit from any essential public services such as health and education.

In order to determine the life conditions and needs of seasonal agricultural laborers in Antalya, a field study was conducted in 2017, between February 15th and March 15th. Qualitative research methods were used in the study. Data were obtained with in-depth interviews, focus group study, chat-like interviews, and observations. 348 Syrians (57 women, 101 men, 95 girls, and 65 boys) were interviewed. The total number of the interviewed residences was 50. Results mainly showed that close relatives of Syrians influenced them to come to Antalya, they found jobs with the help of Turkish sergeants, they worked as jobbers with low income, and families faced problems in sheltering, food, and especially health. Moreover, it was observed that none of the children continued their education. Children were working with their families at agriculture despite their low age. Furthermore, 30% of studied women did not know how to read and write and for that reason, they could not look after their children well enough.

This paper is about the results of our study that was conducted with 348 Syrians in Antalya who worked informally at seasonal jobs. The results cover such as their working conditions, incomes, familial characteristics, lifestyles, their relationship with society, and the condition of their children.

Keywords: Syrian, seasonal agricultural laborer, informal labor



**ADVANCED MATERNAL AGE AND CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY'S IN
PHO CLINICAL HOSPITAL BITOLA FOR THE PERIOD 2017-2021 YEAR**

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ABSTRACT

Background - Advanced maternal age is defined as childbearing in a woman over 35 years of age and is a growing trend within high-income countries. In the past three decades we have seen significant increases in maternal age at childbirth in many high-income countries. The objective of this study was to examine the possible associations between advanced maternal age and adverse pregnancy outcomes in a large population-based cohort of pregnant women in Macedonia followed from the first trimester to delivery or termination of pregnancy. An additional aim was to predict risk estimates of a composite adverse pregnancy outcome to identify whether certain groups of pregnant women were at particular risk of the selected adverse pregnancy outcomes. We analyzed the association between advanced maternal age and risk of chromosomal abnormalities.

Methods: In our study we evaluate the data of 2201 pregnant women who admitted in the PHO Clinical Hospital in Bitola, Macedonia and underwent first trimester screening test in the Department of Medical Biochemistry in the period between January 2017 and December 2020. Their gestational ages were 11-13 weeks and they were living in Bitola and environment.

Results: In our study, women with advanced age were at higher risk of chromosomal abnormalities. Also, we concluded that free β -hCG is increased and PAPP-A is decreased in pregnancies with risk for chromosomal abnormality. We found that most frequent risk is biochemical risk for Tr. 21, in the second please is biochemical risk for Tr.18 and in the third please is scan and biochemical risk for Tr.21.

Conclusion: In medicine we have one important rule - better to prevent than to cure. That is why we recommend that women, younger ones, get married and have children. This is the first prerequisite for a healthy newborn. We recommend mandatory PRISCA screening in the first trimester and if necessary Nifty.

Keywords: PRISCA, Advanced maternal age, chromosomal abnormalities



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FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SKIN CREAM CONTAINING HERBAL EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Developing of natural products are considered very promising. The objective of the present study was to formulate a cream containing herbal extracts for human skin care. The cream was characterized for the external appearance, including colour, odour, appearance, touch and homogeneity. Emulsion was then evaluated for pH and centrifugation tests. In order to investigate physicochemical stability, the formulation was stored at room temperature during four weeks and analysed by optical microscopy and infrared spectroscopy analysis. It was found that the formulated topical cream has a good external appearance with an appropriate pH for topical applications on the human skin. The formulation presented resistance to centrifugation. The physical and chemical examinations of cream through the experimental period revealed that physical stability increased by the decrease of the droplets sizes in the emulsion which become more and more homogenous. It also can have noticed that cream was chemically stable with no apparition of novel compounds due to the oxidation phenomena. As the result of the studies, an acceptable and stable topical cream containing natural oils was formulated. The product demonstrated a good physicochemical stability during storage throughout the experimental period.

Keywords: skin cream, formulation, characterization, herbal extracts



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VALORIZATION OF LOCAL FRUIT PROCESSING BY-PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

The food industries waste are considered as a serious issue for environment. Apricot kernels are one of fruit processing by-product which are good sources of valuable bioactive compounds. The aim of the present study is to valorise apricot kernels by extracting oil from them. Apricot kernels were gathered from food industries. The oil was obtained by cold pressing the kernels. Some physicochemical properties, and chemical composition of the oil were examined. The oil was viscous and limpid liquid which had a pale yellow colour. It had an acidic pH, a specific gravity of 0.94 and refractive index of 1.472. Fatty acids composition, carried out by gas chromatography analysis coupled with mass spectrometry, showed a dominance of unsaturated fatty acids and low amount of saturated fatty acids in the oil. The main fatty acids in oil were oleic and linoleic acids. The obtained results revealed that the kernels from food industries can be considered as a potential source of valuable oil which might be valorised in edible, cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications.

Keywords: fruit processing by-product, apricot kernels, food waste recovery, oil



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PENTACHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION BY HETEROGENEOUS PHOTOCATALYSIS WITH ALGERIAN DOLOMITE TREATED THERMALLY AND CHEMICALLY BY UV IRRADIATION

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ABSTRACT

Algeria has significant natural resources that are not exploited and even less processed. The valorisation of these resources constitutes a major operation which is in line with the concerns of the third millennium, such as sustainable development, green chemistry, nanomaterials, ecology and the preservation of natural resources, the protection of the environment from multiple sources of nuisance... These multiple challenges emanate from physical and chemical processes occurring in a heterogeneous medium, in contact with a solid phase through its interface. Among these natural materials, we find dolomite. It is a crystalline mineral, formed by a double carbonate of calcium and magnesium, with the formula $[\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2]$. In its raw state, the properties of dolomite are insignificant, hence the need to improve them by thermal or chemical treatment or both. For this purpose, dolomite was calcined at 800°C and chemically modified with $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. The solids, named D800 and Ca-D800, were used as catalysts in the photocatalytic degradation of pentachlorophenol (PCP), a highly toxic and hazardous pesticide. The assay was carried out by UV spectrophotometry, at the characteristic wavelength of 318 nm. The results showed that the Ca-D800 solid exhibited better catalytic activity than D800.

KEYWORDS : Dolomite, heat treatment, chemical modification, dolomitic solids
photocatalysis, Pentachlorophenol

**DISCOVERY OF CURCUMIN HETEROCYCLICS CONTAINING
SULFONAMIDES FOR CARBONIC ANHYDRASE INHIBITION AND
MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES**

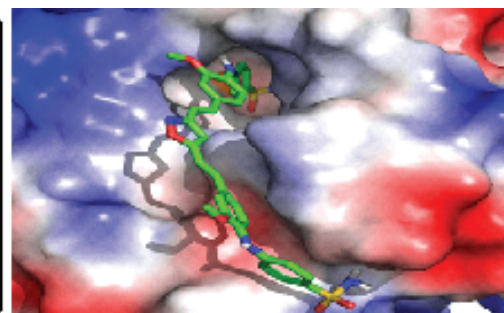
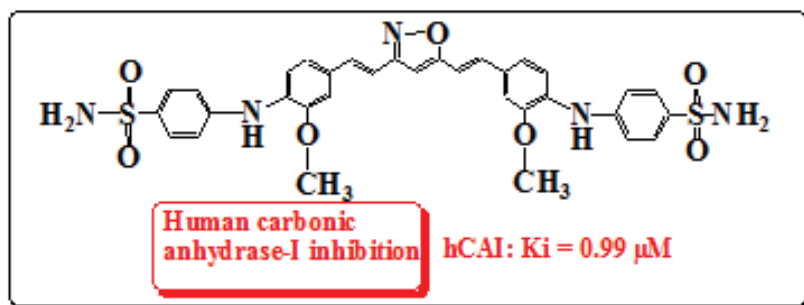
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ABSTRACT

Curcumin is a multi-functional pharmacologically safe natural agent with proven cytoprotective effects to healthy human cells. In this study, a new series of 22 sulfonamides with curcumin scaffold were synthesized, characterized and investigated for their carbonic anhydrase isoenzyme I (human) and II (bovine) isoforms. The structures of newly synthesized compounds were described by IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral data. Curcumin-isoxazole conjugated sulfonamide showed the K_i value of 0.99 μM with highest inhibitory activity among all other synthesized compounds against hCA-I enzyme. Similarly enzyme kinetic studies of compounds like curcumin-isoxazole, curcumin-pyrazole, and curcumin-pyrimidine conjugated sulfonamide against bCAII enzyme showed K_i values of 0.71, 0.67 and 0.71 μM respectively. Our biological assays results showed that most of active compounds have similar inhibitory activities compared to standard acetazolamide drug. The molecular docking predicted binding modes showed that these compounds bind with hCA-I enzyme in similar fashion.



Keywords: Curcumin, sulfonamides, human carbonic anhydrase, docking



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ZnO FILMS WITH DIFFERENT MORPHOLOGIES PREPARED BY SOL-GEL METHOD ON ALUMINUM FOLIO FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION

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ABSTRACT

Nanostructured ZnO is prepared by sol-gel method, using dip-coating. The thin films are deposited on aluminum foil and annealed at the different temperatures (100, 300 and 500°C). They are characterized by SEM, XRD and UV-vis spectroscopy. It is established that the different temperatures cause changes in the morphology, composition and structure of ZnO films. The rise of annealing temperature leads to more pronounced ganglia-like surface and the size of crystallites varies from 30 to 88 nm. Furthermore, the ZnO films are used as the photocatalysts for degradation of the azo dye in aqueous solutions by UV-light illumination. The initial dye concentration is a different - 3, 5 and 10 ppm. Photocatalytic activity depends on the surface roughness. ZnO films, annealed at 500°C show the highest efficiency, due to their greatest surface roughness.

Keywords: ZnO films, sol-gel, aluminum foil, azo dye, heterogeneous photocatalysis

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CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF ZnO- CeO₂ IN COMBUSTION OF METHANE, PROPANE AND BUTANE

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ABSTRACT

Rare earth (RE) metal doping into semiconductor oxides is considered to be an effective approach to enhance catalytic activity due to its ability to retard the electron–hole pair recombination upon excitation. In this work, we have synthesized ZnO materials doped with the Ce^{3+} ions, using green and simple hydrothermal method.

The Ce-modified zinc oxide powders are modified with Pd. The material is characterized by various techniques such as N_2 -physisorption, XRD, HRTEM, XPS, TPD, TPR and FTIR methods. The investigation shows that the obtained material is mesoporous and on the surface the homogeneously distributed Pd^0 , Pd^{2+} and Pd^{4+} are detected.

In order to examine the applicability of the synthesized material as combustion catalyst, the reaction of complete oxidation of different hydrocarbons: methane, propane and butane were investigated. The highest temperature for conversion is measured for methane combustion and the observed decrease of the reaction temperature from methane to n-butane can be correlated with the strength of the weakest H-C bond. Based on the observed stability of the prepared material during the catalytic activity tests one could expect a perspective for further application in the development of new catalytic systems for reduction of waste gas emissions, especially containing propane and butane.

Keywords: Ce- modified ZnO, methane, propane, butane



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ÇAY TOHUMU VE KABUĞU KARIŞIMININ TERMAL BOZUNMA KİNETİK ÇALIŞMASI

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION KINETIC STUDY OF TEA SEED AND HUSK MIXTURE

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ÖZET

Bir biyokütle atığı olan çay tohumu ve dış kabuğunun karışımının termal bozunma kinetiği model-free yöntemler kullanılarak çalışıldı. Çay çekirdeği ve dışındaki kabuk kısmı karıştırıldı. Deneysel termal analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak hava ortamında dört farklı ısıtma hızı kullanılarak yapıldı. Termal analiz sonucunda bozunmanın çok basamaklı olduğu görüldü. Bu bozunma özellikleri dikkate alınarak kinetik üçlü hesaplandı. Ayrıca çay çekirdeğinin bozunma mekanizması da incelendi. 0,1-0,9 dönüşüm aralığında aktivasyon dört ısıtma hızı içinde hesaplandı. Artan ısıtma hızıyla bozunma sıcaklığının daha yüksek sıcaklıklara kaydığı gözlemlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: biyokütle, termal analiz, kinetik parametreler, çay tohumu

ABSTRACT

The thermal degradation kinetics of a mixture of tea bean and husk, which is a biomass waste, was studied using model-free methods. The tea bean and husk were mixed. Experiments were performed using four different heating rates in air using thermal analysis methods. As a result of thermal analysis, it was seen that the decomposition is multi-step. Considering these degradation properties, the kinetic triplet was calculated. The degradation mechanism of tea bean was also investigated. Activation in the conversion range of 0.1-0.9 was calculated within the four heating rates. It was observed that the decomposition temperature shifted to higher temperatures with increasing heating rate.

Keywords: biomass, thermal analysis, kinetic parameters, tea bean



STUDIES ON THE ADSORPTION PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED ZEOLITES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION OF TETRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS

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ABSTRACT

Wastewater pollution as a result of the growing world population and industrialization is major challenge and the need to minimize the presence of toxic chemicals in the environment has attracted an increasing interest of researchers. A discovery of a sustainable and effective material applicable as adsorbent in adsorption technique is a promising approach. The present study aims at investigating the performance of H-MOR, H- β , and H-ZSM-5 zeolites in the adsorption of tetracycline antibiotics. The morphology, functional groups, and elemental composition of the zeolites samples were studied using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), and electron diffusion spectroscopy (EDS) techniques, respectively. The zeolites exhibit varying porosity albeit with similar functional groups and elemental composition. The H- β zeolite with higher porosity and more concentrated key elements (O and Si) was demonstrated to be the most effective adsorbent for tetracycline. On the other hand, the lowest adsorption performance was recorded in H-ZSM-5 zeolites. The adsorption activity of these zeolites was further established from the kinetic data. The variation in the adsorption performance of these zeolites is ascribed to the differences in their morphologies and elemental compositions. Overall, H- β zeolites were shown to be a better adsorbent for environmental pollutant remediation

Keywords: Environmental remediation; Pollution; Tetracycline; Adsorption; Zeolite, Contaminants



AN APPROACH TO A PHOTO-DIODE THROUGH NON - LINEAR SYSTEM DYNAMICS IN THE J - V CHARACTERISTICS OF n-ZnO/p-Si HETEROJUNCTION PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

The J - V characteristics of a heterojunction has been reported providing the responsivity feature and approaching to the non-linearity of the system, which is especially residing in the equivalent circuitry of the photo-diode. The current values that are changed as voltage associated with the responsivity as a basic feature if the heterojunction structure is used in a photo-detector design.

Responsivity values of the diode are revealed from 80 mW/cm² opto-electronical input, also this input magnitude was compared with other values of near input power. The junctions are constructed through production of n-ZnO/p-Si hetero-junction structures by employing Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD) technique. Besides the current density - voltage behavior was handled for a linearity characterization method, the equivalent circuitry of n-ZnO/p-Si heterojunctions has been given to be final discussion for the possible outcomes about non-linear and noisy behaviors of this ultraviolet photo-detector. The characterization has been performed by finding out the series resistances of the system by using mathematics and a plotting technique. Performance of the photo-diode formed by the ZnO/Si hetero - structure, is explained as directly depend on the amount of non - linearity behavior and, so on the noise. Then additionally morphological properties are identified as clearly concerning with the non - linearity and noise, not only because of the resistances, but of the all unexpected current pathways on the n-ZnO thin film, and the opto-electronical internal/external system behaviors as well.

Keywords: J - V curve, non-linearity, noise, PLD, photodiodes, n-ZnO/p-Si hetero-structure



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A REVIEW ON UTILIZATION OF BIOMASS TOWARD REALIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY & CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

As the plans of all countries of the world for the implementation and speedy realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recently become more and more strong, it is evident that the source of energy at the moment and the current patterns of production and consumption are unsustainable in the long term. Most especially intense use of non-renewable energy is indirectly inimical to our environment and public human health. The current source of energy some of the countries use presently is non-renewable. Utilization of petroleum derived resources is unsustainable with reports of environmental degradation. Industrialization and population density have immensely contributed to high rate of energy consumption globally. Therefore, there is need to embark on the search and utilization of renewable energy in order to avoid breaking of sustainable limits with continuous utilization of non-renewable sources of energy which might further results to the depletion of natural resources beyond sustainable limits. In order to solve this issue global use of biomass as sustainable and renewable source of energy has been seen as alternative way to pursue Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7 or Global Goal 7) established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and the major aim is to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Diligent



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pursuit of this goal will further enhance circular economy development. Continuous use of non-renewable source of energy would have huge impacts on our planet, in terms of climate change, environmental and land degradation, water stress, biodiversity loss and human health. By decoupling economic growth from resource use, setting global standards in product sustainability, keeping resource use within planetary boundaries and promoting the re-use of materials, circular economy may be the only sustainable economic model for the future through utilization of biomass.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Biomass, Renewable Energy, SDG-#7, Environment



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SYNTHESIS OF 3-ISOPROPYL-1-METHYL-3,4-DIHYDROISOQUINOLINES AS POTENTIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE RELAXANTS

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ABSTRACT

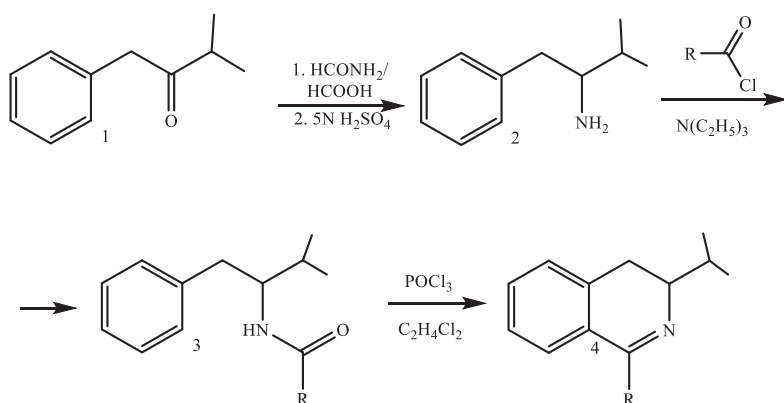
The isoquinoline ring has been found to possess a wide range of biological and pharmacological activities like antimalarial, anti-HIV, insect growth retarding antitumor, antimicrobial, antibacterial, and is a scaffold for chiral ligands. The biological activity of isoquinoline derivatives, as analogues of various drugs, has provided great deal of interest for the synthesis of new compounds.

Due to the interest, we synthesized a number of 1-substituted 3-isopropyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolines as potential smooth muscle relaxants. Dysfunction of smooth muscle contraction will induce many diseases including hypertension, asthma and gastrointestinal disorder, etc., and most of current therapeutic strategies rely on relaxation of smooth muscle by drugs.

In silico simulation predict smooth muscle relaxant activity for all the compounds.

We used 3-methyl-1-phenylbutan-2-amides **3** as starting compounds.

Our synthetic approach to 1,3-disubstituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines is depicted in the Scheme 1, which shows the key steps as well as the main starting material.



The reaction shows a convenient method for the synthesis of a variety 1,3-disubstituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinolines. A number of substituents at the 1-position of isoquinoline skeleton was introduced readily by changing the acyl chlorides. The structure of compounds obtained is determined using spectral methods (IR, ^1H -, ^{13}C -NMR).

Keywords: Synthesis, 1-Substituted 3-Isopropyl-3,4-Dihydroisoquinoline, In Silico, Smooth Muscle Relaxant

DIRECT SYNTHESIS OF 2-, 3- AND 4-(6,7-DIMETHOXY-3-METHYL-3,4-DIHYDROISOUQUINOLIN-1-YL)ANILINES**Miglena MILUSHEVA**

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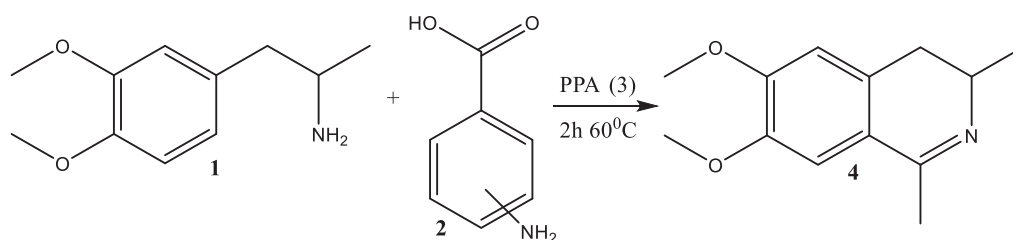
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ABSTRACT

In our previous report the reaction of equimolar amounts of 2-phenylethylamines with carboxylic acids in PPA afforded very conveniently the corresponding 3,4-dihydroisoquinolines in very good yields and purity. The successful application of this pathway for the synthesis of 3,4-dihydroisoquinolines indicated to enlarge applications opportunities. This alternative approach to the Bischler-Napieralski reaction has been applied for the preparation of biologically active *N*- and *O*-heterocyclic compounds, namely: 3-oxo-2,3-dihydroisoquinolines; 1-substituted 3,4-dihydro- and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline; beta-carbolines; quinazolinones and *O*-heterocyclic compounds, as 1-substituted isochromanes.

Due to the interest, we apply this reaction for direct synthesized of a number of 1-substituted 3-methyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolines as potential smooth muscle relaxants. We considered the possibility of direct cyclization of 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-2-amine **1** with amino benzoic acids **2** in presence of polyphosphoric acid as cyclization agent.



2-,3- and 4-(6,7-dimethoxy-3-methyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)anilines **4** with high purity and yields have been synthesized using this method.

In silico simulations predict smooth muscle relaxant activity for all the compounds which is a permanent interest for us.



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By and large, developing drugs with potent smooth muscle relaxant activities are essential for medicine. Smooth muscle hyperactivity disorders involve immense social costs and financial burdens to the health services. Thus, discovering new molecules as potential pharmacological agents provides a great deal of interest for the synthesis of new compounds.

Keywords: Synthesis, 1-Substituted 3-Methyl-3,4-Dihydroisoquinoline, Polyphosphoric Acid, In Silico, Smooth Muscle Relaxant Activity



UTERINE BIOPHYSICAL PROFILE USING TRANSABDOMINAL SONOGRAPHY CAN PREDICT UTERINE RECEPTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Uterine biophysical profile assesses the uterine environment or ability to produce a successful conception. The study was conducted to observe the uterine biophysical profile using transabdominal sonography. This technique will help unmarried females to assess their chances of conception before marriage and dating of fertilization after marriage.

In this cross-sectional study, 233 biophysical profiles were obtained (transabdominal) from females in different menstrual cycle phases. The females were in the childbearing age (15 to 45 years old). Applebaum's scoring system was used. All parameters were assessed. Myometrial contractions were difficult to be evaluated. So, the maximum value of the profile was reduced to 17 instead of 20. A perfect score of 17 is associated with conception in all cases. Scores between 14 and 16 are associated with pregnancy in 77% of cases and between 11 and 13 in 60%. Scores below 10 suggest poor uterine receptivity.

The study revealed that the means of the total scores were significantly associated with menstrual phases ($P = 0.001$). The mean of the total score increased as the phase increased in the first four phases. It started to rise from the first phase until it reached 10.5 at the 4th phase (15th -25th day) by a factor of 8. Then, the mean started to decline.

The 4th phase has the highest total scores frequency of 17 and 16-14 compared with the other phases. That means (15th -25th day) phase is appropriate for conceiving. The menstrual cycle duration for each female should be kept in mind because many couples have fertility problems without explanation, probably due to incorrect timing.

The study concluded that uterine biophysical profile scoring system could be performed transabdominal for unmarried females and married ones who consider that transvaginal is threatening their reproductive tract with fear of infections and bleeding.

Keywords: Fertility, Biophysical profile, Transabdominal Ultrasound, Uterine environment



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ENVIRONMENTAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF OPEN DEFECATION (OD) IN NIGERIA: ANALYTICAL EVALUATIONS OF SETBACKS ON SDG-6 & GDP

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ABSTRACT

There is urgent action globally toward pursuit of SDG by 2030, to achieve the target attention is given to the threats of open defecation (OD) to human health and self-respect, and the environment. From published reports, at least a quarter of Nigerians (25.1%) or about 46 million people were recorded in 2015 for engaging in OD. As a result of this Nigeria was ranked 3rd in the world in OD prevalence after India and China. This is a serious issue that call for quick action by all to put an end to OD. According to the reports, three major factors: socio-economic, demographic and geographic were reported as factors that influence and determine the practice of OD among Nigerian households. Continuous practice of OD may result to



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prevalence of water borne diseases in 771 Local Government Areas of Nigeria. There is need for National Orientation Agency (NOA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other concerned departments to begin to sensitize the public about the implication of OD and also Federal Government should rise to provide adequate funds to the states and local Governments to construct public toilets in order to be able to effectively address OD and its effects on SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG-6 (clean water and sanitation for all) and also negative impacts on our economics. “The Federal government has developed a road map to end open defecation. If state governments adopt the road map, domesticate and fund it, the country will be looking forward to achieving open defecation free. Serious budgeting allocation should be made available to a minimum of 1.7 per cent from the current 0.6 per cent GDP, as this would meet the SDG by 2030. The country will only beat the target by making an investment of \$8 billion annually until 2030 as reported.

Keywords: SDG-#3, SDG-#6, sanitation, Open defecation, public health, Water



ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ALTERED MICROBIOME AND SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS:

IMPACT OF DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS

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ABSTRACT

Background Systemic sclerosis (SSc), also named scleroderma, is an immune-mediated systemic autoimmune disease with unknown etiology. Numerous studies have shown gut microbiota differences existed in SSc patients compared to healthy controls, especially in the lower gastrointestinal tract. The metabolites from microbiome are also involved in the interplay with immunological processes. Current treatments to dispose of this disorder are limited.

Objective Among the organs involved, the gastrointestinal tract is the most common one only second to the skin. The purpose of this presentation is to summarize recent studies reporting gastrointestinal microbiota aberrations associated with the SSc disease state.

Materials and methods More than 90% of patients have gastrointestinal tract involvement, which is characterized by dysphagia, esophageal reflux, vomiting, constipation, and abdominal pain SSc patients exhibited large changes in microbiome composition. The current treatments to dispose of this disorder are limited, mainly adopting corresponding individualized methods to different clinical symptoms. All patients were receiving treatment for SSc-associated symptoms, including vascular symptoms and gastrointestinal reflux.

Results The gastrointestinal tract is the most common internal organ manifestation, which contributes to significant morbidity and mortality in patients with SSc. Analyses of SSc patients have revealed substantial changes in microbiome composition (dysbiosis). Our experiments found that oral consumption of Deniplant nutraceuticals improves the clinical symptoms in patients SSc.

Conclusion We suggest a potential link between the gut microbiome and immune activation. Whether the gut microbiota aberration is a result of SSc or a cause remains unclear. We show a reproducible shift in microbiome composition with Deniplant nutraceuticals.

Keywords: gastrointestinal involvement, immune system, microbiota, systemic sclerosis.



MODERN PREVENTION OF RELAPSES OF STRANGULATED HERNIAS

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ABSTRACT

Strangulated hernias are the most dangerous type of abdominal wall hernia with a frequency of 3-15%. Intestinal necrosis during suffocation occurs in 10% of cases. Mortality increases according to the age of the patients and reaches 3.8-11%. The high rates, complications, and fatality of strangulated hernias warrant new research in the treatment and prevention of strangulated hernias.

Materials and methods: Between 2002-2019, 251 patients diagnosed with strangulated hernia in different localizations were under our control on the Department of Surgical Diseases AMU. Of the patients, 135 were female and 116 were male. 121 patients had inguinal hernia, 66 umbilical hernia, 48 postoperative hernia and 16 white line hernia. 228 patients were operated within the first 2 hours after admission, and 23 patients were operated within 2-6 hours. During the operation, choking on coarse oil was observed in 141 patients, choking on the small intestines in 72 patients, and drowning in the large intestines in 38 patients. Intestinal necrosis occurred in 31 patients, small bowel resection was performed in 23 of these patients, and transverse ileum resection was performed in 8 patients. Death occurred in five patients who underwent emergency surgery, these patients were over 60 years old, had coronary heart disease and hypertension, which resulted in decompensation of cardiac activity and death in the postoperative period. Anterior abdominal wall alloplasty was performed using prolene mesh during the operation in 178 patients with strangulated hernias, and autoplasty was performed in 73 at the expense of local tissues.

In the postoperative period, abscess was found in 5 patients and hernia recurrence was found in 3 patients, and the hospital stay was prolonged. In only 2 of the patients who underwent alloplasty, the wound was purulent in the postoperative period, and the time to hospital discharge was significantly reduced.

Conclusion: The results of the study show that timely surgery for strangulated hernias prevents intestinal necrosis, which leads to improved treatment outcomes. In addition, alloplasty with the use of prolene mesh during the operation eliminates the possibility of recurrence in the postoperative period.

Key words: strangulated, alloplasty, patient



EVALUATION AND ASSOCIATION OF GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)
WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA AND BMI IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Diabetes is a growing pandemic in both developing and developed countries. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus have an increased prevalence of dyslipidemia and are easy targets for cardiovascular diseases. A timely intervention to normalize circulating lipids could reduce the chances of cardiovascular diseases. Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) is the indicator of glycemic status over long term. This study was undertaken to evaluate the serum lipid profile of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and to assess the relationship between HbA1c levels, lipid profile and BMI to evaluate the importance of HbA1c as a predictor of dyslipidemia.

Subject and Methods: This is a retrospective study including 50 patients (males=25, females=25) suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus, attending a tertiary care hospital. Review of patients' records in the diabetes centre was performed and all available demographic and laboratory data in patients' files were collected and analyzed.

Results: The results revealed an increase in the levels of fasting blood glucose, blood urea nitrogen, total protein and HbA1C levels accompanied by a decrease in albumin levels from normal value among both male and female patients with no significant difference among the genders. The study also demonstrated an alteration in the lipid profile of the patients with elevated levels of cholesterol, TAGs and LDL from the normal values with a concomitant reduction in HDL levels. A significant ($p < 0.05$) positive correlation was observed between HbA1C levels, Cholesterol, LDL, TAGs and BMI and a significant ($p < 0.05$) inverse correlation between HbA1C and HDL levels.

Conclusion: The study concludes that in addition to as a biomarker for glycemic control, HbA1c can also be used in predicting dyslipidemia associated with type 2 diabetes to prevent the development of cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; dyslipidemia, glycated hemoglobin, Cardiovascular diseases



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EFFECTS OF PIROMELATINE ON DECREASED EXPRESSION OF BDNF IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND SPATIAL MEMORY DEFICIT IN PRENATALLY STRESSED RATS

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ABSTRACT

Prenatal stress (PNS) can lead to abnormal cognitive functions at a much later stage in development. We applied the model of prenatal stress and investigated the effects of piromelatine, melatonin type 1 (MT1) and type 2 and serotonin (5-HT) 1A/1D receptors agonist and 5-HT2B receptor antagonist on hippocampus-dependent spatial memory and concomitant changes in BDNF levels in male prenatally stressed offspring. Pregnant female mothers experienced different stressors from day 7 of pregnancy until birth. Mature, 60-days old, male offspring rats were administered every day with piromelatine/vehicle (i.p., 20 mg/kg, 21 days).



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The radial arm maze test (RAM) was used to investigate the hippocampus-dependent spatial memory. The BDNF level in the hippocampus was measured by ELISA kit according to the instructions of the manufacturer. A deficit in spatial memory and a decreased BDNF expression in the hippocampus was detected in prenatally stressed rats as per their matched controls. Chronic treatment with piromelatine restored the altered memory function by reducing the working and double memory errors in the last trial and elevated the BDNF level in PNS offspring. The results of this study suggest that the new compound piromelatine could be beneficial in improving memory shortage via BDNF restoration in the hippocampus in rats with a history of PNS.

Acknowledgement: This research was supported by the Bulgarian National Science Fund - grant No. KII 06-H21/10.

Keywords: prenatal stress, Piromelatine, memory deficit, BDNF.



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BAKTERİYEL VAJİNOZİS ve VAJİNİT PATOGENEZİNDE D VİTAMİNİ EKSİKLİĞİNİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IN BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND VAGINAL PATHOGENESIS

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ABSTRACT

Bakteriyel vajinoz ve nonspesifik vajinit, kadın üreme organlarının hastalıkları arasında çok yaygındır. Son çalışmalar, erken doğum, erken boşalma, intrauterin enfeksiyon ve doğum sonrası pürülan-septik komplikasyonlar arasındaki bağlantının artık inkar edilemez olduğunu göstermiştir. Literatürde D vitamini eksikliği birçok patolojide kullanılmaktadır - polikistik yumurtalıklar, erken doğum, bakteriyel vajinoz vb. Önemli rolü hakkında birçok bilgi vardır. Bu patolojiler D vitamini eksikliği ile birlikte tespit edildiğinde, hastalığın seyri agresif ve tekrarlayıcıdır, bu da D vitamini eksikliğinin bakteriyel vajinoz ve vajinit patogenezindeki rolünün araştırılması gerektiğini gösterir.

Bu amaçla, Referans Clinic'te bulunan ATÜ'nün Cerrahi Eğitim Kliniği, Ş. Alasgarova adına 5 No-lı Kadın Doğum Hastanesi'nde 18-44 yaş arası 132 kadından patolojik materyal alındı.

Araştırma materyali olarak kan serumu, uterus salgıları, servikal-vajinal lavaj kullanıldı. Kadınların 26'sı pratik olarak sağlıklı, 54'ü bakteriyel vajinoz ve 52'si spesifik olmayan vajinitti. IFA ile incelenen kadınlarda D vitamini miktarı belirlenirken bakteriyel vajinozisli 26 hasta normal, 28 eksiklik, nonspesifik vajinitli 25 hasta normal ve 27'sinde eksiklik olup hastaları 5 gruba ayırdık.

Muayene sırasında D vitamini eksikliği olan kadınlarda klinik semptomlar şiddetliydi ve anamnezlerinde nüks saptandı. 22 şüpheli inceleme materyalinde tanıyı doğrulamak için mikroskopik, bakteriyolojik inceleme yapıldı ve PCR-genetik inceleme yöntemi kullanıldı. D vitamini eksikliği olan 14 kadının patolojik materyalinde, D vitamini düzeyi normal olan 7 bakteriyel vajinozis hastası, patojenik mikroplarla (*Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Atopobium vajinae*, *Megasphaera* tip 1, *Mobiluncus* spp., *Bacteroides fragilis*) ilişkilendirilmiştir ki, bu bakteriler hastalıkların etiyolojisinde anahtar rol oynar. Materyalde bir *Gardnerella vaginalis*, bir *Bacteroides fragilis* mono vakası bulundu.

İncelenen hastaların kan ve servikal-vajinal yıkamasındaki IgA, SigA, IgM, IgG, IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α konsantrasyonları ELISA ile belirlendi. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda, rahim salgısından alınan inceleme materyalinde, D vitamini eksikliği olan gruplarda, normal D vitamini olan gruplara göre bu göstergelerde artış, IgA ve SigA'da azalma gözlemlendi. Spesifik olmayan vajinitli olan hastalarda (özellikle D vitamini eksikliği olanlarda) serum immünoglobulinlerinde ve sitokin seviyelerinde anlamlı bir artış gözlemlendi.

Key words: Bakteriyel vajinoz, nonspesifik vajinit, vitamin D, immünoglobulinlerde



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SUMMARY

Concentrations of IgA, SigA, IgM, IgG, IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α in the blood and cervical-vaginal wash of the examined patients were determined by IFA. As a result of the examinations, the examination material taken from the uterine secretion showed an increase in these indicators in groups with vitamin D deficiency compared to groups with normal vitamin D deficiency, and a decrease in the amount of IgA and SigA. Elevations in serum immunoglobulins and cytokines were observed in patients with non-specific vaginitis (especially those with vitamin D deficiency).

Key words: Bacterial vaginosis, nonspecific vaginitis, vitamin D, immunoglobulins



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MICROBIOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE NITROGEN CONTENT IN NODULATED *CICER ARIETINUM*

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ABSTRACT

Consumption of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) holds a special place in Algeria's culture. Production of chickpea, however, is far from sufficient for the needs of the population. It has been attempted to introduce the legume in the province of Tissemsilt, Algeria, in rotation with cereal crops fallow land. This study aims to establish the best microbiological approach to improve the performance of five selected sites. This diagnosis is discussed according to the physicochemical characteristics of the soil. In a second step, we selected native rhizobia strains with high nitrogen-fixing potential and that are adapted to the climatic and soil constraints that prevail in Tissemsilt. Thirty four strains were isolated in trapping experiments in the nursery and field. The most effective nitrogen-fixing strains will be used as inoculum. The success of inoculation with these strains on the plant depends on their competitiveness in relation to indigenous strains already present in the soil.

Keywords: Rhizobia, chickpeas, nodulation, nitrogen fixation, Algeria.

FİZİKİ İNKİŞAFIN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİNDƏ SİQMA MEYLİNİN TƏTBİQİ APPLICATION OF SIGMA TENDENCY IN EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

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ANNOTASIYA

Fiziki inkişaf, orqanizmin sağlamlıq vəziyyətinin qiymətləndirilməsində geniş istifadə olunan somatometrik, somatoskopik və fiziometrik göstəricilərin məcmusudur. Bununla yanaşı, bir çox tədqiqatın nəticələrinə görə fiziki inkişafın mütləq göstəriciləri və onların əsasında hesablanmış müxtəlif əmsallar sağlamlıq vəziyyətinin obyektiv qiymətləndirilməsində çətinliklər yaradır.

Bu tədqiqatın məqsədi qapalı rejimli liseydə təhsil alan yeniyetmələrin fiziki inkişafını öyrənməklə, onların sağlamlıq vəziyyətində qidalanmanın rolunu müəyyən etməkdən ibarətdir.

Bizim tədqiqatlar mütəşəkkil qidalanma rejimində olan 15-16 yaşlı I və II kurs (müvafiq olaraq 290 və 200 nəfər) lisey şagirdləri arasında aparılmış, lisey rəhbərliyi tərəfindən təsdiq olunmuş qida rasionunun makronutrient tərkibi öyrənilmişdir. Eyni zamanda yeniyetmələrin fiziki inkişafını əks etdirən 9 morfometrik və fiziometrik göstəricilər (çəki, boy, döş qəfəsinin dairəsi, Ketle əmsalı, əl və gövdə əzələlərinin gücü, ideal bədən çəkisindən meylliklər, dərialtı piy qatının qalınlığı, bədəndə yağ komponentlərinin miqdarı) müasir tədqiqat üsulları ilə ölçülmüşdür.

Lisey şagirdlərinin fiziki inkişafını obyektiv qiymətləndirmək məqsədilə ölçülmüş göstəricilər yığımının siqma meylinin eyni adlı qradasiyalarının cəminin orta qiyməti hesablanmışdır.

Araşdırmalara görə lisey şagirdlərinin qida rasionunun makronutrient tərkibi 15-16 yaşlı yeniyetmələrin fizioloji tələbat normalarından yüksəkdir. Məsələn, rasionda karbohidratların miqdarı $662,75 \pm 28,83$ q olub, fizioloji normaları 144,07% üstələmişdir. Rasionda zülalların, yağların və karbohidratların faktiki kütlə nisbəti 1: 0,84: 4,70 (normal - z: y: k = 1: 1, 1: 4,8) olmuşdur. Bu məlumatlara görə lisey şagirdlərinin qida rasionu makronutrientlərin miqdarına və onların kütlə nisbətlərinə görə qeyri-səmərəli qidalanmanın izafi və tarazlaşdırılmamış qidalanma forması kimi qiymətləndirilir.

Antropometrik göstəricilərin siqma meylinin qradasiyaları cəminin orta qiymətlərinə görə fiziki inkişafı orta səviyyəli uşaqların sayı I və II kurs üzrə müvafiq olaraq $59,61 \pm 1,74$ və $64,16 \pm 1,73\%$ olmuşdur. İnkişafı orta səviyyədən yüksək olan şagirdlərin sayı isə I kursda 17,82%, II kursda 25,71% olmuşdur. Yəni, II kurs şagirdlərinin 26%-ə qədərinin antropometrik göstəriciləri normadan yüksək olub, izafi bədən kütləsinə və piylənməyə meylliyinə görə risk qrupuna aid oluna bilər.

Açar sözlər: fiziki inkişaf, yeniyetmələr, izafi qidalanma, siqma meyli



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ANNOTATION

Physical development is a set of somatometric, somatoscopic, and physiometric indicators widely used to assess the health of the body. At the same time, according to many studies, absolute indicators of physical development and various coefficients calculated on their basis create difficulties in an objective assessment of health.

The purpose of this study is to determine the role of nutrition in the health of adolescents studying in a closed high school by studying their physical development.

Our research was conducted among 15-16-year-old first and second-year high school students (290 and 200 people, respectively) on an organized diet, and studied the macronutrient content of the diet approved by the lyceum administration. At the same time, 9 morphometric and physiometric indicators reflecting the physical development of adolescents (weight, height, chest circumference, Kettle coefficient, arm and torso muscle strength, tendencies to ideal body weight, subcutaneous fat thickness, amount of fat components in the body) were measured by modern research methods.

In order to objectively assess the physical development of high school students, the average value of the sum of the gradations of the same name of the sigma tendency of the set of measured indicators was calculated.

According to research, the macronutrient content of high school students' diets is higher than the physiological needs of 15-16-year-olds. For example, the number of carbohydrates in the diet was 662.75 ± 28.83 g, which exceeded the physiological norms by 144.07%. The actual mass ratio of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates in the diet was 1: 0.84: 4.70 (normal - z: y: k = 1: 1, 1: 4.8). According to these data, the diet of high school students is assessed as an excess of inefficient nutrition and an unbalanced form of nutrition in terms of the number of macronutrients and their mass ratios.

According to the average values of the sum of the gradations of the sigma tendency of anthropometric indicators, the number of children with the average level of physical development in the I and II courses was 59.61 ± 1.74 and $64.16 \pm 1.73\%$, respectively. The number of students with a higher than average level of development was 17.82% in the first year and 25.71% in the second year. That is, up to 26% of second-year students have higher anthropometric values than normal and may be at risk due to excess body weight and propensity to gain weight.

Keywords: physical development, adolescents, overeating, sigma tendency



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ORGANOPHOSPHOROUS FLAME RETARDANTS (OPFRS) EXHIBIT HEPATOTOXICITY AND TRANSCRIPTOMIC CHANGES IN HUMAN LIVER CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Organophosphorous flame retardants (OPFRs) are added in several consumer goods to reduce the spread of fire incidences. OPFRs are found in indoor and outdoor environment, and also detected in human body fluids. Our study is based on the premise that direct or indirect ingestion of OPFRs by humans may trigger hepatotoxicity. In the current work, we have studied hepatotoxicity of seven OPFRs (TDCPP, TCEP, TCPP, TPhP, TCP, TBEP, TEHP0 in human HepG2 cells. MTT and NRU data of above OPFRs showed cytotoxicity in HepG2 cells after 3 days of exposure, especially at the higher concentrations (100-400 μ M). All OPFRs exhibited DNA damage in HepG2 cells. Flow cytometric analysis exhibited apoptosis and an increase in ROS, nitric oxide (NO) in HepG2 cells after 3 days of exposure with all OPFRs. All seven OPFRs for 3 days exhibited an increase in ROS and nitric oxide (NO), indicated oxidative stress. Mitochondrial dysfunction ($\Delta\Psi_m$), Ca^{2+} influx, and esterase level in HepG2 cells were affected after exposure with seven OPFRs. Immunofluorescence data confirmed the cytoplasmic and nucleolar localization of DNA damage (P53) and apoptotic proteins (caspase 3 and caspase 9 proteins) by all OPFRs. qPCR array of HepG2 cells exposed to seven OPFRs demonstrated significant overexpression and underexpression of genes related to human cancer



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pathway. In addition, reduced human transcriptomics (RHT) analysis of OPFRs exposed HepG2 cells exhibited DEGs of 73, 75, 169, 57, 117, 158, and 178 after exposure with TCP, TEHP, TDCPP, TCEP, TCPP, TBEP, TPHP. Cellular component, development, DNA damage, immune, metabolic, pathway, and proliferation were enriched biological pathways in HepG2 after treatment with above OPFRs. Our data categorically emphasize that above OPFRs are hepatotoxic and may act as a putative carcinogenic agent. Direct or indirect ingestion of above OPFRs containing dusts by humans are prone to its adverse health risks.

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THE EFFECT OF MELATONIN DEFICIENCY ON AGE-ASSOCIATED METABOLIC CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

Aging is a natural phenomenon that involves many biological changes, including increased oxidative stress, and metabolic changes. The hormone melatonin, secreted during the dark phase in the pineal gland, has a chronotropic effect with ubiquitous effects throughout the body, influencing the circadian rhythm of basic physiological processes, many of them related to aging processes. The aim of this study was to explore the role of melatonin deficit on a number of important physiological and metabolic parameters related to the aging process. Sham-operated and rats with removed pineal gland (pin rats) surgered at ages 3, 14, and 18-months, respectively, were tested via indirect calorimetry. Sham rats were characterized by diminished with aging food intake and calorimetric parameters with concomitant changes in the lipid profile and glucose level in plasma. Pinealectomy reduced the food intake, O₂ consumption, CO₂ production, and energy expenditure specifically at Dark in rats operated at 3 months. They also had elevated glucose and lipids. Melatonin deficit did not affect metabolic parameters in aged rats. In conclusion, the present findings revealed the crucial role of melatonin in young adult rats on important metabolic and biochemical markers associated with aging. However, melatonin has insignificant influence in aged rats.

Keywords: pinealectomy, aging, metabolic and physiological parameters, rat



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FEN BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA 6. ve 7. SINIF DÜZEYİNDE YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN TEMATİK ANALİZİ:2005-2020 YILLARI

THEMATIC REVIEW OF STUDIES CONDUCTED AT THE 6th and 7th GRADE LEVEL
IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE EDUCATION: 2005- 2020 YEARS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye de 2005- 2020 yılları arasında 6. ve 7. sınıf düzeyinde yapılan, akademik araştırmaların tematik analizini sunmaktır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmada incelenen dokümanlar Türkiye’de yayımlanan akademik dergilerden ve Yüksek Öğretim Başkanlığı Tez Merkezinden elde edilmiştir. Bu araştırma kapsamında 112 çalışmanın tematik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya dahil edilen 112 çalışma, örnekleme tercih edilen sınıf düzeyi, kullanılan öğretim yöntem-teknikleri, araştırmanın yöntemi, veri toplama aracı, konu alanı, çalışmanın yıllara göre dağılımı, araştırma sonucu, boyutlarına göre analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda, örneklemlerde en fazla tercih edilen sınıf düzeyinin 6.sınıf düzeyi olduğu belirlenmiştir. 2005-2020 yılları arasında 6. ve 7. sınıf düzeyinde yapılan araştırmalar incelendiğinde en fazla işbirlikli öğretim yöntemi ile ilgili çalışma olduğu belirlenmiştir. 2005-2020 arası yapılan fen bilimleri eğitimi araştırmaları incelendiğinde çalışmalarda çoğunluğu nicel araştırma yöntemlerinin en az ise karma araştırma yöntemlerinin tercih edildiği belirlenmiştir. 2005- 2020 yılları arasında fen bilimleri eğitimi alanında yapılan çalışmalarda en fazla fizik en az kimya konularının öğretimine yönelik çalışmaların yürütüldüğü saptanmıştır. Çalışmaların yıllara göre dağılımı incelenirken son yıllarda çalışmaların azaldığını, en çok çalışmanın 2012 yılında yapıldığını, en az çalışmanın ise 2015 yılında yapıldığı tematik analiz sonucu ortaya konmuştur. İncelenen fen bilimleri eğitim çalışmalarında veri toplama aracı olarak en fazla başarı ve tutum testlerinin kullanıldığı belirlenmiştir. İncelenen çalışmaların sonuç bölümlerinde işbirlikli öğrenme yönteminin akademik başarıyı arttırdığı ve bilgi kalıcılığı sağladığı, bilgisayar destekli öğretimin bilgi kalıcılığı sağladığı ve derse karşı olumlu bir tutum geliştirdiği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca 5E modeli temel alınarak yapılan STEM faaliyetlerinin etkisini arttırdığı ve kavram karikatürünün kullanımının başarıyı, bilimsel süreç becerilerini, tutum ve yaratıcılığı geliştirdiği belirlenmiştir. 6. ve 7. sınıf fen bilimleri ders kitaplarını inceleyen çalışmaların sonuçları ise ders kitaplarının fen konularının içeriği ve aktarım yöntemleri bakımından yetersiz kaldığını göstermektedir. Araştırmanın sonuçları ışığında araştırmacılara, fen bilimleri eğitim çalışmalarında karma araştırma yöntemi tercihi yapmaları önerilebilir. Ayrıca fen bilimleri



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dersi kapsamında öğretilen kimya konularının öğretimine yönelik daha fazla çalışma yürütmeleri önerilebilir. Yine araştırmacılara öğrencilerin başarı ve tutum değişkenleri dışındaki değişkenler bağlamında araştırmaların kapsamını genişletmeleri önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fen bilimleri, 6.sınıf, 7.sınıf, tematik analiz

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study dec to present a thematic analysis of academic research conducted at the 6th and 7th grade level between 2005 and 2020 in Turkey. A qualitative research method was used in the study. The data used in the study were analysed by content analysis method. The documents examined in the study were obtained from academic journals published in Turkey and from the Thesis Centre of the Higher Education Presidency. Within the scope of this research, a thematic analysis of 112 studies was carried out. The 112 studies included in the study were analysed according to the preferred class level in the sample, teaching methods and techniques used, research method, data collection tool, subject area, distribution of the study by years, research result, dimensions. As a result of the research, it was found that the most preferred grade level in the samples was 6th. It has been determined that the grade level is. from 2005 to 2020, he was the 6th and 7th when the research conducted at the classroom level was examined, it was determined that there were the most studies related to the cooperative teaching method. When the research on science education conducted between 2005 and 2020 was examined, it was determined that dec research methods were preferred in most of the studies and mixed research methods were preferred at least. in the studies conducted in the field of science education between 2005 and 2020, it was found that studies aimed at teaching at dec physics and at least chemistry subjects were conducted. When analysing the distribution of studies by year, it was revealed that the studies have decreased in recent years, the most studies were conducted in 2012, and the fewest studies were conducted in 2015 as a result of thematic analysis. It has been determined that the most success and attitude tests are used as a data collection tool in the science education studies examined. In the results sections of the studies examined, it was determined that the cooperative learning method increases academic success and provides information persistence, and it was determined that computer-aided teaching provides information persistence and develops a positive attitude towards the course. It has also been determined that the 5E model increases the impact of STEM activities and that the use of notion caricature increases success. It has been determined that scientific process skills develop attitude and creativity, and textbooks are inadequate in the subject expression. In the light of the results of the research, researchers may be advised to choose a mixed research method in science education studies. In addition, it may be suggested that they carry out further studies aimed at teaching chemistry subjects taught within the scope of the science course. Again, researchers may be advised to expand the scope of the research in the context of variables other than student achievement and attitude variables.

Keywords: science, 6th grade, 7th grade, thematic analysis



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ANTIMUTAGENIC PROPERTIES of ESSENTIAL OIL of *Salvia officinalis*

on *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98 and TA100

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ÖZET

The aim of this work was to evaluate antimutagenic effects of essential oil of *Salvia officinalis* grown in Duzce by with *Salmonella*/microsome test using the preincubation procedure on TA98 and TA100 *Salmonella typhimurium* strains in the absence of metabolic activation.

The sample of essential oil was analyzed by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry. From the 81 compounds identified, the major compounds were 1,8-cineole (16.792%), α -pinene (14.933%), camphene (12.115%), δ -3-carene (11.025%), and camphor (7.495%), β -myrcene (6.982%).

Three different concentrations (0.01, 0.1 and 1 μ l/plate) of essential oils of *S. officinalis* showed strong antimutagenic effect against *S. typhimurium* TA98 strains. The inhibition rates of the essential oils against 4-nitro-o-phenylendiamine on *S. typhimurium* TA98 from 67.44% to 95.53%. No antimutagenic activity was observed on *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98 strains at the highest concentration (10 μ l/plate) of essential oil of *S. officinalis*.

Two concentrations (0.1 and 1 μ l/plate) of essential oils of *S. officinalis* showed strong antimutagenic effect against *S. typhimurium* TA100 strains. The inhibition rates of the essential oils against sodium azide on *S. typhimurium* TA100 ranged from 86.58% to 99.65%.

The highest (10 μ l/plate) and the lowest (0.01 μ l/plate) concentrations of essential oil of *S. officinalis* did not show antimutagenic activity on *Salmonella typhimurium* TA100 strains.

In conclusion, the essential oil of *Salvia officinalis* has antimutagenic activity. It is recommended that further studies be conducted with plant essential oils or extracts with antimutagenic effects such as *S. officinalis*, and the results obtained should be confirmed with long-term test systems.

Keywords: *Salvia officinalis*, Antimutagenicity, Ames assay.



HIGH EXPRESSION OF LNCRNA TUG1 IS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR PROGNOSIS IN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

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ABSTRACT

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide and with low overall survival rate due to lack of effective treatment strategies and reliable prognostic biomarkers. Therefore, there is an urgent need to investigate novel prognostic biomarkers for HCC patients. A bulk of study confirmed that long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are dysregulated in HCC and serve as prognostic biomarkers. Taurine upregulated gene 1 (TUG1) is an important lncRNA that promotes carcinogenesis in several cancers. In this study we aimed to evaluate expression and prognostic value of lncRNA TUG1 in HCC. In order to evaluate genomic landscape, expression level and prognostic value of TUG1, we used several bioinformatics tools including the GeneLoc, Compartments, CPAT, CPC2, TNMplot, GTex and Kaplan–Meier plotter. Additionally, we validated expression level of TUG1 in HCC by performing qRT-PCR with SNU-423 and HepG2 HCC cell lines and normal human liver tissue RNA that was commercially purchased. The results showed that TUG1 was a lncRNA with low chance of coding potential which is located on Chromosome 22q12.2 and mainly localized in nucleus, cytoskeleton, and extracellular matrix. TUG1 was remarkably upregulated in cancerous and metastatic HCC tissues compared to the normal liver tissues by using gene chip based data. Consistent with this result, TUG1 expression was significantly higher in HCC tissues than adjacent normal tissues using RNA-Seq based data. Moreover, qRT-PCR results confirmed that expression level of TUG1 was upregulated in SNU-423 and HepG2 cells compared with normal human liver tissue. Survival analysis revealed that overexpressed TUG1 was correlated with lower overall survival in patients with HCC. Taken together, TUG1 functions as an oncogenic lncRNA and might represent a novel biomarker for HCC prognosis.

Keywords: lncRNA, TUG1, Biomarkers, Hepatocellular carcinoma, Bioinformatics



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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL STUDIES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION (2017-2021)

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ABSTRACT

Most scientists accept that the line separating the Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian phytographical regions in the south of our country is the Taurus Mountains, which includes the Eastern Mediterranean Region. This region, which hosts many endemic plant species and has such a rich animal fauna, also creates a unique area for insects. The Eastern Mediterranean Region is in a geographical location where many fruits and vegetables are produced, as well as agricultural products such as citrus and cotton. Various pesticides and insecticide applications at various stages of agricultural production make biological struggle necessary. In this study, biological control-based studies conducted in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye) between 2017 and 2021 were examined. Studies evaluated in terms of ecofaunistic and biodiversity were categorized by considering the agricultural lands and natural areas in the region. With the dissemination of biological control, it is aimed to prevent damages that will take decades to repair the negative traces left by chemical drugs with very high half-lives on nature.

Keywords: Eastern Mediterranean Region, Biological control, biodiversity, predator insects



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A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON UNDERESTIMATED PREDATOR INSECTS: HARMFUL OR HELPFUL?

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ABSTRACT

The first thing that comes to mind when talking about an insect is known as the existence of an arthropod that bites, stings, or is disgusting with its appearance. In addition, this erroneous view has become so widespread that it almost makes one forget the existence of beneficial insects. Although the existence of insect populations that can be harmful to agricultural soils has been known since ancient times, beneficial and predatory insects are known to very few people. In this study, the perspectives of local people on beneficial insects during field studies in the Eastern Mediterranean Region between 2019-2021 were evaluated. The approaches of the local people to arthropods and entomology are discussed. Courses that include insects as a sub-stage of nature and environmental education should be given to students in the pre-school period and basic awareness should be created.

Keywords: Predator Insects, East Mediterranean Area, biodiversity



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SİTAGLİPTİN TEDAVİSİ UYGULANAN DENEYSEL OBEZİTE MODELİNDE KARACİĞER DOKUSUNDA GLP-1 GEN İFADESİNİN ANALİZİ ANALYSIS OF GLP-1 GENE EXPRESSION IN LIVER TISSUE IN EXPERIMENTAL OBESITY MODEL WITH CYTAGLIPTIN THERAPY

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ÖZET

Obezite dünya çapındaki hastalıklar arasında en büyük beşinci risk faktörüdür. Ülkemiz Türkiye obezitenin en çok görüldüğü üçüncü ülkedir; bu nedenle obeziteye neden olan ve obeziteyi geriye çevirecek olan moleküler ve genetik mekanizmalar ortaya konulmalıdır. Glukagon benzeri peptit 1 (GLP-1) ve glukozedine bağlı insülinotropik peptit (GIP), glikoz regülasyonunda yer alan başlıca inkretinlerdir. Gastrointestinal sistemden salgılanan bu inkretinler, pankreas β hücrelerind eglukoزدaki postprandiyal yükselmeye yanıt olarak insulin salınımını uyarmak için salgılanır. GLP-1 glukagon seviyelerini baskılar, gastric boşalmayı



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geciktirir ve tokluğu artırır. GLP-1 ve GIP'in in vivo etkileri, bu hormonların dipeptidil peptidaz-4 (DPP-4) enzimi tarafından hızlı bozunması ve inaktivasyonu nedeniyle kısa ömürlüdür. DPP-4 inhibitörleri, şu anda çok sayıda ülkede tip 2 diyabet tedavisi için onaylanmış olan vildagliptin ve sitagliptin geliştirilmekte olan oral ajanlardır. Çalışmamızda 24 adet wistar albino sıçan kullanılmıştır. Hayvanlar Kontrol, Obez, Obez + Sitagliptin, Kontrol + Sitagliptin gruplarına ayrılmıştır. Obez grupları deneysel obezite oluşturulması için yüksek yağlı diyetle (HFD) beslendi. Deney hayvanlarından karaciğer dokusu genel anestezi altında alındı. Karaciğer dokusunda sitagliptin tedavisinin etkili olup olmadığı gruplararası GLP-1 gen ifade düzeyi analiz edildi.

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

Anahtar kelimeler: GLP-1, DPP-4, Sitagliptin, Obezite

ABSTRACT

Obesity is the fifth largest risk factor for diseases worldwide. Our country Turkey is the third country with the highest obesity rate; Therefore, molecular and genetic mechanisms that cause obesity and will reverse obesity should be revealed. Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) and glucosedine-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP) are the major incretins involved in glucose regulation. These incretins, secreted from the gastrointestinal tract, are secreted by pancreatic β cells to stimulate insulin release in response to the postprandial rise in eglucose. GLP-1 suppresses glucagon levels, delays gastric emptying and increases satiety. The in vivo effects of GLP-1 and GIP are short-lived due to the rapid degradation and inactivation of these hormones by the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4). DPP-4 inhibitors, vildagliptin and sitagliptin are oral agents in development that are currently approved for the treatment of type 2 diabetes in a number of countries. In our study, 24 wistar albino rats were used. Animals were divided into Control, Obese, Obese + Sitagliptin, Control + Sitagliptin groups. Obese groups were fed a high-fat diet (HFD) to establish experimental obesity. Liver tissue from experimental animals was taken under general anesthesia. Intergroup GLP-1 gene expression level was analyzed whether sitagliptin treatment was effective or not in liver tissue.



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

Keywords: GLP-1, DPP-4, Sitagliptin, Obesity



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COMPARISON OF NON-WOOD PRODUCTS OF CHESTNUT (*Castania sativa* L.) ACCORDING TO POLYPHENOL VALUES

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ABSTRACT

Chestnut forest is one of the most fertile trees for humanity. It serves with both wood and non-wood products. Polyphenols are important secondary metabolites of plant products and have a wide range of biological activities. In this study, the total polyphenol and flavanoid contents of chestnut products were investigated and compared. The samples were obtained from Zonguldak region of Turkey. Total polyphenol content (TPC) and total flavanoid content (TFC) were determined Folin Ciocalteu's and Aluminum Chloride assays, respectively, TPC values were determined as 105 mg GAE/100, 536 mg GAE/100, 186 mg GAE/g and 128 mg GAE/g, respectively. The highest amount of TPC was detected in the propolis followed by the pollen, the blossom, and the honey.

Keywords: Chestnut, honey, pollen, propolis, flower, total polyphenol



EFFECTS OF ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM STRESS INHIBITION ON LIVER FUNCTION AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN AGED RATS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: As the body age, it exhibits various physiological dysfunctions, including metabolic disorders and oxidative stress. There have been studies suggesting that the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress plays a role in aging-related pathologies. The goal of this study was to analyze the effects of ER stress inhibition on liver function and oxidative stress in aged animals.

Methods: In this study, young (4 months old) and old (24 months old) Wistar albino male rats were used. ER stress inhibitor tauro-ursodeoxycholic acid (TUDCA) was injected for 4 weeks (150 mg/kg/day, ip). At the end of the experiment, plasma samples of rats were collected. Liver function markers (aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT)) and oxidative stress biomarkers (malondialdehyde, (MDA) and myeloperoxidase (MPO)) levels were measured in plasma samples. These biochemical analyzes were performed using appropriate kits.

Results: It was found that plasma ALT and AST levels were higher in the old control rats from young control. ER stress inhibition with TUDCA decreased AST levels. TUDCA treatment reduced MDA levels in both young and old rats. MPO plasma concentration were enhanced in old group when compared to young animals. TUDCA decreased MPO levels in the old rats.

Conclusion: TUDCA treatment showed beneficial effects on liver functions and oxidative stress in the elderly. Due to oxidative stress and metabolic disorders play a role in the formation and development of many age-related diseases; it is suggested that these results will contribute to the development of treatment approaches targeting ER stress inhibition in aging.

Keywords: Aging, endoplasmic reticulum stress, oxidative stress, liver.



**INFLUENCES OF LIGNIN ON THE MECHANICAL AND THERMAL
PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE BASED COMPOSITES**

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ABSTRACT

Wood contains about 25 wt% of lignin, which together with cellulose constitutes the structural component of trees and various plants. So far, lignin as a byproduct of paper manufacturing has almost exclusively been used for energy production. As a cheap source of phenolic biopolymer, lignin offers attractive potential material as filler and additive, especially with respect to the modification of biodegradable polymers. In recent years, the valorization of lignin compounds has attracted growing interest from researchers for its potential applications in polymers because of several advantages including abundance, many reactive functional groups, high carbon content, and tailored capability for structure modification. During the last years, lignin has been employed to improve the thermal stability and fire retardancy of thermoplastic polymers. Lignin thermally decomposes over a broad temperature range, because various aromatic functional groups have differing thermal stability. This study investigates the influence of lignin on the thermal stability and mechanical properties of polyamide (PA)/glass fiber (GF) composites. Composites based on PA/GF and containing 5, 7.5, and 10 wt % lignin were prepared with a twin-screw extruder. The mechanical, thermal, thermo-mechanical, and morphological properties of the prepared samples were examined. Morphological analysis showed good interfacial interaction and uniform distribution of lignin particles within the resulting composites. The glass transition temperature of the blends determined by DMA has shifted systematically to higher temperature with increasing concentration of lignin which highlights the miscibility of both components. The presence of these intermolecular interactions between PA6 and lignin strongly has influenced the thermal stability of the blends by lowering the onset of the blend's degradation process. In addition, the blends have exhibited good mechanical properties whatever the lignin content.

Keywords: Polyamides, Lignin, Glass Fiber, Thermal Properties,



BIOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SAND SMELT *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810 IN YAMULA DAM LAKE, KAYSERİ

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the presence of sand smelt *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810, an invasive and translocated species has been reported in the Yamula Dam Lake, Kayseri, Turkey. *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810, a member of the Atherinidae family, is a species with wide adaptability and morphological and shows regional diversity in terms of biological characters. *Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810 is a species that has a serious invasive potential for Turkey's inland waters and can cause adverse effects if it competes with endemic and economic fish species with which it shares the same ecosystem. During the study, 20 specimens of *Atherina boyeri* were collected from fishermen operating in the area of Yamula Dam Lake in May 2021. The samples were preserved in 4% formaldehyde solution and all lengths were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm and the weight was taken to the nearest 0.01g. Twenty-three morphometric characteristics of *Atherina boyeri*, were taken, including standard length (SL), fork length (FL), total length (TL), total weight (W), preorbital distance, eye diameter, interorbital distance, head length, head width, dorsal fin I nose point distance, dorsal fin II nose point distance, preanal distance, prepectoral distance, preventral distance, dorsal fin I base length, dorsal fin II base length, anal fin base length, pectoral fin base length, ventral fin base length, maximum body height, caudal peduncle height, body width, caudal peduncle width. Standard length (SL), fork length (FL), total length (TL), total weight (W) were calculated as $5.80 - 7.10 \pm 0.396$, $6.40 - 7.70 \pm 0.455$, $6.80 - 8.40 \pm 0.503$ and $1.99 - 4.45 \pm 0.699$ for all individual, respectively.

Keywords: *Atherina boyeri*, sand smelt, biometric properties, euryhaline fish, Yamula Dam Lake



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RESTORAN VE OTEL İŞLETMELERİ YÖNETİCİLERİNİN COĞRAFI İŞARETLİ ÜRÜN BİLGİSİ VE MENÜLERİNDE YER VERME DURUMLARI: VAN İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL BUSINESS MANAGERS' INFORMATION ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL MARKED PRODUCT AND AVAILABILITY OF THESE PRODUCTS IN THE MENUS: THE EXAMPLE OF VAN PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma; Van ilinde faaliyet gösteren restoran ve otel işletmeleri yöneticileri veya işletmecilerinin coğrafi işaretli ürünler hakkında bilgi düzeylerini değerlendirmek ve işletmelerinin sunduğu menülerde bölgenin sahip olduğu coğrafi işaret almış ürünlere yer verilme durumunu tespit etmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında; Van ilinde faaliyet gösteren restoran ve otel işletmeleri araştırmanın evrenini oluştururken, Van il merkezinde faaliyet gösteren ve araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü toplam 23 restoran ve otel işletmesi yönetici ya da işletmecisi araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada, nicel veri toplama tekniklerinde görüşme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin elde edilmesinde daha önceki benzer çalışmalarda kullanılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmış, elde edilen verilere içerik analizi uygulanarak yorumlanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda; katılımcıların genel olarak coğrafi işaretli ürünler hakkında bilgi sahibi oldukları, Van ilinin sahip olduğu coğrafi işaretli ürünleri bildikleri ve işletmelerinin menülerinde Van ilinin sahip olduğu coğrafi işaretli ürünlere yer verdikleri tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, Van ilinde faaliyet gösteren restoran ve otel işletmeleri yöneticileri veya işletmecilerinin coğrafi işaretli ürünler hakkında bilgi düzeylerinin artırılması ve ilin sahip olduğu coğrafi işaretli ürün sayısının artırılmasına yönelik öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, gastronomi turizmi, coğrafi işaret, yöresel ürün, Van.

ABSTRACT

This research; it was conducted to evaluate the level of knowledge of restaurant and hotel business managers or operators operating in the province of Van about geographically indicated products and to determine whether products with geographical indications of the region are included in the menus offered by their businesses. In the scope of the research; while restaurant and hotel businesses operating in Van constitute the universe of the research, a total



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of 23 restaurant and hotel business managers or operators operating in Van city center and volunteering to participate in the research formed the sample of the research. In the research, the interview method was used in quantitative data collection techniques. The semi-structured interview form used in previous similar studies was used to obtain the data, and the obtained data was interpreted by applying content analysis. In line with the data obtained; it has been determined that the participants generally have information about the geographically indicated products, they know the geographically indicated products that Van province has, and that they include the geographically marked products of the province of Van in the menus of their businesses. As a result of the research, suggestions have been developed to increase the knowledge level of restaurant and hotel business managers or operators operating in Van province about geographically indicated products and to increase the number of geographically indicated products in the province.

Keywords: Tourism, Gastronomy Tourism, Geographical Indication, Local Product, Van.



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SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TURİZM KAPSAMINDA ANKARA İLİ BEYPAZARI İLÇESİNİN GASTRONOMİ TURİZMİ POTANSİYELİNİN SWOT ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE GASTRONOMY TOURISM POTENTIAL OF BEYPAZARI
DISTRICT OF ANKARA WITH SWOT ANALYSIS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada; Ankara ili Beypazarı ilçesinin sürdürülebilir turizm kapsamında gastronomi turizmi potansiyelinin belirlenmesi, bölgenin gastronomi turizmi kapsamında mevcut zayıf ve güçlü yönleri ile sahip olduğu fırsatların ve tehditlerin incelenerek değerlendirilmesinin yapılması, bölgenin sahip olduğu tüm bu özellikler göz önüne alınarak bölge gastronomi turizminin durumunun sonuç olarak ortaya konulması ve gastronomi turizmi açısından mevcut durumun geliştirilmesi için önerilerde bulunulması amaçlanmıştır. Ankara ili sınırları içerisinde faaliyet gösteren turizm işletmelerinin işletmecileri ya da yöneticileri araştırmanın evrenini oluştururken, Ankara ili Beypazarı ilçesi sınırlarında faaliyet gösteren ve turizm işletme belgesine sahip turizm işletmelerini temsilen bu işletmelerde görev yapan ve araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü 18 işletmeci ya da yönetici araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü katılımcılar ile yapılan görüşmelerde; Beypazarı ilçesinin gastronomi turizmi açısından güçlü ve zayıf yönleri incelendiğinde; “bölgenin tarihi Beypazarı evleri ile sahip olduğu ün, tarihinde bir çok medeniyetin yaşamış olması, Beypazarı Tarihi Kent’in 2020 yılında UNESCO Dünya Mirası Geçici Listesi’ne dahil olması” unsurları bölgenin güçlü yönleri, “bölgeye ait yöresel yemeklerin fazla sayıda olmasına rağmen coğrafi işaretli ürün olarak sadece Beypazarı kurusunun olması, bölgede faaliyet gösteren yiyecek içecek işletmelerinin az olması ve menülerinde bölgeye ait yöresel yemeklerin yeterli sayı ve kalitede olmaması” bölgenin zayıf yönleri olarak sıralanmıştır. Bölgenin gastronomi turizmi açısından sahip olduğu fırsatlar ve tehditler incelendiğinde; “ilçenin Ankara iline yakın olması, alternatif ulaşım imkanlarının bulunması ve bölgenin tanıtımında önemli bir faktör olan Beypazarı Festivali’nin her yıl düzenleniyor olması ve özellikle festivalin yerli turist için çekicilik unsuru özelliğini taşıması” bölgenin sahip olduğu fırsatlar, “bölgenin yöresel yemeklerinin turizme sunulmaması, evlerde özellikle gençler tarafından üretimini azalması nedeniyle bazı yöresel yemeklerin unutulmaya yüz tutması ve hiçbir alanda uzman ya da yetkili merci tarafından kayıt altına alma ve envanter çalışmasının yapılmaması” bölgenin sahip olduğu tehditler olarak sıralanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda ulaşılan sonuçlar çerçevesinde; Beypazarı ilçesinin gastronomi turizmi potansiyelinin geliştirilmesinde; yöresel yemeklere yönelik yiyecek içecek işletmelerinin açılması ve mevcut yiyecek içecek işletmeleri



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ile konaklama işletmelerinin restoranlarının menülerine bölgeye ait yöresel yemeklerin konulması, Beypazarı Festivali'nde daha fazla yöresel yemek temalarına yer verilmesi, yetkili kurumlarca tanıtım faaliyetlerinin artırılması gibi öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Sürdürülebilir turizm, Gastronomi turizmi, SWOT analizi, Beypazarı.

ABSTRACT

In this study; it were aimed to determining the gastronomic tourism potential of the Beypazarı district of Ankara within the scope of sustainable tourism, examining and evaluating the existing weaknesses and strengths of the region, opportunities and threats within the scope of gastronomy tourism, taking into account all these characteristics of the region, revealing the situation of gastronomy tourism in the region and make suggestions to improve the current situation in terms of tourism. While the operators or managers of tourism enterprises operating within the borders of Ankara province constitute the universe of the research, 18 operators or managers who work in these enterprises and volunteer to participate in the research, representing the tourism enterprises operating in the borders of Beypazarı district of Ankara province and having tourism operation certificate, formed the sample of the research. In the research, interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. In the interviews with the participants who volunteered to participate in the research; the strengths and weaknesses of Beypazarı district in terms of gastronomic tourism were examined. According to this; "the region's reputation for its historical Beypazarı houses, the fact that many civilizations have lived in its history, and Beypazarı Historical City's inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 2020" are among the strengths of the region. "Despite the large number of local dishes belonging to the region, only Beypazarı kuruşu with geographical indication, the lack of food and beverage businesses operating in the region, and the lack of sufficient number and quality of regional dishes in the menus" are listed as the weak points of the region. When the opportunities and threats of the region in terms of gastronomic tourism are examined; "The fact that the district is close to Ankara, has alternative transportation opportunities, and the fact that the Beypazarı Festival, which is an important factor in the promotion of the region, is held every year, and that the festival has the feature of being an attraction for local tourists, is among the opportunities of the region." "The local dishes of the region cannot be offered to tourism, some local dishes tend to be forgotten due to the decrease in their production, especially by the young people, and the lack of recording and inventory work by an expert or competent authority in any field" are listed as the threats that the region has. Within the framework of the results reached in line with the data obtained; In the development of the gastronomic tourism potential of Beypazarı district; suggestions have been developed such as opening food and beverage businesses for local dishes, placing regional dishes on the menus of existing food and beverage businesses and restaurants of accommodation businesses, including more local food themes in Beypazarı Festival, and increasing promotional activities by authorized institutions.

Keywords: Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Gastronomy Tourism, SWOT Analysis, Beypazarı.



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YERLİ TURİST BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA DESTİNASYONLARDA AKILLI TURİZM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİ:TR 81 BÖLGESİ

APPLICABILITY OF SMART TOURISM TECHNOLOGIES IN DESTINATIONS
FROM THE DOMESTIC TOURIST PERSPECTIVE: TR 81 REGION

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ÖZET

Turizm endüstrisi her ne kadar emek odaklı bir endüstri olarak karşımıza çıksa da son yıllarda teknolojiye yeniye her bir alt sektörüne hızlı bir şekilde entegre etmeye başlamıştır. Bunun en önemli sebepleri olarak turistin ihtiyaçlarının teknoloji odaklı olarak değişmesi, hedef destinasyonda yaşayacağı deneyimleri teknolojik yenilikler doğrultusunda zenginleştirme isteği ve turistik mal ve hizmet alımlarında teknolojinin kendisine sunduğu kolaylıklardan yararlanmak gösterilebilir. Bu bağlamda Malaga, Helsinki, Barselona ve Antalya gibi turizm destinasyonlarının akıllı destinasyon olma yolunda akıllı turizm teknoloji altyapılarını hızla tamamladıkları ve çeşitli uygulamaları hayata geçirdikleri görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada kendilerine has karakteristik özelliklere sahip olan ancak sektörel gelişim ve turist potansiyeli açısından yeterli seviyede olmayan Bartın, Karabük ve Zonguldak İllerinde akıllı turizm teknolojilerinin uygulanabilirliği yerli turist bakış açısıyla ele alınmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri Bartın-Karabük ve Zonguldak İllerini ziyaret eden 505 yerli turistten anket yardımıyla sağlanmış ve veriler SPSS 20.0 paket programı yardımıyla gerekli istatistikî işlemlere tâbi tutulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda TR81 bölgesini ziyaret eden turistlerin ziyaret ettikleri yerde akıllı teknoloji kullanma isteklerinin yüksek olduğu, özellikle Y (1980-1999) ve Z (2000 sonrası) kuşaklarının akıllı turizm teknolojilerinin destinasyona daha fazla katkı sağlayacağını düşündükleri bunun içinse her bir İlin teknoloji alt ve üst yapı yatırımlarının tamamlanmış olması gerektiği, bölgeyi ziyaret eden yerli turistlerin ise akıllı turizm teknolojileri içerisinde en fazla destinasyonu tanıtıcı bilgiler veren bir mobil uygulama, dijital web sitesi, beacon teknolojisi ve müze vb. yerlerde artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarını görmek istedikleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TR 81 Bölgesi, Akıllı Turizm Teknolojileri, Akıllı Destinasyon.



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ABSTRACT

Although the tourism industry appears to be a labor-oriented industry, it has begun to rapidly integrate technological innovations into each of its sub-sectors in recent years. The most important reasons for this are the change in the needs of the tourist with a focus on technology, the desire to enrich their experiences in the target destination in line with technological innovations, and the convenience of technology in purchasing touristic goods and services. In this context, it is seen that tourism destinations such as Malaga, Helsinki, Barcelona and Antalya have rapidly completed their smart tourism technology infrastructures and implemented various applications on the way to becoming smart destinations.

In this study, the applicability of smart tourism technologies in the provinces of Bartın, Karabük and Zonguldak, which have unique characteristics but are not at a sufficient level in terms of sectoral development and tourist potential is discussed from the perspective of domestic tourists. The data of the study were obtained with the help of questionnaires from 505 domestic tourists visiting the provinces of Bartın-Karabük and Zonguldak and the data were subjected to the necessary statistical processes with the help of SPSS 20.0 package program. As a result of the research, the tourists visiting the TR81 region have a high desire to use smart technology in the places they visit, especially the Y (1980-1999) and Z (after 2000) generations think that smart tourism technologies will contribute more to the destination and for this, technology infrastructure and superstructure investments of each province must be completed, it has emerged that domestic tourists mostly want to see a mobile application that provides information about the destination, digital website, beacon technology and augmented reality applications in museums etc.

Keywords: TR 81 Region, Smart Tourism Technologies, Smart Destination



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TURİZM İŞLETMELERİNDE DİJİTAL PAZARLAMA UYGULAMALARININ MÜŞTERİ TERCİHLERİNE OLAN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL MARKETING APPLICATIONS ON CUSTOMER
PREFERENCES IN TOURISM BUSINESSES

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ÖZET

İnsanlar turizm sektöründeki teknolojik ilerlemeler ve özellikle ulaşım alanındaki hızlı gelişmeler sayesinde daha hızlı, daha konforlu ve daha ucuza seyahat etme imkânı bulmuşlardır. Özellikle havayolu ulaşımının 2. Dünya savaşından sonraki gelişimi sektörde önemli farklar yaratmıştır. İnsanların toplu olarak kitlesel turizme katılım oranları artmıştır. Ulaşım teknolojisine paralel olarak iletişim teknolojisinde internetin hızla yayılması ve web 2.0 uygulamalarıyla iki yönlü bir iletişim sağlanmıştır. Tüketici tercihleri çok hızlı bir şekilde değişirken sadece turizm sektöründe değil bankacılık gibi çoğu hizmet sektöründe de dijital pazarlama uygulamaları ön plana çıkmaya başlamıştır. Pazarlama faaliyetlerinin amacı insanları bir ürünü satın almaya yönlendirmektir. Müşterilerin ihtiyaçları olan ve tercih edebilecekleri ürünleri geliştirmek, bu ürünleri doğru bir şekilde fiyatlamak, müşterilerin yaşadığı yerlere dağıtmak ve tutundurma faaliyetleri ile bu ürünlerin tanıtımlarını ve reklamlarını yapmak tüm işletmeler için oldukça önemlidir. Pazarlama faaliyetlerinin dijital ortamlarda yapılmaya başlanması işletmelere büyük avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Dijital pazarlama ürünlerin sanal ortamlarda tanıtılmasını ve satışının yapılmasını sağlamaktadır. İnternetin yaygınlaşması ve cep telefonlarının akıllı hale gelmesi dijital pazarlamayı da oldukça önemli bir şekilde etkilemiştir. Ancak internet pazarlaması ve dijital pazarlama kavramları birbirinden farklıdır. İnternette yapılan pazarlama faaliyetleri çevrimiçi reklam ve pazarlamayı kapsamaktadır. Dijital pazarlama ise daha kapsamlı ve müşteriler ile etkileşim halinde olunan bir pazarlama yöntemidir. İşletmeler açısından dijital pazarlama yöntemlerinin birçok faydası bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan en önemlisi müşteri ile etkileşim halinde olunmasıdır. Aynı zamanda dijital ortamlarda yayınlanan bir reklamın kaç kişiye ulaştığı, kaç kişi tarafından satın alındığı daha kolay tespit edilmekte ve bu sayede de reklam maliyetleri daha kolay hesaplanabilmektedir. Dijital pazarlamanın başlıca müşteriye ulaşma kanalları; Sosyal medya pazarlaması, mobil pazarlama, çevrimiçi reklam, içerik pazarlaması, e- posta pazarlaması ve arama motorları olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Turistik tüketicilerin karar verme süreçlerinde dijital pazarlama yöntemlerinin etkisi günümüzde oldukça önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada başlıca dijital pazarlama uygulamaları hakkında bilgi verilecek, bu uygulamaların turizm işletmeleri açısından önemi incelenecek ve dijital pazarlamanın müşteri tercihlerine olan etkisi anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Pazarlama, Turizm, Müşteri Tercihler



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ABSTRACT

With the technological advances in tourism sector and especially rapid developments in transportation, people have found the opportunity to travel faster, more comfortably and cheaper. Especially the development of air transportation after the Second World War has created significant differences in the sector. The level of people participation in mass tourism has increased. Parallel to transportation technology, two-way communication has been achieved with the rapid spread of the internet in communication technology and web 2.0 applications. While consumer preferences are changing very rapidly, digital marketing applications have started to come to the fore not only in the tourism sector but also in many service sectors such as banking. The purpose of marketing activities is to encourage people to buy a product. It is very important for all businesses to develop products that customers need and will prefer, to price these products accurately, to distribute them to the places where customers live, and to promote and advertise these products with promotional activities. The beginning of marketing activities in digital environments provides great advantages to businesses. Digital marketing enables products to be promoted and sold in virtual environments. The spread of the internet and mobile phones getting smart have also affected digital marketing in a very important way. However, the concepts of internet marketing and digital marketing are different from each other. Marketing activities on the internet include online advertising and marketing. Digital marketing, on the other hand, is a marketing method that is more comprehensive and interacts with customers. There are many benefits of digital marketing methods for businesses. The most important one is interacting with the customer. At the same time, it is easier to determine how many people an advertisement broadcast in digital media reaches and how many people buy it, and thus, advertising costs can be calculated more easily. The main channels of reaching customers in digital marketing are social media marketing, mobile marketing, online advertising, content marketing, e-mail marketing and search engines. The effect of digital marketing methods in the decision-making processes of touristic consumers has become very important today. In this study, information will be given about the main digital marketing applications, the importance of these applications for tourism businesses will be examined and the effect of digital marketing on customer preferences will be explained.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Tourism, Customer Preferences



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YAŞAM DOYUMU, İŞ PERFORMANSI VE NOMOFOBİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION, JOB PERFORMANCE AND NOMOPHOBIA

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada Düzce Üniversitesi idari personelinin yaşam doyumu, iş performansı ve nomofobi düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Araştırma çerçevesinde 120 anket verisi elde edilmiştir. İdari personele demografik değişkenler ile birlikte yaşam doyumu, iş performansı ve nomofobi ölçeklerini içeren bir anket ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Anket verileri tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile yüz yüze olarak toplanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında verilerin analizi ve hipotezleri test etmek amacıyla frekans, spearman korelasyon, mann whitney u testi, kruskal wallis ve ki kare ilişki analizi uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizler neticesinde yaşam doyumu ve iş performansı arasında pozitif ve anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam Doyumu, İş Performansı, Nomofobi, İdari Personel

ABSTRACT

In this study, the relationship between life satisfaction, job performance and nomophobia levels of Düzce University administrative staff was investigated. Within the framework of the research, 120 survey data were obtained. A questionnaire including demographic variables, life satisfaction, job performance and nomophobia scales was applied to the administrative staff. Survey data were collected face-to-face using the random sampling method. Within the scope of the study, frequency, Spearman Correlation, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis and Chi-square analysis were applied in order to analyze the data and test the hypotheses. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between life satisfaction and job performance.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Job Performance, Nomophobia, Administrative Staff



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SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMI, FOMO VE ANLIK SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE, FOMO
AND IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOR

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ÖZET

Sosyal medyanın hayatın daha çok içinde yer almasının bir sonucu olarak bireylerin çeşitli davranışları üzerinde etkisi olmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışma kapsamında sosyal medya kullanımı, gelişmelerden geri kalma korkusu (FoMO) ve anlık satın alma davranışı arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Çalışma Düzce ilinde yaşayan 18 yaş üstü bireylere uygulanmıştır. Yapılan araştırma kapsamında 250 anket verisi toplanmış ve değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Anket verileri kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile online olarak toplanmıştır. Toplanan verilerin değerlendirilmesinde frekans, faktör, güvenilirlik, korelasyon ve ANCOVA analizleri uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları göz önüne alındığında FoMO ve sosyal medya kullanımının anlık satın alma davranışı ile ilişkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca bireylerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre bu değişkenlerin farklılık gösterdiği ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya Kullanımı, FoMO, Anlık Satın Alma Davranışı

ABSTRACT

As a result of social media being more involved in life, it has an impact on various behaviors of individuals. In this study, the relationship between social media use, fear of falling behind (FoMO) and impulse buying behavior was examined. The study was applied to individuals over the age of 18 in Düzce. Within the scope of the research, 250 survey data were collected and evaluated. Survey data were collected online by convenience sampling method. Frequency, factor, reliability, correlation, and ANCOVA analyzes were used to evaluate the collected data. According to the results of the analysis, it was concluded that the use of FoMO and social media is associated with impulse buying behavior. It was also revealed that these variables differ according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals

Keywords: Social Media Usage, FoMO, Impulse Buying Behavior



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DİJİTAL PAZARLAMANNIN Z KUŞAĞI TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON GEN Z CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

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ÖZET

Çoğunlukla 1996 ve 2012 yılları arasında internet ve sosyal medyada doğan nesil olarak anılan Z kuşağı, dijital dünyanın yerlileri olmakla beraber dünya nüfusunun dörtte birinden fazlasını oluşturmaktadır. Bu jenerasyon, modern teknolojinin yerli kullanıcıları olması, en hızlı büyüyen satın alma güçlerinden birine sahip olması ve kendi kuşağının içindeki ve dışındaki üyeleri gündelik satın alımlarında güçlü bir şekilde etkilemesi nedeniyle şirketlerin pazarlama ve reklam kampanyaları için önemli bir hedef haline gelmiştir. Ancak yapay zeka ve makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının gelişmesi, akıllı cihazların ve ürünlerin ortaya çıkması ve iş verimliliğini basitleştirmek için büyük verinin kullanılmasıyla birlikte çoğu şirket, TV reklamları gösterme, gazetelerde reklam verme gibi geleneksel pazarlama stratejilerinden uzaklaşarak mobil ve bilgisayar uygulamalarını, sosyal medya fenomenlerini, e-ticaret platformlarını, öneri algoritmalarını vb. sürekli kullanan dijital pazarlamaya yönelmektedir. Z kuşağı teknolojinin zirvesine doğduğundan ve muhtemelen teknolojik cihazlar ve internet olmadan bir zaman tanımadığından bu dijital pazarlama kampanyalarına, araçlarına ve platformlarına en çok maruz kalan gruplar arasındadır. Bu yazıda, geleneksel pazarlama ve dijital pazarlama arasında kısa bir karşılaştırma yapılmakta, dijital pazarlama araçlarının ve platformlarının (özellikle sosyal medya fenomenleri ve pazarlaması, çevrimiçi ürün incelemeleri, ürün tavsiye algoritmaları, e-posta pazarlaması ve arama motoru optimizasyonu ve pazarlaması) Z kuşağının tüketici davranışı bir literatür taraması yoluyla verilmekte, pazarlamacılar ve Z kuşağı bakış açılarından benimsenme ve kullanım açısından olası eksiklikler incelenmekte ve dijital pazarlamanın Z jenerasyonuna odaklı bir şekilde küresel potansiyeli hakkında daha net bir algı oluşturabilmek için gelecek araştırmacı ve pazarlamacılar için yön verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital pazarlama, Z kuşağı, dijital çağ, geleneksel pazarlama.



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ABSTRACT

Gen Z, mostly cited as the generation born between 1996 and 2012 into the internet and social media, are natives of the digital world and make up for more than a quarter of the global population. As this generation is proven to be the native utilizers of modern technology, has one of the most rapidly growing purchasing powers, and strongly influences the members inside and outside their generation's casual purchases, they have become an important target for companies' marketing and advertisement campaigns. However, with the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, the emergence of smart devices and products, and the usage of big data for simplifying business efficiency, most companies have shifted from traditional marketing, such as showing TV commercials, advertising in newspapers, and sending direct mails, to digital marketing that makes constant use of apps, social media influencers, e-commerce platforms, recommendation algorithms, etc. Since Gen Z is born into the peak of technology and possibly has not known a time without technological devices and the internet, they are among the cohorts that are most exposed to these digital marketing campaigns, tools, and platforms. In this paper, a brief comparison between traditional marketing and digital marketing is explored, the impact of these digital marketing tools and platforms—mainly the most commonly used ones like social media influencers and marketing, online product reviews, product recommendation algorithms, email marketing, and search engine optimization and marketing—on Gen Z's consumer behavior is given through a literature review, possible shortcomings in terms of the adoption and utilization from marketers and Generation Z's point of views are addressed, and direction for further research and for utilizers of these mediums in order to create a more clear perspective on the possibilities of digital marketing on consumer global behavior, with an emphasis on the younger cohort, Gen Z, is provided.

Keywords: Digital marketing, Gen Z, digital age, traditional marketing



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BDS 570 İŞLETMENİN SÜREKLİLİĞİ STANDARDININ DENETİM RAPORLARINA ETKİSİ: BİST-30 ŞİRKETLERİ ÖRNEĞİ

EFFECT OF IAS 570 BUSINESS CONTINUITY STANDARD ON AUDIT REPORTS: AN EXAMPLE OF BIST-30 COMPANIES

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda yaşanan ekonomik krizler ve şirket iflaslarıyla birlikte hem yatırımcıların hem de ülke ekonomisinin zarar görmesi, işletmenin sürekliliği varsayımını daha da önemli hale getirmiş ve bu konuya ilişkin birtakım düzenlemelerin yapılmasını gerekli kılmıştır. Bu açıdan hem Türkiye Muhasebe ve Finansal Raporlama Standartları'nda TMS 1'de hem de Denetim Standartları BDS 570'de işletmenin sürekliliği kavramının önemi vurgulanmıştır.

Genel Kabul Görmüş Muhasebe İlkeleri ve Muhasebe Standartlarının temel kavramlarından biri olan işletmenin sürekliliği, kuruluş sözleşmesinde aksi bulunmadıkça işletme faaliyetlerinin belirli bir süreye bağlı olmadan ya da sonsuz ömür varsayımıyla sürdürülebileceği anlamına gelmektedir. Yönetim, ticari faaliyetleri sona erdirmeye veya işletmeyi tasfiye etme mecburiyeti bulunmadığı sürece işletmenin sürekliliği varsayımını sağlamaktan sorumlu olacaktır. Bu kapsamda konuyla ilgili hem yöneticilere hem de bağımsız denetçilere birtakım sorumluluklar yüklenmiştir. İşletme yöneticileri finansal tabloların hazırlanması, varsayımların test edilmesi ve gerekli değişikliklerin yapılması sorumluluğunu taşıırken; denetçiler ise işletme yönetimi tarafından hazırlanan finansal tablolarda işletmenin sürekliliği varsayımının geçerliliği hakkında yeterli ve uygun denetim kanıtı elde etmek ile görevlidir. Bu kapsamda Kamu Gözetimi Kurumu (KGK) tarafından Uluslararası Denetim Standartları (UDS) kapsamında 570 nolu denetim standardı yayınlanarak bağımsız denetçilere denetim süresince işletme sürekliliği hakkında şüphe oluşturacak olay ve durumları detaylı bir biçimde araştırması ve bu bilgilere denetim raporlarında yer vererek finansal bilgi kullanıcılarının bilgilendirilmesi sorumluluğu getirilmiştir.

Bu bakış açısıyla birlikte çalışmanın amacı öncelikle işletmenin süreklilik varsayımının anlaşılmasını sağlamak ve “BDS 570 İşletme Sürekliliği” standardını açıklamaktır. BDS 570 standardının anlaşılabilirliği ve işletmenin sürekliliği varsayımının uygulanabilirliğini analiz etmek amacıyla Borsa İstanbul 30 endeksine kayıtlı firmaların 2020 yılına ait finansal raporlarına ilişkin denetim raporları incelenmiştir. İncelenen 30 firmadan 14 tanesinin denetim raporlarında işletme sürekliliği ilkesi belirtilmiş bu karşın 16 firmanın denetim raporunda BDS 570 denetim standardı ile ilgili bilgiye yer verilmediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşletmenin Sürekliliği, Bağımsız Denetçi, BDS 570.



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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the economic crises experienced and the loss of both the investors and the country's economy together with the company bankruptcies have made the assumption of continuity of the enterprise even more important and necessitated the making of some regulations regarding this issue. In this respect, the importance of the concept of business continuity is emphasized both in Turkish Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, TAS 1 and Auditing Standards IAS 570.

Business continuity, which is one of the basic concepts of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Accounting Standards, means that the business activities can be continued without depending on a certain period of time or with the assumption of indefinite life, unless otherwise stated in the articles of association. Management will be responsible for maintaining the business continuity assumption unless there is an obligation to cease business or liquidate the business. In this context, some responsibilities have been imposed on both the managers and the independent auditors. While business managers are responsible for preparing financial statements, testing assumptions and making necessary changes; On the other hand, auditors are responsible for obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the validity of the business continuity assumption in the financial statements prepared by the management. In this context, the Public Oversight Authority (POA) has published the auditing standard 570 within the scope of International Audit Standards (IAS), and independent auditors are responsible for investigating in detail the events and situations that may raise doubts about the continuity of the business during the audit and informing financial information users by including this information in the audit reports.

The purpose of working with this point of view is primarily to provide an understanding of the business continuity assumption of the enterprise and to explain the "IAS 570 Business Continuity" standard. In order to understand the IAS 570 standard and to analyze the applicability of the business continuity assumption, the audit reports of the companies registered in the Borsa Istanbul 30 index for the year 2020 were examined. Although the business continuity principle was stated in the audit reports of 14 of the 30 companies examined, it was observed that the audit reports of 16 companies did not include information about the IAS 570 audit standard.

Key Words: Business Continuity, Independent auditor, IAS 570.



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MARKETING STRATEGY ON THE USE OF DIGITAL BANKING IN PANDEMIC COVID-19 ERA

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ABSTRACT

The problem that is a big challenge for Banking during the COVID-19 pandemic is to market banking products with the support of digital banking services. Thus, this research was conducted to examine the effective marketing strategy of the use of digital banking. The formulation of the problem in this study is how the effective marketing strategy carried out by Banking with the support of digital banking, as well as how the impact on consumers. This research used a qualitative approach and type of research (field research), data collection techniques by means of interviews, observation and documentation. Furthermore, data analysis uses deductive methods that emphasize previous observations, then draw conclusions based on these observations. The data that becomes the source is data from Banking regarding effective marketing strategies in the use of digital banking. The results of the study concluded that the effective marketing strategies implemented by Banking were (1) market segmentation based on geographic segmentation, demographic segmentation, psychographic segmentation and behavioral segmentation; (2) the target market is all customers who have savings; (3) Determination of market position, namely by developing features in the mobile banking application; (4) The application of the marketing mix is a price / tariff that is affordable in accordance with the market in general and where the mobile banking application can be accessed anywhere and anytime as well as promotions through websites, social media, and direct face to face notification between customer service and funding to customers.

Keywords: Strategy, Marketing Mix, Digital Banking



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MEDIATING ROLE OF MINDFULNESS BETWEEN VITALITY AT WORK AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYABILITY AMONG IT & BSFI EMPLOYEES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the mediation role of mindfulness between vitality at the workplace and sustainable employability. An online questionnaire was used to reach a sample of 232 employees in the IT and BFSI sectors. To test the hypotheses, Pearson correlations and the mediation effect test were used. The findings show that there is a positive relationship between vitality at work and mindfulness, that vitality at work is positively associated with sustainable employment, and that mindfulness is positively associated with sustainable employment. Further, partial mediation of mindfulness is observed between vitality at work and sustainable employability. However, the variance explained is very low. The study is unique in the Indian context, with a focus on mindfulness short interventions to promote long-term employability through vitality. The study is cross-sectional in nature, and it adds to the body of knowledge on sustainable employability and mindfulness. Practitioners could use mindfulness interventions to promote vitality among employees, allowing them to learn new skills and achieve sustainable employability. Mindfulness interventions in general can improve employees' overall well-being.

Keywords: vitality at work, mindfulness, sustainable employability, capability approach, mediation.



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OBJECTIFICATION OF WOMAN'S BODY : A MARKETING STRATEGY OF PRODUCT PROMOTION

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ABSTRACT

The concept of endorsing a product by using women is a very common technique. However advertisers go a step further by selling a product through objectification of women models. The concept of "Sex sells" has emerged to be the most common technique which is implemented by industries to endorse their product. It is indeed an attitude among the advertisers who seem to unanimously embrace to sell their product for their industry. It's a pre-assumed concept that 100 percent success can be achieved by an industry in terms of profit, if its endorsed with a garnishing of sex. It's no secret that advertisers use women to endorse their products. The ice-cream brand Cornetto, The garment Rupa, and many perfume and Deo brands like Cinthol which portray women in skinny outfit have all benefited by using sex appeal in their marketing campaigns. Advertisements portraying women to ignite sex appeal has become a matter of fact for many consumers. However, there has been a change in the trend in recent years regarding the types of sex appeal that is used in marketing . Therefore the paper will analyse the role of media in popularizing the objectification of women with reference to 7 advertisements.

Keywords: Media, Women, Advertisements, market, promotion



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THE INFLUENCE OF AUGMENTED REALITY (AR) TECHNOLOGIES ON MARKETING COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

Modern digital technologies have incredible potential when it comes to creating, designing and designing marketing and business communication. Augmented Reality technologies are a very attractive and sophisticated technology that emphasizes the importance of virtual interaction in the implementation of marketing communication. Augmented Reality (AR) is defined as a technological system that transmits computer-generated information to a real, real environment at the present time.

Augmented Reality technologies offer consumers the opportunity to experience a certain product or service more intensively, realistically and more credibly through a digital empirical component, before purchasing the same. The purpose of Augmented Reality Technology in the implementation of marketing communication is more convincing and relevant determination of product / service characteristics in order to improve knowledge about the product and the brand itself. The interactive determinant of marketing communication implies a more intensive user examination of an authentic advertising message, and thus leads to a better knowledge of the company and the brand.

Contrary to the growing attractiveness of Augmented Reality Technology, and the potential it carries, its application in marketing communication is still in its infancy, especially when it comes to less developed countries. In this regard, the aim of this research is to provide quality and concise review of professional academic literature, analyze and present the potential application of AR Augmented Reality Technology in marketing and brand communication and the way in which Augmented Reality Technologies contribute to creating a positive brand image and increase customer purchase intentions. In the following chapters, a critical review of the observed issues will be presented. Accordingly, this scientific study represents a favorable and stimulating theoretical concept for identifying and managing future challenges and future trends in this field.

Keywords: Marketing, Marketing Communication, Augmented Reality Technologies, AR Technologies



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IMPERSONAL TRUST AS A FACILITATOR OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

Organizational trust has so far been defined mainly as an interpersonal phenomenon, such as relationships between employees, employees' trust in their supervisor or senior management or trust in employees by their supervisor or senior management. Modern organizations are facing an increasing need for trust, but there are fewer opportunities to build and maintain interpersonal trust, as the natural development of interpersonal trust is a greater challenge due to globalization and virtualization. As a result, organizations cannot rely solely on personal trust; it is necessary to supplement forms of organizational trust. For these reasons, there is a growing interest in researching impersonal trust, for which Vanhala first developed a scale in 2011. Institutional (impersonal) trust refers to trust in organizational factors such as vision and strategy, goals and abilities of the leadership team, technological and commercial competencies.

The aim of the research is to examine how impersonal trust affects business success. The scale written by Vanhala contains a number of “soft” factors that we use to demonstrate that in addition to numerical results based on “hard” factors, “soft” factors can also be used to explain business success. The research is in the theoretical phase, during which we deal with the influencing effect of trust, the effect of the employee's job satisfaction and the organizational commitment. We want to examine whether employees' trust in their superiors is affected (possibly interdependent) by impersonal trust.

Keywords: trust, organization, impersonal trust, personal trust, success



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ABSTRACT

The topic of our research is knowledge sustainability. It is an essential area, but there is only a few research on it at the moment. It is necessary for organisations to be able to identify the key knowledge that is important and relevant to them, and to determine who possesses this knowledge. Organisations need to identify which knowledge is no longer required and what they will need in the future. It is significant to think about ways of sharing knowledge between different generations. We believe that the long-term sustainability of organisations can be achieved through knowledge management. In our research search for the answer to the question of how knowledge management can promote organisational sustainability, and how organisations can use knowledge management tools to influence the attitudes and actions of employees in relation to knowledge sustainability. First, we examine the concepts of sustainability and knowledge, and then create our own definition of the knowledge sustainability. The concept of knowledge management, its main orientations and its implementation will be described. We explain the nine success factors identified by Davenport and Prusak as essential for the creation of appropriate knowledge within an organisation. We analyse which success factors contribute most to making knowledge sustainable. The relationship between trust and ethics and knowledge sustainability is examined. Then we present the research model we have developed.

Keywords: knowledge, sustainability, generations, ethics, trust



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IMPACT OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ON THE DYNAMIC SPREAD SARS-COV-2 IN LEBANON ACCORDING TO THE SIR MODEL

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ABSTARCT

Analyzing the dynamics of Sars-Cov-2 spread in the Lebanese society is what this article mainly aspires and points to, where the study was predicated on a compartmental model, namely SIR, the widely known model in epidemiology. SIR. (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) materializes a basic conceptional structure for theoretically investigating the virus spread and its dynamics within a community, through focusing on the interaction and communication between infected and recovered people. Consequently, providing the necessary attempts to overcome the epidemic, and diminishes its expansion to rescue lives. In which, limiting contact absolutely reduces the possibility of transmitting or contracting an infection. This investigation on a representative sample of the Lebanese population highlights the various drivers and dynamics of this proliferation. These drivers or factors clarify the behavior of the population (wearing a mask, washing their hands) in experiencing the epidemic crisis and their abuse for measures (safety distance, closures) adopted by the authorities to combat the epidemic. Therefore, it turns out that the careless and incautious attitude of the Lebanese population, besides the unsatisfactory control to fulfill the government rules against the dynamics of virus spread was shown by the modeling of Sars-Cov-2 dynamics through the SIR model.

Keywords: SIR Model, Sars-Cov-2 spread, population behavior, infection transmission.



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ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF REMEDIAL CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION POST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has pushed back educational activities around the world. Students has suffered a lot and so is the educators. Both the students and the educators have faced mental challenges to cope with pandemic. To help students educators has come forward to organize remedial classes to improve the understandings and skills. Remedial education is to assist students in various ways to accomplish their academic target. It can be for any student even in normal scenario who is lacking in some areas. During and afer COVID-19, role of remedial education has become very crucial & vital. Students can be placed into remedial classes depending on their skill level in specific course. Advantages of remedial education may include flexible learning pace and flexible class participation, Elimination of time and space barriers, e-books and research availability in the form of digital libraries and online databases. The educators role is always very crucial and pandemic has made them more important to provide remedial education by variety of methods and technologies, technical guidance, special attentions to students, facilitating discussion, resolving the problems and encouraging them.

In this paper we are trying to compare the requirements of remedial education before and after COVID-19.

Keywords: Assessment, Remedial Education, Specialised Classes, Remedial Courses, COVID-19.



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OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD FOR INDIAN IT INDUSTRIES IN PANDEMIC ERA

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ABSTRACT

The spread of deadly Corona virus has affected societies and economies all over the world and will permanently reshape globe and it continues to unfold. The technology industry in India has always been known for its cutting edge innovation and its global success. The IT industry has been the hallmark of the Indian growth since the 1980, but the effects of Covid-19 are having a significant impact on the technology sector. International Foundation for Information Technology (IF4IT) defines IT industry as an industry which is responsible and accountable for the technology used for planning, design, construction, testing, distribution, support and operations of software, computers and computer related systems that exist for the purpose of data, information and knowledge management and processing.

In this research paper, we are assessing the challenges arising out of Covid-19 as well as new opportunities generated after Covid-19 for the Indian IT Industry.

Keywords: Opportunities, Challenges, IT industry, Corona virus, Pandemic.



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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUNDS IN INDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Corporate social responsibility is vital strategy for the investment of portion of earning of big corporate houses for the better development. It's encouraging the industrial leader to participate in the creation of healthy world by contributing their earning in the underdeveloped sector and the sectors which are needed more attention for the balanced development. The disparity in the development of various sector in the country are now allowing the major corporate houses to disburse the mandatory fund in the required sector. It is expected for improvement in the index of regional development and industrial development through the allocation and disbursement of fund of corporate social responsibility. The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the funds of corporate social responsibility distributed in various sector in the country by analysing secondary data. According to companies act 2013 the funds of corporate social responsibility has to be distributed in the sector of education improvement, poverty eradication, hunger minimization, maintaining gender equality, create environmental sustainability, restoration of heritage sites, development of technology and rural development across the country.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Strategy, Poverty, Development, Investment, Industrial



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ROLE OF IoT IN PROVIDING HEALTHCARE TO REMOTE AREAS DURING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Prior to Internet of Things, it was very difficult to get healthcare support from the medical experts. Interaction with the health professionals and doctors were limited. To monitor the patients continuously was never easy before IoT. Doctors and healthcare professionals adopted IoT enabled devices, which has made the remote patient monitoring very easy. Wearable devices like fitness band, smart watches and other devices has given patients to freedom and monitor their health. In the same manner doctors are also able to track and monitor the patient's health. During COVID-19, IoT came as a blessings to both the patients and doctors. IoT was also very helpful and supportive to the health insurance companies. These devices has created transparencies between person and insurance companies. By using IoT enabled devices doctors and other healthcare specialists were able to check the report, analyze the data, and monitor the health conditions of elderly people. IoT allows universal connectivity. These devices can be connected to smartphones, tablets, laptops and other smart devices to transfer the data from one expert to another around the world. Smart healthcare devices has impacted a lot to the society. IoT enabled devices and healthcare applications were very supportive during the COVID-19. Rapid development in the field of IoT, healthcare and Information Technology have given countless prospect to develop smart healthcare system.

Keywords: IT, E-Health, Healthcare, Remote Health Support, COVID-19.



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SCHOLARSHIP AND ENDOWMENT IMPACTS ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY OF NIGERIAN STUDENTS AT AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY, CAIRO-EGYPT.

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ABSTRACT

There is ongoing curiosity in issues related to students' academic integrity, higher institutions in particular. This can be virtually traced back to the numerous reports and cases about academic misconducts world-wide. Which is obviously attributed to the rapid growth of higher education cum serious massification of the universities systems. This curiosity in matters regarding students' integrity at higher institutions in particular can be virtually traced back to the numerous reports and cases about academic misconducts world-wide. Thus, academic integrity has been exhaustively dealt with by numerous scientists and researchers. The previous studies have explored different perspectives of the concept. The present study contributes to the literature as the first study to examine the impact of endowment and scholarship on academic integrity. Participants were 107 Nigerian students at Al-Azhar university in Egypt. They completed the academic integrity survey invented by Don McCabe who was the founder of the concept to measure their conducts towards research and examine their attitude towards exams.

Keywords: Academic integrity, endowment, roles, scholarship, Nigerian students, Al-Azhar University, education, Cairo, Egypt.



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PRE-SERVICE ENGLISH TEACHERS' REFLECTIONS UPON MATERIAL EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT COURSE

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ MATERYAL DEĞERLENDİRME VE
GELİŞTİRME DERSİ ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜNCELERİ

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ABSTRACT

In the relevant literature, it is indicated that English teachers can become material developers and pre-service English teachers need to have required competencies to design materials for their future classes. Despite their important role in learning process, materials appear to be overlooked in classroom-based research. Although it is possible to come across research about material development and evaluation with the participation of various stakeholders in different contexts, reflections of pre-service English teachers in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) contexts are more in need of research. Thus, this mixed-methods study aimed to reveal the reflections of pre-service English teachers upon material evaluation and development course activities during a term in Turkish EFL context. There were 95 participants who were chosen through convenience sampling. The data were gathered via a survey and written interview form. The survey was analysed through statistical procedures while the interview responses were subjected to summative content analysis. According to the survey results, it was seen that the item, Making use of various materials in English increases the productivity and the item, Using materials will make English classes more enjoyable, had the highest mean scores in the survey while the item, I am not interested in the materials related to English, had the lowest mean score. As for the interview results, the factors in material evaluation and development in ELT (English Language Teaching) resulted in some professional benefits and challenges. Under the benefits factors, there were the themes of supportive and meaningful learning environment, effective teaching and classroom management while the challenges factor included expense, time, lack of professional skills, unfavourable attitudes of students and difficulty of designing materials issues. Moreover, it was found that the course activities contributed to various personal and professional skills of the participants such as teaching beliefs, material development and classroom management. Also, preparing lesson plans was found to be the most useful activity while theoretical group presentations were indicated to be the least useful activity. The participants stated that they improved themselves in terms of material development, classroom management, supportive learning environment and effective



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teaching and they appreciated making use of various materials to increase the productivity and make English classes more enjoyable. As for pedagogical implications, pre-service teachers should be exposed to various materials which are designed for learners with different ages, language levels and learning styles so that they can vary their materials and create a more multi-sensory learning environment. Finally, higher education institutions where pre-service teacher training is delivered should assist pre-service teachers while preparing their individual and group work materials in terms of equipment, place, printouts and various expenses.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher education, material evaluation, material development, English teacher education, professional development.



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THE IMPORTANCE OF VALEOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE FORMATION OF A TEACHER'S HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The professionalism of a modern teacher is largely determined by the ability to achieve a high educational result, provided that one's health is preserved and strengthened. Valeological culture among students is one of the most relevant today. "Today's student is tomorrow's specialist." In the professional standard, pedagogical culture is considered as a professionally important quality of the future teacher, which acts as an important part of the general culture of the teacher in the system of his pedagogical activity. Part of the pedagogical culture is the valeological culture of future teachers, which is implemented in their pedagogical activities, communication and work. The implementation of valeological culture is a set of pedagogical, psychological, physiological, medical, socio-economic, political and other measures aimed at preserving health. This problem requires a systematic analysis based on an interdisciplinary, synergetic approach.

Future teachers are considered as subjects of the educational process who purposefully choose and change their lifestyle, behavior and can change attitudes in valeological culture. The main task facing future teachers is to know the basic laws of health management at the physiological and psychological levels, to master the possibilities of valeological culture formation.

The article deals with issues related to the theoretical disclosure of the essence of the concept of "valeological culture"; the importance and necessity of its formation and formation in higher school, and later in the process of professional activity; some problematic aspects of its formation in an educational institution.

Valeological culture or health culture is a part of the general culture of a person, which is a conscious system of actions and attitudes towards their own health and the health of other people, the ability to live without harming their body, but bringing benefits to it. It should be noted that the culture of health does not imply a simple "gathering" of useful recommendations and knowledge, but their active use every day in life, in practice.



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The analysis shows that today in science, future teachers are studied to a certain extent from the point of view of the value of preserving health. However, the core of our research is the need to study the problem of the formation of valeological culture, taking into account the age characteristics of students - future teachers in the educational process of the university.

Keywords: valeology, valeological culture, health, healthcare, healthy lifestyle, education.



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SATISFACTION OF SENIOR GRADE STUDENTS WITH PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Aim and Background: Recently, the understanding of physical education is changing. Attention is paid more often to a healthy lifestyle, promotion of physical activity, popularization of non-traditional physical activity during physical education lessons. Teachers can change students' attitudes toward physical education providing knowledge about the importance of health. It is hypothesized that boys are more satisfied with physical education lessons than girls. The aim of this study is to determine and compare the satisfaction of senior grade boys and girls with physical education.

Methods and organization: Loy's team satisfaction questionnaire was adapted to the context of physical education. For more detailed answers and more accurate evaluation of the data, nine statements were assigned to evaluate each factor. The following factors are distinguished: Class; Teacher; Lesson (exercises) and Game (competition). The questionnaire consists of 35 questions. Each item is rated on a scale from 1 to 100% with 10% intervals. A targeted selection procedure was used for the present study. A total of 94 senior grade students were interviewed during the study. The analysis covered 46 boys and 48 girls.

Results: The study showed that boys and girls did not differ significantly in terms of satisfaction with their class (with their classmates during physical education lessons, $p > .05$). It was revealed that boys and girls differ statistically significantly according to the evaluation of a physical education teacher ($p < .05$): boys 'satisfaction with a physical education teacher is higher than girls'. It was found that the boys are also more satisfied with the physical education lessons and with the opportunity to compete and play sports games during physical education lessons.

Conclusion: It is revealed that boys are more satisfied with a physical education teacher than girls, and boys are more satisfied with physical education lessons and the opportunity to compete and play sports games.

Keywords: Physical Education, Satisfaction, Senior Grade Students



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF ADULT POPULATION IN NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

It is proven that physical activity could be beneficial for one's physical and mental health. Some of the benefits of being physically active include improved sleep, better cognitive performance, disease prevention, better heart pressure and a lot more. On the other hand, the consequences of neglecting physical activity are high blood pressure, obesity, cognitive impairment, a disturbed sleeping pattern which would ultimately have a negative impact on the individual's mental health (Ríos, Cubedo, & Ríos, 2013).

In regards to what was written above the aim of the study would be comparison between the physical activity of the adult population in the Republic of Slovenia and physical activity of the adult population in North Macedonia. The reason for choosing Slovenia as a benchmark is because of its reputation as being a country that has the most consistent physically active children in the world (Morrison, Jurak, & Starc, 2020). Even though the study includes only the adult population, healthy habits are built at a very young age.

In this study it would be shown the differences in body mass index, physical activity, frequency of eating fruits and vegetables, smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol between the population in the Republic of Slovenia and the population in North Macedonia. The information for the Republic of Slovenia is taken from the Statistical Office and for North Macedonia the information was gathered through a questionnaire. The aim is to identify the barriers that prevent the population in North Macedonia from actively participating in any kind of physical activity and to propose solutions based on the best practices in the Republic of Slovenia.

Keywords: Physical activity, Mental Health, Republic of Slovenia, North Macedonia

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THE EFFICACY OF ISO-INERTIAL AND FREE WEIGHTS TRAINING ON IMPROVING AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS' AGILITY PERFORMANCE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY ON AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS.

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ABSTRACT

Proper performance of functional activities is an essential parameter in sports as it is associated with injuries prevention and maximizing performance. In order to improve the above motor activities, many training techniques and methods have been evaluated for their effectiveness with the use of various resistance machines, but new techniques and equipment are constantly being developed. Based on the above, the purpose of this study was to compare the effect of a



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lower extremity strengthening program on athletes using iso-inertial resistance (flywheel-excentric) and free weights exercise on the agility of amateur soccer players.

Thirty-five amateur soccer players (average age 22.8 ± 1.6 years, height 178.3 ± 1.2 cm, body mass 72.9 ± 4.4 kg), were divided into 3 subgroups performing the squat exercise with a) iso-inertial resistance (I-I) (group A, N = 11), b) with free weights (FW) (group B, N = 11) or acting as a control group (group C, N =13). The strengthening program lasted 6 weeks, while there were two training units per week for the two groups of people who received the intervention. Functional performance-agility was assessed through performance in the Illinois agility test.

Both training interventions improved agility performance on the Illinois test. Post-hoc tests revealed a marginally, statistically significant decrease in the mean value, between the two measurements, in the individuals of the "Excentric" group ($p = 0.059$). In contrast, in the subjects of the group "Freeweights" ($p = 0.666$) and the group "Control" ($p = 0.540$) no statistically significant change in the mean value between the two measurements was observed.

Lower extremity training with either iso-inertia resistance or free weights (FW) can improve the performance of amateur soccer players. Furthermore, iso-inertial exercise can significantly enhance agility in specific tests like the Illinois test and be an essential functionality enhancement technique.

Keywords: soccer, iso-inertial training, semi-squat exercise.



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"CHECKING THE RELIABILITY OF TESTS TO ASSESS THE SPEED OF 9-10 YEAR OLD CHILDREN PRACTICING CURLING."

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Introduction

Assessing the problem of physical capacity of curling players was particularly relevant given the insufficient popularity of curling sports worldwide.

The aim of our research was to test children from the Curling Club NSA from the age of 9-10 years both boys and girls by testing the ladder and shuttle - 45 m sweeping with curling brushes.

Methods

Our research was based on the test-retest method, by obtaining results of correlation analysis, through which we checked the reliability of both tests. The students were tested in two consecutive lessons over a period of three days. We had largely achieved standard testing as it was conducted in the same place, same subjects and measuring instruments.

Results and discussion

In all cases, except for the two tests, an increase in the result was observed in the studied group of boys. The values of the arithmetic mean value in the test "Shuttle - 45 m." marked a larger difference between the first and second tests, which were within about half a second and have the required level of reliability.

Conclusion

Analyzing the results obtained from the correlation analysis results, we can say that the tests "ladder" and "shuttle - 45 m" have the necessary level of statistical reliability.

Keywords: students, curling, sweeping, speed, reliability

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ANALYZING THE DATA OF THE TRAINING PROCESS OF CHILDREN DOING CURLING SPORT

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Introduction

The aim of the study was to test the methodical approach of the training process for 9 to 10 years old children practicing curling. The results determine if the methodical testing can be used for other curling clubs and federations. If the results are promising, the curling sport can be developed and can give opportunity to select more accurately children for curling.

Physical qualities that were noted are endurance, speed in sweeping, flexibility, coordination and equilibrium stability. Based on this required physical capabilities, exercises were given to strengthen those qualities.

Methods

The following tests were performed in this order: shuttle 3x10 meters when sweeping with a curling brush, jumping rope with alternating left and right foot, squats, vertical jump with both feet from a place, jumps over a rope, touching toes stretch and splits.

Data were processed using Student's t-test for dependent and independent subtractors, Fischer's F-test and variation analysis.

Results and discussion

Speed sweeping tests showed quality development for both the experimental and control groups. Specific endurance tests showed better physical preparation in the experimental group. Equilibrium stability tests showed poorer results in the experimental group.

Conclusion

The expectations for excellent results in the specific qualities of curling were confirmed - flexibility and coordination, despite the broader basis of the general physical exercises covered in the methodology. The lower values of the experimental group at the beginning and at the end increased and reached the level of the control group.

Keywords: students, curling, sweeping, flexibility, coordination

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1. Wolstencroft, E. (2002). Talent Identification and Development: An Academic Review. A report for sports Scotland by The University of Edinburgh.
2. Homann, A., Sidel, I. (2003). Scientific Aspect of Talent Development. International Journal of Physical Education, A Review Publication, Volume XL.



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BAROREFLEX SENSITIVITY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ELDERLY POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Baroreflex sensitivity is a negative feedback mechanism that is responsible for buffering or maintaining the blood pressure. Literature shows that, with age baroreflex sensitivity decreases physiologically and hence leads to an increased incidence of hypertension among elderly population. The objective of this study was to determine the association between physical activity and baroreflex sensitivity.

The study design was comparative cross-sectional survey with the sampling technique of non-probability convenient sampling. Sample size was calculated via Rao soft. The study included 201 total participants within the duration of 6 months. All the participants (above 60 years of age) were included as per the inclusion, exclusion criterion. IPAQ was used to categorize participants as per their daily physical activity. Baroreflex sensitivity was assessed through Valsalva maneuver. And the variables used to quantify baroreflex sensitivity were, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, pulse and SpO₂

Results show that there is no significant correlation between physical activity and baroreflex sensitivity. Because none of the variables had significant association with physical activity (p value 0.10 for systolic BP, diastolic BP p value 0.426, SpO₂ p value 0.381, pulse p value 0.054). Hence, it was concluded that there is no significant association between physical activity and baroreflex sensitivity.

Keywords: Baroreflex Sensitivity, Valsalva Maneuver, Physical Activity, and International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ)



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HOKEY HAKEMLERİNİN STRES KAYNAKLARI VE BAŞA ÇIKMADA KULLANDIKLARI DUYGU MERKEZLİ YAKLAŞIMLAR

STRESS SOURCES OF HOCKEY REFEREES AND THE EMOTION-CENTERED
APPROACHES THAT THEY USE TO COPE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, hokey hakemlerinin stres kaynaklarının ve bu stres kaynakları ile başa çıkmada kullandıkları duygu merkezli yaklaşımların demografik özelliklere göre incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, 2021-2022 Salon Sezonunda faal olan 150 hokey hakeminden 69'u araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri Erdem'in (2015) güreş hakemleri için geliştirdiği Stres Ölçeği'nin maddelerinin hokey hakemlerine uyarlanması ile toplanmıştır. Analizlerde tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve non-parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. Ulaşılan bulgular hokey hakemlerinin ortalamalara göre en çok "hatalı karar"ı, sıralamaya göre ise "Antrenör tarafından sözlü saldırı", "Oyuncular tarafından sözlü saldırı", "Seyirciler tarafından sözlü saldırı", "Başkaları tarafından fiziksel saldırı tehdidi" ve "Müsabaka sırasında daha üst kategori hakemlerin kararları etkilemeye çalışması"nı stres kaynağı olarak gördüklerini; başa çıkma yöntemi olarak da "pozitif bilişsel yaklaşım"ı kullandıklarını işaret etmektedir. Bununla birlikte, stres kaynakları cinsiyete ve hakemlik kategorisine göre; stresle başa çıkma yöntemleri de yaş, medeni durum ve hakemlik kategorisine göre farklılaşmaktadır. Sonuç olarak hokey hakemlerinin kendilerini strese iten hatalı karar verme, fiziksel ve sözel saldırı tehdidi ve performans endişesiyle başa çıkabilmek için pozitif bilişsel yaklaşımı kullandıklarını; hakemlik kategorisinin hem stres kaynağı hem de stresle başa çıkmada belirleyici bir demografik değişken olduğunu söylemek olasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygu merkezli yaklaşımlar, hakem, hokey, stres kaynakları, stresle başa çıkma.



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the stress sources of hockey referees and the emotion-centered approaches that they use to cope with these stress sources according to demographic characteristics. For this purpose, 69 of the 150 hockey referees who were active in the 2021-2022 Indoor Season formed the sample of the study. The data of the research was collected by adaptation of the items of the Stress Scale developed for wrestling referees by Erdem (2015) to the hockey referees. Descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were used in the analysis. The findings show that, according to the averages, the hockey referees mostly see the "wrong decision" as a source of stress. According to the ranking, "Verbal attack by the coach", "Verbal attack by the players", "Verbal attack by the spectators", "Threat of physical attack by others" and "Trying to influence the decisions of the higher category referees during the competition" are sources of stress. Points out that they use the "positive cognitive approach" as a coping method. With this, sources of stress differ according to gender and refereeing category. Methods of coping with stress also differ according to age, marital status and refereeing category. As a result, it is possible to say that hockey referees use positive cognitive approach to cope with wrong decision making, threat of physical and verbal attack and performance concern that push them to stress; the category of refereeing is both a source of stress and a decisive demographic variable in coping with stress.

Keywords: Coping with stress, emotion-centered approaches, hockey, referee, sources of stress.



SPORCULARIN ZİHİNSEL ANTRENMAN DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
THE EXAMINATION OF MENTAL TRAINING LEVELS OF ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı sporcularının zihinsel antrenman düzeylerinin bazı demografik değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim döneminde, Ordu Üniversitesi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören sporcular oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Ordu Üniversitesi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 203 sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ile Behnke ve arkadaşları (2017) tarafından geliştirilen, Yarayan ve İlhan (2018) tarafından Türkçe’ye uyarlanan “Sporda Zihinsel Antrenman Envanteri (SZAE)” kullanılmıştır. Sporda Zihinsel Antrenman Envanteri 5’li likert tip bir ölçektir ve 5 alt boyuttan (zihinsel temel beceriler, zihinsel performans becerileri, kişilerarası beceriler, kendinle konuşma(içsel konuşma), zihinsel canlandırma) ve toplam 20 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Demografik değişkenlere göre ölçek puanlarının değerlendirilmesinde, ilişkisiz örneklem için T-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testleri kullanılmıştır. Zihinsel antrenman envanterine ait güvenilirlik katsayıları, zihinsel temel beceriler alt boyutu için 0,776, zihinsel performans becerileri alt boyutu için 0,832, kişilerarası beceriler alt boyutu için 0,850, kendinle konuşma (içsel konuşma) alt boyutu için 0,827, zihinsel canlandırma alt boyutu için 0,672 ve ölçeğin toplam puanı için 0,932 olarak belirlendi. Sporcularda bölüm, cinsiyet, spor türü, sınıf, yaş, anne ve baba öğrenim durumu ve gelir düzeyine göre, sporda zihinsel antrenmanı envanteri toplam ve alt boyut puanlarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir ($p>0.05$). Ancak, spor yaşı değişkenine göre sporda zihinsel antrenman envanteri toplam ve kendinle konuşma alt boyut puanlarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). Katılımcıların spor yaşları arttıkça sporda zihinsel antrenman envanteri puan ortalamalarının arttığı belirlenmiştir. Bu durumun spor yaşı yüksek olan bireylerin tecrübe ve bütünleşme düzeylerinden kaynaklanabileceği ifade edilebilir. Sporcuların zihinsel durumları, antrenman ve müsabaka performanslarını etkileyebilmektedir. Bu nedenle, sporcuların zihinsel durumlarını analiz etmek ve olumlu yönlendirebilmek için, zihinsel antrenman yöntemlerinin uygulanması gerektiği ifade edilebilir. Sonuç olarak, spor yaşamlarının ilk yıllarından itibaren sporculara fiziksel antrenmanlarının yanında zihinsel antrenman metotlarının da uygulanmasının oldukça önemli olduğu ifade edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Sporcu, Zihinsel Antrenman



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to examine the mental training levels of athletes according to some demographic variables. In the study, the descriptive screening model was used. The population of the research consisted of athletes educating at Ordu University Physical Education and Sports School during the 2020-2021 academic year. The sample of the research consisted of 203 athletes selected by the random sampling method and educating at Ordu University Physical Education and Sports School during the 2020-2021 academic year. The personal information form developed by researcher, "Mental Training Inventory in Sports (SZAE)" developed by Behnke et al. (2017) and adapted into Turkish by Yarayan and İlhan (2018) was used as a data collection tool in the study. The Mental Training Inventory in Sports is a 5-point Likert-type scale and consists of 5 sub-dimensions (mental basic skills, mental performance skills, interpersonal skills, self-talk (inner speech), mental animation) and a total of 20 items. The independent samples T-test, one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) and Tukey multiple comparison tests for pairwise comparisons were used to evaluate scale scores according to demographic variables. The reliability coefficients of the mental training inventory were determined as 0.776 for the mental basic skills sub-dimension, 0.832 for the mental performance skills sub-dimension, 0.850 for the interpersonal skills sub-dimension, 0.827 for the self-talk (inner speech) sub-dimension, 0.672 for the mental animation sub-dimension and 0.932 for the total scores of the scale. There was no statistically significant difference in total and sub-dimension scores of mental training inventory in sports according to department, gender, type of sport, class, age, mother and father education status and income level in athletes ($p>0.05$). However, the significant difference was statistically determined in total and self-talk sub-dimension scores of the mental training inventory in sports according to age variable ($p<0.05$). It was determined that their mean score of the mental training inventory in sports increased as the sports age of the participants increased. It may be stated that this situation may be due to the experience and integration levels of individuals with high sports age. The mental states of the athletes can affect their training and competition performances. Therefore, it can be stated that mental training methods should be performed for analyze the mental states of the athletes and guiding them positively. Consequently, it may be stated that it is very important to apply mental training methods to the athletes in addition to physical training from the first years of their sports life.

Keywords: Sports, Athlete, Mental Training



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ATLETİZM SPORUNA DEVAM EDEN DOWN SENDROMLU BİREYLERİN ÖZ GÜVENLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE INVESTIGATION OF SELF CONFIDENCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN SYNDROME WHO PLAYS TRACK AND FIELD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Atletizm sporuna düzenli olarak devam eden Down sendromlu sporcuların öz güvenlerinin değerlendirilmesidir. Bu amaçla Malatya Yeşilyurt İlçesinde düzenli olarak Atletizm sporuna devam eden 10 down sendromlu bireyin aileleri ve antrenörleriyle görüşmeler sağlandı. 12 hafta boyunca düzenli olarak ailelerinden bağımsız antrenörlerin gözetiminde atletizm sporuna devam eden down sendromlu bireylerin Öz güven durumları değerlendirmeye alındı. Spor kulüplerine bağlı olarak çalışan antrenörler atletizm sporu kapsamında çeşitli disiplinler öğreterek down sendromlu bireylere sorumluluklar verdiler. Çalışmada atletizm sporunun özel bireylerde Öz güvenin ilişkisi incelendi. Bu kapsamda antrenörler ve ebeveynler ile görüşmeler sağlandı. Özel bireylerin Öz güvenlerinin yüksek olması kendilerinden sorumlu ailelerin de yaşam kalitelerinin yüksek olması anlamına gelir. Bu kapsamda ailelere bireyiniz öz bakımlarını kendisi yapabiliyor mu ?, ev içerisinde sorumluluklar veriyor musunuz ?, Günlük kıyafetlerini kendisi mi belirliyor ? soruları soruldu. Antrenörlere ise Down sendromlu bireylerin 12 hafta öncesi ve sonrası genel durumları soruldu. Ebeveynlerin ve antrenörlerin verdikleri cevaplar kategorize edilerek istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi. Veri toplama metodu olarak nitel araştırma yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında odak grup görüşmelerinden faydalanılmış ve görüşmeler sırasında yarı yapılandırılmış soru formu kullanılmıştır. Nitel araştırma metotlarından mülakat tekniği tercih edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak gerek ebeveynlerden gerekse antrenörlerden elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda düzenli bir şekilde atletizm sporuna devam eden Down sendromlu bireylerin öz güvenlerinin yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler. Atletizm, down sendromu, öz güven



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the self confidence of athletes with Down syndrome who participated in track and field regularly. For this purpose, interviews were held with the families and coaches of 10 individuals with Down syndrome who continued track and field regularly in District of Yesilyurt, Malatya. Self confidence of individuals with Down syndrome who participated track and field for 12 weeks under the supervision of coaches, independent of their families, were evaluated. Coaches who worked at sports clubs, taught various disciplines and gave responsibilities within the scope of track and field to individuals with Down syndrome within this period. In this study, the relationship between athletics and self confidence was investigated. Interviews were held with coaches and parents. High self confidence of individuals with special needs means higher quality of life of their families. Therefore, families were asked questions as whether their child with Down syndrome could take care of him/herself, could take responsibilities at home, and could decide on what to wear by themselves. The coaches were asked about the general status of individuals with Down syndrome before and after 12 weeks of training. The responses of parents and coaches were analyzed and categorized. Qualitative research method was used to collect the data. Focus group interviews were conducted to collect data and a semi-structured questionnaire was used during those interviews.

As a result, data gathered from parents and coaches revealed that individuals with Down syndrome who do track and field regularly have higher self confidence.

Key words: Track and field, Down syndrome, Self confidence.



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OKUL MÜDÜRLERİNİN ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE YAPMALARINA KARŞI TUTUMLARI (MALATYA BATTALGAZİ İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ)

ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS (THE EXAMPLE ON MALATYA BATTALGAZI DISTRICT)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında Malatya ili Battalgazi ilçesi bünyesinde engelli öğrencileri olan okulların okul müdürleri ile (12) yüz yüze görüşmeler yapıldı. Görüşme esnasında okul müdürlerinden engelli bireylerin fiziksel aktivitelere katılmaları hususunda ne tür tedbirler alındığı ile ilgili bilgi edinmek amacıyla önceden hazırlanmış aşağıdaki sorular soruldu. Beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin engelli bireyler ile yeterince ilgilendiklerine inanıyor musunuz? Okulunuzdaki spor tesisleri engelli öğrencilerin kullanımına uygun mudur? Engelli öğrencilerin sportif faaliyetlere katılmalarını destekliyor musunuz? Okul müdürlerinin verdikleri cevaplar istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi ve birbirine yakın cevaplar kategorize edildi. Verilerin toplanmasında odak grup görüşmelerinden faydalanılmış ve görüşmeler sırasında yarı yapılandırılmış soru formu kullanılmıştır. Nitel araştırma metodlarından mülakat tekniği tercih edilmiştir. 10 okul müdürü beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin engelli öğrenciler ile yeterince ilgilendikleri ancak engelli bireylere yönelik eğitim almadıkları için zorlandıklarını belirtti. 2 okul müdürü ise beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin engelli öğrenciler ile yeterince ilgilenemediklerini belirtti. 12 okul müdürünün tamamı okuldaki spor tesislerinin engelli bireylere yönelik uygun dizayn edilmediğini, bundan dolayı fiziksel aktivitelerin amacına uygun yapılmadığını belirtti.

Sonuç olarak okul müdürleri engelli bireylerin fiziksel aktivitelere katılmalarını desteklemektedir. Ancak okul spor tesislerinin engelli bireylere yönelik dizayn edilmemesi ve beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin bu alanda yeterli donanımına sahip olmamaları sorun teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul Müdürü, Engelli Birey, Fiziksel Aktivite



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ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, face-to-face interviews were conducted with the school principals (12) of schools with disabled students in the Battalgazi district of Malatya province. During the interview, the following pre-prepared questions were asked to the school principals in order to obtain information about what kind of measures are taken for disabled individuals to participate in physical activities. Do you believe that physical education teachers care enough about disabled people? Are the sports facilities at the school suitable for the use of students with disabilities? Do you support the participation of disabled students in sports activities? The answers given by the school principals were statistically evaluated and similar answers were categorized. Focus group interviews were used to collect data and a semi-structured questionnaire was used during the interviews. The interview technique, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was preferred. 10 school principals stated that physical education teachers take care of disabled students adequately, but they also stated that they have difficulty in this regard because they do not receive training for disabled individuals. On the other hand, 2 school principals stated that physical education teachers could not deal with disabled students sufficiently. All 12 school principals stated that the sports facilities at the school were not designed appropriately for disabled individuals, and therefore physical activities were not carried out in accordance with their purpose.

As a result, school principals support disabled individuals' participation in physical activities. However, it is a problem that school sports facilities are not designed for disabled individuals and that physical education teachers do not have sufficient knowledge and experience in this field.

Keywords: School Principal, Disabled Individual, Physical Activity



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SPORCULARDA OKSİDATİF STRES VE BELİRTİLERİNİN ORTADAN KALDIRILMASINDA MELATONİN ETKİSİNİN İNCELENEMESİ

BİR SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF MELATONIN IN RELIEVING OXIDATIVE
STRESS AND SYMPTOMS IN ATHLETES

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ÖZET

Vücudumuzda tek başına dolaşan ve eksik elektrotu olan atomlara Serbest radikaller denilmektedir. Vücudumuzda çok fazla serbest radikal olması hücre bozulmaları ve oksidatif strese neden olmaktadır. Egzersizlerde meydana gelen serbest radikallerin zararları yapılan egzersizin şiddetine göre değişmektedir. Sporcularda fiziksel aktivite, egzersizin şiddeti ve sıklığıyla ilişkili olarak vücudun oksijen kullanımını ve tüketimini arttırmaktadır. Bu da daha fazla serbest radikal oluşumuna sebep olmaktadır. Oksidatif stres, serbest radikal oluşumu ile organizmanın bunlara karşı korunma yeteneği olan antioksidan savunma mekanizmasındaki dengenin serbest radikaller lehine bozulması olarak ifade edilebilir (Aruoma, O.I. (1998)). Aktif spor yapan sporcularda aşırı yüklenmelere bağlı olarak Kas hasarı ve oksidatif stresin oluştuğu bilinmektedir. Bu etkilerin ortadan kaldırılmasında ya da kas hasarının hafifletilmesinde Melatonin alımının fayda sağlayacağı belirtilmektedir. Bu çalışma ile oksidatif stres ve melatonin arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi için yapılan çalışmaların sistematik bir şekilde incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Derlememiz sporcularda Melatonin alımı ve oksidatif stres ile belirteçlerinin değerlendirildiği Randomize Kontrollü çalışmalar ve nitelikli tam metinler incelenerek hazırlandı. Pubmed, Researchgate ve ScienceDirect veri tabanlarının elektronik olarak aranmasının ardından sistematik bir inceleme yapıldı. 2010 – 2021 yılları arasında İngilizce dilinde yayınlanan makaleler taranırken hayvanlar üzerindeki çalışmalar ve Türkçe olarak yapılmış çalışmalar derlemeden dışlandı. Yaptığımız araştırmada Toplam 8 Randomize Kontrollü çalışma (RCT) uygun bulunarak çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. İncelenen çalışmaların tümünde Sporcularda Melatonin alımının, Oksidatif Stresi ve oluşabilecek Kas hasarını minimize ettiğini gösteren kanıtlar bulunmaktadır. Oksidatif stresin ve belirteçlerinin iyileştirilmesinde güçlü bir antioksidan olan Melatoninin alımı serbest radikallerin temizlenmesinde etkili olduğu görülmektedir. Melatoninin serbest radikaller ile savaşı bir antioksidan olmasından oksidatif stres modülasyonu yoluyla kas hasarını azalttığı ve yüksek yoğunluklu egzersiz yapan sporcularda melatonin takviyesi tedavileri için bir temel oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte; Melatonin alımının Kas hasarı, Oksidatif stres ve DNA da oluşabilecek hasarları onarmadaki etkisi de yapılan çalışmalarda net bir şekilde ortaya koyulmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra makale taramalarına bakılarak, özellikle Oksidatif stresin



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melatonin takviyesi ile azaltılmasının aerobik ve anaerobik performanslar üzerindeki etkisinin karşılaştırılması için birçok çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Oksidatif Stres, Melatonin, Egzersiz, Antrenman, Spor

ABSTRACT

Atoms that circulate alone in our body and have missing electrodes are called free radicals. Having too many free radicals in our body causes cell deterioration and oxidative stress. The damage of free radicals that occur during exercise varies according to the intensity of the exercise. Physical activity in athletes increases the use and consumption of oxygen in the body in relation to the intensity and frequency of exercise. This causes more free radicals to form. Oxidative stress can be expressed as the formation of free radicals and the deterioration of the balance in the antioxidant defense mechanism of the organism, which has the ability to protect against them, in favor of free radicals (Aruoma, O.I. (1998)). It is known that muscle damage and oxidative stress occur due to overloads in active sports athletes. It is stated that the intake of Melatonin will be beneficial in eliminating these effects or alleviating muscle damage. With this study, it is aimed to systematically examine the studies conducted to examine the relationship between oxidative stress and melatonin. Our review was prepared by examining Randomized Controlled studies and qualified full texts in which Melatonin intake and oxidative stress and its markers were evaluated in athletes. A systematic review was performed following an electronic search of the Pubmed, Researchgate, and ScienceDirect databases. While the articles published in English between 2010 and 2021 were scanned, studies on animals and studies in Turkish were excluded from the review. In our study, a total of 8 Randomized Controlled Studies (RCT) were found suitable and included in the study. In all of the studies reviewed, there is evidence showing that Melatonin intake in Athletes minimizes Oxidative Stress and possible muscle damage. Intake of Melatonin, a powerful antioxidant in the improvement of oxidative stress and its markers, appears to be effective in scavenging free radicals. Since melatonin is an antioxidant that fights free radicals, it has been shown to reduce muscle damage through modulation of oxidative stress and form a basis for melatonin supplementation treatments in athletes doing high-intensity exercise. With this; The effect of melatonin intake on muscle damage, oxidative stress and repair of damage that may occur in DNA has also been clearly demonstrated in studies. In addition, many studies are needed to compare the effect of reducing oxidative stress with melatonin supplementation on aerobic and anaerobic performances by looking at the article reviews..

Keywords: Oxidative Stress, Melatonin, Exercise, Training, Sports



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NÖROPSİKOLOJİK HASTALIĞA SAHİP OLAN ÇOCUKLARDA EGZERSİZ UYGULAMALARININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE PRACTICES ON CHILDREN WITH NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASES

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ÖZET

Nöropsikoloji, beyin süreçleri ve mekanizmaları ile biliş ve davranışsal kontrol arasındaki ilişkileri araştırmaktadır. Modern toplumun hızlı gelişimi, insanların yaşam standartlarını iyileştirmeye devam etmekte ancak fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık üzerine de ciddi zarar vermektedir. Egzersiz, hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel sağlığı iyileştirebilmektedir. Egzersiz yapan kişiler genellikle yaşam kalitesinin arttığını, psikolojik stresin azaldığını ve fiziksel işlevlerin düzeldiğini bildirmektedir. Hayvanlar ve insanlar üzerinde yapılan araştırma sonuçları incelendiğinde egzersiz, gelişmiş bilişsel işlev, artan beyin kan akışı, azaltılmış oksidatif stres tepkisi, artan nörotransmitter seviyeleri ve plastisite, daha iyi konsantrasyon olma ve bilgiyi işleme yeteneği gibi kalıcı faydalar sağlayabildiği görülmüştür. Egzersiz programları ile, şizofreni veya depresyon gibi zihinsel bozuklukları olan hastaların nörobilişsel yetenekleri geliştirilebilmektedir. Fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlığı iyileştirmek için egzersizin büyük potansiyeli göz önüne alındığında, egzersiz özellikle nöropsikolojik bozuklukları olan hastaların tanı ve tedavisi için geliştirilebilmektedir. Akıl hastalıklarının mevcut sıklığı ve ciddiyeti nedeniyle, fiziksel aktivitenin terapötik rolünün güncel ve nesnel bir anlayışına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu derlemenin amacı; egzersiz programlarının çocuklarda en yaygın görülen nöropsikolojik hastalıklardan otizm, depresyon ve anksiyete bozuklukları üzerine olan etkisini ilgili mevcut literatürdeki kanıtları gözden geçirerek tartışmaktır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlar incelendiğinde, Klinik ve hayvan çalışmaları ve meta-analizler, nöropsikolojik semptomları ve genel hastalığı hafifletmek için egzersiz programlarının faydalarını güçlü bir şekilde desteklemektedir. Ayrıca belirli bir hastalık için uygulanan egzersiz programlarının hastaların klinikodemografik özelliklerine göre optimize etmenin gerekli olduğu görülmektedir. Bu potansiyel faydaların nöropsikolojik hastalığı olan çocuklar üzerindeki etkilerin daha iyi anlaşılması için daha birçok araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nöropsikolojik hastalık, egzersiz, çocuk, otizm, depresyon, anksiyete



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ABSTRACT

Neuropsychology studies the relationships between brain processes and mechanisms and cognition and behavioral control. The rapid development of modern society continues to improve people's living standards, but also seriously harms physical and mental health. Exercise can improve both physical and mental health. People who exercise generally report that their quality of life increases, psychological stress decreases, and physical functions improve. Studies in animals and humans have shown that exercise can provide lasting benefits, such as improved cognitive function, increased cerebral blood flow, reduced oxidative stress response, increased neurotransmitter levels and plasticity, better concentration and ability to process information. With exercise programs, neurocognitive abilities of patients with mental disorders such as schizophrenia or depression can be improved. Given the great potential of exercise to improve physical and mental health, exercise can be developed specifically for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with neuropsychological disorders. Due to the current frequency and severity of mental illnesses, an up-to-date and objective understanding of the therapeutic role of physical activity is needed. The purpose of this review; The aim of this study is to discuss the effect of exercise programs on autism, depression and anxiety disorders, which are the most common neuropsychological diseases in children, by reviewing the available literature. Clinical and animal studies and meta-analyses strongly support the benefits of exercise programs to alleviate neuropsychological symptoms and general illness. It is also seen that it is necessary to optimize the exercise programs applied for a certain disease according to the clinicodemographic characteristics of the patients. Much more research is needed to better understand the implications of these potential benefits for children with neuropsychological disease.

Key words: Neuropsychological disease, exercise, child, autism, depression, anxiety



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DOWN SENDROMLU HASTALARDA FARKLI EGZERSİZ UYGULAMALARININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE PRACTICES ON PATIENTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Down sendromu, 21. kromozom çiftinde fazladan bir kromozom bulunması nedeniyle ortaya çıkan genetik bir bozukluktur. Dünyanın tüm bölgelerinde bulunur ve zihinsel engelliliğe neden olmasının yanı sıra fiziksel, bilişsel, duyuşsal ve sosyal özellikler üzerinde pek çok olumsuz etkileri görülür. Down sendromlu birçok hasta, öncelikle fiziksel hareketsizlik ve kötü beslenme nedeniyle zayıf kardiyometabolik risk profillerine, azalmış aerobik kapasite ve zayıf hipotonik kaslara sahiptir. Ayrıca down sendromlu hastaların normal gelişim gösteren bireyler ile karşılaştırıldığında dayanıklılık ve kas kuvvetinin de geride olduğu bildirilmektedir. Bu durumlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda down sendromlu bireylerin günlük yaşam aktivitelerini artırarak aktif bir yaşam tarzını benimsemeleri açısından birçok alternatif yöntemler uygulanmaktadır. Obezite, kardiyovasküler hastalık ve kanser olanlar da dahil olmak üzere birçok popülasyondaki bireyler için egzersiz programlarının ve fiziksel aktivitenin yararlarını destekleyen araştırmalar mevcuttur. Birçok araştırmada da down sendromlu hastalar için uygulanan farklı egzersiz uygulamalarının olası faydaları hakkında kardiyorespiratuar parametreler ve çeşitli fizyolojik sistemler hakkında ayrı ayrı faydalı bilgiler sunmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu derlemenin amacı, farklı egzersiz programlarının down sendromlu hastalarda fiziksel uygunluk, bilişsel işlevler ve sosyal davranışlara olan etkisini ilgili mevcut literatürdeki kanıtları gözden geçirerek tartışmaktır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlar incelendiğinde, down sendromlu hastalarda artan kardiyovasküler ve kas dayanıklılığı, artan güç ve toplam vücut yağ kütlesi yüzdesindeki azalma üzerinde egzersiz programlarının olumlu etkilerini desteklemektedir. Bu potansiyel faydaların down sendromlu hastalar üzerindeki etkilerin daha iyi anlaşılması için daha birçok araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Down sendromu, egzersiz, fiziksel aktivite, fiziksel uygunluk



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ABSTRACT

Down syndrome is a genetic disorder that occurs due to the presence of an extra chromosome in the 21st chromosome pair. It is found in all parts of the world and has many negative effects on physical, cognitive, affective and social characteristics as well as causing intellectual disability. Many patients with Down syndrome have poor cardiometabolic risk profiles, reduced aerobic capacity, and weak hypotonic muscles, primarily due to physical inactivity and poor diet. In addition, it has been reported that patients with Down syndrome have lower endurance and muscle strength when compared to individuals with normal development. Considering these situations, many alternative methods are applied in order for individuals with Down syndrome to increase their daily living activities and adopt an active lifestyle. There is research supporting the benefits of exercise programs and physical activity for individuals in many populations, including those with obesity, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. In many studies, it provides useful information about the possible faults of different exercise applications applied to patients with Down syndrome, separately about cardiorespiratory parameters and various physiological systems. Therefore, the aim of this review is to discuss the effects of different exercise programs on physical fitness, cognitive functions and social behaviors in patients with Down syndrome by reviewing the evidence in the relevant literature. When the results are examined, it supports the positive effects of exercise programs on increased cardiovascular and muscular endurance, increased strength and reduction in total body fat mass percentage in patients with Down syndrome. Much more research is needed to better understand the implications of these potential benefits for patients with Down syndrome.

Key words: Down Syndrome, exercise, physical activity, physical fitness



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KRONİK BÖBREK YETMEZLİĞİ TANISI ALAN HASTALAR İÇİN EVDE BAKIM UYGULAMALARI

HOME CARE PRACTICES FOR PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY
FAILURE

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ÖZET

Kronik böbrek yetmezliği (KBY), böbrek fonksiyonlarının kalıcı olarak azalması ile oluşan ve mortaliteyi arttıran kronik bir hastalıktır. Türkiye'deki genel erişkin popülasyonda KBY prevalansı, yapılan araştırmaların sonucuna göre %15,7 bulunmuştur. Bu verilere bakıldığında; Türkiye'de her 6-7 erişkinden birinde çeşitli seviyelerde böbrek rahatsızlığı görülmektedir. Türk Nefroloji Derneği'nin yaptığı çalışmalara göre kronik böbrek yetmezliğinin nedenleri %21 kronik glomerülonefrit, %16 diyabetik nefropati, %16 hipertansiyon, %8 taş/obstrüksiyon ve %22 belirsiz nedenler olarak belirlenmiştir. KBY gibi kronik sorunlara sahip hastalara düzenli tedavi, eğitim ve bakım amaçlı evde hemşirelik bakım hizmeti verilmektedir. Evde bakım, bireylerin günlük aktivitelerinde bağımsızlığı sağlama ve öz bakımlarını yapmalarını sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu sayede kişiler kendi hastalıkları ile ilgili daha fazla sorumluluk sahibi olmaktadır. Bu bakım ile hem hasta hem de hasta yakınlarının hastalık ve tedavi sürecine uyumu arttırılmaktadır. KBY hastalarının evde bakımında, hastaya ve ailesine eğitim verilmesi ve dikkat edilmesi gereken konular; fizyolojik problemler, enfeksiyonlar, fistül komplikasyonları, diyet/sıvı kısıtlamaları ve psikososyal problemler olarak belirtilmiştir. Fizyolojik problemler genellikle diyaliz işleminden sonra ve ilk 30 dakika da görülmektedir. Bunlar; hipotansiyon, bulantı-kusma, kas krampları, baş ağrısı, kaşıntı, terleme, göğüs ağrısı vb. problemler olduğu belirtilmiştir. Enfeksiyon, hemodiyaliz hastalarının ölüm nedenlerinin



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başında (%9,3) gelmektedir. En sık karşılaşılan enfeksiyonlar arasında üriner enfeksiyonlar, pnömoni, vasküler giriş yolu enfeksiyonları yer almaktadır. Özellikle hemodiyalize giren hastaların eğitim alması gereken konu başlıklarından biri fistülün olduğu kolun bazı işlemlerden korunmasıdır. Fistüllü koldan tansiyon ölçümü, kan alımı vb. uygulamaların yapılmaması gerektiği hastaya anlatılmalı, hastanın müdahalede bulunacak sağlık personellerini bu konuda uyarması gerektiği söylenmelidir. Fistülün etkin bir diyaliz tedavisi içinde rolü büyüktür. Böbrek hastalıklarında diyetin kişiye özel planlanması çok önemlidir. Kişinin yaşı, boy uzunluğu, vücut ağırlığı, böbreklerin fonksiyon durumu ihtiyacı olan protein miktarını belirlemede önemlidir ve büyük farklılıklar gösterebilmektedir. Genel olarak böbreğin fonksiyonlarını zorlayacak aşırı gıda alımı kısıtlanmalıdır. Psikososyal problemler arasında en sık; uyku bozuklukları (%50-80), depresyon/stres (%30-70), uyumsuz davranışlar, sosyal yaşamın engellenmesi, evlilikte yaşanan sorunlar, ölüm korkusu vb. sorunlar görülebilmektedir. Bu sorunlar hastanın tedaviye uyumunu etkilemekte ve kişinin fiziksel aktivitelerinin kısıtlanmasına, beden imajının bozulmasına ve sosyal ortamından uzaklaşmasına neden olabilmektedir. KBY'li hemodiyaliz tedavisi almakta olan hastalara nitelikli bir evde bakım hizmeti sunmak onların tedavi ve bakım süreçlerini olumlu etkileyerek, yaşam kalitelerinin iyileşmesini sağlayarak tedaviye uyumlarını ve yaşam sürelerini artırıcı yönde etki edeceği düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca hastaların evde bakımlarına uyum sağlamaları hastaneye yatışların azaltılması ve maliyetlerin düşürülmesi dolayısıyla hem ulusal sağlık harcamalarına hemde hasta yakınlarının bakım giderlerini karşılayabilmelerine olumlu katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evde bakım, Hemşirelik, Kronik böbrek yetmezliği

ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney failure (CKF) is a chronic disease that occurs with permanent decline in kidney functions and increases mortality. The prevalence of CKF in the general adult population in Turkey was found to be 15.7% according to the results of the studies. Looking at these data; Various levels of kidney disease are seen in one out of every 6-7 adults in Turkey. According to the studies conducted by the Turkish Society of Nephrology, the causes of chronic renal failure were determined as 21% chronic glomerulonephritis, 16% diabetic nephropathy, 16% hypertension, 8% stone/obstruction, and 22% uncertain causes. Patients with chronic problems such as CKF are provided with home nursing care services for regular treatment, education, and care. Home care aims to provide independence in daily activities of individuals and to



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enable them to do self-care. In this way, people take more responsibility for their own diseases. With this care, the compliance of both patients and their relatives with the disease and treatment process is increased. In the home care of patients with CKF, education should be given to the patient and his family and the issues to be considered; physiological problems, infections, fistula complications, diet/fluid restrictions and psychosocial problems. Physiological problems are usually seen after dialysis and in the first 30 minutes. These; hypotension, nausea-vomiting, muscle cramps, headache, itching, sweating, chest pain etc. problems have been noted. Infection is the leading cause of death in hemodialysis patients (9.3%). The most common infections are urinary infections, pneumonia, and vascular access infections. One of the topics that especially the patients undergoing hemodialysis should be educated about is the protection of the arm with the fistula from some procedures. Blood pressure measurement, blood draw, etc. from the arm with fistula. It should be explained to the patient that the applications should not be done, and the patient should be told that the health personnel who will intervene should be warned about this issue. The fistula has a great role in an effective dialysis treatment. In kidney diseases, it is very important to plan the diet individually. The age, height, body weight, function of the kidneys are important in determining the amount of protein needed and can vary greatly. In general, excessive food intake that will force the kidney functions should be limited. The most common psychosocial problems are sleep disorders (50-80%), depression/stress (30-70%), maladaptive behaviors, inhibition of social life, marital problems, fear of death, etc. problems can be seen. These problems affect the patient's compliance with the treatment and may lead to the restriction of physical activities, deterioration of body image and alienation from the social environment. It is thought that providing a qualified home care service to patients with CKF receiving hemodialysis treatment will positively affect their treatment and care processes, improve their quality of life, and increase their adherence to treatment and their life span. In addition, it is thought that the adaptation of the patients to their home care will contribute positively to both the national health expenditures and the ability of the patient's relatives to meet the care expenses, due to the reduction of hospitalizations and cost reduction.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, Home care, Nursing



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ÖNLİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS OF ASSOCIATE STUDENTS ACCORDING
TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Dijital okuryazarlık, dijital çağa uyum sağlayarak hayatta kalma becerisi olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bireyin dijital okuryazar olduğunun göstergesi, yeni ya da gelişmekte olan farklı teknolojilere kolaylıkla adapte olabilmesidir. Bu nedenle de günümüzde 21. yüzyıl becerileri olarak ifade edilen kazanımları bireylerin edinmeleri gerekmektedir. Geleceğin önde gelen toplumlarını belirleyecek olan temel unsurlardan biri belki de en önemlisi bu becerileri kazanmış bireylerin olmasıdır. Dünyada bu konudaki farkındalığı gelişmiş olan ülkeler eğitim politikalarını gözden geçirerek öğrenme ve öğretme süreçlerinde dijital eğitime yönelik adımlar atmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; önlisans öğrencilerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenler açısından belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu 2021-2022 akademik yılı bahar döneminde Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi SHMYO’da öğrenimlerini sürdüren 354 kadın, 168 erkek olmak üzere 522 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Ng (2012) tarafından geliştirilmiş Türkçeye uyarlanması Üstündağ, Güneş, Bahçivan (2017) yapılmış olan “*Dijital Okuryazarlık Ölçeği*” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Tek boyutlu olan ölçek 5’li likert tipinde hazırlanmıştır. Ölçek geliştirme çalışmasında üniversite öğrencileri için ölçeğin iç tutarlılığı 0.86, bu çalışmada 0.91 olarak belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistikler, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normallik testi, bağımsız gruplar testi, ANOVA ve Tukey analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; öğrencilerin işbirlikli öğrenme ölçeğinden aldıkları puan ortalamalarının istatistiksel olarak cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, ekonomik durum, mezun olunan lise türü, ve branş değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği ($p<.05$), ikamet yeri, anne ve baba eğitim durumu ve branş değişkenleri açısından ise göstermediği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital okuryazarlık, Üniversite, Öğrenci



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ABSTRACT

Digital literacy is expressed as the ability to survive by adapting to the digital age. The indicator of an individual's digital literacy is that he can easily adapt to new or developing different technologies. For this reason, individuals need to acquire the gains expressed as 21st century skills today. One of the main elements that will determine the leading societies of the future, perhaps most importantly, is the individuals who have acquired these skills. Countries with a developed awareness of this issue in the world review their education policies and take steps towards digital education in their learning and teaching processes.

The aim of this study; is to determine the digital literacy levels of associate degree students in terms of various variables. The sample group of the research consists of 522 students, 354 females and 168 males, who continue their education at Sivas Cumhuriyet University SHMYO in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The research data were obtained by using the "Digital Literacy Scale" developed by Ng (2012) and adapted into Turkish by Üstündağ, Güneş, Bahçivan (2017). The one-dimensional scale was prepared in a 5-point Likert type. In the scale development study, the internal consistency of the scale was 0.86 for university students, and 0.91 in this study. Descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, independent groups test, ANOVA and Tukey analysis techniques were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained from the research; The mean scores of the students from the cooperative learning scale differ statistically in terms of gender, class level, economic status, type of high school graduated, and branch variables ($p < .05$), but it does not show in terms of place of residence, mother and father education level and branch variables. finding has been reached.

Keywords: Digital literacy, University, Student



ÖNLİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İŞBİRLİKLİ ÖĞRENME DÜZEYLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING LEVELS OF ASSOCIATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

İşbirlikli öğrenme, öğrencilerin öğrenme sürecine aktif olarak katıldığı, farklı dil becerilerini ve üstbilişsel becerileri kullandığı, bilişsel ve duyuşsal öğrenme ürünlerinin ön plana alındığı bir öğrenme modelidir. Öğrenciler bireysel olarak değil de farklı özellikler çerçevesinde gruplara ayrılarak sosyal öğrenme ortamında öğrenirler. Bu sayede grup içindeki farklı yeteneklere sahip olan öğrenciler kendi öğrenme birikimlerini öğrenme ortamına getirerek arkadaşlarının öğrenmelerini desteklemektedir. Öğretmen tarafından yapılan öğrenme planı çerçevesinde öğrenme süreci yürütülür ve sürecin sonundaki öğrenme ürünleri tüm gruba aittir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; önlisans öğrencilerinin işbirlikli öğrenme düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu 2021-2022 akademik yılı bahar döneminde Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi SHMYO’da öğrenimlerini sürdüren 354 kadın, 168 erkek olmak üzere 522 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Kiper (2016) tarafından üniversite ve lise öğrencileri için geliştirilen “İşbirlikli Öğrenme Ölçeği” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Tek boyutlu olan 20 maddeden oluşan ölçek 5’li likert tipinde hazırlanmıştır. Ölçek geliştirme çalışmasında üniversite öğrencileri için ölçeğin iç tutarlılığı 0.80, bu çalışmada 0.86 olarak belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistikler, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normallik testi, bağımsız gruplar testi, ANOVA ve Tukey analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; öğrencilerin işbirlikli öğrenme ölçeğinden aldıkları puan ortalamalarının istatistiksel olarak sınıf düzeyi, ekonomik durum, ikamet yeri, mezun olunan lise türü, anne eğitim durumu ve branş değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği ($p<.05$), cinsiyet ve baba eğitim durumu değişkenleri açısından ise göstermediği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşbirlikli öğrenme, Üniversite, Öğrenci



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ABSTRACT

Cooperative learning is a learning model in which students actively participate in the learning process, use different language skills and metacognitive skills, and focus on cognitive and affective learning products. Students learn in a social learning environment, not individually, but by dividing into groups within the framework of different characteristics. In this way, students with different abilities in the group support their friends' learning by bringing their own learning experiences to the learning environment. The learning process is carried out within the framework of the learning plan made by the teacher, and the learning products at the end of the process belong to the whole group.

The aim of this study; The aim of this study is to examine the cooperative learning levels of associate degree students in terms of various variables. The sample group of the research consists of 522 students, 354 females and 168 males, who continue their education at Sivas Cumhuriyet University SHMYO in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The research data were obtained by using the "Cooperative Learning Scale" developed by Kiper (2016) for university and high school students. The scale, which is one-dimensional and consists of 20 items, was prepared in a 5-point Likert type. In the scale development study, the internal consistency of the scale was 0.80 for university students and 0.86 in this study. Descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, independent groups test, ANOVA and Tukey analysis techniques were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained from the research; the finding that the mean scores of the students from the cooperative learning scale differ statistically in terms of class level, economic status, place of residence, type of high school graduated, mother's education level and branch variables ($p < .05$), but not in terms of gender and father's educational status variables. has been reached.

Keywords: Cooperative learning, University, Student



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ACIL SERVİSLERDE TRİYAJ UYGULAMASI: TRİYAJ HEMŞİRELERİNİN ROL VE SORUMLULUKLARI

APPLICATION OF TRIAGE IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS:
THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRIAGE NURSES

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ÖZET

Acil servis, sağlık bakımının en hassas alanlarından biridir. Bu hassasiyet genellikle aciliyet ve kalabalık gibi faktörlerin kombinasyonuna dayanır. Ani, beklenmedik, ıstırap verici ve zaman zaman yaşamı tehdit eden bir durumun hastayı acil servise sevk ettiği tüm acil durumlarda ortaya çıkan fiziksel ve psikolojik sıkıntılar acil tedavi ve bakım gerektirir. Ayrıca acil serviste aşırı kalabalıklık dünya genelinde yaygın bir senaryo olup, alan ve ekipman gibi kaynaklar da çoğunlukla sınırlıdır. Acil servis hemşireleri, yoğun olan acil serviste hastalara yeterli bakımı sağlar ve kısıtlı kaynakları yeterli düzeyde etkili olarak kullanır. Acil servislerin genellikle aşırı kalabalık olmasından dolayı hastalar bir doktor tarafından görülmeden ve hatta bir hastane yatağına nakledilmeden önce uzun bir süre beklemek zorunda kalabilmektedir. Acil servislerde randevu sistemi bulunmadığından hastaların başvuru sırasına göre değil, önceliğine göre değerlendirilmesi esas olup, yaşam tehdidi olan ve çoklu organ yaralanması bulunan hastaların tedavi önceliği bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda bir ön değerlendirme ile bazı hastaların yaşamla ölüm arasındaki birkaç dakikalık farkı yakalama şansı artabilir, tedavi ve bakımları hızlandırılabilir. Bu durumun sağlanabilmesinde en önemli yaklaşım triyajdır. Triyaj acil ve hayati tehlike içinde olan hastaların en çabuk şekilde tanılanmasına olanak sağlar. Ayrıca, acil serviste hasta akışını düzenlemek, acil tedavi alanındaki yoğunluğu azaltmak, tedavi için daha uygun alan yaratmak, hasta ve ailelerinin korku ve endişelerini azaltmak için de triyaja gereksinim vardır. Günümüzde acil servislerde triyaj daha çok hemşireler tarafından uygulanmaktadır. Triyaj hemşiresinin başlıca rolü hastanın öncelikli gereksinimlerini belirlemektir. Bu noktada triyaj uygulamasını yapacak olan hemşirenin, triyaj ve karar verme sürecine ilişkin yeterli bilgi birikimi ve deneyime sahip, fiziksel değerlendirme yetkinliğinde olan profesyonellerden seçilmesi gerekmektedir. Hastanın esenliğini koruyarak ve öncelikli olarak 'bireylere zarar vermeme' inancına bağlı kalarak, hemşirenin bütüncül bir yaklaşım ile hümanistik değerler doğrultusunda hareket etmesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca Triyaj hemşiresinin hasta güvenliğini sağlaması, hasta akışını koordine etmesi ve tıbbi kaynakları yönlendirmesi de en öncelikli sorumlulukları arasındadır. Tüm bu rol ve sorumlulukların profesyonel ilkeler doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilebilmesi için hemşirelere sistematik triyaj eğitimlerinin verilmesi son derece önemlidir. Bu derleme çalışma ile sağlık hizmet sunucusu olan ve özveriyle çalışan hemşirelerin triyaj uygulamalarındaki rol ve fonksiyonlarının tartışılması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Acil Servis, Hemşire, Triyaj Uygulaması.



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ABSTRACT

The emergency department is one of the most sensitive areas of health care. This sensitivity is usually based on a combination of factors such as urgency and crowd. Physical and psychological nuisances that emerge in all emergency situations, when a sudden, unexpected, painful and at times life-threatening situation sends the patient to the emergency department, require immediate treatment and care. In addition, overcrowded in the emergency department is a common scenario worldwide, and resources such as space and equipment are also mostly limited. Emergency department nurses provide adequate care to patients in an occupied emergency department and use limited resources effectively at an adequate level. Because of the fact that emergency departments are usually overcrowded, patients may have to wait a long time before they are seen by a doctor or even transferred to a hospital bed. Since there is no appointment system in emergency departments, it is essential that patients are evaluated according to their priority, not according to the order of application, and patients with life-threatening and multiple organ injuries have priority in treatment. In this context, with a preliminary evaluation, some patients may have an increased chance to catch the difference between life and death in a few minutes, and their treatment and care may be accelerated. The most important approach to ensuring this situation is triage. Triage allows you to diagnose patients who are in emergency and life-threatening situations as quickly as possible. Also, triage is needed to regulate the flow of patients in the emergency department, reduce the occupied of emergency treatment, to create a more suitable area for treatment, and reduce the fears and concerns of patients and their families. Today, triage is mostly practiced by nurses in emergency departments. The main role of the triage nurse is to determine the priority requirements of the patient. At this point, the nurse who will practice triage should be selected from professionals who have sufficient knowledge and experience in the triage and decision-making process and who are competent in physical evaluation. The nurse should act in accordance with humanistic values with a holistic approach by protecting the well-being of the patient and adhering to the belief of 'not harming individuals' as a priority. In addition, it is among the top priority responsibilities of the decontamination nurse to ensure patient safety, coordinate patient flow, and direct medical resources. It is extremely important to provide systematic triage training to nurses in order for all these roles and responsibilities to be performed in accordance with professional principles. In this thesis, it is aimed to discuss the roles and functions of nurses who are health care providers and who work devotedly in triage applications.

Keywords: Emergency Department, Nurse, Triage Application.



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COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE YAŞAMSAL BİR GEREKSİNİM: SPİRİTUAL BAKIM A VITAL NEED IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SPIRITUAL CARE

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ÖZET

DSÖ' nün tanımına göre sağlık; "sadece hastalık ve sakatlığın olmayışı değil, biyo-psiko ve sosyal yönden tam bir iyilik halidir." Bu tanıma göre bireyin fizyolojik gereksinimleri ve biyo-psiko-sosyal gereksinimleri arasında sıkı bir etkileşim vardır. Bireyin kendisi ve diğer insanlarla ilişkilerini, evrendeki yerini belirleyen; dini bir bağlılığın ötesinde herhangi bir tanrısal inanç olmadan yaşamın anlamı, amacı ve iç huzur için çaba sarf etme olarak tanımlanan spiritualite kavramı bütüncül bakım felsefesinin vazgeçilmez bir boyutudur. Sağlıktan sapma durumunda her bireyin spiritual bakım gereksinimi vardır, ancak bu gereksinim özellikle birey akut bir hastalık tanısı alma gibi yaşamın sınırlarını zorlayan deneyimlerle karşılaştığında daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır. 2019 yılının sonlarında Çin'de başlayıp daha sonra tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan COVID-19 pandemisinde hastalığa yakalanmış olan bireylerin spiritual bakım ihtiyaçları hastalığın hızla yayılmasının yarattığı hastane yükü, kısıtlı tedavi yöntemleri ve izolasyon önlemlerinden dolayı fizyolojik bakım ihtiyaçlarının bir adım gerisinde kalmıştır. Günümüzde hastalığın farklı varyasyonlarının ortaya çıkması, hızlı seyirli ilerlemesi ve bireylerde yarattığı tedirginlik özel bir bakım ihtiyacını vurgulamakta ve bu bakımı veren hemşirelere olan ihtiyacı günden güne artırmaktadır. Korunma önlemleri nedeniyle maske, gözlük ve siperlik takılması ve koruyucu kıyafet giyilmesi hastalarla terapötik etkileşim kurulabilmesinde önemli araçlar olan mimikler, yüz ifadeleri ve jestlerin kullanımını, hatta hemşirenin sesinin bile tam olarak duyulmasını engellemekte ve hemşire-hasta etkileşimini sınırlandırmaktadır. Bu noktada hemşirelerin sahip oldukları bilimsel bilgi birikimi ve nitelikli iletişim becerisi ile özellikle kriz zamanlarında bireylerin ruhsal endişelerini ortaya çıkarıp, gereksinim duydukları manevi bakımı verebilmesi yaşamsal bir önem göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda sunduğumuz derleme çalışmamızda; hemşirelik bakımının kritik önem kazandığı COVID-19 pandemisinde hasta bireyin spiritual bakım gereksinimleri ve bu doğrultuda verilen hemşirelik bakımının önemini tartışmak ve bu konuda sağlık çalışanlarının farkındalığını artırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hemşire, spiritualite, spiritual bakım, pandemi, COVID-19.



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ABSTRACT

According to the definition by WHO, the health is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but is also completely well-being state in terms of bio-psycho and social. By this definition, there is a tight interaction between physiological needs and bio-psycho-social needs of the individual. The concept of spirituality, which is defined as determining relations of the individual with himself and other people, efforting for the meaning and purpose of the life, and serenity without any divine belief beyond a religious commitment is indispensable dimension of the philosophy of holistic care. In case of deviation from health, every individual needs spiritual care, however this need particularly gains more importance when the individual faces experiences that push the limits of life, such as being diagnosed with an acute illness. During of COVID-19 pandemic, which started in China at the end of 2019 and then affects the whole world, the spiritual care needs of individuals who were infected with the disease have remained one step behind their physiological care needs due to the hospital load caused by the rapid spread of the disease, limited treatment methods and isolation measures. Today, the emergence of different variations of the disease, rapid progression of the disease and anxiety created by the disease in individuals emphasize a special care need, and increase need to nurses who provide this care day by day. Due to protection measures, wearing mask, goggle, visor and protective clothing prevent the use of facial expressions and gestures, which are important tools in establishing therapeutic interaction with patients, and even the nurse's voice is not heard fully and limit the nurse-patient interaction. Meanwhile, it is vital importance that especially in times of crisis, nurses can uncover the spiritual concerns of individuals and provide the spiritual care individuals need with their scientific knowledge and qualified communication skills. Therefore, in our compilation study; it is aimed to discuss the spiritual care needs of the sick individual and additionally importance of nursing care during the COVID-19 pandemic when nursing care being critical importance and to increase the awareness of healthcare professionals on this issue.

Keywords: nurse, spirituality, spiritual care, pandemic, COVID-19.



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65 YAŞ VE ÜZERİ BİREYLERDE KIRILGANLIK VE YAŞAM DOYUMU

ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRAILTY AND

LIFE SATISFACTION IN INDIVIDUALS AGED 65 AND OVER

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ÖZET

Objectives: Bu çalışma 65 yaş ve üzeri bireylerde kırılğanlık ile yaşam doyumu arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Methods: Araştırma tanımlayıcı tipte bir araştırmadır. Türkiye'nin doğusunda yer alan bir ildeki Aile Sağlığı Merkezlerine kayıtlı 65 yaş ve üzeri bireylerle Ocak-Mart 2021 tarihleri arasında yürütüldü. Araştırmanın evrenini, söz konusu birimlere kayıtlı ve araştırma kriterlerini sağlayan yaşlı bireyler, örnekleme ise evreni bilinmeyen örnekleme yöntemine göre hesaplanan 342 kişi oluşturdu. Araştırmanın verileri, Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu, Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği ve Frail Ölçeği kullanılarak toplandı.

Results: Frail Ölçeği puan ortalaması, kadınlarda, eşi ölmüş olanlarda, okuma yazma bilmeyenlerde, çalışmayanlarda, kırsal alanda yaşayanlarda, egzersiz yapmayanlarda, günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde bağımlı olanlarda ve kısıtlama olanlarda, şimdiki sağlık durumunu “kötü” olarak tanımlayanlarda, son bir yıl içinde düşenlerde, hastaneye yatanlarda, uykuya dalmada güçlük çekenlerde ve üriner inkontinansı olanlarda istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur. Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği puan ortalaması ise erkeklerde, boşanmışlarda, üniversite mezunlarında, çalışanlarda, geliri giderine göre yüksek olanlarda, egzersiz yapanlarda, şimdiki sağlık durumunu “iyi” olarak tanımlayanlarda, son bir yıl içinde düşme öyküsü olmayanlarda, hastaneye yatmayanlarda, uykuya dalmada güçlük yaşamayanlarda, üriner inkontinansı olmayanlarda ve günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde kısıtlama yaşamayanlarda istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur. Frail Ölçeği toplam puanı ile Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği toplam puanı arasında negatif yönde ilişki olduğu saptandı.

Conclusions: Bu araştırmada kırılğanlık ile yaşam doyumu arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.



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Keywords: Kırılgnlık, Yaşlı, Yaşam Doyumu

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the relationship between frailty and life satisfaction in people aged 65 and over.

Methods: This study is descriptive in nature. It was conducted with individuals aged 65 and over between January and March 2021. The sample included 342 individuals calculated by using the sampling method with an unknown population. Data were collected through the Socio-demographic Form, the Life Satisfaction Scale, and the Frail Scale.

Results: The mean score of the Frail Scale was found to be significantly higher in women, in whose spouse died, in those who were illiterate, who did not work, who lived in rural areas, who did not do exercises, who were dependent on others or had limitations in daily life activities, who defined their current health status as “bad”, who fell and were hospitalized within the past one year, who had difficulty in falling asleep, and who had urinary incontinence. Life Satisfaction Scale mean score was found to be significantly higher in males, in those who were divorced, who graduated from university, who had income higher than expenses, who did exercises, who defined their current health status as “good”, who did not have falling history within the past one year and who were not hospitalized, who did not have difficulty in falling asleep, who did not have urinary incontinence, and who did not have limitations in their daily life activities.

Conclusions: This study found a negative, significant relationship between frailty and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Frailty, Older People, Life Satisfaction



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COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE YAŞANAN MERHAMET YORGUNLUĞU: HEMŞİRELİK BOYUTUYLA COMPASSION FATIGUE EXPERIENCED IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC: WITH THE NURSING DIMENSION

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ÖZET

Pandemi, geniş kitlelerde görülen salgın hastalıkları tanımlamaktadır. İçinde bulunduğumuz süreçte COVID-19 pandemisinin beden sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerine yoğunlaşılrken, tam bir iyilik halinin devam edebilmesi için gerekli olan psikolojik sağlık üzerine olan etkileri çoğunlukla göz ardı edilebilmektedir. Pandemi sürecinin en başından beri sahada aktif olarak çalışan ve insanı holistik açıdan bir bütün olarak ele alarak fedakârca tüm görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getiren hemşirelerin de bu süreçten çok daha fazla etkilenmesi kaçınılmaz bir gerçektir. Hemşireler bakım uygulamalarını yerine getirirken insanların en kötü ve hassas hallerine de tanık olmaktadır. Bu durum hemşirelere yoğun bir duygusal yük getirmektedir. Tüm dünyayı derinden etkileyen pandemi sürecinde artan bu yük hemşirelerde merhamet yorgunluğuna yol açmıştır. Bu kapsamda COVID-19'un sağlık çalışanları üzerindeki psikolojik etkilerinin bilinmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu bağlamda bu derleme çalışmada; salgınla mücadelenin merkezinde kilit rol ve görev üstlenen hemşirelerin COVID-19 tanılı bireylere bakım verirken yaşadığı merhamet yorgunluğunu tartışmak ve sağlık profesyonellerinin bu konudaki farkındalığını artırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşire, merhamet yorgunluğu, tükenmişlik, pandemi



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ABSTRACT

Pandemic defines epidemic diseases seen in large masses. While focusing on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on physical health in the current period, its effects on psychological health, which are necessary for a full well-being to continue, can often be ignored. It is an inevitable fact that nurses, who have been working actively in the field from the very beginning of the pandemic process and who have devotedly fulfilled all their duties and responsibilities by considering the human being as a whole, will be affected much more by this process. While performing care practices, nurses also witness the worst and sensitive states of people. This situation imposes an intense emotional burden on nurses. This increased burden in the pandemic process, which has deeply affected the whole world, has led to compassion fatigue in nurses. In this context, it is very important to know the psychological effects of COVID-19 on healthcare workers. In this context, in this compilation study; It is aimed to discuss the compassion fatigue experienced by nurses, who play a key role and duty in the center of the fight against the epidemic, while giving care to individuals diagnosed with COVID-19, and to increase the awareness of health professionals on this issue.

Keywords: Nurse, compassion fatigue, burnout, pandemic



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SOSYAL MEDYADA BENLİK SUNUMU VE STANFORD ÖRDEK SENDROMU SELF PRESENTATION IN SOCIAL MEDIA AND STANFORD DUCK SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin hızla geliştiği günümüz dünyasında iletişim araçları değişmektedir. Dolayısıyla bireyler geleneksel iletişim kanallarına ek olarak sosyal medya araçlarını da kullanmaktadır. Sosyal medya araçları bireylerin iletişim biçimini değiştirmekle birlikte bireylere; kitlelere ulaşma, kendini tanıtmaya ve yeni kimlik oluşturma gibi seçenekler de sunmaktadır. Böylece sosyal ağ sitelerini, blogları, sanal oyunları ve içerik topluluklarını kapsayan sosyal medya, bireylerin gündelik hayatları haricinde birer benlik sahibi olmalarını sağlamaktadır. Benlik, bireyin kendini izlemesi ve değerlendirmesi sonucunda diğer kişilerin zihninde kendisi hakkında bir şablon oluşturmaktadır. Oluşturulan bu şablonda bireylerin aile ve arkadaşlık ilişkileri, gezip gördükleri yerler, kişisel özellikleri (yaş, boy, kilo) gibi birçok bilgi yer almakta ve bu bilgiler birey tarafından belirlenmektedir. Bu noktada insanların sosyal medyada gerçek benliklerini mi yoksa toplum tarafından kabul görebilecek veya olmak istedikleri bir benlik mi sundukları süregelen bir tartışma konusudur. Eğer bireyler gerçek benlikleri dışında olmak istedikleri kişilikleri paylaşıyorsa ve sosyal medyada mükemmel bir görünüm sağlıyorsa bu noktada Stanford ördek sendromunun varlığından söz edilebilmektedir. Ayrıca bireylerin diğer kişilerin sosyal medyadaki kusursuz görünen hayatlarına bakarak kendi hayatlarının bu kadar mükemmel gitmediğini düşünmesi de bu sendrom ile ele alınabilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada bireylerin sosyal medyada benlik sunumu ve Stanford ördek sendromuna ilişkin literatür taraması yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda bireylerin sosyal medyada genel olarak olumlu yönlerini paylaştığı, başkalarının paylaştığı olumlu imajdan etkilendikleri ve Stanford ördek sendromuna uygun davranışları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Diğer bir deyişle genel olarak bireyler sosyal medyada çevresine suyun üzerinde süzülen ördeğin kusursuz görünümünü yansıtmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal medya, benlik sunumu, ördek sendromu.



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ABSTRACT

In today's world where technology is developing rapidly, communication tools are changing. Therefore, individuals use social media tools in addition to traditional communication channels. Although social media tools change the way of communication of individuals; It also offers options such as reaching the masses, introducing oneself and creating a new identity. Thus, social media, which includes social networking sites, blogs, virtual games and content communities, enables individuals to have a self other than their daily lives. Self is the individual's forming a template about himself in the minds of others as a result of self-monitoring and evaluation. In this template created, there are many information such as family and friendship relations of individuals, places they visit, personal characteristics (age, height, weight) and this information is determined by the individual. At this point, it is an ongoing debate whether people present their real selves on social media or a self that can be accepted by the society or that they want to be. If individuals share the personalities they want to be outside of their real selves and make a perfect appearance on social media, the existence of Stanford duck syndrome can be mentioned at this point. In addition, individuals' thinking that their own lives are not so perfect by looking at the seemingly perfect lives of other people on social media can also be handled with this syndrome. In this direction, it is aimed to conduct a literature review on individuals' self-presentation in social media and Stanford duck syndrome. As a result of the study, it was concluded that individuals generally shared their positive aspects on social media, were affected by the positive image shared by others, and acted in accordance with Stanford duck syndrome. In other words, individuals generally try to reflect the perfect appearance of the duck floating on the water on social media.

Keywords: Social media, self-presentation, duck syndrome.



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DAĞITIMCI LİDERLİK KAVRAMI: İÇERİK ANALİZİ

DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP CONCEPT: CONTENT ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Liderlik organizasyonlar için günden güne önem kazanan bir kavramdır. Çünkü liderlikle birlikte organizasyonlarda verimli ve etkin çalışma düzeyi artmaktadır. Ayrıca liderlik kavramı, başkalarına yol göstermenin yanında işlerin etkili ve verimli yapılabilmesini sağlayan, çalışanların motivasyonunu yükselten ve zamanın etkin kullanımını oluşturan bir roldür. Liderlik, uzun yıllar boyunca araştırma konusu olmuş ve bu süreçle birlikte farklı tarzlarda liderlikler oluşmuştur. Liderliğin tek bir lider yerine birden fazla liderin söz konusu olduğu dağıtımci liderlik bu tarzlardan biridir. Bu liderlik tarzında liderin sahip olduğu etkiden çok insanlar ve içinde buldukları durumlar arasında oluşan etkileşim rol oynamaktadır. Liderliğin dağıtımci yönüne odaklanılan bu çalışmada “dağıtımci liderlik” alanında yapılan çalışmaların içerik analizi ile incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu araştırma kapsamında, 2011-2021 yılları arasında yapılan çalışmalara Researchgate, Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark veri tabanı ve Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden erişim sağlanmıştır. Bu erişim sonrasında toplam 14 makale ve 14 tanesi yüksek lisans 2 tanesi doktora olmak üzere 16 adet tez incelenmiştir. Ayrıca bu platformlarda yayımlanan bildiriler örneklem dışında tutulmuştur. İncelemeye dahil edilen çalışmalar yayıncıya göre sayısal dağılımları, kullanılan bilimsel araştırma yöntemleri, hangi sektörde gerçekleştirildikleri ve dağıtımci liderlikle ilişkilendirilen konular kapsamında dağıtımci liderlik başlık altında aranarak içerik analizi yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda Türkiye’de dağıtımci liderlik kavramıyla ilgili yapılan çalışmaların 2016 yılı ve sonrasında artış gösterdiği, çalışmaların çoğunun ilişkisel tarama yöntemi ve nitel araştırma yöntemi olan görüşme yoluyla olgu bilim deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirildiği saptanmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar Türkiye’de en çok eğitim sektöründe çalışanlara yönelik yapılırken sağlık sektörüyle ilgili çalışmalar bulunmamıştır ve yurt dışında eğitim sektörünün yanında sağlık sektörü çalışanlara yönelik yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak dağıtımci liderlik, liderliğin tek bir kişi tarafından yürütülmesinden ziyade organizasyonun diğer paydaşlarına da liderliğin dağıtılmış olmasıdır. Bu liderlik tarzı durumsal liderlik yaklaşımı teorisiyle örtüşmektedir ve uygulama süreci duruma göre farklılık göstermektedir. Daha çok okullarda uygulanan dağıtımci liderlik diğer sektörlerde de uygulanarak organizasyonlar için birçok avantaj sağlayabilmektedir.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Liderlik, Dağıtımcı Liderlik, İçerik Analizi

ABSTRACT

Leadership is a concept that gains importance every day for organizations. With leadership, the level of efficiency and effectiveness in organizations increases. Besides guiding others, the notion of leadership is a role that facilitates effective and productive work, increases the motivation of employees and creates the effective use of time. Leadership has been a subject of research for many years and with this process there have been different types of leadership. One such style is distributing leadership, in which there are multiple leaders rather than one leader. In this leadership style, the interaction between people and the circumstances within them plays a more important role than the influence the leader has. In this study, which focuses on the distributor side of leadership, the aim is to analyze the "distributed leadership" studies by content analysis. Under this research, Researchgate, Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark database and National Thesis Center were accessed for the studies conducted from 2011-2021. Following this access, a total of 14 articles and 16 dissertations, 14 of which are for graduate and 2 of which are for doctorate studies, were examined. Abstracts published on these platforms were also excluded from the sample. The studies included in the review were evaluated using content analysis as part of the distributor leadership title by searching for numerical distributions according to the publisher, scientific research methods used, the industry in which they are carried out, and the topics associated with distributed leadership. The study concluded that studies conducted in Turkey on the notion of distributed leadership had increased in 2016 and beyond, and that most of the studies were conducted using the phenomenal science pattern through correlational screening and qualitative research methods. While the projects carried out were mostly aimed at employees in the education sector in Turkey, there were no studies conducted on the health sector in Turkey, and the projects were conducted abroad for employees in the education industry as well as the health sector. In conclusion, distributor leadership involves distributing leadership to other stakeholders of the organization, rather than one person. This style of leadership corresponds to the theory of situational leadership approach and implementation varies according to the situation. Distributed leadership is primarily applied in schools and can be applied in other sectors providing a lot of advantages for organizations.

Keywords: Leadership, Distributed Leadership, Content Analysis



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MEDIA FREEDOM IN ALBANIA

Challenges and perspectives under the new regulation

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ABSTRACT

Today as never before, the issue of freedom of expression is under debate in Albania. As it is well known, independent media are crucial for the development of democracy. Media inform citizens about politics, contribute to preference building and control political decision makers. Without a free press, other human rights are hard to attain and harder to safeguard. Over the last thirty years, Albania has gone through a series of radical reforms of its public institutions and regulatory framework. Albania is a European Union candidate country since 2014 and opened EU accession negotiations in March 2020.

This paper seeks to provide an overview of on the media landscape of the country, offering an overview of the national media market (the press, broadcast media, online media and news agencies), as well as a discussion of the status of the journalistic profession and media literacy.

It also highlights some of the challenges in the application, interpretation and development of the new law adopted in the Republic of Albania, hence the normative framework, the regulatory bodies and the constitutional debates on media independence in the country.

The objective is to place Albanian media policy in a political, juridical and social context and assess its relevance for democratic politics and it provides a critical assessment of the principal issues and trends that characterise the media policies, together with an assessment of the degree to which they enable the media to feed the democratic process.

The study also will contain a part discussing the media-related initiatives of the government, focusing on the interventions that are of relevance and importance to the protection and promotion of media freedom and independence in Albania and to reflect on these findings as well.

Keywords: media, Albanian legislation, regulatory bodies, democratic process etc.



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SHARP POLARIZATION IN THE GEORGIAN MEDIA AND POLITICAL AGENDA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MIKHEIL SAAKASHVILI'S RETURN TO GEORGIA)

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ABSTRACT

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union till present day, the media environment has been characterized by extreme polarization. Mikheil Saakashvili left the country back in 2013. His return to Georgia on October the 1st 2021, has turned out to be an indicator of an utterly polarized environment in the media. The bi-polarity existing in the Georgian political realm, in the form of *Georgian Dream* (the governmental party) versus *United National Movement* (the opposition party), has transformed into the bi-polarity of the media as well. The Georgian media have stretched beyond the concepts of the *fourth governing power* and *watchdog*, and have turned into the *makers* of politics.

In their work *Comparing Media Systems*, Paolo Mancini and Daniel Hallin, discuss the polarized-pluralistic model. According to the theory, there exist mass media with opposing editorial policies, that highlight one specific issue through their favorable prism (Mancini; Hallin 2004).

The aim of the research is to define the change of polarization degree of the mass media after the return of Mikheil Saakashvili to Georgia. The research will use qualitative and quantitative methods. We will study the media narrative and the cases of photo-manipulations through content analysis, and will outline the key words. We will record and analyze the interviews with field experts, politicians and journalists. Through structural content analysis, we will establish the space and time allotted to specific topics in the overall timing grid by the mass media. We will identify the frequency of biased media political narratives and photo-manipulations by certain mass media.

The objects of the present research are the main news programs on the following channels: *Imedi*, *Mtavari Arkhi (Main Channel)* and the *Public Broadcaster*. The study will also look into the online media data from October 1st through October 31st, namely, *netgazeti.ge*, *on.ge*, *Media-checker*, *Radio Freedom*, *Georgia and the World*. The subjects of the research are politicians, field experts and journalists.

It is expected that the return of Saakashvili to Georgia will make the media-polarization even sharper. The pro-governmental media will qualify his comeback as an attempt to de-stabilize the country, while the anti-governmental media will try to present Saakashvili as a 'way out' of the hard political, economic and social situation, and the Public Broadcaster will spread the governmental narrative.

Key words: Polarization, *Watchdog*, *Media-narrative*



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GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON IRANIAN ETHNIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

The existence of different ethnic groups within the ancient society of Iran has provided the basis for cultural and social trade throughout history. Because Iran is a multi-ethnic country and the persistence of the identity of Iranian culture throughout history has been due to various ethnic groups such as Turks, Kurds, Lors, Baluchis, Turkmen, Arabs and Persians.

Given the dynamics of Iranian culture and socio-cultural developments in Iran in recent decades, the Iranian people have found a more comprehensive understanding of the world, world culture and their Iranian culture. This knowledge and awareness has not been unaffected by the conditions of the internal and external environment. The hypothesis that due to globalization, we will see the growth and expansion of ethnic identities and consequently the challenge of national identity in Iran, is not very defensible in theory and practice. because in the direction of globalization and in order Identifying the type of relationship between Iranian culture and world culture, we can assume the assumption not on cultural separation and differentiation, but on the continuity, interaction and impact of cultures on each other, and with this assumption that the most important ground for spreading cosmopolitan spirit and tendencies In Iranian identity can be seen in its historical origin.

Keywords: Globalization, National Identity, Ethnic Identity, Culture, Iran



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THE ROLE OF AZERBAIJANI ETHNIC MINORITIES IN DOMESTIC POLITICS OF GEORGIA

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ABSTRACT

Georgia and the countries of the South Caucasus region are ethnically diverse. The exception is the Republic of Armenia, where in fact 98% of the population is ethnically Armenian.

Apart from the Republic of Azerbaijan itself, the Azerbaijani community is quite numerous in Georgia, Turkey, Russia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As previous studies have shown, the political, cultural and economic activities of this ethnos have some influence on the liberalization of Georgia's domestic politics. A research of the peculiarities of this influence revealed that (although Georgian politics has always been characterized by tolerant approaches to ethnic minorities) there are a number of aspects to which the desire for a peaceful solution has brought liberal approaches into the country's politics with an incomparably large dose. For example, the further liberalization of Georgian law was prompted by the request of the Azerbaijanis that the proceedings in the compact settlements of this ethnos be conducted in Azerbaijani as well (since most of them do not know Georgian language to the level of getting acquainted with the relevant documentation) while the Civil Service Law recognizes the conduct of proceedings in the entire territory of Georgia only in the Georgian language. Also, regarding the issue of introducing a passport system, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia allowed an exception and, for example, set up a special commission on the spot for the Azerbaijani population living in the Marneuli district "Commission to Fix the Fact of Living in the Past", which unlike other citizens, issues ID cards and passports to a person of Azerbaijani origin living in Georgia, who officially becomes a citizen of Georgia on the basis of a special report of this commission.

The liberalization of state policy under the influence of the Azerbaijani minority factor at the local self-government or state level is slowly spreading to other ethnic groups, which will make an interesting contribution to the formation of Georgia as a European-type state.

Key words: Ethnic Minorities, Georgia, The liberalization.



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TELEWORK BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC: TOWARDS A EUROPEAN LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic forced governments around the world to take measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, which imposed workers to work from home through telework.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the importance of changing the Albanian and international legislation regarding the telework regulation. In this paper literature review, analytical and comparative research methods have been used.

According to EU Framework Agreement on Telework (2002), telework is a ‘form of organising and/or performing work, using information technology, in the context of an employment contract/relationship, where work, which could also be performed at the employers’ premises, is carried out away from those premises on a regular basis’ (Article 2).

Although telework existed even before the pandemic, it had a real explosion in 2020, where it was initially considered a temporary measure, but still continues to be applied.

This extraordinary use highlighted the positive and negative sides of telework, drawing the legislator's attention to the strengthening of the legal framework related to guaranteeing the health and safety of employees, especially by designing a statutory definition of telework and by regulating the right to disconnect.

If we were to refer to EU legislation, we do not have specific legislation on telework. The main EU regulation calling telework was introduced through the EU Framework Agreement on Telework (2002). We can also refer to several directives which provide norms regarding the protection of the safety and health of employees in telework. In EU countries, telework is regulated through statutory national legislation and collective bargaining.

In order to have a better regulation, in January 2021 the European Parliament, invited the Commission to draft a law regarding the recognition to workers of the right to disconnect.

Keywords: telework, covid-19 pandemic, health, right to disconnect, legal framework



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NURSING IN A SECULARIZED SOCIETY: THE NIETZSCHEAN ETHICS REVISITED

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ABSTRACT

Upholding an innate, intrinsic and natural character of servitude and support versus ailing people has been ever since a sound justification for people choosing the career of a nurse. The inner vocation is sometimes equivalent to pious calls and self-denying choice, as some selected people deep dive into a profession that requires devotion, dedication while receiving insufficient societal recompense, after all.

There must be some innate predisposition into choosing a profession of serving the others, like nursing. Nevertheless, environmental characteristics are of importance and mostly the way somebody is grown up. The oldest girl in a family, for example, has more chances to choose nursing as a career: she is in fact accustomed to take care of siblings since infancy. This is the so-called *nurturant behavior*, a highly complex notion, studied under the biological perspective synonymously as epimeletic, altruistic and notions close to caring for each other.

Empathy is obviously part of the entire approach; but in itself, it might not be sufficient. Caring for the others is obviously a hard job to do: stressors and burnout are an everyday challenge, widely discussed and studied. All in all authors converge in the vocational character of the nursing as a profession. During non-remote and for long periods, sisters of different religious orders have worked as nurses in facilities where other human beings refused to enter: leprosariums, bedlams.

Keywords: nursing; secularization; empathy; caring for others.



PREPARATION AND DISCLOSURE COOPERATIVE INSTITUTION FINANCIAL STATEMENT: THE CASE OF COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The existence of cooperatives (Koperasi) in the Indonesian economic system has an honorable place. Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that cooperatives are used as the foundation for supporting the nation's economy. It is further strengthened by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 1992, concerning Cooperatives, that cooperatives are a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship. Indonesian cooperatives are built based on the main principles: membership is voluntary, democratically managed, independent, and the provision of services under the contribution of the paid-up capital of the members. Cooperative performance is measured by the ability to implement good cooperative governance. The dimension of good cooperative governance is transparency, marked by the cooperative's ability to present financial reports fairly. The purpose of this study is to assess the ability of cooperatives to present financial statements fairly following Indonesian financial accounting standards, namely Indonesian accounting standards for Non-Publicly-Accountable Entities (SAK ETAP). The research method used in this study is qualitative research. The number of cooperatives used as the unit of analysis in this study consisted of two multi-business cooperatives, two savings and loan cooperatives (credit union), and one service cooperative. The total cooperatives used as the unit of analysis are five cooperatives. The location of all cooperatives in the DKI Jakarta area. The data collection technique that the researcher uses is in-depth interviews. The data analysis model that the author uses is the interactive analysis of Miles & Huberman. The findings of this study, the majority of cooperatives have prepared year-end financial statements. Only two cooperatives presented complete financial statements. Of the five cooperatives, only two cooperatives have implemented SAK ETAP perfectly. The cause of cooperatives not being guided by SAK ETAP is due to the limited scientific ability of the staff, and lack of care for the management in preparing SAK ETAP-based financial reports. It is hoped that the government will be more active in providing education and guidance to cooperatives to prepare financial reports fairly and completely, based on SAK ETAP.

Keywords: Financial Statements, good cooperative governance, Indonesian accounting standards for Non-Publicly-Accountable Entities



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ROLE OF THE CRISTALLOGRAPHIC PHASE OF NITI ROTARY INSTRUMENTS IN DETERMINING THEIR TORSIONAL RESISTANCE DURING DIFFERENT BENDING CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess the role of the crystallographic phase of Nickel titanium (NiTi) rotary instruments in determining their torsional resistance during different bending conditions, such as different degrees and angles of curvature. 200 F-One 20.04 instruments (Fanta Dental, Shanghai, China) were used, 100 austenitic instruments and 100 martensitic instruments.



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Each group was divided in 5 subgroups according to the different bending conditions (straight canal, 90 or 60 of curvature degrees and 3 mm or 5 mm of radius of curvature). The static torsional test was performed by using a device composed of an electric motor capable of recording torque values (Ncm); a vice used to secure the instruments at 3 mm from the tip; and artificial canals, which allow instruments to remain flexed during test. Each instrument was rotated at 500 rpm with a torque limit set to 5.5 Ncm until its fracture. Torque at Fracture (TtF) was registered. A scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observation was conducted. The collected data confirm that an increase in the angle of curvature and a decrease in the radius of curvature of the artificial canals lead to an increase of TtF values with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$), both in the austenitic and martensitic groups. Regarding the comparison between austenitic and martensitic groups in the same bending condition, a statistically significant difference was found only when the torsional test was performed in the canals with the degrees of curvature of 90 and the radius of curvature of 3 mm and 5 mm, with the austenitic instruments showing a higher TtF than the martensitic ones. In conclusion, it can be stated that the crystallographic phase influences the maximum torque at fracture when the instruments are subjected to severe bending and that the radius of curvature significantly influences their torsional resistance.

Keywords: crystallographic phase; endodontics; nickel-titanium; root canal treatment; torsional stress



UNRAVELING THE MOLECULAR ETIOLOGY OF HUMAN IMPRINTING
DISORDERS IN MURINE ES CELL MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Genomic imprinting is a process that controls monoallelic expression dictated by the gene's parental origin. Some imprinted genes are expressed from the maternal copy of the chromosome, and some from the paternally inherited allele. To date, around 200 imprinted protein-coding genes in mice and humans have been identified, and a growing number of non-coding RNAs are found to be mediated by genomic imprinting. Imprinted genes are grouped into clusters, at which differentially methylated "imprinting control regions" (ICRs) bring about parental allele-specific gene transcription, and it is known that aberrant losses of DNA methylation (LOM) at imprinted gene domains lead to diverse endocrine- and growth-related congenital disorders. In our laboratory, we focus on two ID-associated imprinted domains: the Dlk1-Dio3 domain, associated with Temple Syndrome (TS14), and the Igf2-H19 domain, associated with Silver-Russell Syndrome (SRS). At both these domains, LOM perturbs the expression of nuclear long non-coding RNAs. We used a transient CRISPR-dCas9-based technology that recruits multiple copies of TET1 to selected target sequences in hybrid mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs) in which the ICR of Igf2-H19 and the promoter of Meg3 gene is completely demethylated. We show that LOM-induced biallelic lncRNA expression at the Dlk1-Dio3 domain leads to 'loss of imprinting' at a developmental gene called Dlk1. In the obtained hybrid ESCs, we unravel the precise transcriptional, chromatin-structural and phenotypic consequences, both in ESCs and in derived differentiated cells.

Keyword: genomic imprinting, CRISPR-dCas9 based technology, imprinting disorders



**POTENTIAL USE OF *CARIUM CARVI* AND *CURCUMA LONGA* FOR THE
REMEDY OF SKIN AND SOFT TISSUES PATHOGENS.**

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ABSTRACT

The Pathogens responsible for the skin and soft tissue infections are often prone to develop resistance to antibiotics. A good alternative to this resistance is the use of folk medicine. For this purpose two plants *Carium carvi* and *Curcuma longa*, used in folk medicine were tested against the selected pathogens, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The pathogens were collected from the patients having skin and soft tissues infections. The isolated pathogens were identified through microscopic studies followed by biological tests using Sigma Aldrich KGaA Merck kit protocol. These plant materials were extracted with MeOH and then portioned among different solvents, based on their polarity. These extracts were then applied against the selected pathogens, using well diffusion assay method and the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The results showed marked antibacterial activity in the chloroform and ethyl acetate extract (18 mm zone of inhibition each) of *Carium carvi* seeds while the chloroform extract of *Curcuma longa* showed (21 mm zone of inhibition) promising results. Sensitivity of various extracts of the plant in a concentration dependent manner with significant MIC values was determined. Our findings showed that the extracts of *C. longa* and *C. carvi* seeds possess strong antibacterial effects against clinically isolated skin and soft tissue pathogens.

Keywords: *Carium carvi*, *Curcuma longa*, Skin diseases, Pathogens, Antibacterial activity.



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EFFECT OF DANCE INTERVENTION ON PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH STROKE

İNME GEÇİREN HASTALARA UYGULANAN DANS MÜDAHALESİNİN FİZİKSEL
VE BİLİŞSEL İŞLEVLER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Stroke, which is the second leading cause of long-term disability and cognitive impairment, is a disease characterized by acute cerebral circulatory disorder caused by arterial stenosis, occlusion, or rupture resulting from various factors. According to the Global Burden of Disease Study Report, stroke is the leading cause of mortality and morbidity globally, with approximately 6.5 million deaths, 12.2 million new cases, and a total rate of 101 million cases in 2019, an indicator of 143 million disability-adjusted life years. Stroke is also a leading cause of long-term disability, which can lead to physical, psychological, and cognitive impairments that affect social participation and activity. 90% of strokes in each of the world's major populations are associated with modifiable risk factors. Recent advances in stroke treatment and care have increased the survival rate after stroke. Physical and cognitive problems in stroke patients include cognitive, sensory-motor, coordination, sleep, and vision disorders, aphasia, dysphagia, pain, depression, tone, impaired bladder, and bowel control. In addition, post-stroke patients develop physical muscle weakness, foot drop, burnout, pain, and spasticity. Again, although balance and gait are affected in most of the patients, it is observed that they are unaware of the movement and position of the extremities, hypoesthesia, hyperesthesia,

dysesthesia, paresthesia, and feeling less warm. Dance is an artistic and emotional form of expression that emerges when a person moves his body rhythmically according to the music. Dance is performed with conscious movements that have aesthetic value. By its very nature, dance is the basis of motor learning, including special training of cognitive-motor functions, sensory feedback, and social participation. Because dance is an enjoyable activity, it promotes interpersonal harmony and at the same time helps to improve both physical and cognitive disorders of stroke patients by providing multiple stimulations.

If stroke patients are treated early, they are more likely to return to their daily lives without any sequelae. In this context, it is important to direct stroke patients to dance interventions to prevent neurological sequelae in the subacute and chronic periods and to improve physical and cognitive functions after stroke.

Keywords:Cognitive function, dance intervention, physical function, stroke.

ÖZET

Uzun süreli engellilik ve bilişsel bozulmanın ikinci önde gelen nedeni olan inme, çeşitli faktörler sonucu gelişen arter stenozu, oklüzyonu veya rüptürü kaynaklı akut serebral dolaşım bozukluğu ile karakterize bir hastalıktır. Global Hastalık Yüklü Çalışması Raporu'na göre inme, 2019 yılında yaklaşık 6,5 milyon ölüm, 12,2 milyon yeni vaka ve toplamda 101 milyon vaka oranı ve 143 milyon engelliliğe ayarlanmış yaşam yılı göstergesi ile global olarak önde gelen mortalite ve morbidite nedenidir. İnme aynı zamanda aktivite ve sosyal katılımı etkileyen fiziksel, psikolojik ve bilişsel bozukluklara yol açabilen, uzun süreli engelliliğin de önde gelen nedenidir. Dünyadaki büyük popülasyonların her birinde görülen inmenin %90'ı değiştirilebilir risk faktörleri ile ilişkilidir. Son zamanlarda inme tedavisi ve bakımında meydana gelen gelişmeler inme sonrası hayatta kalma oranını arttırmıştır. İnme geçiren hastalarda fiziksel ve bilişsel sorunlar arasında kognitif, duyu-motor, koordinasyon, uyku ve görme bozuklukları, afazi, disfaji, ağrı, depresyon, tonüs, mesane ve bağırsak kontrolünde bozulma yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, inme sonrası hastalarda fiziksel olarak kas güçsüzlüğü, ayak düşmesi, tükenmişlik, ağrı ve spastisite gelişmektedir.

Yine hastaların çoğunda denge ve yürüyüş etkilenmekle birlikte ekstremitelerin hareketinden ve pozisyonundan habersiz olma, hipoestezi, hiperestezi, dizestezi, parestezi, sıcaklığı daha az hissetme görülmektedir. Dans, kişinin vücudunu ritmik olarak müziğe göre hareket ettirmesi ile ortaya çıkan sanatsal ve duygusal bir ifade biçimidir. Dans, estetik değeri olan bilinçli hareketler ile gerçekleştirilir. Dans, doğası gereği bilişsel-motor fonksiyonları özel olarak çalıştırması, duyuusal geri bildirim ve sosyal katılım dahil olmak üzere motor öğrenmenin temelini oluşturmaktadır. Dans, zevkli bir aktivite olması nedeniyle kişilerarası uyumu teşvik eder aynı zamanda çoklu uyarı yaparak inme hastalarının hem fiziksel hem de bilişsel bozukluklarının iyileştirilmesine yardımcı olur. İnme hastalarının erken tedavi edilmeleri durumunda günlük yaşamlarına sekelsiz dönme olasılıkları yükselir. Bu kapsamda subakut ve



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kronik dönemde nörolojik sekel oluşmasını engellemek, inme sonrası fiziksel ve bilişsel işlevleri geliştirmek amacı ile inme hastalarının dans müdahalelerine yönlendirilmesi önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişsel işlev, dans müdahalesi, fiziksel işlev, inme.



DETECTION OF VIRULENCE GENES OF *KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE* STRAINS ISOLATED FROM CLINIC SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT

Klebsiella pneumoniae is a Gram-negative encapsulated bacterium that is found on the mucosal surfaces of mammals as well as in the environment (soil, water, etc.). In humans, *K. pneumoniae* colonizes the gastrointestinal tract and, less frequently, the nasopharynx, from which it enters the circulation and infects other tissues. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is a prominent opportunistic pathogen which causes upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, pneumonia, urinary tract infection (UTI), and septicemia. *K. pneumoniae* possesses different virulence factors that contribute to its pathogenicity. Purpose: Isolation and identification of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Detection genetic of virulence factor of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* by using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique.

Methods: Twenty bacterial isolate of *K. pneumoniae* collected, All isolates were recovered from collage samples after cultured on MacConkey, eosin methylene blue agar and blood agar plates. These plates were incubated at 37 C° aerobically and after overnight incubation, they were checked for bacterial growth. Identification of suspected isolates was done according to the colony morphology, staining reaction and biochemical tests. this isolation were diagnosed by using manual method: IMVC test: (Indole production test; Methyl red test; Voges-Proskauer test; and Citrate utilization test; Sugars fermentation and gas production test (Kligler iron agar test (KIA) ; Urease test; Oxidase test and Catalase test .Then Extraction of DNA from the *Klebsiella* isolates by using Genomic DNA mini-kit bacterial protocol; Measurement of DNA concentration and purity and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique for genetic detection of virulence factor by visualizing DNA bands with a UV transilluminator was followed and photographed by using digital camera). Results The results of this study showed the percentage of genes were: type 3 fimbrial shaft mrkD gene(87.5%); Iron acquisition factors including enterobactin (Ent) gene (95.5%); Siderophore gene expression ybtA, ybtS genes (62%); wca G gene (0%) and Gene associated with allantoin metabolism (all S gene) (8.3%). Conclusions: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* can be isolated from different clinical sources. There were a variation in the presence of virulence genes in *K. pneumoniae* according to the clinical sources. The higher percentage of virulence gene for Iron acquisition factors including enterobactin (Ent) gene in percent (95.5%). The percentage of presence of Mucoviscosity-associated gene A, Fimbrial adhesin (FimH) gene, hydroxamate siderophore and wca G genes were 0%.

Keywords: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, virulence genes, Ent gene.



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A TREND FOR UNCONVENTIONAL MATRIMONIALS IN PAKISTAN (FROM ISLAMIC CONTEXT)

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ABSTRACT

Islam insists on genuine interaction between a man and a woman, referred to as Nikah. Islam empowers both men and women to begin their practical lives (marriage) by choosing a spouse of their choosing, as long as they follow the religion's guidelines. However, research suggests that in Pakistan, activities that disregard Islamic guidelines and impose self-made conventions are on the rise.

Forced marriages, exchanged matrimonials, cousin weddings, and give-and-take Suwarah or Vani were all utilized by parents to impose their will on their offspring. On the other hand, young people are attracted to court marriages, love marriages, eloped marriages, and other sorts of marriage. In this article, the causes and reasons for such marriages will be discussed and analyzed in light of Islamic teachings to identify and categorize them as proper or wrong.

Keywords: Unconventional matrimonials, Pakistan, Islamic Teachings, Young generation



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HURRICANE INTENSITY PREDICTION USING DEEP LEARNING FROM SATELLITE IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Hurricanes cause catastrophic losses both to human lives and property. Inaccurate prediction of hurricane intensity and path may cause loss prediction errors in the range of 200-400 million USD. With the advancement of computational power and ever developing Machine learning techniques, it would be an ideal scenario to apply these techniques for hurricane prediction to reduce the existing errors in prediction. Based on the satellite data from various satellites such as HURAST are used in this study to train the deep learning model. Later this trained model is given a set of data to obtain Root mean square error and the model is then optimized to reduce this error. This model could be utilized for real time intensity prediction to reduce the existing errors hence saving many lives and millions of dollars. The existing CNN based model architecture is then explained and the hidden layers are then optimized for fast and accurate performance. The RMSE values are then shown as a distribution to undertake the error analysis of the model.

Keywords: Hurricane Intensity, CNN, Deep learning, HURSAT.



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AUTO ENCODER/DECODER BASED ADVANCED NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is a network security technology originally built for detecting vulnerability exploits against a target application or computer. Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) extended IDS solutions by adding the ability to block threats in addition to detecting them and has become the dominant deployment option for IDS/IPS technologies. Due to sophistication of cyber threats and data breaches implementing and maintain network security, data security and information security requires a defense in depth approach. Organizations need to secure their networks with a combination of technologies and detection methods designed to combat multiple attacks-vectors and compromise methods available to cyber criminals today.

Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) can incorporate one or both types of intrusion detection: signature based, and anomaly based. A signature-based NIDS monitors network traffic for suspicious patterns in data packets, signature of known network intrusions, to detect and remediate attacks and compromises. This is achieved through the use of a database of known intrusion types and data patterns. In contrast, anomaly-based NIDS use the baseline of the system in a normal state to track whether unusual or suspicious activity is occurring. This method takes time to set up, as baselining requires the NIDS to learn about your usage patterns. But the benefit of anomaly-based NIDS is that it is more flexible and powerful than signature-based NIDS.

This study through literature review explains the advantages and disadvantages of various publicly available NIDS for enterprise. Later a new approach is developed and explained in this study by classifying based on payload information to find out whether it is malicious or benign. The Convolution Neural Network based auto encoder/decoder methodology is discussed and a sample proof of concept data is used to validate the approach and the results based on that study are presented in terms of correlation coefficients.

Keywords: Convolution Neural Networks, Auto encoder/decoder, data security, threat protection, network analysis.



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WHAT STEPS SHOULD A SELLER TAKE TO MAXIMIZE SALE VALUE WHEN SELLING A BUSINESS?

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ABSTRACT

When elder entrepreneurs establish their own business, they will be able to put their previous knowledge to good use in new and exciting ways. Because business founders will sell their enterprises when they retire, the aging population and the concomitant increase in the number of older entrepreneurs will result in increased M&A activity. This article gives a quick review of the most crucial measures that anyone can take to position themselves for future sales success. Prospective sellers should concentrate on a few essential processes, according to the author, in order to have important points to negotiate the sale and command the greatest selling price. The article focusses on the situation in Europe.

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Key words: M&A deal – middle market – accounting measures – sale price



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IMMIGRATION ET INTERCULTURALITÉ : ENJEUX INTERACTIONNELS ET EXPÉRIENCES INTERCULTURELLES EN CONTEXTE ÉDUCATIF

IMMIGRATION AND INTERCULTURALITY: INTERACTIVE ISSUES AND
INTERCULTURAL EXPERIENCES IN AN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

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RESUME

La migration n'est pas un phénomène récent. Les nations se sont toujours expatriées, pour maintes raisons, qu'elles y consentent ou y soient contraintes, qui est en fait un phénomène probablement aussi antique que l'apparition des premiers individus. Selon Le Petit Robert de la langue française (Rey-Debove et Roy, 2011 : 1596), la migration se définit comme un : « déplacement de populations qui passent d'un pays dans un autre pour s'y établir ». Bien que cette définition soit adaptée aux diverses époques, son concept varie selon les contextes, la migration étant influée par les enjeux économiques, politiques et sociaux.

Si l'immigration irrégulière demeure inopportunément, « indénombrable », sa vision est cependant perceptible via ses conséquences.

A cet égard, l'immigration illégale, dont les premières victimes sont les immigrés eux-mêmes, fait empêchement à l'incorporation des étrangers en conjoncture constante et englobe particulièrement ; à travers la sphère qu'elle ouvre à l'essor de l'économie clandestine, une menace de déstabilisation sociale.

L'estimation des mesures d'appui aux enfants d'immigrants tout comme celle de la réalisation de la démarche interculturelle dans le système éducatif est fréquemment restreinte, quand elle subsiste, à la lutte contre l'échec scolaire. Elle se repose souvent sur le rapprochement des taux de succès des élèves immigrants et des élèves autochtones ainsi que sur le niveau d'absentéisme.

Une réflexion sur ce que signifie concrètement s'approprier la langue et sur le rôle que peut jouer cette appropriation dans le parcours d'intégration est indispensable si l'on souhaite, à terme, améliorer de façon durable l'insertion socio-professionnelle des migrants dans les sociétés d'accueil.

Mots clés : Immigration, interculturel, communication, éducation, échec.



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ABSTRACT

Migration is not a recent phenomenon. Nations have always been expatriated, for many reasons, whether they consent to it or are forced to do so, which is in fact a phenomenon probably as ancient as the appearance of the first individuals,

According to” the Robert Dictionary” of the French language (Rey-Debove and Roy, 2011: 1596), migration is defined as: “displacement of populations from one country to another to settle there.” Although this definition is adapted to different times, its concept varies depending on the context, as migration is influenced by economic, political and social issues.

If irregular immigration remains inappropriately, «indenombrable», its vision is however perceptible via its consequences.

In this respect, illegal immigration, the primary victims of which are immigrants themselves, prevents the incorporation of foreigners in a constant context and particularly covers, through the sphere it opens up to the development of the underground economy, a threat of social destabilization.

The assessment of measures to support the children of immigrants as well as the implementation of the intercultural approach in the education system is frequently limited, when it remains, to the fight against school failure. It is often based on comparing the success rates of immigrant and Aboriginal students and the level of absenteeism.

A reflection on what it means concretely to appropriate the language and on the role that this appropriation can play in the process of integration is indispensable if one wishes, in the long term, to improve in a sustainable way the social integration professional migrants in host societies.

Keywords: Immigration, intercultural, communication, education, failure.



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THE SOCIO-CULTURAL ROLE OF BAPEDI WEDDING SONGS IN THE FORMATION OF BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL HERITAGE AND IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Bapedi wedding music is vast, varied and rapidly changing. The origin of Bapedi wedding songs is not known. Naturally, the production of songs does not stop in the Bapedi society. New songs emerge with time, just as others are abandoned. These songs have been passed on from generation to generation through oral memory. The question is: what is the socio-cultural role of these songs within the Bapedi people's cultural context? The purpose of this study was to investigate the socio-cultural role played by the Bapedi wedding songs in the formation of the Bapedi people's cultural heritage and identity; but also contribute to the already existing knowledge about the indigenous concept and performance of African music. Oral interviews were used as the primary source for collecting data. Secondary sources included observations, records and publications. Much of the writing comes from first-hand experience by the author who is an insider in the Bapedi society. The results of this study have shown that Bapedi wedding music brings people together for a common purpose. The investigation has also revealed that Bapedi wedding songs remind people of the past and of the values of a society, and require some knowledge of oral tradition before one can understand them.

Keywords: Bapedi wedding songs, socio-cultural, Bapedi society, cultural heritage and identity.



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KID'S MUSEUM AND REQUIREMENT FOR YOUNGSTER'S SCI. FI. GALLERIES IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The advanced world has made such countless astounding spots for the travel industry and information, the accentuation on instructive elements of historical centers increment as time passes. At the current day, these foundations exist for being in the help of the local area, open themselves to the public use, research the materials which are the confirmations of climate and the mankind and they impact the long lasting learning interaction of the general public through contemporary instructive ideas. Historical centers now and again target just craftsmanship sweethearts, science darlings or kids and youngsters and make their own assortments as indicated by the requirements of the ideal interest groups and their interest. In this review, the transformative turn of events, points and the energy of kids' exhibition halls, those are 'advancing by doing focuses' and is assessed thus. Youngsters' exhibition halls, for example, science, innovation and revelation focuses, are additionally elective and inventive spaces for school training to supply dynamic kids' support into learning. There isn't any kids' Sci Fi galleries in Pakistan yet there are additionally a few endeavors for lying out. Notwithstanding the recognizable proof of youngsters' galleries, the need of them and current circumstance of exhibition hall instruction in Pakistan are additionally assessed through related examples. This can be helpful for the younger generation as per knowledge prospective.

Keywords: accentuation, climate; craftsmanship, Sci Fi galleries, generation.



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GETTING GRID COUNTING-BASED MYSTERY SHARING INCLUDING CRYPTO STEGANOGRAPHY IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The security and classification of our information are more crucial to our reality than any time in recent memory, particularly with our developing reliance on internet based administrations and the exchange of data, be it for comfort or the appalling COVID 19 pandemic. In Pakistan latest work trend has to be started for customary safety efforts like cryptography and steganography are fundamental. Notwithstanding, they are not adequate any longer as when one party keeps up with full oversight over the information, they may deliberately, or not, lose or uncover it. Subsequently, secret sharing plans were acquainted with address applications that require aggregate understanding by approved staff to get to or change, for example, rocket sending off, modern clinical arrangements, or significant level bank moves. In standard mystery sharing, the objective key is disseminated among a few approved members such that main the planned gathering of them are expected to recreate the first objective key. Pakistan recently digitized the data and also included the medical prospective issues and capable to hide the secret data from the hospitals patients. These plans became well known as they strengthened the security of both cryptography and steganography and achieved extraordinary results joined with each. This work centers around two specific mystery sharing procedures known as counting based mystery sharing and network based mystery sharing, which depends on the previous. These strategies are straightforward and instinctive. Thus, they are inclined to assaults that might bring about the achievement full speculating of the key. In this work, not exclusively are the offers stowed away however they are additionally scrambled before-hand so that would it be advisable for them they be captured, the foe can't unravel them. At the end of the day, two layers of safety are added to the mystery sharing strategy: steganography and cryptography. We concentrated on two picture steganography strategies: least huge piece (LSB) and discrete wavelet change (DWT), each joined with XOR encryption for security and heartiness adequacy confirmation. The examination results showed that the utilization of steganography and encryption.

Keywords: appalling, cryptography, aggregate, mystery, encryption, utilization.



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THE RELEVANCE OF FAITH AND GOOD DEEDS

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ABSTRACT

Al-Qur'an merupakan sumber yang pertama dan paling utama dari berbagai sumber ilmu pengetahuan baik itu dibidang aqidah, ibadah, sosial, politik ekonomi dan yang lebih penting khususnya dalam bidang pendidikan. Al-Quran didalamnya sangat banyak membicarakan mengenai nilai-nilai pendidikan yang sangat luar biasa, terutama dalam hal membicarakan iman dan amal sholeh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan mengenai iman dan amal saleh. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan literature review atau penelitian kepustakaan yang bersumber dari jurnal, buku, dan sumber internet yang berkaitan dengan beriman dan beramal saleh. Hasil penelitian dari berbagai literatur menunjukkan bahwa Iman dan amal saleh memiliki hubungan yang sangat erat dan saling berkaitan sebab iman menjadi suatu kekuatan yang memiliki daya dorong seseorang untuk tunduk dan mentaati kepada hukum-hukum Allah Swt. Pada saat iman menumbuhkan ketaatan dan ketundukan maka hal ini menyebabkan amal saleh menjadi ketaatan dan pada waktu gilirannya akan memperkuat dan mengkokohkan kembali iman yang ada didalam hatinya seseorang. Substansi iman termaktub dalam rukun iman yang berjumlah 6, dan sedangkan substansi amal saleh memang tidak semata-mata berkaitan dengan ibadah spiritual belaka, namun amal saleh dapat dilakukan dengan menegakan kebenaran, saling berpesan dalam hal kesabaran, menebar kasih sayang kepada semua makhluk ciptaan Allah swt.

Kata Kunci: Al-Qur'an, Iman dan Amal Saleh



**MÂTÜRÎDÎ TEOLOJİSİNDE ALLAH'IN İNSANLIĞA AÇTIĞI MERHAMET
KAPISI OLARAK NÜBÜVVET: İMKÂNI, GEREKLİLİĞİ VE İSPATI**

PROPHECY AS THE DOOR OF MERCY OPENED TO HUMANITY BY ALLAH IN
MATURIDI THEOLOGY: ITS POSSIBILITY, NECESSITY AND PROOF

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ÖZET

Allah'ın peygamber göndermesini ilahî hikmet gereği gerekli gören İmam Mâtürîdî (ö. 333/944), eserlerinde nübüvvet bahsi üzerinde önemle durmuş, konuyu nübüvvetin imkânı ve gerekliliği bağlamında ele alarak incelemeye çalışmıştır. Ayrıca nübüvvet konusuna daha çok aklî imkân açısından yaklaşmış, Allah'ın peygamber göndermesinin insanlar için gerekli oluşunu insanlığın peygamberlere olan ihtiyacının hangi alanlarda olduğu hususu üzerinde durarak, genelde insanın özelde aklın bütün alanları kapsama yetersizliğinden hareketle çeşitli açılardan ispat etmeye çalışmıştır. Diğer taraftan insanlar tarafından nübüvvet konusunda farklı yaklaşımlar sergilendiğini belirterek bunlar hakkında detaylı bilgiler vermiştir. Onun verdiği bilgilerden hareketle nübüvvet konusunda sergilenen yaklaşımları üç ana başlık altında toplamak mümkündür. Birincisi (teistler), nübüvveti kabul edip, insanlığın dünya ve âhiret mutluluğunu elde etmesi için en temel bir kurum olarak kabul edenlerdir. İkincisi (ateistler) Yarıtıcı'yı inkâr edenlerdir. Bunların Allah'ı inkâr etmeleri sebebiyle nübüvveti kabul etmeleri mümkün değildir. Üçüncüsü (deistler), Allah'ı kabul etmekle birlikte O'nun emir ve yasaklarının olabileceğini reddedenlerdir. Dördüncüsü (Berâhime) Allah'ın insanları sorumlu tuttuğunu kabul etmekle birlikte bu konuda insan aklının tek başına yeterli olduğunu iddia edip, insanlara peygamber göndermesini inkâr edenlerdir. Buna göre diyebiliriz ki, insanlar Allah'ın varlığından daha çok nübüvvet müessesinden şüphe etmişler ve Allah tarafından gönderilen peygamberleri reddetmişlerdir. Günümüze kadar nübüvvetin imkânı ile ilgili ileri sürülen görüşlere genel olarak bakıldığında da peygamberlerin tümünü kabul edenler (Müslümanlar), tümünü inkâr edenler (ateistler, deistler, Berâhime), bir kısmını inkâr edip, bazısını kabul edenler (Yahudiler, Hıristiyanlar), nübüvvetin son bulmadığını iddia edenler (Bahâilik, Kâdiyânîlik vs.) şeklinde özetlemek mümkündür. Buna göre nübüvvet üzerindeki tartışmaların geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de devam ettiğini, her dönemde nübüvveti iman etmenin önemli bir konu olarak yerini koruduğunu göstermektedir. Çünkü Allah'ın varlığı ve birliğinin delilleri, nübüvvetin imkânı ve gerekliliğinin delillerinden daha kuvvetli ve açıktır. Nitekim pek çok filozofun Allah'a inanmasına rağmen nübüvveti ve peygamberlere inanmadıklarını bilmekteyiz.



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Bu tebliğde Mâtürîdî'nin nübüvvetin imkânı, gerekliliği ve ispatına yönelik temel görüşleri tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır. İslam düşüncesinde nübüvvet müessesesi, hem ilâhî hem beşerî açıdan gerekli görülmüş ve zarûret-i diniyyeden kabul edilmiştir. Fakat Allah'ın peygamber göndermesinin hükmü konusunda ihtilaf edilmiştir. Mâtürîdî'nin görüşlerinin daha iyi anlaşılması bakımından araştırmamızda Mu'tezile ve Eş'ariyye'nin de görüşlerine yer verilerek kıyaslamalı bir metod takip edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam, Nübüvvet, Kelam, Mâtürîdî, Reason, Vahiy

ABSTRACT

Imam Maturidi (d. 333/944), who saw that Allah's sending of prophets was necessary as a requirement of divine wisdom, emphasized the issue of prophecy in his works and tried to examine the subject in the context of the possibility and necessity of prophecy. In addition, he approached the subject of prophecy more from the point of view of mental possibility, and tried to prove that it is necessary for people to send prophets by Allah, by emphasizing the areas in which humanity's need for prophets, and by considering the inability of man in general to cover all areas of mind. On the other hand, he stated that people had different approaches to prophecy and gave detailed information about them. Based on the information he gave, it is possible to collect the approaches on prophecy under three main headings. The first (theists) are those who accept prophethood as the most fundamental institution for humanity to achieve happiness in this world and in the hereafter. The second (atheists) are those who deny the Demiurge. It is not possible for them to accept prophethood because they deny Allah. The third (deists) are those who accept Allah but deny that His orders and prohibitions can exist. The fourth (Barahima) are those who accept that Allah holds people responsible, but claim that human reason alone is sufficient in this regard and deny sending prophets to people. Accordingly, we can say that people doubted the institution of prophecy more than the existence of Allah and rejected the prophets sent by Allah. When we look at the opinions that have been put forward about the possibility of prophethood until today, those who accept all prophets (Muslims), those who deny all (atheists, deists, Barahima), those who deny some and accept some (Jews, Christians) claim that prophethood does not end. It is possible to summarize as those who believe (Bahaism, Qadianism, etc.).

In this paper, Maturidi's basic views on the possibility, necessity and proof of prophecy will be tried to be determined. In Islamic thought, the institution of prophecy was deemed necessary both divinely and humanly and was accepted as a necessity. However, there is disagreement about the decree of Allah sending prophets. In order to better understand Maturidi's views, a comparative method will be followed by including the views of Mu'tazila and Ash'ariyya in our research.

Keywords: Islam, Prophecy, Kalam, Maturidi, Reason, Revelation



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MU‘TEZİLE TEOLOJİSİNDE BELÂ VE MUSİBETLER TROUBLES AND CALAMITY IN MU‘TAZILA THEOLOGY

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ÖZET

Bu İslâm teolojisinde belâ ve musibetlerin ve bunlardan ötürü yaşanan elem, acı ve ıstırapların kaynağını, sebeplerini ve hikmetlerini eserlerinde konu edinip mükellef olan varlıklar ve mükellef olmayan varlıklar bağlamında tartışılmıştır. Genel anlamda kötülük olarak ifade edebileceğimiz elem, acı ve ıstırapların imtihan, ibret, günahlara karşılık kefâret vb. çeşitli hikmetleri bulunduğu tezinden hareketle ilahî adalet, hikmet ve rahmetle çelişmediği görüşü benimsenmiştir. Mu‘tezilî âlimleri bu konuyu genel olarak Allah’ın fiilleri, ta‘dîl ve tecvîr ve salah ve aslah bağlamında ele almışlardır. Mu‘tezile, Allah’ın âdil ve hakîm olmasını, asla kötülük yapmayacağını, bütün eylemlerinin iyi, değerli ve hikmetli olduğunu kabul etmek anlamına geleceğini belirterek, O’nu mutlak iyilikle özdeşleştirmektedirler. Nitekim Mu‘tezilî âlimlerin çoğu, Allah’ın bütün eylem ve fiillerinde bir hikmet, illette sebep bulunduğunu, hikmetsiz ve illetsiz bir iş yapmayacağını, varlıkları bir sebebe ve hikmete dayalı olarak yarattığını, dolayısıyla bütün eylemlerinin iyi, değerli ve hikmetli olduğunu savunmuştur. Maruz kalınan bela ve musibetleri, kaynağı bakımından genel olarak biri ilahî diğeri beşerî kaynaklı olmak üzere iki kısımda değerlendirmişlerdir. İlahî kaynaklı musibetlerin ilahî hikmet gereği iyi ve güzel olarak yorumlanması gerektiğini söylemişlerdir. Çünkü onlara göre bu tür musibetlerin bir kısmı ibret ve ders almaya, bir kısmı günahlarının affedilmesine (kefârete), bir kısmı imtihana diğeri bir kısmı da nefislerin tezkiye edilmesine ve manevî derecelerin yükseltilmesine yönelik olarak gerçekleşir. Beşerî kaynaklı bela ve musibetlere gelince; Mu‘tezile’ye göre bunlardan insanların kendisi sorumlu olduğu için bu tür musibetlerle kendi özgür iradeleri ve bilinçli seçimiyle yapıp etmelerinin bir sonucu ve cezası olarak karşılaşmaktadırlar. Bu nedenle başa gelen musibetler ilahî kaynaklı ise insanlar bunlara karşılık olarak ahirette büyük mükâfat ve nimete kavuşacaklardır. Şayet beşerî kaynaklı ise çekilen acı, elem ve ıstıraplara karşılık Allah tarafından bir mükâfatın (bedel, ivaz) verilmesi söz konusu olmayacaktır.

Bu tebliğde yukarıdaki teorik zemin dikkate alınarak musibetleri ve bunlar yüzünden yaşanan acı, elem ve ıstırapları kendi teolojik sistemleri içerisinde açıklamaya çalışan Mu‘tezilî âlimlerin konuya yaklaşımları genel hatlarıyla tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam, Kelam, Mu‘tezile, Belâ, Musibet.



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ABSTRACT

In Islamic theology, the source, causes and wisdom of troubles and calamities and the suffering, pain and suffering due to them are discussed in the context of responsible beings and non-chargeable beings. We can express the pain, pain and suffering as a test, lesson, atonement for sins, etc., which we can express as evil in general. Based on the thesis that it has various wisdoms, the view that it does not conflict with divine justice, wisdom and mercy has been adopted. Mu'tazilite scholars have generally dealt with this issue in the context of Allah's actions, ta'dil and taqwir, and salah and Aslah. In general, the Mu'tazila approached the subject within the framework of the principle of justice, which is one of their five basic principles (Usûl-i Hamse). The Mu'tazila identify Allah with absolute goodness, stating that it means accepting that Allah is just and omnipotent, that he will never do evil, and that all his actions are good, valuable and wise. As a matter of fact, most of the Mu'tazilite scholars argued that there is wisdom and cause in all of Allah's actions and actions, that He will not do anything without wisdom and cause, that He created beings based on a reason and wisdom, therefore all his actions are good, valuable and wise.

They evaluated the scourges and calamities they were exposed to in two parts, one of divine and the other of human origin, in terms of their source. They said that calamities of divine origin should be interpreted as good and beautiful in accordance with divine wisdom. Because, according to them, some of these misfortunes take place for taking lessons and lessons, some for the forgiveness of sins, some for testing, and some for cleansing the souls and raising spiritual degrees. As for human-induced troubles and calamities; According to the Mu'tazila, people face such misfortunes as a result and punishment of their own free will and conscious choice, because they are responsible for them.

In this paper, considering the above theoretical ground, the approaches of Mu'tazilite scholars to the subject, who try to explain the calamities and the pain, suffering and suffering due to them, within their theological systems, will be tried to be determined in general terms.

Keywords: Islam, Kalam, Mu'tazila, Troubles, Calamities.



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ÇEVİRİMİÇİ EĞİTİME YOL AÇAN TEMEL NEDENLER, PROBLEMLER ve ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

MAIN CAUSES LEADING TO ONLINE EDUCATION, THEIR PROBLEMS and
OFFERS of SOLUTION

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ÖZET

2019 Yılı Aralık ayında Çin'in Wuhan Eyaleti'nde ortaya çıkan ve bütün dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid-19 Pandemisi, hayatın her alanında olduğu gibi eğitim uygulamalarında da önemli değişiklikler ortaya çıkarmıştır. Covid-19 salgını ile birlikte dünya genelinde mevcut eğitim alışkanlıklarının neredeyse tamamı kökünden sarsılmıştır. Pandemi insanlar için sağlıklı yaşam kaygılarını artırmıştır. Covid-19 pandemiden sonra dünyanın her tarafında insanlar sağlıklı ve daha güvenli bir yaşamı öncelikli ihtiyaçları olmaktan çıkarmışlardır. Eğitim ihtiyaçlarının online ya da çevrimiçi eğitim uygulamaları aracılığıyla uzaktan karşılanmasına başlanmıştır. Korona salgını okulöncesi eğitimden yükseköğretime kadar hemen her kademedede online eğitimin ön plana çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Pandeminin öğretim süreci içerisinde etkilediği temel unsurların başında eğitim yönetimi, üniversite, okul ve sınıf yönetimleri gelmektedir. Geleneksel ya da klasik sınıflardaki sınıf yönetimi ile çevrim içi eğitimdeki sınıf yönetimleri arasında olağanüstü farklılıklar vardır. Akademisyenler ya da öğretmenlerin bir kısmı bu farklılıkları yönetmede çok büyük sorunlar yaşamaktadırlar. Bu araştırmada çevrimiçi eğitimi ihtiyaç haline getiren nedenler, çevrimiçi eğitim sürecinde yaşanan problemler ve bu problemlerin çözüm yollarının neler olduğunun araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma ile çevrimiçi sınıf yönetimi uygulamalarının daha iyi nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceğine ilişkin sorulara cevap aranmıştır. Araştırma sürecinde oldukça yeni bir sistem olan çevrimiçi eğitim uygulamalarına ilişkin norm ve standartlar geliştirilmesinin önemi üzerinde durulmuştur. Üniversitelerde çevrim içi sınıf yönetiminde akademisyenlerin taşımaları gereken nitelikler, uymaları gereken kurallar ve öğrencilerine kazandırmaları zorunlu olan yeterlikler belirtilmiştir. Çevrimiçi sınıf yönetimi uygulamalarında üniversite öğrencilerinin devam mecburiyetleri ile kazanmaları gereken hedef davranışların nasıl gerçekleştirileceği vurgulanmıştır. Bu araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre üniversitelerde uygulanmakta olan çevrimiçi eğitimin öğrencilerin keyfi davranışlarına dayandığı; ölçme değerlendirme sonuçlarının gerçek öğrenci performanslarını yansıtmadığı; öğrencilerin disiplin kurallarına uymalarının ve derslere eş zamanlı katılımlarının sağlanamadığı saptanmıştır. Covid-19 Salgını, yükseköğrenim bağlamında bütün öğrencileri etkilemekle birlikte en önemli problemleri, en önemli olumsuzlukları çok farklı dezavantajlı sosyolojik tabakalarda ve alt



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sosyo-ekonomik düzeylerde yer alan öğrenci gruplarında daha fazla etkilemiştir. Yoksul ve dezavantajlı yükseköğrenim öğrencileri üniversite eğitiminde eşitsizlikler yaşamışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19 Salgını, Çevrimiçi Eğitim, Çevrimiçi Sınıf Yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 Pandemic, which emerged in Wuhan Province of China in December 2019 and affected the whole world, has brought about significant changes in educational practices as well as in all areas of life. With the Covid-19 epidemic, almost all of the current education habits around the world have been shaken to the root. The pandemic has increased health concerns for people. After the Covid-19 pandemic, people all over the world have removed a healthy and safer life from their primary needs. Training needs have started to be met remotely via online or online training applications. The Corona epidemic has paved the way for online education to come to the fore at almost every level, from pre-school education to higher education. Educational administration, university, school and classroom administrations are at the forefront of the basic elements that the pandemic affects in the teaching process. There are extraordinary differences between classroom management in traditional or classical classrooms and classroom management in online education. Some of the academicians or teachers have great problems in managing these differences. In this research, it is aimed to investigate the reasons that make online education a necessity, the problems experienced in the online education process and the solutions to these problems. With the research, answers were sought to questions about how online classroom management practices could be performed better. In the research process, the importance of developing norms and standards for online education applications, which is a fairly new system, was emphasized. In online classroom management at universities, the qualifications that academicians must have, the rules they must obey, and the competencies that must be acquired by their students are specified. In online classroom management practices, it has been emphasized how to realize the target behaviors that university students must acquire with attendance obligations. According to the results obtained from this research, online education applied in universities is based on students' arbitrary behavior; assessment and evaluation results do not reflect real student performances; It was determined that the students could not comply with the disciplinary rules and attend the lessons simultaneously. While the Covid-19 Epidemic has affected all students in the context of higher education, it has affected the most important problems and the most important negativities more in student groups located in very different disadvantaged sociological strata and lower socio-economic levels. Poor and disadvantaged higher education students have experienced inequalities in university education.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Online Education, Online Classroom Management.



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İSLÂM'IN İNSANIN YAŞAMA HAKKINA VERDİĞİ ÖNEM

IMPORTANCE THE HUMAN'S RIGHT to LIVE in ISLAM

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ÖZET

Kâinata en mükemmel varlık olarak yaratılan insandır. Evrendeki insan dışındaki bütün varlıklar doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak insanın hizmetine verilmiştir. Bu da Yaratıcı katında insanın ne kadar değerli olduğunun göstergesidir. Bununla birlikte Yaratıcı, insanın yaşama hakkını da garanti altına almış ve bu hakkı kasten yok edene aynı şekilde ceza olarak uygulanmasını emrederek bütün insanların hayat haklarının korunmasını istemiştir.

İnsanların huzur ve güven içinde yaşayabilmelerinin en temel haklarından biri yaşama hakkıdır. İnsanın yaşama hakkının yok edilmesi, onun öldürülmesidir. Hâlbuki hayat, Yaratıcı tarafından insana temlik olarak değil emânet olarak verilmiş ve bu emânetin korunması istenmiştir. İster doğrudan öldürme suretiyle olsun, isterse yaşamını devam ettirebilecek imkânların ve nimetlerin elinden alınması suretiyle olsun, hiçbir insanın yaşama hakkına son verilemez. Ancak hayatı verenin izin verdiği hususlar bunun dışındadır.

İslâm'ın en temel kaynağı Kur'ân-ı Kerim ve onun pratiği olan Hz. Muhammed'in (SAV) sözleri ve uygulamalarının ifadesi olan "sahih hadîs"lerdir.

Kur'ân'a göre insanı yaratan, yaşatan ve öldüren yani ona yaşama hakkını veren ve alan Allah'tır. Kur'ân-ı Kerim'in "Yaşatan ve hayata son veren O'dur/Allah'tır", "Hayatı ve ölümü yaratan, her şeye gücü yeten Allah'tır" gibi birçok âyetinde insanı yaratanın ve yaşatanın Allah olduğu bildirilmektedir.

İslâm'ın tebliğcisi ve uygulayarak öğreticisi olan Rasûlullah (sav), aynı şekilde adam öldürmeyi yasaklamış ve adam öldürmenin en büyük günahlardan biri olduğunu bildirmiştir. Bununla birlikte ahirzamanda adam öldürmenin çoğalacağına dikkatleri çekerek böyle durumlardan sakınmaya ve gerekli tedbirlerin alınmasına işaret etmiştir.

Günümüzde dünyanın her yerinde acımasızca kanlar dökülmekte ve nice masumlar katledilmektedir. Bu öldürmeler bazen devletler eliyle yapılırken bazen de fertler arasında vuku bulmaktadır. Özellikle canı sıkılan, strese kapılan kişiler, adam öldürmenin maddi ve manevi



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ne kadar büyük bir cinayet olduğunu bilmeksizin en küçük bir tartışma neticesinde karşısındaki insanı karınca öldürür gibi katletmekte ya da en küçük bir sıkıntıya maruz kaldığında kendi hayatına son verebilmektedir.

İnsanoğluna düşen görev gerek fert gerekse toplum olarak insanın değerini iyi anlayıp dünyevî hiçbir meselenin insanın hayatını yok edecek kadar değerli olmadığını iyice idrak edilmesi ve hayatının öneminin, eğitimin bütün devrelerinde ve her alanda en temel unsur olarak nesillere öğretilmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan, Yaşama Hakkı, İslam.

ABSTRACT

Man was created as the most perfect being in the universe. All non-human beings in the universe are directly or indirectly given to the service of man. This is an indication of how valuable a person is in the eyes of the Creator. However, the Creator also guaranteed the right to life of human beings and ordered the same punishment to be applied to those who deliberately destroyed this right, and demanded the protection of all people's rights to life.

One of the most fundamental rights for people to live in peace and security is the right to live. The destruction of man's right to life is his murder. However, life was given to man by the Creator not as an assignment, but as a trust, and this entrustment was requested to be preserved. No person's right to life can be terminated, whether by direct killing or by taking away the opportunities and blessings that can sustain his life. However, the things allowed by the giver of life are outside of this.

The most basic source of Islam is the Qur'an, and Holy Muhammad's words and practices. They are "authentic hadiths" too.

According to the Qur'an, it is Allah who creates, keeps and kills man, that is, gives him the right to live and takes it away. In many verses of the Qur'an, such as "He is the One who gives life and puts an end to life", "It is Allah Who creates life and death, He is omnipotent", it is stated that it is Allah Who creates and keeps people alive.

The Messenger of Allah (pbuh), who was the messenger and teacher of Islam, also forbade killing and declared that killing a person is one of the greatest sins.

However, he has pointed out that killing will increase in the End Times and pointed to avoiding such situations and taking necessary precautions too.

Today, blood is shed mercilessly all over the world and many innocent people are killed. While these killings are sometimes done by the states, sometimes they occur between individuals. Especially those who are bored and stressed, without knowing how big a murder, both materially and morally, murder can a person, as a result of the smallest argument, as if killing an ant, or when he is exposed to the slightest distress, he can end his own life.



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The duty of human beings is to understand the value of human beings, both as individuals and as a society, and to realize that no worldly issue is so valuable that it destroys a person's life. At the same time, it is to teach the importance of life to generations as the most basic element in all stages of education and in every area.

Keywords: Human, Right to Life, Islam.



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BİR İBADET OLARAK AHLAK: MATÜRİDİ YAKLAŞIM MORALITY AS A DEVOTION: THE MATURIDI APPROACH

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ÖZET

İnsanların birbirleriyle ilişkisini sağlayan en kapsamlı ve evrensel faktör, ahlaktır. Tüm insanların olumlu olarak ortak kabul ettiği evrensel ahlak ilkeleri, aynı zamanda din ve inançların da ana bünyesinde yer almıştır. Ahlakın bireysel ve toplumsal olmak üzere iki boyutu bulunmaktadır. Ahlak ilkeleri insanın kendisinin değişimini ve huzurunu sağladığı gibi toplumda da iyilik ve güveni oluşturmaktadır. Ahlak ilkelerinin insanlığın ortak değerlerini oluşturmaktadır. Ahlakı kendisinin özü olarak gören İslâm dini, ahlak ilkelerini önemsemiş ve onları ibadet olarak nitelendirmiştir. Kalam ilminin öncü alimlerinden olan büyük düşünür İmam Mâtürîdî, sosyal ve bireysel ibadet olan ahlak ilkelerinin, ferdi ve toplumsal önem, öncelik ve yararları üzerinde durarak, ahlak ilkelerinin psikolojik, dünyevî ve uhrevî faydalarına yönelik değerlendirmelerde bulunmuştur. Ona göre ahlak, dinin bir yapıtaşıdır. Bireysel hukuk olan kul hakkı, ahlaki bir niteliktir. Kul hakkı, özel hayat olup, dini birçok kural ile bağlantılıdır. Öte yandan Matüridi, dini bağlantısı olmayan ahlakın, yararının sınırlı olabileceğini kabul etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matüridi, Ahlak, Din, Bireysel hayat, Sosyal Hayat, Ahiret.

ABSTRACT

The most comprehensive and universal factor that enables people to relate to each other is morality. Universal moral principles, which all people accept positively, are also included in the main body of religions and beliefs. Morality has two dimensions, individual and social. Moral principles not only ensure the change and peace of the person himself, but also create goodness and trust in the society. Moral principles constitute the common values of humanity. The religion of Islam, which sees morality as its essence, gave importance to moral principles and described them as worship. The great thinker Imam Maturidi, one of the leading scholars of the science of Kalam, made evaluations about the psychological, worldly and otherworldly benefits of moral principles by emphasizing the individual and social importance, priority and benefits of moral principles, which are social and individual worship. According to him, morality is a building block of religion. The right of use, which is an individual law, is a moral quality. The right of slave is a private life and is connected with many religious rules. On the other hand, Maturidi acknowledges that morality without religious affiliation may be of limited use.

Key words: Maturidi, Morality, Religion, Individual life, Social life, Hereafter.



KUTSAL METİNLER ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNSANLIĞIN KÖKENİ

THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN IN THE SACRED TEXTS

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ÖZET

İnsanlık, yüzyıllardır kendini anlamlandırma çabasıyla nereden geldiğini araştırmaktadır. “Biz kimiz?”, “Nereden ve nasıl geldik?”, “Nereye gidiyoruz?” soruları insan zihnini meşgul eden ve onun bu kâinattaki varlığının gayesini bulmasına yardımcı olması bakımından belki de en önemli ve anlamlı sorulardır denilebilir. Kur’an-ı Kerim’de insanlığın yaratılışı konusu incelendiğinde iki farklı yaratılış sunumuyla karşılaşılmaktadır. Birincisi insanlığın atası olarak kabul edilen Hz. Âdem’in ve eşinin yaratılışı yani inorganik yaratılış sistemidir. İkincisi ise geri kalan insan neslinin yaratılışı yani organik yaratılış sistemidir. Konu üzerinden en çok tartışılan ilk insan Hz. Âdem midir? ve Hz. Havvâ, Hz. Âdem’in kaburga kemiğinden mi yaratılması konusu tüm dini metinlerde ilgi konusu olmuştur. Geriye doğru gittiğimizde insanın yaratılışı konusunda mutlaka bir başlangıç noktasına varılacaktır. Bu başlangıçta kimin ya da kimlerin olduğu belirsizdir. Kur’an, bize bu noktada net bir veri göstermemektedir. Dolayısıyla bu konuda önceki semavi kitaplara başvurmak, bilgilendirici olacaktır. Kadının neyden yaratıldığı konusuna gelecek olursak, ayette geçen “nefs-i vahide” ve “zevceha” ifadelerine verilen manaya göre bu meseleye olan bakış açısı değişiklik göstermektedir. Ancak bize göre bu ayette herhangi bir cinsiyete vurgu ya da ayrıcalık yapılmamıştır. Kur’an ayetlerine göre yaratılış bakımından kadın erkek tüm insanlar tek bir özden yaratıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Konuyla ilgili Kur’an tefsirlerinin yaklaşımı ise ya bireysel veya “israiliyat” olarak tanımlanan verileri içermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yaratılış, İnsan, Adem, Havva, Kur’an.

ABSTRACT

Humanity has been searching where it came from for centuries to make sense of itself. "Who are we?", "Where and how did we come from?", "Where are we going?" It can be said that these questions are perhaps the most important and meaningful questions that occupy the human mind and help him find the purpose of his existence in this universe. When the subject of the creation of humanity in the Qur'an is examined, two different creation presentations are encountered. The first is Hz. It is the creation of Adam and his wife, that is, the inorganic creation system. The second is the creation of the remaining human generation, that is, the organic creation system. The first person to be discussed the most on the subject, is he Adam and Eve? The issue of whether Adam was created from his rib bone has been the subject of



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interest in all religious texts. When we go back, we will definitely reach a starting point regarding the creation of man. It is unclear who or what this was original. The Qur'an does not show us any precise data at this point. Therefore, it will be informative to refer to previous heavenly books on this subject. If we come to the subject of what woman was created from, the perspective on this issue differs according to the meaning given to the expressions "*nafs vahida*" and "*zawcaha*" in the verse. However, in our opinion, there is no emphasis or privilege on gender in this verse. According to the verses of the Qur'an, it is understood that all human beings, male and female, were created from a single essence. The approach of the Qur'anic commentaries on the subject, on the other hand, includes data defined as either individual or "*Israiliyat*".

Key words: Creation, Man, Adam, Eve, Qur'an.



“KİTABI-DƏDƏ QORQUD” DASTANINDA ESXATOLOJİ ZAMAN
ESCHATOLOGY TIME IN THE EPOS “THE BOOK OF DEDE GORGUD”

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ÖZƏT

Hər bir epos zaman və məkan əlaqələri daxilində formalaşır. Təsadüfi deyildir ki, bu bioqrafik əlaqələrə dastanın əvvəlində, “Müqəddimə”də qeyd edilən “Rəsul əleyhüssəlam zamanına yaxın Bayat boyundan Qorqud Ata derlər bir ər qopdu” cümləsində də rast gəlirik. Burada bioqrafik zaman – zaman və məkan əlaqələri vasitəsilə birbaşa eposun yaranmasında rolunu oynayan Dədə Qorqudun bioqrafiyasının başlanğıcına işarə edilir. Dastanın zamanı artıq bəllidir. Bu zaman işarəsi dastanın yarandığı dövr ilə sıx bağlıdır. Dastanın əksər boylarında da belə bir zaman işarəsi boyların girişində xatırladılır. Zaman işarəsi ilə başlamayan boylarda isə mifoloji zaman fəaliyyətdədir. Beləliklə, biz eposda iki zaman işarəsi ilə rastlaşırıq: tarixi zaman və mifoloji zaman. Zaman hər gün əlaqədə olduğumuz, keçmiş, indiki və gələcək zaman adı ilə xarakterizə edilən formadır. Tarixi zaman isə indiki zamanla müayisə olunan, bizi keçmişlə və gələcəklə bağlayan zaman tipidir. Zamanın koordinatları bizi keçmişlə tam bağlaya bilər, amma gələcək zamanın modeli şüurumuzda tam yaranmadığı üçün bu zaman növünə məkan içində baxa bilmirik. Deməli, keçmiş zaman tarixi zamandır. Tarixi zamanın hərəkət formulları da onu mütləqləşdirir. Hərəkətin irəliyə doğru olması tarixi zamanı bədii şüurun qavrayışına ötürür. Dastan yaradıcılığında tarixi zaman epos zamanında yaşayır. Mifoloji zaman isə insanla kosmos arasında bədii düşüncənin mücərrəd zamanı kimi yaşayır və fəaliyyət göstərir. Mifoloji zaman mifoloji şüurda mövcud olan zamandır, insanın təbiətdən ayrılmadığı dövrün şüur hadisəsidir. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında da tarixi zaman mifoloji zamanla iç-içədir. Dastanda elə boylar vardır ki, orada mifoloji zamanı bərpa etmək lazımdır. “Dirsə xan oğlu Buğacın boyu”nda mifoloji zamanı bərpa etmək üçün mifoloji motivlərdən istifadə etmək lazımdır. Məsələn, Dirsə xanın qara çadırda əyləşdirilməsi, Dirsə xanın oğlancığının Bayındır xanın öküzünü öldürməsi, Dirsə xanın öz oğlu Buğacı oxla yaralaması, Xızırın onun yanında peyda olub “ana südü və dağ çiçəyi”nin yaraya məlhəm olması haqqındakı süjetlərin kökündə boyun mifoloji zamanı durur. Məruzədə “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında mifoloji zaman məsələləri esxatoloji zaman çərçivəsində öyrənilir.

Açar sözlər: “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”, dastan, mifoloji zaman, esxatologiya, din



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SUMMARY

Each epos is formed within the connections of time and space. It is no coincidence that at the beginning of the epos, in the “Preface” one can also meet these biographical relations in the sentence “Rasul aleyhusselam zamanina yakhin Bayat boyundan Gorgud Ata derler bir er gopdu” (“During the close time of the Prophet one hero appeared from the tribe Bayat named Gorgud Ata”). Here with the help of biographical time - time and space relationships the beginning of Dede Gorgud’s biography, which has a direct role in the creation of an epos, is mentioned. The time of the epos is already known. This sign of time is closely related to the period when the epic was formed. In most parts of the epos such a time sign is also mentioned at the beginning of the parts. But in the parts which do not begin with a time sign the mythological time is active. So, in the epos we come across with two time signs: historical time and mythological time.

Time is the form in which we are in a relationship every day, characterized by the name of past, present and future time. Historical time is a type of time that is comparable to the present and connects us with the past and the future. The coordinates of time are able to connect us fully with the past, but since the model of future time is not formed fully in our consciousness, we cannot look at this type of time in space. So, past time is historical time. The movement formulas of the historical time also absolutizes it. The forward course of the movement transmits to the perception of artistic consciousness during its history. The historical time in the epos activity lives in epos time. Mythological time lives and functions between human and space as an abstract time of artistic thought. Mythological time is the time that exists in mythological consciousness, it is the event of consciousness of the time when human is not separated from nature.

In the epos “The Book of Dede Gorgud” historical time is the same with mythological time. There are such parts in the epos that it is necessary to restore the mythological time there. It is necessary to use mythological motives to restore the mythological time in the part “Dirsa khan oglu Bugaj”. For example, the plots such as making Dirsa khan sit in a black tent, killing Bayindir khan’s bull by Dirse khan’s son, Dirse khan’s wounding his son Bugaj with an arrow, Khizir’s appearing near him and preparing the ointment “mother’s milk and the mountain flower” show the mythological time of the part. In the report the issues of mythological time in the epos “The Book of Dede Gorgud” are studied in eschatological time frame.

Keywords: “The Book of Dede Gorgud”, epos, mythological time, eschatology, religion



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ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERDE KAYGI BOZUKLUĞU ANXIETY DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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ÖZET

Kaygı normal bireylerin hayatı boyunca yaşadığı, kişinin gelişimi sırasında uyum sağlayıcı ve koruyucu etkisi bulunan normal bir duygudur. Kaygı bozukluğu ise tam tersi kişide belirgin sıkıntı ile işlev kaybına neden olan endişe ya da korku ile karakterizedir. Anksiyete bozuklukları, çocukluk/ergenlik dönemlerinde en sık görülen bozukluklardan birisidir. Çocuklarda bu yaygınlığının %5-18 arasında; ergenlerde ise, %0,3-12,9 arasında değişebilmekte olduğu bildirilmektedir. Bireyin gelişimsel sürecinde yaşadığı patolojik kaygıyı uyuma yardımcı olan, güvenliği sağlayan normal kaygıdan ayırması zordur. Bireyin uyarıcı bir ortam içindeyken kendini kaygıdan kurtarabilme becerisi tanısal sınırı anlamamızda bize yardımcı olacaktır. Örneğin; Bireye çekici gelen bir akranı ile karşılaştığında ergen bireyin duyduğu kaygı normaldir, fakat birey kaygıdan kurtulamayıp sürekli ruminasyon ve şüpheyle uğraşıyorsa patoloji sınırını aşmıştır. Patoloji sınırının aşılmasıyla ergende bu gibi durumlardan kaçış görülmeye başlar. Örneğin; Ayrılık kaygısı çocukluğun erken döneminde gelişimsel sürecin bir parçası iken; sonrasında çocuğun aile ve akran ilişkilerini, akademik başarısını etkileyen ve aşırı uzayan kaygı “Ayrılık Kaygısı” şeklinde ele alınır. Benzer biçimde erken çocukluk dönemindeki çekingenlik ve yabancı kaygısı, sosyal fobiden iyi ayırt edilmelidir. Bu yüzden ergen ve çocuklarda belirli dönemlerde oluşan ve gelişimsel olarak uygun görülen kaygıyla tedavi gerektiren kaygıyı birbirinden ayırmak önemlidir. Çocuk ve ergenlerde görülen kaygı bozukluğu belirtileri çoğunlukla çevresel şartlar ve strese tepki şeklinde normal görüldüğünden, bu yaşlarda kaygı bozuklukları tanısı gözden kaçırılmaktadır. DSM-V’de çocuk ve ergenlerde görülmekte olan kaygı bozuklukları; Ayrılma kaygısı, obsesif kompulsif bozukluk, yaygın kaygı bozukluğu, özgül fobi, toplumsal kaygı bozukluğu, panik bozukluk şeklinde sınıflandırılmıştır. Ergenlerdeki kaygı bozukluklarının tümünde kişiler arası işlevsellikte ve okul performansında bozulmalara yol açabilmekte ve bu olumsuz etkiler ileriki yaşamda da oluşan sorunların etiyolojisi şeklinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kaygı bozukluğu yaşayan çocuk/ergenlerin endişelenme, kaygı duyma konusunda bazı olumsuz inanışlar ve değerlendirmeler geliştirdiği görüşü bilişsel davranışçı kuram tarafından öne sürülmektedir. Bu durumda çocuk/ergen yaşantısı ile alakalı herhangi bir durum veya nesneye karşı endişelenebilmekte ve bu endişenin kontrolünü sağlayamayacağı konusunda inanca sahip olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Ergen, Anksiyete Bozuklukları.



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ABSTRACT

Anxiety is a normal emotion that normal individuals experience throughout their lives and has an adaptive and protective effect during the development of the person. Anxiety disorder, on the other hand, is characterized by anxiety or fear that causes significant distress and loss of function in the person. Anxiety disorders are one of the most common disorders in childhood/adolescence. In children, this prevalence is between 5-18%; In adolescents, it is reported to vary between 0.3-12.9%. It is difficult to distinguish the pathological anxiety experienced by the individual during the developmental process from the normal anxiety that helps adaptation and provides security. The individual's ability to relieve himself of anxiety while in a stimulating environment will help us understand the diagnostic limit. E.g; Anxiety is normal for the adolescent when he encounters a peer who is attractive to the individual, but if the individual cannot get rid of anxiety and is constantly dealing with rumination and suspicion, he has crossed the pathology limit. When the pathology limit is exceeded, adolescents begin to escape from such situations. E.g; While separation anxiety is a part of the developmental process in early childhood; Afterwards, the excessively prolonged anxiety that affects the child's family and peer relationships and academic success is handled as "Separation Anxiety". Similarly, shyness and stranger anxiety in early childhood should be well differentiated from social phobia. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between anxiety that occurs in adolescents and children at certain periods and is considered developmentally appropriate, and anxiety that requires treatment. Since the symptoms of anxiety disorder seen in children and adolescents are mostly seen as normal in the form of environmental conditions and reaction to stress, the diagnosis of anxiety disorders can be overlooked at these ages. Anxiety disorders seen in children and adolescents in DSM-V; Separation anxiety is classified as obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, specific phobia, social anxiety disorder, and panic disorder. All of the anxiety disorders in adolescents can lead to deterioration in interpersonal functionality and school performance, and these negative effects appear as the etiology of problems that occur in later life. The view that children/adolescents with anxiety disorders develop some negative beliefs and evaluations about worrying and anxiety is put forward by cognitive behavioral theory. In this case, the child/adolescent may be worried about any situation or object related to their life and may have a belief that this anxiety cannot be controlled.

Keywords: Child, Adolescent, Anxiety Disorders.



**ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERİN KAYGI KONTROLÜNÜ SAĞLAYAN BİR PROGRAM:
“FRIENDS FOR LIFE”**

A PROGRAM THAT CONTROLS ANXIETY OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS:
“FRIENDS FOR LIFE”

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ÖZET

Çocukluk kaygısı, tedavi edilmediği takdirde önemli ölçüde sıkıntıya ve bozulmaya neden olabilen ve yetişkinlikte zihinsel sağlık sorunları olasılığını artıran yaygın bir durumdur. Kaygı bozukluğu yaşayan çocuk/ergenlerin endişelenme, kaygı duyma konusunda bazı olumsuz inanışlar ve değerlendirmeler geliştirdiği görüşü bilişsel davranışçı kuram tarafından öne sürülmektedir. Bu durumda çocuk/ergen yaşantısı ile alakalı herhangi bir durum veya nesneye karşı endişelenebilmekte ve bu endişenin kontrolünü sağlayamayacağı konusunda inanca sahip olabilmektedir. Kaygı bozukluğu yaşayan çocuk ve ergenlerde uygulanan girişimler, çocuklarda iyi bir duygusal sağlığın geliştirilmesi açısından önemli bir işleve sahiptir. Bilişsel davranışçı terapinin çocuklar üzerindeki anksiyeteyi azalttığı yapılan çalışmalarda açıkça gözlenmiş ve desteklenmiştir. Son zamanlarda çocukların ve gençlerin ruh sağlığını iyileştirmeye yönelik daha kapsamlı yaklaşımlar geliştirmeye ilgi duyulmaktadır. Bilişsel davranış terapisine dayalı özellikle cesaret verici bir program olan FRIENDS for Life programı çocuk ve ergenlerde kaygıyı önlemek için uygulanan önemli girişimler arasında yer almaktadır. Friends for Life, çocukların kaygı tepkilerini ve stresli durumlara verdikleri benzersiz fizyolojik tepkileri anlamalarına yardımcı olur. Duygularını etkin bir şekilde yönetmelerine yardımcı olmak için duygusal bir araç kutusu sağlayan bir dizi kaygı yönetimi tekniği öğretilir. Programın son odak noktası, kaygılı çocukların stresli veya zor durumlardan kaçınma eğilimini hedefler. Bunun yerine çocuklara problem çözme becerileri ve endişeleriyle sistematik olarak yüzleşmek ve üstesinden gelmek için dereceli maruz kalmanın kullanımını öğretilir. Bu, çocukların kişisel farklılıkları kabul etmeyi ve kabul etmeyi ve endişeleriyle başa çıkmada birbirlerine destek olmayı ve yardım etmeyi öğrendiği olumlu bir grup bağlamında gerçekleşir. tüm bu etkileriyle FRIENDS for Life programı, sağlığın korunması ve geliştirilmesi yoluyla genel nüfus içinde psikolojik refahı iyileştirmenin ve sürdürmenin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Bu makale, okul hemşireliği kapsamında çocuk ve ergenlerde kaygı önleme programlarının farklı yaklaşımlarını, sonuçlarını ve eksikliklerini özetlemektedir. Çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar özetlenmesi ve tartışılması diğer girişimleri tamamlamak için FRIENDS for Life programının okul hemşireliğinde nasıl kullanılabileceği anlatılmaktadır. Son olarak, mevcut araştırmanın sınırlamaları tartışılmakta ve FRIENDS'in okullarda pratik uygulamasıyla ilgili konular vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Friends Programı, Çocuk, Ergen, Anksiyete Bozuklukları.



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ABSTRACT

Childhood anxiety is a common condition that, if left untreated, can cause significant distress and impairment and increase the likelihood of mental health problems in adulthood. The view that children/adolescents with anxiety disorders develop some negative beliefs and evaluations about worrying and anxiety is put forward by cognitive behavioral theory. In this case, the child/adolescent may be worried about any situation or object related to their life and may have a belief that this anxiety cannot be controlled. Interventions applied to children and adolescents with anxiety disorders have an important function in terms of developing good emotional health in children. It has been clearly observed and supported in studies that cognitive behavioral therapy reduces anxiety in children. There has been recent interest in developing more comprehensive approaches to improving the mental health of children and young people. The FRIENDS for Life program, a particularly encouraging program based on cognitive behavioral therapy, is among the important initiatives to prevent anxiety in children and adolescents. Friends for Life helps children understand their anxiety responses and their unique physiological responses to stressful situations. A range of anxiety management techniques are taught that provide an emotional toolbox to help them effectively manage their emotions. The final focus of the program targets the tendency of anxious children to avoid stressful or difficult situations. Instead, children are taught problem-solving skills and the use of graduated exposure to systematically confront and overcome their concerns. This happens in a positive group context where children learn to acknowledge and accept personal differences and to support and help each other in coping with their concerns. With all these implications, the FRIENDS for Life program emphasizes the importance of improving and maintaining psychological well-being among the general population through the protection and promotion of health. This article summarizes the different approaches, results and shortcomings of anxiety prevention programs in children and adolescents within the scope of school nursing. It describes how the FRIENDS for Life program can be used in school nursing to summarize and discuss the results from the studies and to complement other interventions. Finally, the limitations of the current research are discussed and issues related to the practical application of FRIENDS in schools are highlighted.

Keywords: Friends Program, Child, Adolescent, Anxiety Disorders.



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LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİNİN SPOR YAPMA DURUMUNA GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ACCORDING TO THE SPORTS PARTICIPATION

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ÖZET

İletişim hayatın önemli bir parçasıdır ve bunu etkili bir şekilde yapabilmek, hayatı çok daha kolaylaştıran önemli bir beceridir. İnteraktif bir aktivite olan spor, çocuklar için sadece fiziksel becerilerini geliştirmek için değil, aynı zamanda etkili iletişim için bir eğitim alanı görevi gören bir ortam yaratır. Sporun çocukların iletişim becerilerine olan faydaları onların gelişiminde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacını; liselerde eğitim ve öğretim hayatlarına devam eden öğrencilerin spor yapma durumlarına göre iletişim becerilerinin incelenmesidir. Katılımcılardan veri elde etmek için İletişim Becerileri Değerlendirme Ölçeği (İBDÖ) (Korkut, 1996) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma grubu Kütahya Germiyan MTAL lisesinde eğitim gören 250 lise öğrencisinden oluşmuştur. Ayrıca katılımcıların cinsiyet, sınıf, spor yapma durumlarıyla ilgili bilgi toplamak için oluşturulmuş olan kısa bir Kişisel Bilgi Formundan yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizlerinde tanımlayıcı istatistiklerden frekans dağılımı ayrıca Independent Samples T Test ve One Way Anova Testleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre kız öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilerden daha iyi iletişim kurabildikleri söylenebilir ($p<0.05$). Bunun yanı sıra öğrencilerin sınıfa göre iletişim becerileri arasında farklılık bulunamamıştır. Spor yapan ve yapmayan öğrencilerin iletişim becerileri arasında da istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir fark olmadığı görülmektedir. Bu durumda benzer ölçeklerin daha fazla sayıda katılımcı üzerinde uygulanmasının yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, İletişim becerisi, Lise öğrencileri



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ABSTRACT

Communication is an important part of life, and being able to do it effectively is an important skill that makes life much easier. As an interactive activity, sport creates an environment for children, which not only improves their physical skills, but also serves as a training ground for effective communication. The benefits of sports on children's communication skills play an important role in their development. The aim of this study is to examine the communication skills of the students who continue their education in high schools according to their sports participation status. The Communication Skills Evaluation Scale (CSES) (Korkut, 1996) was used to obtain data from the participants. The research group consisted of 250 high school students studying at Kütahya Germiyan MTAL high school. In addition, a short Personal Information Form, which was created to collect information about the gender, class, and sports status of the participants, was used. In the statistical analysis of the obtained data, frequency distribution from descriptive statistics, Independent Samples T Test and One Way Anova Tests were performed. According to the results of the research, it can be said that female students can communicate better than male students ($p < 0.05$). In addition, no difference was found between the communication skills of the students according to the class variable. It is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between the communication skills of the students who do and do not play sports. In this case, it is thought that it would be beneficial to apply similar scales on a larger number of participants.

Keywords: Sport, Communication skills, High school students



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7-17 YAŞ ÇOCUKLARIN REKREASYONEL EGZERSİZE MOTİVASYONUN İNCELENMESİ

EXPLORING MOTIVATION FOR RECREATIONAL EXERCISE AMONG 7-17-YEAR-OLDS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde yeni nesil çocukların ekran bağımlılıkları fizyolojik gelişimlerinde olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Otoriteler, çocukların sokaklarda rekreatif aktivitelerle yaşlılarıyla sağlıklı bir şekilde gelişim sürecini tamamlaması gerektiğini vurgulamaktadırlar. Bu yüzden bu araştırmanın amacı çocukları rekreasyonel etkinliklere motive eden faktörlerin incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya Mersin ve Erdemli Fenerbahçe Spor Okulları'nda rekreatif amaçlı basketbol, yüzme, jimnastik, futbol ve tenis eğitimi alan 32 erkek ve 26 kadın katılmıştır. Veri toplama formu olarak demografik bilgi formu ve Dinç ve Yavaş-Tez'in 2019'da 7-17 yaş için 10 maddelik kısa form olarak revize ettiği "Rekreasyonel Egzersize Motivasyon Ölçeği" (REMM) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistik ve Mann-Whitney U Testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre katılımcıları rekreasyonel egzersize motive eden en önemli faktör "Beceri Gelişimi"dir. Beceri gelişimini sırasıyla "sağlık", "sosyal ve eğlence" ve "vücut ve dış görünüm" izlemektedir. En düşük ortalamaya sahip alt boyut ise "Rekabet" alt boyutudur. REMM ölçeğinin alt boyutları cinsiyet açısından incelendiğinde kadınların ortalama sıraları "Sosyal ve Eğlence" ile "Vücut ve Dış Görünüm" alt boyutlarında erkeklerden anlamlı derecede daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Erkeklerin ise "Rekabet" alt boyutunda kadınlardan daha yüksek ortalamalara sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. REMM ölçek puanları ikamet edilen yere göre incelendiğinde ilçede ikamet edenlerin ilde ikamet edenlere göre "Sosyal ve Eğlence" alt boyutunda daha yüksek ortalamalara sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak 7-17 yaş grubu bireyleri rekreasyonel egzersize motive eden en önemli faktörler ortaya konmuştur. Bu nedenle 7-17 yaş grubuna yönelik yürütülen kursların bu faktörler çerçevesinde çeşitlendirilmesinin rekreasyonel egzersize katılımı arttıracığı ve yüz yılın hastalığı olarak adlandırılan hareket azlığına bağlı rahatsızlıkların önlenmesinde etkili bir yol olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekreasyon, Egzersiz, Motivasyon.



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ABSTRACT

Screen addiction, unfortunately, bears adverse consequences for physiological development of new generation children. On the other hand, authorities emphasize that recreational activities with peers on the streets promote a healthy development process. Ultimately, we aimed to explore factors motivating children to participate in recreational activities. We carried out the study with 32 boys and 26 girls attending recreational basketball, swimming, gymnastics, soccer, and tennis at Fenerbahçe Sports Schools in Mersin and Erdemli. The data were collected using a demographic information form and the "Recreational Exercise Motivation Scale-Short Form" (REMM), revised by Dinç and Yavaş-Tez for 7-17-year-olds in 2019. We performed a Mann-Whitney U test to analyze the data. The findings showed that the most common factor motivating the participants for recreational exercise is skill development, followed by the variables "health," "social and entertainment," and "body and appearance," respectively. The participants had the lowest mean score on the "Rivalry" subscale. When it comes to the participants' scores by gender, we found that the girls had significantly higher mean scores on the "Social and Entertainment" and "Body and Appearance" subscales than boys. Besides, those residing in the district significantly scored higher on the "Social and Entertainment" subscale than those residing in the city center. Overall, the present study revealed the most important factors motivating children aged 7-17 years for recreational exercise. Hence, we believe that diversifying the recreational courses for 7-17-year-olds may increase their participation in recreational exercise and be an effective way to prevent diseases led by a sedentary lifestyle.

Keywords: Recreation, Exercise, Motivation.



SKOLYOZLU BİREYLERDE SOSYAL GÖRÜNÜŞ KAYGISI VE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE YÖNELİK SOSYAL DESTEĞİN İNCELENMESİ

SOCIAL APPEARANCE ANXIETY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SCOLIOSIS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı skolyozlu bireylerdeki sosyal görünüş kaygısı ve fiziksel aktivitelerdeki sosyal desteğin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklemi 50 skolyozlu bireyden oluşmaktadır (25 Kadın-25 Erkek). Veri toplama formu olarak Sosyal Görünüş Kaygı Ölçeği (SGKÖ) ve Fiziksel Aktivitelerdeki Sosyal Destek Ölçeği (FASDÖ) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerin yanı sıra nonparametrik testlerden Mann-Whitney U Testi ve korelasyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre katılımcıların ortalamasının üstünde sosyal görünüş kaygısına sahip olduğu (\bar{X} : 63,30 ± 12,63), fiziksel aktiviteye katılımında algıladıkları aile desteği (\bar{X} : 9,72 ± 3,02) akran desteğinden (\bar{X} : 6,10 ± 2,87) daha yüksek bulunmuştur.

Kadın katılımcıların erkek katılımcılara oranla fiziksel aktivitede aile ve akran desteğinde daha yüksek ortalamalara sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca katılımcıların fiziksel aktiviteye katılımında algıladıkları sosyal destek ile Sosyal görünüş kaygısı arasında negatif yönlü orta düzey ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak skolyozlu bireylerin sosyal görünüş kaygısında ailelerine ve akranlarına büyük sorumluluklar düştüğü, topluma entegre olmada ve sosyal görünüş kaygı düzeylerini azaltmada onları fiziksel aktiviteye teşvik etmenin anahtar bir rol üstlendiği söylenebilir.

Yapılan araştırma sonucunda sosyal görünüş kaygısının fiziksel aktivitelerdeki destek arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunmaktadır. Verilerin sonuçlarına göre sosyal görünüş kaygıları arttıkça fiziksel aktivitelerdeki ebeveyn ve akran desteği de bu doğrultuda artmaktadır. Yaşanan görünüş kaygılarının minimum düzeye indirilmesi için aile ve akran desteğinin de olabildiğince artması bireyi sosyo-psikolojik yönden olumlu etkilendiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Skolyoz, Fiziksel Aktivite, Kaygı, Sosyal Görünüş, Sosyal Destek.



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ABSTRACT

The present study attempted to investigate social appearance anxiety and social support in physical activity participation among individuals with scoliosis. The sample consisted of 50 patients with scoliosis (25 females, 25 males). We collected the data using the Social Appearance Anxiety Scale (SSAS) and Physical Activity Social Support Assessment Scale (PASSAS). We performed a Mann-Whitney U test and calculated the Spearman-Brown correlation coefficient to analyze the data. The findings suggested that the participants had above-average social appearance anxiety (M: 63.30 ± 12.63). Moreover, they had higher perceived family support in physical activity participation (M: 9.72 ± 3.02) when compared to peer support (M: 6.10 ± 2.87).

Moreover, the females had higher mean scores in family and peer support than the males. In addition, we concluded a significant, negative, and moderate relationship between the perceived social support in physical activity participation and social appearance anxiety. Hence, we may assert that families and peers of individuals with scoliosis have a key role in reducing their social appearance anxiety to encourage them to participate in physical activities and promote their social integration.

Keywords: Scoliosis , Physical Activity, Anxiety, Social Appearance, Social Support.



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KENTSEL TASARIMA YENİ BİR BAKIŞ AÇISI OLARAK PEYZAJ KENTSELLİĞİ

LANDSCAPE URBANISM AS A NEW PERSPECTIVE TO URBAN DESIGN

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ÖZET

Dünya genelinde hızlı nüfus artışı ve bu nüfusun büyük oranda yaşadığı kentler artık küresel ve evrensel bir durum haline gelmiştir. Bu duruma çözüm bulabilmek amacıyla üretilen politikaların ve plan kararlarının yetersizliği, beraberinde birçok ekolojik, sosyal, mekânsal, toplumsal ve ekonomik sorunlar yaratmakta özellikle kentleşme ve kentsellik açısından hem düzensiz ve kontrolsüz hem de yatay ve dikey genişlemenin ve yayılmanın önüne geçilememektedir. Kentlerdeki doğal kaynakların sürdürülebilir ve dönüştürülebilir biçimde kullanılması ile anılan sorunların giderilebileceği gibi ileride olabilecek birçok kaçınılmaz sorunun da önüne geçilebilmektedir. Bu sorunlar perspektifinden bakıldığında geleneksel tasarım ve planlama çözümlerinin günümüz kentlerinde artık yetersiz kaldığı ve birçok farklı disiplinden aynı anda bakılabilecek kavramların ve yaklaşımların geliştirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Mekânsal sorunlara sadece yapısal açıdan çözüm bulmaya çalışmak toplumsal ve ekolojik yönden iyi düşünülmemiş plan uygulamalarına, daha sonra da yetersiz ve sorunlu kullanım biçimlerine sebep olmaktadır. Bu sorunlu alanların dönüştürülmesi ve iyileştirilmesi çabaları yeni uygulama biçimlerinin geliştirilmesi şeklinde ilerleyen bir kısır döngü noktasında dengesiz büyüyen sağlıklı kentleri göz önüne koymaktadır.

Kentlerin ve kentsel mekanların düzenlenmesinde önemli bir rol oynayan kentsel tasarımın kökleri kavramsal olarak oldukça eskilere uzansa ve hangi meslek gurubunun uzantısı olarak ortaya çıktığı hala tartışma konusu olsa da eylemde yeni bir uzmanlık alanı sayılmaktadır. Bu açıdan sadece mekânsal olarak değil sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve ekolojik vb. konularda da kentlerin geleceğini etkileyecek birçok kentsellik uygulama ve yaklaşımlarının ortaya çıkmasına önyak olmuştur. Kentsel tasarım adil, estetik, performatif ve sürdürülebilir kentsel ortamlar yaratmak amacıyla daha büyük ölçekli bina grupları, altyapı, sokaklar ve kamusal alanlardan yola çıkarak tüm kentsel yaşam alanlarıyla ilgilenir.

Sağlıksız kent ortamlarının, tahrip edilen kentsel ekolojik ortamların yeniden dönüştürülmesi ve geri kazandırılması gerekliliğinin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte genellikle gözardı edilen peyzaj daha fazla gündeme gelmeye başlamıştır. Kentsel tasarıma yeni bir eklemleme ve alternatif olarak 1990'larda ortaya çıkan Peyzaj Kentselliği de doğal alanlarla kentin yeniden ve birlikte



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tanımlanabileceğini savunan bir yaklaşımdır. Peyzaj kentselliği, doğa ile tasarımın merkezinde bulunan ekolojik tasarım/planlama kavramlarıyla desteklenmiş peyzaj mimarlığı bakış açısının, çağdaş kentsellik yaklaşımlarına entegrasyonu olarak tarif edilmektedir. Peyzaj kentselliği, bir kentteki doğal ve kültürel sistemleri kaynaştırmak ve doğayı, peyzajı tahrip etmeyen planlama süreç ve yöntemleri önermektedir. Kentsel sürdürülebilir mekanların oluşturulmasında özellikle kentsel planlama ve peyzaj mimarlığı disiplinleri kendine özgü yaklaşımlar ile benzer ve farklı yönleriyle kentin sorunlarına bütüncül bir yaklaşım önerileri sunmaktadır. Bir yandan peyzaj uygulamaları yoluyla siteleri, bölgeleri, ekosistemleri, ağları ve altyapıları kurumsallaştırırken, bir yandan da kentlere büyüyen, küçülen veya boyut olarak değişen ekosistemler olarak dinamik bir yaklaşım uygulamasıdır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı kentsel tasarım ve peyzaj kentselliği etkileşiminde kavramsal ve kuramsal tarihselliklerini ortaya koyarak, kentlerin mevcut ve gelecek sorunlarına çözüm üretebilme kapasitelerinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Aynı zamanda, son yıllarda özellikle birçok konuda olduğu gibi planlama ve tasarımda da bir kavram karmaşası olarak kullanılan kentleşme, şehircilik ve kentsellik kavramları ve kent-şehir ayrımı detaylı olarak tartışılacaktır. Böylelikle disiplin kesişiminde yer alan her iki kavramın kapsam alanları ve uygulama biçimleri daha belirgin biçimde ortaya konulacak ve yeni paradigmanın netleşmesi sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peyzaj kentselliği, kentsel tasarım, kent, kentsellik.

ABSTRACT

Rapid population growth around the world and the cities where this population live has become a global and universal situation. The inadequacy of the policies and plan decisions produced in order to find a solution to this situation creates many ecological, social, spatial, social and economic problems, especially in terms of urbanization and urbanism, both uneven and uncontrolled horizontal and vertical expansion and sprawl cannot be prevented. By using the natural resources in cities in a sustainable and transformable way, the aforementioned problems can be solved and many inevitable problems that may arise in the future can be prevented. From the perspective of these problems, traditional design and planning analyzes are no longer sufficient in today's cities, and there is a need to develop concepts and approaches that can be looked at from many different disciplines at the same time. Trying to find solutions to spatial problems only from a structural point of view leads to poorly/insufficient thought out social and ecological plan practices, and then to inadequate and problematic usage. Transformation and improvement efforts of these problematic areas reveal unhealthy cities that grow unevenly at the point of a vicious circle that progresses in the form of the development of new application forms.

Even though the roots of urban design, which plays an important role in the arrangement of cities and urban spaces, go back to ancient times conceptually and it is still a matter of debate as to which professional group it emerged as an extension, it is considered a new field of expertise in action. In this respect, it has paved the way for the emergence of many urban practices and approaches that will affect the future of cities not only spatially but also in social, cultural, economic and ecological issues. Urban design deals with all urban living spaces, starting with larger scale building groups, infrastructure, streets and public spaces to create fair, aesthetic, performative and sustainable urban environments.



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With the emergence of unhealthy urban environments, the need to retransformation and recycle destroyed urban ecological environments, the landscape, which is often overlooked, has begun to come to the fore. Landscape Urbanism, which emerged in the 1990s as a new articulation and alternative to urban design, is an approach that argues that the city can be redefined and combined with natural areas. Landscape urbanism is defined as the integration of landscape architecture perspective, supported by ecological design/planning concepts, which are at the center of nature and design, into contemporary urbanism approaches. Landscape urbanism proposes planning processes and methods that combine natural and cultural systems in a city and do not destroy nature and landscape. In the creation of urban sustainable spaces, especially the disciplines of urban planning and landscape architecture offer a holistic approach to the problems of the city with their unique approaches and similar and different aspects. It is the application of a dynamic approach to cities as ecosystems that grow, shrink or change in size, while theorizing sites, regions, ecosystems, networks and infrastructures through landscape practices.

The aim of this study is to reveal the capacities of cities to produce solutions to current and future problems by revealing their conceptual and theoretical historicity in the interaction of urban design and landscape urbanism. At the same time, the concepts of urbanization, urbanity and urbanism, which have been used as a conceptual confusion in planning and design, as in many other subjects, and the city-urban distinction will be discussed in detail. Thus, the scope and application forms of both concepts at the intersection of disciplines will be revealed more clearly and the new paradigm will be clarified.

Keywords: Landscape urbanism, urban design, city, urbanism.



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ÜSTÜN YETENEKLİ ÇOCUĞU OLAN EBEVEYNLER VE EBEVEYN TUTUMLARININ ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF PARENTS AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES WITH GIFTED CHILDREN
ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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ÖZET

"Zekâ, yaratıcılık, sanat, spor, liderlik kapasitesi veya özel akademik alanlarda akranlarına göre yüksek düzeyde performans gösteren birey" üstün yetenekli birey olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Renzulli (1986) ise üstün yeteneği belirli bir alanda sergilenen özel güç olarak ifade etmektedir. Özel yetenekli çocukların eğitimleri ve yaşamları söz konusu olduğunda ailelerin önemi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Nitekim üstün yetenekli bireyler ve aileleri arasındaki ilişkinin niteliği, bu bireylerin hayata adapte olabilmeleri ve sağlıklı uyum sağlamalarında önemli işleve sahiptir. Çünkü çocuğun dünyaya 'merhaba' dediği ilk topluluk onun ailesi, ana babasıdır. Çocuğun tüm gelişim alanlarında ve hayatına dair yaşantıların temelinde aile tutumlarının yadsınamaz bir yeri olduğu düşünülmektedir. Sağlıklı aile ilişkilerinin oluştuğu, ebeveynlik rollerinin doğru ve sağlıklı bir şekilde yapıldığı, ebeveynlerin çocuklarını, çocukların da ebeveynlerini anlayabildiği koşullarda her yönüyle sağlıklı bir gelişimin olduğu bilinmektedir. Söz konusu üstün yetenekli çocuklar olduğunda ise çocuk gelişimine daha dikkatli yaklaşılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Ailenin daha hassas bir tutumla çocuğuna destek olması ve yetiştirme davranışı içerisine girmesi beklenmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalardan farklı aile tutumlarının üstün yetenekli çocuklar üzerinde çeşitli etkileri olduğu görülmektedir. Aileler çocuklarının özel yeteneklerini destekleyen en büyük halka varsayılırken bazı ebeveynlerin aşırı ihmalkâr ya da koruyucu tutumları çocukların gelişiminde etkili olmaktadır. Bu anlamda çocuğun ilgi ve gereksinimlerine doğru yanıt verebilen, baskıcı ve otoriter ebeveyn tutumunun kullanılmadığı, demokratik ve destekleyici tutuma sahip, çocuğuna sağlıklı rehberlik yapabilen ebeveynlerin var olması üstün yetenekli çocuk açısından daha huzurlu yaşam ve olumlu duyguların kilidini açan bir anahtar olacaktır. Derlemedeki çalışmalar ilköğretim çağındaki ve beraberinde okul öncesi dönemdeki üstün yetenekli çocukların hayatlarının şekillenmesinde ana baba tutumlarının önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu araştırmada da üstün yetenekli çocuğun tanımı yapılmış, okul öncesi dönemdeki üstün yetenekli çocuklar ve bu çocukların ailelerine yönelik son yıllarda Türkiye'de ve Dünya'da yapılan çalışma sonuçlarına yer verilerek anne baba tutumları ve beklentileri literatür destekli olarak tartışılmış, anne babalara ve eğitimcilere yaklaşım ve tutumlar hakkında çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Üstün yetenek, ebeveyn tutumu, aile, erken çocukluk, çocuk.



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ABSTRACT

"An individual who performs at a high level compared to his peers in intelligence, creativity, art, sports, leadership capacity or special academic fields" is defined as a gifted individual. Renzulli (1986) refers to superior talent as the special power displayed in a particular field. The importance of families becomes apparent when it comes to children with special talents, their education and their lives. As a matter of fact, the nature of the relationship between gifted individuals and their families has an important function in adapting to life and adapting healthily. Because the first community where the child says hello to the world is his parents. It is thought that family attitudes have an undeniable place in all areas of development and life of the child. It is known that healthy family relationships are formed, parenting roles are done correctly and healthily, and there is a healthy development in all aspects in conditions where parents can understand their children and children can understand their parents. When it comes to gifted children, it is thought that child development should be approached more carefully. The family is expected to support their child with a more sensitive attitude and engage in upbringing behavior. It is seen from the researches that different family attitudes have various effects on gifted children. While parents are assumed to be the largest public to support their children's special abilities, the extremely negligent or protective attitudes of some parents are influential in the development of children. In this sense, the presence of parents who can respond correctly to the child's interests and needs, where repressive and authoritarian parental attitudes are not used, who have a democratic and supportive attitude, who can provide healthy guidance to their child, will be a key that unlocks a more peaceful life and positive emotions for the gifted child. Studies in the review show that parental attitudes are important in shaping the lives of gifted children of primary age and with it in preschool. In this research, the definition of gifted children, gifted children in preschool period and their families have been discussed in turkey and around the world in recent years, parents' attitudes and expectations have been discussed with literature support and various suggestions about approaches and attitudes to parents and educators have been presented.

Keywords: Superior ability, parental attitude, family, early childhood, child.



**AKCİĞER KANSERİ TANILI MASİF SERÖZ PLEVRAL EFÜZYONLU
HASTALARDA BOŞALTICI TORASENTEZİN BASİT SOLUNUM
PARAMETRELERİ ÜZERİNE ERKEN DÖNEMDE ETKİLERİ**

EFFECTS OF THORACENTESIS ON SIMPLE RESPIRATORY PARAMETERS IN
EARLY PERIOD IN PATIENTS WITH MASSIVE SEROUS PLEURAL EFFUSION
DIAGNOSED LUNG CANCER

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ÖZET

Torasentez intraplevral aralıkta hava yada sıvı vasfındaki maddelerin örneklemsi ve boşaltılmasına yarayan bir yöntemdir. Akciğer kanseri olan hastalarda masif plevral efüzyon zaman zaman karşılaşılabilecek bir durum olup tedavisinde invaziv işlem olarak boşaltıcı torasentez, tüp toraskotomi uygulanabilmektedir. Yazımızda masif seröz plevral efüzyonlu olup dispne nedeni ile başvuran hastalarda yapmış olduğumuz boşaltıcı torasentezin basit solunum parametreleri üzerindeki değişimini göstererek işlemin klinik etkinliğini ortaya koymayı amaçladık.

01 2017- 12 2020 tarihleri arasında acil servise solunum sıkıntısı nedeni ile başvuran hastalardan akciğer kanseri tanılı plevral efüzyonu olan hastalardan mediastinal shifti olmayan, derin dispnesi olmayan başvuru oksijen saturasyonu 88-94 arasında olan solunum sayısı 20-28 olan, arter kan gazı sonuçları sonrası entübasyon kararı verilmemiş ve boşaltıcı torasentez (800 cc ve üzeri) uygulanmış 54 hasta incelendi. Hastalarda başlıca tüp torakostomiden kaçınılma nedenleri; kan koagülometri parametreleri, kullanılan medikal ilaçlar, aktif cilt enfeksiyonu olması, mevcut devam eden kemoterapi durumları ve hasta tarafından işlemin istenmemesi idi. Hastaların başvuru ve işlem sonrası oksijen saturasyonu, dakikada solunum sayısı ve başvuru anına göre semptomlarının son durumuna ait verileri ve tekrar aynı şikayetle başvuru-progresyon durumları retrospektif olarak incelendi.

İşlem sonrası ortalama oksijen saturasyonunda ortalama 2,8 birimlik yükselme ve dakikadaki solunum hızında yaklaşık 5 birimlik azalma gözlemlendi. 50(%92,59) hastanın beyanında başvuru anına göre solunum sıkıntılarında azalma olduğu gözlemlendi.

Boşaltıcı torasentez derin dispnesi olmayan masif seröz plevral efüzyonlu akciğer kanseri hastalarında aktif devam eden kemoterapi süreçlerinde, tüp toraksotomi için kontrendikasyon olan durumlarda yada tüp toraksotomiye kadar geçecek olan sürede zaman kazanılmak isteniyorsa klinik olarak etkin bir tedavi yöntemidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Torasentez, plevral efüzyon, akciğer kanseri



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ABSTRACT

Thoracentesis is a method for sampling and evacuating air or liquid substances in the intrapleural space. Massive pleural effusion is a condition that can be encountered from time to time in patients with lung cancer, thoracentesis and tube thoracostomy can be applied as invasive procedures in the treatment. In our article, we aimed to demonstrate the clinical efficacy of the procedure by showing the change in simple respiratory parameters of the thoracentesis we performed in lung cancer patients with massive pleural effusion and presenting with dyspnea.

Between 01 2017 and 12 2020, Fifty-four applied thoracentesis patients (800 ccs and above) with lung cancer with pleural effusion were analyzed, they did not have a mediastinal shift or did not have deep dyspnea (oxygen saturation was between 88-94, respiratory rate was 20-28 in a minute and have not intubated). The main reasons for avoiding tube thoracostomy in patients are; blood coagulometry parameters, medical drugs used, active skin infection, current and ongoing chemotherapy conditions, and the patient did not want the procedure. The data of the patients on admission and post-procedure oxygen saturation, respiratory rate per minute and the last state of their symptoms according to the time of admission, and their presentation-progression status with the same complaint were analyzed retrospectively.

After the procedure, mean oxygen saturation was increased 2.8 units in and a decrease of 5 units in respiratory rate per minute were observed. In the statements of 50 (92.59%) patients, it was observed that there was a decrease in respiratory distress compared to the time of admission.

Thoracentesis is a clinically effective treatment method in patients with lung cancer with massive serous pleural effusion without deep dyspnea, in active ongoing chemotherapy processes, in cases where tube thoracotomy is contraindicated, or if it is desired to save time until tube thoracotomy.

Keywords: Thoracentesis, pleural effusion, lung cancer



İATROJENİK PNÖMOTORAKSLARDA GÖZLEM TEDAVİSİNİN BAŞARISI

EFFECTIVENESS OF OBSERVATION TREATMENT IN IATROGENIC PNEUMOTHORAX

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ÖZET

İatrojenik pnömotoraks girişimsel işlemler esnasında akciğerde meydana gelen hasar nedeniyle oluşan bir pnömotoraks tipidir. Sıklıkla transtorasik ince iğne aspirasyon biyopsisi (TTİİAB), torasentez, bronkoskopi veya santral venöz kateter takılması esnasında oluşmaktadır. Toraks bölgesinde yapılan girişimsel işlemler sonrasında hastaların belirgin nefes darlığı veya göğüs ağrıları olması durumunda pnömotoraks akılda tutulmalıdır. Bu çalışmada iatrojenik pnömotorakslarda gözlem tedavisinin etkiniğini sunmayı amaçladık.

Kliniğimize 2011 ve 2022 tarihleri arasında danışılan 140 iatrojenik pnömotoraks hastasının verileri geriye yönelik olarak incelendi. Çalışmamıza gözlem tedavisi uygulanmayan olgular dahil edilmedi. Gözlem tedavisi kararı bilgisayarlı toraks tomografisi veya posteroanterior akciğer grafisinde görülen pnömotoraks alanına göre planlandı. Minimal pnömotoraks olarak kabul edilen olgulara gözlem tedavisi başlandı.

Olguların 98'in de pnömotoraks TTİİAB nedeniyle oluşmuştu. Diğer olgulardan 26'sında santral venöz kateter nedeniyle, 12 olguda torasentez sonrasında ve 4 olguda bronkoskopi sonrası pnömotoraks oluşmuştu. Gözlem tedavisi uygulanan 140 olgunun 103 (%73,5)'ünde tüm torakostomi ihtiyacı olmamıştır.

Pnömotoraks tedavisinde sıklıkla tüp torakstomi uygulanmaktadır. İatrojenik pnömotoraks tedavisinde de sıklıkla tüp torakstomi uygulanmakla beraber gözlem tedavisi oldukça başarılı bir tedavi yöntemidir. Gözlem tedavisi uygulanan hastaların hastanede yatış sürelerinin kısa olması, gereksiz cerrahi işlemlerden kaçınılmış olması komplikasyon riskini azaltmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: iatrojenik, pnömotoraks, gözlem



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ABSTRACT

Iatrogenic pneumothorax is a type of pneumothorax that occurs due to damage to the lung during interventional procedures. It often occurs during transthoracic fine-needle aspiration biopsy (TTIAB), thoracentesis, bronchoscopy, or central venous catheter insertion. Pneumothorax should be kept in mind if patients have significant shortness of breath or chest pain after interventional procedures in the thoracic region. In this study, we aimed to present the efficacy of observation therapy in iatrogenic pneumothorax.

The data of 140 iatrogenic pneumothorax patients consulted to our clinic between 2011 and 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Cases that did not receive observational treatment were not included in our study. The decision for observational treatment was planned according to the area of pneumothorax seen on computed tomography of the thorax or posteroanterior chest X-ray. Observational treatment was started in cases considered as minimal pneumothorax.

In 98 of the cases, pneumothorax was caused by TTIAB. Pneumothorax occurred in 26 of the other cases due to central venous catheter, after thoracentesis in 12 cases, and after bronchoscopy in 4 cases. Tube thoracostomy was not needed in 103 (73.5%) of 140 cases who underwent observational treatment. Tube thoracostomy is often used in the treatment of pneumothorax. Although tube thoracostomy is frequently applied in the treatment of iatrogenic pneumothorax, observation therapy is a very successful treatment method. The shorter hospital stay and avoidance of unnecessary surgical procedures reduce the risk of complications in patients undergoing observational therapy.

Keywords: iatrogenic, pneumothorax, observation.



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METASTATİK PROSTAT KANSERİNDE NOBİLETİNİN ANTI-İNFLAMATUAR ETKİSİ İLE İNDOLEAMİN 2,3-DİOKSİJENAZ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF NOBILETIN AND INDOLEAMINE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE IN METASTATIC PROSTATE CANCER

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ÖZET

Kronik inflamasyon özellikle kanser dokularında immün sistemi baskılayıcı bir mikroçevre oluşmasına neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca inflamasyonun prostat kanseri gelişimi ve ilerlemesinde önemli bir rolü olduğu da literatürde bildirilmektedir. Toll benzeri reseptörler (TLRs) doğal bağışıklık hücrelerinde ve tümör hücrelerinde eksprese edilmekte ve kazanılmış bağışıklık sistemini uyarmaktadır. Özellikle bakteriyel lipopolisakkarit (LPS) ile aktive olan TLR4, prostat kanseri gelişimindeki immunomodülatör rolü ile büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu nedenle, inflamasyona bağlı immün-modülatör moleküler mekanizmaların aydınlatılması önem arz etmektedir. İndolamin 2-3 dioksijenaz (IDO), triptofanı katalizleyerek kynurenine dönüşmesini sağlayan bir enzimdir. Bu nedenle, farklı kanser tiplerinde immün sistemden kaçmak için IDO'nun yüksek eksprese olduğu literatürde belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle, yeni nesil anti-inflamatuar özelliğe sahip bitkisel bileşikler ve/veya immünoterapötik ajanlar dikkat çekmektedir. Nobiletin (NOB), anti-inflamatuar etkisi literatürde belirlenmiş olan inflamasyonla ilişkili immün-süpresif potansiyele sahip bir flavanoiddir. Mevcut çalışmada, ilk kez NOB uygulanan metastatik prostat kanseri hücrelerinde TLR4 aktivitesi ile *IDO1*'in ekspresyon seviyesi arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla PC-3 metastatik prostat kanseri hücrelerinde TLR4'ün aktive olması için LPS, sadece NOB ve NOB+LPS'nin uygulandıktan sonra hücrelerden RNA izolasyonu yapılmıştır ve sonrasında cDNA sentezlenerek *IDO1*'in ekspresyon seviyesindeki değişimler RT-PCR analiziyle belirlenmiştir. Sadece LPS ve NOB uygulanan PC-3 hücrelerinde *IDO1* ekspresyon seviyesinin istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir şekilde sırasıyla 26.1- ve 16.1-kat arttığı belirlenmiştir ($p<0.001$). LPS+NOB uygulanan PC-3 hücrelerinde ise, *IDO1* ekspresyon seviyesi 7.1-kat olarak tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.001$). Sonuç olarak, metastatik prostat kanseri hücrelerinde ilk kez NOB'un anti-inflamatuar etkisi ile *IDO1* ekspresyon seviyesinde



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değişimler aydınlatılmıştır. Ayrıca, NOB ve LPS uygulanan PC-3 hücrelerinde TLR4 aktivitesi sonucunda *IDO1* ekspresyon düzeyinin baskılandığı belirlenmiştir. Böylece, NOB'un anti-inflamatuar etkisi nedeniyle *IDO1*'in ekspresyon seviyesinde azalışa neden olduğu ve LPS ile birlikte agonist etki gösterdiği ortaya konmuştur. Ancak, NOB'un anti-inflamatuar etkisi ile birlikte diğer TLR'lerin ve sinyal yollarının *IDO1* aktivitesi ile ilişkisinin aydınlatılmasına yönelik ileri çalışmaların gerçekleştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metastatik prostat kanseri, İndoleamin 2,3-dioksijenaz, Nobiletin, Toll benzeri reseptör

ABSTRACT

Chronic inflammation causes an immunosuppressive microenvironment, especially in cancer tissues. Additionally, inflammation has an important role in the development and progression of prostate cancer in the literature. Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are expressed in innate immune cells and tumor cells and stimulate the adaptive immune system. TLR4, especially activated by bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS), is of great importance with its immunomodulatory role in the development of prostate cancer. Therefore, it is important to elucidate the immunomodulating molecular mechanisms associated with inflammation. Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is an enzyme that catalyzes tryptophan to convert to kynurenine. Therefore, it is stated in the literature that IDO is highly expressed to evade the immune system in different cancer types. For this reason, herbal compounds and/or immunotherapeutic agents with new generation anti-inflammatory properties have attracted great attention. Nobiletin (NOB) is a flavonoid with immunosuppressive potential associated with inflammation, whose anti-inflammatory effect has been determined in the literature. In the current study, we aimed to determine the relationship between TLR4 activity and the expression level of *IDO1* in metastatic prostate cancer cells treated with NOB for the first time. For this purpose, RNA was isolated from the cells after only LPS to activate TLR4, only NOB and NOB+LPS, and then cDNA was synthesized and the changes in the expression level of *IDO1* were determined by RT-PCR analysis in PC-3 metastatic prostate cancer cells. Our results showed that *IDO1* expression level significantly increased 26.1- and 16.1-fold, respectively in PC-3 cells treated with only LPS and NOB ($p < 0.001$). In PC-3 cells treated with LPS+NOB, the expression level of *IDO1* was determined as 7.1-fold ($p < 0.001$). In conclusion, the anti-inflammatory effect of NOB and changes in *IDO1* expression level were elucidated for the first time in metastatic prostate cancer cells. In addition, *IDO1* expression level was suppressed as a result of TLR4 activity by LPS and NOB treatment in PC-3 cells. Thus, it has been revealed that NOB causes a decrease in the expression level of *IDO1* due to its anti-inflammatory effect and has an agonist effect together with LPS. However, further studies are needed to elucidate the anti-inflammatory effect of NOB and the relationship of other TLRs and signaling pathways with *IDO1* activity.

Keywords: Metastatic prostate cancer, Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, Nobiletin, Toll-like receptor



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TANNİK ASİTİN METASTATİK PROSTAT KANSERİ HÜCRELERİNDE PI3K/AKT/MTOR SİNYAL YOLAĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF TANNIC ACID ON PI3K/AKT/MTOR
SIGNALING PATHWAY IN METASTATIC PROSTATE CANCER CELLS

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ÖZET

Metastatik prostat kanseri (mPCa), kontrolsüz hücre büyümesi ve yüksek metastatik özelliği ile gelişimi karmaşık bir kanser olup kansere bağlı ölüm nedenleri arasında ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. Kanser tedavisinde kullanılan mevcut tedavi yöntemlerinin sahip olduğu dezavantajlar günümüzde kanser tedavisinde alternatif bir tedavi stratejisi olarak çeşitli bileşenlerin etkilerinin araştırılması üzerine yönlendirmektedir. Tannik asit (TA), bitkilerin kökünde ve içinde bulunan, flavanoid sınıfına ait bir polifenolik bileşiktir. TA'in anti-kanser, anti-oksidan ve anti-bakterial etkisi çeşitli kanserlerde yapılan çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur. Ayrıca TA'nın çeşitli kanserlerde bazı kanser sinyal yollarını baskıladığı da gösterilmiştir.

Ancak mPCa'da TA'nın PI3K/Akt/mTOR sinyal yolağı üzerine olan etkisinin değerlendirildiğı bir çalışma literatürde mevcut değildir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada mPCa'da TA'nın PI3K/Akt/mTOR sinyal yolağı üzerindeki etkisi ilk kez değerlendirilmiştir. Bu amaçla mPCa hücre hattı olarak PC-3 ve normal hücrelerdeki toksik etkisinin değerlendirilmesinde HUVEC hücreleri kullanılmıştır. TA'nın sitotoksik etkin doz ve saati WST-1 analizi ile belirlenmiştir. *Akt* ve *mTOR* genlerinin ekspresyon seviyelerinin belirlenmesi için hücrelerden RNA izolasyonunu yaptıktan sonra cDNA çevrimi yapılarak RT-PCR analizi ile belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlarda PC-3 hücrelerinde 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5 ve 10 µM TA'in 24 saatlik muamelesi sonrasında canlılık oranları sırasıyla %67.8±2.04, %49.9±1.40, %40.25±0.89, %60.8±0.79 ve %72.87±0.23 olarak belirlenmiştir (p<0.01, n=3). Ayrıca belirlenen konsantrasyonlarda HUVEC hücrelerinde toksik etkiye sahip olmadığı belirlenmiştir. PC-3 hücrelerinde 24 saat boyunca 0.5 ve 1 µM TA muamelesi sonrasında *mTOR*'un ifadesi kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında sırasıyla 2.27- ve 1.19-kat iken, *Akt*'nin ise sırasıyla 0,62- ve 0.11-kat (p<0.01) olarak kontrol grubuna göre azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen verilere göre TA'nın mPCa hücrelerinde sitotoksik etkiye sahip olduğu ve PI3K/Akt/mTOR sinyal yolağını baskıladığı belirlenmiştir. Ancak, ileri moleküler analizler ile TA'nın PI3K/Akt/mTOR sinyal yolağındaki baskılayıcı etkisinin protein düzeyinde aydınlatılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tannik asit, Prostat Kanseri, Flavonoidler.

ABSTRACT

Metastatic prostate cancer (mPCa) is a complex cancer with uncontrolled cell growth and high metastatic properties and is the second leading cause of cancer-related death. The disadvantages of current treatment methods used in cancer treatment lead us to investigate the effects of various components as an alternative treatment strategy in cancer treatment today. Tannic acid (TA) is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the flavonoid class, found in the root and inside of plants. The anti-cancer, anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial effects of TA on various cancers have been demonstrated in the literature. It has also been shown that TA suppresses some cancer signaling pathways in various cancers. However, there is no study in the literature evaluating the effect of TA on the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in mPCa. In this context, the effect of TA on the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in mPCa was evaluated for the first time in this study. For this purpose, PC-3 was used as the mPCa cell line and HUVEC cells were used to evaluate toxic effects of TA on normal cells. The cytotoxic effective dose and time of TA were determined by WST-1 analysis. In order to determine the expression levels of *Akt* and *mTOR* genes, RNA was isolated from the cells, and cDNA conversion was performed and determined by RT-PCR analysis. In the obtained results, after 24 hours of treatment with 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5 and 10 µM TA in PC-3 cells, the viability rates were determined as 67.8±2.04%, 49.9±1.40%, 40.25±0.89%, 60.8±0.79%, and 72.87±0.23%, respectively (p<0.01, n=3). In addition, it was determined that it did not have a toxic effect on



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HUVEC cells at the determined concentrations. After treatment with 0.5 and 1 μM TA for 24 hours in PC-3 cells, the expression of *mTOR* was 2.27- and 1.19-fold, respectively, compared to the control group, while *Akt* was 0.62- and 0.11-fold ($p < 0.01$), respectively. It was determined that TA decreased the expression levels of Akt and *mTOR* compared to the control group. According to the our results, it was determined that TA has a cytotoxic effect in mPCa cells and suppresses the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signal pathway. However, the suppressive effect of TA on the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway needs to be clarified at the protein level with further molecular analyzes.

Keywords: Tannic acid, Prostate Cancer, Flavonoids.



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İLERİ EVRE METASTATİK GASTROİNTESTİNAL KANSER HASTALARINDA İRİNOTEKAN DİRENCİNDE MEG3 LncRNA'nın ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF MEG3 LncRNA IN IRINOTECAN RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH
ADVANCED METASTATIC GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER

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ÖZET

Gastrointestinal (GI) kanserler gelişmekte olan ülkelerde toplam kanser insidansının yaklaşık dördte birini ve kansere bağlı ölümlerin ise üçte birini oluşturmaktadır. İrinotekan (IRI) kamptotesin türevi topoizomeraaz 1 inhibitörü olarak ileri evre GI kanserlerinin birinci basamak tedavisinde kullanılan bir kemoterapotik ajandır. Ancak IRI uygulaması sırasında gelişen ilaç direnci hastalarda kötü prognoza ve rekürrens gelişmesine neden olmakta ve hastaların genel sağ kalım süresinin azalmasına yol açmaktadır. Uzun kodlanmayan RNA (LncRNA)'lar, gen ekspresyon regülasyonunu sağlayan 200 nükleotidden büyük protein kodlamayan RNA'lardır. Son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarda, LncRNA'ların onkogenik veya tümör baskılayıcı fonksiyona

sahip olabileceği belirtilmektedir. Maternal eksprese gen 3 (MEG3) ileri evre metastatik kanser hastalarında ilaç direnci gelişmesinde rol aldığı belirlenen bir LncRNA'dır. Ayrıca, Epidermal mezenkimal transizyon (EMT), E-kaderin kaybı sonucu kanser hücrelerinin metastatik özellik kazanmasını sağlayan ve GI kanser tiplerinde son zamanlarda ilaç direnci ile ilişkisi üzerine durulan bir mekanizmadır. Ayrıca, MEG3'ün farklı kanser tiplerinde TGF- β 'yı hedef alarak EMT mekanizmasının regülasyonunda rol aldığı belirtilmektedir. Mevcut çalışmada ilk kez metastatik ileri evre GI kanser tiplerinde (kolon ve pankreas) IRI direncinde MEG3'ün EMT mekanizmasının regülasyonunda etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, 10 IRI-R (dirençli) ve 10 IRI-S (duyarlı) GI kanseri hastasından ve 10 sağlıklı bireyden toplanan kan örneklerinden RNA izole edildikten sonra, *MEG3*, *TGF- β* ve *E-kaderin* ekspresyon seviyelerindeki değişimler RT-PCR ile analiz edilmiştir. IRI-S GI kanser hastalarında *MEG3*, *TGF- β* ve *E-kaderin* mRNA seviyelerinde sırasıyla 2.18-, 1.81- ve 10.18- kat anlamlı bir artış belirlenmesine rağmen, IRI-R hastalarında kontrol grubuna göre sırasıyla 0.34-, 6.45- ve 1.57- kat ($p < 0.01$) olarak tespit edildi ($p < 0.01$). Sonuç olarak elde edilen veriler GI kanser tiplerinde MEG3'ün tümör süpresör olarak EMT mekanizmasının baskılanmasında ve dolayısıyla IRI direncinde rol aldığını göstermektedir. Ancak daha kapsamlı bir örneklem grubunda MEG3 ve EMT mekanizmasının prediktif öneminin valide edilmesi ve IRI direncine neden olan diğer EMT ilişkili sinyal yollarının aydınlatılmasına yönelik çalışmaların gerçekleştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastrointestinal kanser, Uzun kodlanmayan RNA, MEG3, İrinotekan, İlaç direnci, EMT.

ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal (GI) cancers account for approximately one-quarter of the total cancer incidence and one-third of cancer-related deaths in developing countries. Irinotecan (IRI) is a camptothecin-derived chemotherapeutic agent used as a topoisomerase 1 inhibitor in the first-line treatment of advanced GI cancers. However, drug resistance that develops during IRI administration causes poor prognosis and recurrence in patients and leads to a decrease in the overall survival of the patients. Long non-coding RNAs (LncRNAs) are non-protein-coding RNAs larger than 200 nucleotides and regulate gene expression. In recent studies, LncRNAs may act as oncogenic or tumor suppressive functions. Maternally expressed gene 3 (MEG3) is an LncRNA that has been found to be involved in the development of drug resistance in patients with advanced metastatic cancer. In addition, epidermal mesenchymal transition (EMT) is a mechanism that enables cancer cells to acquire metastatic properties as a result of loss of E-cadherin, and its relationship with drug resistance in GI cancer types has recently been emphasized. Furthermore, it is stated that MEG3 plays a role in the regulation of the EMT mechanism by targeting TGF- β in different cancer types. In the current study, we aimed for the



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first time to determine the effect of MEG3 on the regulation of the EMT mechanism in IRI resistance in metastatic advanced GI cancer types (colon and pancreas). In this context, after RNA was isolated from blood samples collected from 10 IRI-R (resistant) and 10 IRI-S (sensitive) GI cancer patients and 10 healthy individuals, changes in *MEG3*, *TGF- β* and *E-cadherin* expression levels were analyzed by RT-PCR. Although a significant 2.18-, 1.81-, and 10.18-fold increase in *MEG3*, *TGF- β* , and *E-cadherin* mRNA levels was detected in IRI-S GI cancer patients, respectively, the expression levels of these genes were 0.34-, 6.45-, and 1.57-fold, respectively, in IRI-R patients compared with the control group. ($p < 0.01$). As a result, the obtained results show that MEG3 plays a tumor suppressor role in suppressing of the EMT mechanism and in IRI resistance of GI cancer types. However, it is necessary to validate the predictive importance of MEG3 and EMT mechanism in a larger sample group and to carry out studies to elucidate other EMT-related signaling pathways that cause IRI resistance.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal cancer, Long non-coding RNA, MEG3, Irinotecan, Drug resistance, EMT.

TINNİTUS TEDAVİSİNDE HİRÜDOTERAPİNİN ETKİNLİĞİ VAKA SERİSİ**EFFECTIVENESS OF HIRUDOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF TINNITUS****Uzm. Dr. Osman TÜFEKÇİ**

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Ağustos 2019 – kasım 2021 tarihleri arasında Özel Konya Farabi hastanesi fizik tedavi polikliniğine tinnitus şikayetiyle başvuran 35-55 yaşları arasında 5 erkek hasta (yaş 37,45,53,55,48) alınmıştır. Üç hastanın sağ 2 hastanın sol kulağında çınlama vardı. Çalışmaya 15-55 yaşları arasında olan en az 6 aydır tinnitus yakınması olan, kulak burun boğaz muayenesi sonrasında tinnitusa yol açabilecek bir işitme kaybı tespit edilmeyen (saf ses odyogramda 30 dB'in altında işitme eşliğinin olması), tinnitusa neden olabilecek bir KBB patolojisi olmayan (Meniere hastalığı, objektif tinnitus nedenleri ve otoskleroz gibi), sistemik hastalığı olmayan ve bilinen bir nöropsikiyatrik hastalığının olmayan hastalar alındı. Tedaviye alınan her hastaya KBB uzmanı tarafından etiyoloji, ayırıcı tanı ve tedavi sonucunun takibine yönelik bazı testler ve incelemeler yapıldı. Bunlar; anamnez, ayrıntılı KBB muayenesi, tam kan sayımı ve rutin biyokimyasal tetkikler, odyolojik testler, AP/lateral servikal grafi, karotis ve vertebral arter doppler ultrasonografiyi içeriyordu. Çalışmaya katılacak hastalar, hastalıkları ve tedavileri hakkında bilgilendirildi ve her hastadan tedavi onam formu alındı. Odyolojik tetkik olarak saf ses odyogramı ve yüksek frekans odyometrisi (tinnitus şiddeti ve frekansı için) yapıldı. Odyolojik muayene ve yüksek frekans odyometrisi Industrial Acoustics Company (IAC) standardında olan sessiz kabinde yapıldı. Hastaların tinnitus şiddeti ve frekansı tedavi öncesi ve sonrası olmak üzere değerlendirildi. Hirüdoterapi uzman bir hekim tarafından kulak arkasındaki mastoid bölge üzerine 4 adet tıbbi sülük tutturulması yöntemi ile uygulandı. Uygulama 4 hafta ara ile 3'er kez uygulandı. Hastalardan tedavi öncesinde tinnitus şiddetini 10 puan üzerinden değerlendirmesi istendi. Bu değerlendirme her defasında hasta ile yüz yüze konuşularak yapıldı. Hastaya duyduğu sestene ne kadar rahatsız olduğu soruldu ve bu rahatsızlık derecesini 0-10 puan (0:Hiç duymuyorum ve rahatsız olmuyorum; 10:Duyduğum sestene dayanılmaz derecede rahatsız oluyorum) arasında bir değer ile puanlaması istendi. Tüm hastalardan tedavi öncesinde ve son uygulamadan 1 ay, 3 ay ve 6 ay sonra bu değerlendirmeyi yapmaları istendi. Ayrıca tüm hastalar uygulamadan önce ve son uygulamadan 1 ay, 3 ay ve 6 ay sonra tinnitus derece endeksi ile değerlendirildiler. Tedaviden önce tüm hastaların tinnitus derece endeksi ciddi düzeyde idi. 3 hastanın sağ 2 hastanın sol kulağında çınlama vardı. Uygulamadan sonra tinnitus derece endeksi tüm hastalarda hafif düzeye geriledi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tinnitus Hirüdoterapi Tedavi



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CASE SERIES

Five male patients (age 37,45,53,55, 48) between the ages of 35-55 who applied to the Private Konya Farabi Hospital physical therapy outpatient clinic between August 2019 and November 2021 with the complaint of tinnitus were included in the study. There was tinnitus in the right ear of 3 patients and in the left ear of 2 patients. Those between the ages of 15-55, who had tinnitus for at least 6 months, no hearing loss that could cause tinnitus (hearing threshold below 30 dB in pure tone audiogram), no ENT pathology that could cause tinnitus (Meniere's disease, objective tinnitus causes and otosclerosis), without systemic disease and without a known neuropsychiatric disease were included. Some tests and examinations for the etiology, differential diagnosis and follow-up of the treatment result were performed by the ENT specialist for each patient who was treated. These; It included anamnesis, detailed ENT examination, complete blood count and routine biochemical tests, audiological tests, AP/Lateral cervical radiography, carotid and vertebral artery doppler ultrasonography. Patients participating in the study were informed about their diseases and treatments. A treatment consent form was obtained from each patient. Audiological examination and high frequency audiometry were performed in a silent cabin, which is in the standard of Industrial Acoustics Company (IAC). Tinnitus severity and frequency of the patients were evaluated before and after treatment. Hirudotherapy was applied by a specialist physician by attaching 4 medical leeches on the mastoid region behind the ear. The application was applied 3 times with an interval of 4 weeks. Before the treatment, the patients were asked to evaluate the severity of tinnitus over 10 points. The patient was asked how disturbed he was by the sound he heard, and he was asked to rate this degree of discomfort with a value between 0-10 points (0: I do not hear and I am not disturbed at all; 10: I am unbearably disturbed by the sound I hear). All patients were asked to make this evaluation before the application and 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after the last application. In addition, all patients were evaluated with the tinnitus severity index before the application and 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after the last application. Before treatment, all patients had a severe tinnitus grade index. After the application, the tinnitus grade index decreased to a mild level in all patients.

Key words: Tinnitus Hirudotherapy Treatment



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KARACİĞER KİST HİDATİKLERİNDE SAFRA YOLU FİSTÜLÜNÜN PREOPERATİF TAHMİNİ MÜMKÜN MÜ?

IS IT POSSIBLE PREOPERATIVE FORECAST OF BILE DUCT FISTULA IN LIVER
HYDATIC CYST?

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Karaciğer kist hidatiğinin en sık morbiditesi safra yollarına fistülize olmasıdır. Kist hidatiğin türü, yerleşim yeri ve boyutu safra yolu fistüllerinde en önemli predispozan faktörler arasındadır. Operasyon ya da girişimsel işlemler öncesinde kist hidatiğin safra yollarına fistülünün preoperatif tahmininin mümkün olup olmayacağını araştırmayı amaçlayan retrospektif bir çalışma planlandı.

GEREÇ ve YÖNTEMLER: 2009-2019 tarihleri arasında karaciğer kist hidatiği nedeniyle operasyon sonrasında safra yolu fistülü olan ve olmayan hastalar olmak üzere 2 grup oluşturularak çalışma planlandı. Hastaların yaş, cinsiyet gibi demografik verilerinin yanında, AST, ALT, ALP, GGT, Total ve Direk Bilirubin, eozinofil sayısı ve yüzdesi gibi laboratuvar değerleri, preoperatif ultrasonografi ile kist hidatiğin tiplendirilmesi, boyutu, sayısı, safra yollarında dilatasyon varlığı ve santral(segment 1,4 ve 5), perifer(segment 2, 3, 6, 7, 8) olarak yerleşim yeri belirlendi. Ayrıca yapılan operasyonlarında safra yolu fistülüne etkisinin olup olmadığı araştırıldı. Veri dağılımlarının nonparametrik olması üzerine sürekli sayısal değişkenler mann whitney U, kategorik veriler ki kare testi ile analiz edildi. $p < 0,05$ değeri istatistiksel olarak anlamlı kabul edildi.

BULGULAR: Kist hidatik nedeniyle opere edilen 116 hastanın 60' kadın olmak üzere, populasyonun yaş ortancası 35(4-76)'di. Hasta grubunun 22'sinde safra fistülü olduğu görüldü. Kategorik verilerden sadece preoperatif olarak safra yollarında dilatasyon varlığının

safraya yolu fistülü ile aralarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki tespit edildi($p < 0,0001$). Sürekli sayısal değişkenlerden AST, ALT , GGT, ALP, Total ve Direkt Bilirubin ile safraya yolu fistülü arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki tespit edildi($p < 0,005$, $< 0,0001$, $< 0,001$, $< 0,0001$, $< 0,007$, $< 0,007$). Kist sayısı ve kistin boyutu, eozinofil sayısı ve yüzdeleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık görülmedi.

SONUÇ: Çalışmamızda opere edilen karaciğer kist hidatiği hastalarının safraya yolu fistülünü preoperatif olarak tahmin etmede AST, ALT , GGT, ALP, Total ve Direkt Bilirubin'nin ve safraya yollarında dilatasyonun etkin birer faktör olduğu gösterildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karaciğer kist hidatiği, safraya yolu fistülü

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION and OBJECTIVE: The most common morbidity of hepatic hydatid cyst is fistulization of the biliary tract. The type, location and size of hydatid cyst are among the most important predisposing factors in biliary tract fistulas. A retrospective study was planned to investigate whether preoperative estimation of biliary biliary fistula of hydatid cyst is possible before the operation or interventional procedures.

MATERIAL and METHODS: The study was planned by forming two groups, patients with and without biliary tract fistula after surgery due to hydatid liver cyst between 2009 and 2019. In addition to demographic data such as age and gender of the patients, laboratory values such as AST, ALT, ALP, GGT, Total and Direct Bilirubin, eosinophil count and percentage, typing of hydatid cyst by preoperative ultrasonography, size, number, presence of dilatation in the bile ducts and central (segments 1, 4 and 5), peripheral (segment) 2, 3, 6, 7, 8), the settlement was determined. In addition, it was investigated whether the operations performed have an effect on the biliary tract fistula. Since the data distributions were nonparametric, continuous numerical variables were analyzed by Mann Whitney U and categorical data were analyzed by chi-square test. A p value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: The median age of the population was 35 (4-76) years, 60 of whom were women, of 116 patients who were operated on for hydatid cysts. Biliary fistula was observed in 22 of the patient group. Among the categorical data, only the presence of dilatation in the biliary tract preoperatively and the biliary tract fistula were statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). A



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statistically significant relationship was found between continuous numerical variables AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, Total and Direct Bilirubin and biliary tract fistula ($p < 0.005$, < 0.0001 , < 0.001 , < 0.0001 , < 0.007 , < 0.007). There was no statistically significant difference between the number of cysts and the size of the cyst, the number of eosinophils and their percentages.

CONCLUSION: In our study, it has been shown that AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, Total and Direct Bilirubin and dilatation in the biliary tract are effective factors in preoperatively predicting the biliary tract fistula in patients with operated liver hydatid disease.

Key words: Liver hydatid cyst, biliary tract fistula



YENİDOĞAN İŞİTME TARAMA TESTİ SONUÇLARIMIZ

THE RESULTS OF HEARING SCREENING IN NEWBORNS

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Çalışmamızın amacı yenidoğan işitme taramasında bölge referans merkezi olan hastanemizde tarama işitsel beyin sapı cevapları (T-ABR) testi ile yaptığımız yeni doğan işitme tarama testi sonuçlarımızı yayınlamak ve güncel literatür eşliğinde tartışmaktır.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM: 01.01.2020-31.12.2021 tarihleri arasında T-ABR testi yapılan 1024 yenidoğan bebeğin verileri hastane kayıtları üzerinden retrospektif olarak tarandı. Tarama testlerinden geçme durumu, işitme açısından risk faktörü taşıyan bebek sayısı, Klinik Beyin sapı İşitsel Cevap testi(BERA) gerekliliği, BERA sonucuna göre işitme cihazı ile amplifikasyon durumu ve koklear implant gereksinimi gibi parametreler değerlendirildi.

BULGULAR: Çalışmaya 1024 yenidoğan bebek dahil edildi(528 erkek, 496 kız). İşitme açısından riskli bebek sayısı 112 idi. 1. testten 128 bebek kaldı. 20 bebek 2. teste gelmedi ve aileye ulaşamadı. 108 bebekten 42'si 2. testten de kaldı. İşitme tarama programı protokolüne uygun olarak 41 bebeğe Klinik Beyin sapı İşitsel Cevap testi(BERA) uygulandı. 23 bebek BERA testini geçemedi. İşitme kaybı tespit edilen bebeklerin 20'sinde Sensörinöral tip işitme kaybı, 3'ünde işitsel nöropati mevcuttu. İşitme kaybı olan bebeklere binaural işitme cihazı amplifikasyonu yapılarak takiplerine devam edildi. En az 6 aylık takipler neticesinde çok ileri seviyede işitme kaybı olan ve cihazlardan fayda görmeyen 3 bebeğe 18-24 aylık olduğu dönemde koklear implant operasyonu uygulandı. İmplant yapılan bebeklerde herhangi bir sorun ile karşılaşılmadı.

SONUÇ: Yenidoğan bebeklerin işitme kaybı ilk 3 ayda teşhis edilmeli, Özellikle risk grubundaki bebekler başta olmak üzere tüm bebeklerin ilk 6 ay gerekli testlerinin yapıp cihazlandırma ve işitme rehabilitasyonu çalışmasına başlanılmalıdır. İşitme ve konuşma açısından engelli adayı olabilecek bu bebeklere zamanında ve doğru müdahale, gelecek dönemde bu bireylerin engelsiz şekilde toplumsal yaşama kazandırma olanağı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenidoğan, işitme, ABR



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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of our study is to publish our newborn hearing screening test results with screening auditory brain stem responses (T-ABR) test in our hospital, which is the regional reference center for newborn hearing screening and discussion with current literature.

Materials and Methods: Hospital records of 1024 newborns who underwent T-ABR test between 01.01.2020-31.12.2021. retrospectively scanned. The parameters were evaluated which status of passing the screening tests, number of babies with risk factors for hearing, requirement about Clinical Brainstem Auditory Response test (BERA), hearing aid amplification status and cochlear implant requirement according to BERA result.

Results: 1024 newborn babies (528 boys, 496 girls) were included in the study. The number of babies with hearing risk was 112. 128 babies remained from the first hearing screen test. 20 babies did not come to the second test and the family could not be reached. 42 out of 108 babies failed the second test. BERA was applied to 41 infants. 23 babies failed the BERA test. Sensorineural type hearing loss was present in 20 and auditory neuropathy in 3 of the babies with hearing loss. Binaural hearing aid amplification was performed on babies with hearing loss. As a result of 6-month follow-up, cochlear implant operation was applied to 3 babies who had severe hearing loss and did not benefit from the hearing aids. There was no problem who applied cochlear implant.

Conclusion: Hearing loss in newborn babies should be diagnosed in the first 3 months and Hearing tests should be done for all babies in the first 6 months. Timely and correct intervention for these babies, who may be candidates with hearing and speech disabilities, offers the opportunity to integrate these individuals into social life without any disability in the future.

Key Words: Newborn, Hearing, ABR

**OBSTRÜKTİF UYKU APNE SENDROMLU OBEZ VE MORBİD OBEZ
KADINLARDA BOYUN ÇEVRESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF NECK CIRCUMFERENCE IN OBESE AND MORBID OBESE FEMALE
PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Giriş ve amaç: Obstrüktif Uyku Apne Sendromu (OSAS), uyku sırasında tekrarlayıcı hipoksi/reoksijenizasyon oluşturan üst hava yollarında tam yada kısmi obstrüksiyon ile karakterize bir hastalıktır. Gece boyunca ortaya çıkan apneler ve hipopneler nedeniyle oluşan nokturnal oksijen desatürasyonu, uyku bozukluğu meydana getirir. Bu nedenlere bağlı olarak gelişen kardiyovasküler bozukluklar ile de mortalite ve morbiditeye yol açar. Obezite, gün geçtikçe insidansı artan, kadınlarda daha sık görülen, önlenabilir bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. OSAS için de önemli risk faktörüdür. Dünya sağlık örgütüne göre obezite, Vucut kitle endeksi (BMI) kullanılarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Obezitenin üst solunum yolunda oluşturduğu yapısal değişikliklerin OSAS etiolojisinde rol oynadığı düşünülmektedir. Obezitede, boyun ve farenks çevresinde yağ dokusunun birikimiyle üst hava yolunda obstrüksiyon oluşmaktadır. Bu nedenle, kalın boyunlu obez kişilerde OSAS daha sık izlenmektedir. Bu çalışmada, OSAS'lı obez ve morbid obez kadınlar ile boyun çevresi arasındaki bağlantıyı araştırmayı amaçladık.

Gereç ve yöntem : Çalışmaya, bariatrik cerrahi planlanan 19 obez (BMI: 30-39 kg/m²) ve 34 morbid obez (BMI : 40<) yaşları 21-54 arasında toplam 53 kadın hasta dahil edildi. Tüm hastalara uygulanan polisınografik inceleme sonrası apne hipopne indeksi (AHI)>5 olanlar OSAS olarak değerlendirilerek boyun çevresi ölçümleri yapıldı. Ölçümlerde, 38 cm ve üzeri OSAS için risk faktörü olarak kabul edildi.

Bulgular : Çalışmanın sonunda, obez hastaların 7'sinde (%37) OSAS, morbid obez hastaların ise 21'inde (%62) OSAS tespit edildi. OSAS tanısı konulan, 38 cm ve üzeri boyun çevresi ölçüsü tespit edilen, obez hasta sayısı 2 (%28) iken, morbid obez hasta sayısı 18 (%85) olarak tespit edildi. Obez ve morbid obez hastalarda, boyun ölçüsü artışı ile OSAS arasındaki ilişki istatistiksel olarak da anlamlı bulundu (p<0.05).

Sonuç : Hastaların ve çevresindekilerin hayat kalitesini etkileyen OSAS da en önemli faktör olan kilo sorununun çözülmesi, hastalığın şiddetini azaltacak ve tedavi başarısını da arttıracaktır. Bu nedenle hastalar gelişebilecek komplikasyonlar konusunda bilgilendirilmeli, kilo vermeye teşvik edilmelidir. Gerekirse, bariatrik cerrahi yöntemler de uygulanmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Obstrüktif uyku apne sendromu, obezite, kadınlar, boyun çevresi



ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) is a disease characterized by complete or partial obstruction of the upper airways that causes recurrent hypoxia/reoxygenation during sleep. Nocturnal oxygen desaturation due to nighttime apneas and hypopneas causes sleep disturbance. It also causes mortality and morbidity with cardiovascular disorders that develop due to these reasons. Obesity is a preventable public health problem, the incidence of which is increasing day by day and is more common in women. It is also an important risk factor for OSAS. According to the World Health Organization, obesity is classified using the Body Mass Index (BMI). Structural changes caused by obesity in the upper respiratory tract are thought to play a role in the etiology of OSAS. In obesity, upper airway obstruction occurs with the accumulation of adipose tissue around the neck and pharynx. Therefore, OSAS is observed more frequently in obese people with thick necks. In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship between obese and morbidly obese women with OSAS and neck circumference.

Materials and methods: A total of 53 female patients, aged 21-54, 19 obese (BMI: 30-39 kg/m²) and 34 morbid obese (BMI: 40<) scheduled for bariatric surgery were included in the study. After the polysomnographic examination applied to all patients, those with an apnea hypopnea index (AHI) >5 were evaluated as OSAS and neck circumference measurements were made. In the measurements, 38 cm and above were accepted as a risk factor for OSAS.

Results: At the end of the study, OSAS was detected in 7 (37%) of the obese patients and OSAS in 21 (62%) of the morbidly obese patients. The number of obese patients diagnosed with OSAS and neck circumference of 38 cm and above was 2 (28%), while the number of morbid obese patients was 18 (85%). In obese and morbid obese patients, the relationship between increased neck size and OSAS was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion : Solving the weight problem, which is the most important factor in OSAS, which affects the quality of life of patients and those around them, will reduce the severity of the disease and increase the success of treatment. Therefore, patients should be informed about possible complications and they should be encouraged to lose weight. If necessary, bariatric surgical methods should also be applied.

Key words: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, obesity, women, neck circumference



MUSTAFAPAŞA(SİNASOS)'DAKİ OSMANLI DÖNEMİ HİRİSTİYAN DİNİ YAPILARININ BENZER ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON THE SIMILARITIES OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS DATED TO THE OTTOMAN PERIOD IN MUSTAFAPAŞA (SINASOS)

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ÖZET

Mustafapaşa, Ürgüp'ün 5 km güneybatısında, doğuda Avra (Rafes), batıda Oylu (Elevres) dağlarının arasında kuzey-güney doğrultusunda uzanan bir vadiye kurulmuştur. Bu vadiye akan Damsa Çayı kuzeyde Kızılırmak'la birleşmektedir. Çalışmada Mustafapaşa'da bulunan 18. ve 19. yüzyıllara tarihlenen, Konstantin ve Helena Kilisesi, Sinasos Manastırı, Aziz Stephanos Kilisesi, Aziz Basileos Kilisesi, Kilise II, Kilise III ve Kilise IV olmak üzere toplam yedi kilisenin benzer özellikleri kendi içlerinde karşılaştırmalı olarak ele alınmıştır.

Araştırma konusu olan kiliselerden Konstantin ve Helena Kilisesi, Kilise III ve Kilise IV kargir kiliseler olarak karşımıza çıkarken diğer yapılar düzenli bir plan yansıtmadan, kayaya oyma olarak inşa edilmişlerdir. Sinasos Manastırı, Aziz Basileos Kilisesi, Kilise II ve Kilise III olarak adlandırılan yapıların apsis zeminleri, naos zemininden daha yüksek kotta verilmiş ve naostan apside yarım daire basamaklarla geçiş sağlanmıştır. Sinasos Manastırı'ndaki ambona çıkışı sağlayan basamaklardan ilkinin de aynı düzenlemeye olduğu görülmektedir. Aziz Stephanos Kilisesi ve Sinasos Manastırı'nda yer alan ambonların düzenlemeleri ve süslemeleri benzer özellikler göstermektedir. Konstantin ve Helena Kilisesi ile Kilise IV kullanılan malzeme bakımından birbirlerine benzemekte ve her iki yapıda da düzgün kesme taş malzemenin kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Kilise IV'ün batı cephesinde ve Kilise III'ün kuzey cephesinde kullanılan pencere türlerinde de benzer bir uygulamaya gidilmiş, iki kilisede de kareye yakın dikdörtgen pencereler kullanılmıştır.

Özellikle 19. yüzyılda Kappadokia bölgesinin en önemli merkezlerinden biri olan Mustafapaşa'nın erken dönemleriyle ilgili pek fazla bilgi bulunmamaktadır. 19. yüzyılda burada yaşayan gayrimüslim halkın bölgede çok sayıda kilise inşa ettikleri bilinmektedir. Yapılardaki mimari özellikler, süslemeler, yazıtlar, duvar resimleri vb. ele alındığında yapıların yaklaşık olarak aynı dönemlerde belki de aynı ustalarca inşa edildiğini söylemek yanlış olmayacaktır. 1923 yılında Lozan Mübadelesi sonrasında Anadolu'nun çeşitli bölgelerinde yaşayan Rumlar gibi Mustafapaşa Rumları da göç etmeye zorlanmış ve bu tarihten sonra da geride bıraktıkları yapılar kendi kaderlerine terk edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kappadokia, Sinasos, Mustafapaşa, Gayrimüslüm, Kilise



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ABSTRACT

Mustafapaşa was established in a valley stretching in the north-south direction between the Avra (Rafes) mountains in the east and the Oylu (Elevres) mountains in the west, 5 km southwest of Ürgüp. Damsa Stream flowing into this valley joins with Kızılırmak in the north. In this study, the similar features of seven churches in Mustafapaşa, dated to the 18th and 19th centuries, including the Constantine and Helena Church, Sinasos Monastery, St. Stephanos Church, St. Basileos Church, Church II, Church III and Church IV, are discussed in a comparative perspective.

Among the seven churches focused in the research, Churches of Constantine and Helena, Church III and Church IV appear as masonry churches, while other structures were built as carved into the rock without reflecting a regular plan. The apse floors of the structures called Sinasos Monastery, St. Basileos Church, Church II and Church III are given at a higher elevation than the naos floor and the passage from the naos to the apse is provided with semicircular steps. The first of the steps leading to the ambo in the Sinasos Monastery is observed to be in the same arrangement. The arrangements and decorations of the ambons in St. Stephanos Church and Sinasos Monastery show similar characteristics. The Constantine and Helena Church and Church IV are similar to each other in terms of materials used. It is seen that smooth cut stone material was used in both buildings. A similar application was applied to the window types used on the western façade of Church IV and the northern façade of Church III. Square-like rectangular windows were used in both churches.

There is not much information about the early periods of Mustafapaşa, which was one of the most important centers of the Cappadocia region, especially in the 19th century. It is known that the non-Muslim people living here in the 19th century built many churches in the region. Considering the architectural features, decorations, inscriptions, wall paintings and similar features in the buildings, it would not be wrong to suggest that the buildings were built at the same time, perhaps by the same masters. After the Lausanne Exchange in 1923, the Mustafapaşa's Greeks, like the Greeks living in various parts of Anatolia, were forced to migrate. After this date, the structures they left behind were left to their own fate.

Keywords: Cappadocia, Sinasos, Mustafapaşa, Non-Muslim, Church



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ORKESTRA DERSİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN ÇALGI EĞİTİMİNE OLAN ETKİLERİ EFFECTS OF ORCHESTRA COURSE ON INSTRUMENT EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Araştırma ile müzik eğitimi bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin lisans eğitimi 3. Sınıf ve 4. Sınıfında almış oldukları orkestra dersinin bireysel çalgı eğitimine olan katkılarının tespit edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 Eğitim Öğretim Yılında Harran Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü Müzik Eğitimi Anabilim Dalında öğrenim gören 27 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılan araştırmada veri toplama yöntemlerinden yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu uygulanmış ve elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler ışığında, orkestra dersinin öğrencilerin bireysel çalgı dersine yönelik teknik boyuta olan teorik katkılarının çoğunlukla yay teknikleri, nüans terimleri işaretleri ve sembolleri, pozisyon (konum) ve dönemsel özellikler konularında olduğu ve aynı zamanda yay teknikleri, nüanslar ve pozisyon (konum) konularında pratik katkıları olduğu görülmüştür. Bireysel çalgının teknik boyutuna ilişkin teorik ve pratiğine dönük katkıları dışında birlikte çalabilme, deşifre yapabilme ve doğru tempoda çalabilme gibi konularda da katkısının olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Öğrencilerin müzikalitesine yönelik ise çoğunlukla nüanslara dikkat ederek hissederek çalma konusunda etkilerinin olduğu görülmüştür. Orkestra dersinde öğrencilerin birlikte çalarak eğlenmesi ve çalgısını çalabildiği fikrinin öğrencide oluşması sebepleri ile öğrencilerin çalgısına ilişkin motivasyonlarının arttığı görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin çalgılarına ilişkin motivasyonlarının pozitif yönde artması öğrencilerin çalgısına çalışma süre ve sıklığını artırdığı ve bu durumun öğrencilerin bireysel çalgı başarı notunu yükseltmesine katkı sağladığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik eğitimi, orkestra eğitimi, çalgı eğitimi.



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ABSTRACT

It is aimed with this study to determine the contribution of the orchestra course taken by students in the 3rd and 4th grades in their undergraduate music education to the individual instrument education. The study group consisted of 27 students studying at Harran University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Department of Music Education in the 2021-2022 academic year. In this study utilizing a case study design, one of the qualitative research methods, semi-structured interview form as one of the data collection methods was applied and the obtained data were analyzed by the descriptive analysis method. In the light of the data obtained in the study, the theoretical contributions of the orchestra course to the technical dimension of the individual instrument course of the students were mostly in the subjects of bow techniques, nuance terms, signs, and symbols, position, and periodic features; also, there were practical contributions on the subjects of bow techniques, nuances, and position. It was also understood, in addition to the theoretical and practical contributions to the technical dimension of the individual instrument, to contribute to the subjects such as the ability to perform together, decipher, and play at the right tempo. It was also observed, concerning the musicality of the students, that it mostly affected playing with feelings by paying attention to the nuances. It was observed that the instrument-related motivation of the students increased since the students had fun by playing together in the orchestra course and their experience of their ability to play the instruments. It has been concluded that the increase in the student motivation relating to their instruments increases the time and frequency of practicing with the instruments, and this eventually contributes to the increase of the students' individual instrument success levels.

Keywords: Music education, orchestra education, instrument education.



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MAURITS CORNELIS ESCHER ESERLERİNDE ALGI, MEKÂN VE METAMORFOZ

PERCEPTION, SPACE AND METAMORPHOSIS IN THE WORKS OF MAURITS
CORNELIS ESCHER

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ÖZET

Hollandalı sanatçı Maurits Cornelis Escher (1898-1972), matematiksel sanat alanında eserler üretmiş öncü sanatçılar arasında yer almaktadır. M. C. Escher'in çocukluk döneminden beri simetri oldukça ilgisini çekmiştir. M. C. Escher'in çocukluğundan gelen bu hayranlıkla sanatçı çalışmalarında geometri ve simetriye önem vermiş ve daha sonra sanat alanında geometrik ölçülere bağlı eserler üretmiştir. M. C. Escher tasarım, duvar resmi, kitap resmi gibi farklı alanlarda eserler yaratan; temel düşünceleri için görsel metaforlar oluşturmuş ve fikirlerini grafikte ifade eden çalışmalarını baskı çalışmaları da yapmış bir sanatçıdır. Atölyesinde, gravür ve litografi eskizleri gerçekleştirmiştir. Mimari yapıları farklı bakış açılarıyla ele almış ve anıtsal yapıları detayları ile sıradışı şekilde yorumlamıştır. Sanatçı kendisini adeta büyülediği matematik tarafından yönetilen bir dünyada bulmuştur. Sanatçının 200'e yakın yaptığı yaratıcı çalışma onu sanat alanında öncü sanatçılar arasında yer almasını sağlamıştır. Sanatçının eserindeki mekân, algı yanılsamasıyla birlikte biçimlerle somut ya da soyut olanların sınırlarının belirlenerek, simetrik boşluk-doluluk etkisiyle yaratılan algı yanılsaması ve zemin ilişkisiyle bir araya getirilen elemanlarla oluşmuştur. Mekânda yer alan bu elemanlar; şekil-zemin ilişkisi, tonlarla yaratılan zıtlıklar ve kullanılan kontürlerle eserlerinde belirginleştirilmiştir. Sanatçının eserlerindeki mekânlarda genellikle bazı şekiller sonsuz sayıda devam ederek mekân olgusu oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışmada M. C. Escher eserlerinde algı, mekân ve metamorfoz kavramların incelenmesi araştırmanın temel amacını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada, Güzel Sanatlar alanında sanatta ve sanat eğitiminde önem taşıyan bu üç önemli kavram M. C. Escher eserlerinden örneklerle irdelenerek yorumlanmıştır. Eserlerinde matematikten esinlenen sanatçı, yüzey üzerinde algı yanılsamasına ve metamorfoza bağlı mekânlara yer vermiştir. M.C. Escher eserleri; eserlerinin temel oluşumunu sağlayan semboller, geometrik biçimler, simetrik dengeler, sayılar, denklemler, ölçü ve algı yanılsamasına bağlı olarak çalışmada ele alınmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemiyle çalışılmıştır. Ulusal ve uluslararası kitap, makale v.b. kaynaklardan literatür taraması



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gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda sanatçının eserleri incelenmiştir. Bu araştırma, M.C. Escher ve sanatçının konuya bağlı seçilen örnek eserleri ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmada, elde edilen verilere bağlı olarak incelemeler, değerlendirmeler yapılmış ve araştırmanın sonuç bölümünde sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: boşluk, eser, sanat, sanatçı, simetri, zemin.

ABSTRACT

Dutch artist Maurits Cornelis Escher (1898-1972) is among the pioneering artists who produced works in the field of mathematical art. Since childhood, M. C. Escher has been very interested in symmetry. With this admiration from M. C. Escher's childhood, the artist gave importance to geometry and symmetry in his works and later produced works based on geometric measurements in the field of art. M. C. Escher creates works in different fields such as design, wall painting, book painting; He is an artist who has created visual metaphors for his basic thoughts and has made print works as well as his works expressing his ideas with graphics. In his workshop, he made engravings and lithographic sketches. He handled the architectural structures from different perspectives and interpreted the monumental structures in an extraordinary way with their details. The artist finds himself in a world governed by mathematics which he is almost fascinated with it. The artist's nearly 200 creative works have made him one of the leading artists in the field of art. The space in the artist's work is formed with the illusion of perception, with shapes, determining the boundaries of concrete or abstract, and elements brought together with the illusion of perception and ground relationship created with the effect of symmetrical space-fullness. These elements in the space are clarified in his works with the figure-ground relationship, the contrasts created with the tones and the contours used. In the spaces in the works of the artist, a space phenomenon is formed by continuing some shapes in an infinite number of times. In this research, the main purpose of the research is to examine the concepts of perception, space and metamorphosis in the works of M. C. Escher. In the research, these three important concepts in art and art education in the field of Fine Arts, were examined and interpreted with examples from the works of M. C. Escher. Inspired by mathematics in his works, the artist included spaces related to the illusion of perception and metamorphosis on the surface. M.C. Escher works; The symbols, geometrical forms, symmetrical balances, numbers, equations, which provide the basic formation of his works, are discussed in the research depending on the illusion of measurement and perception. The research was carried out with the qualitative research method. A literature review was carried out from national and international sources such as books and articles, and the works of the artist were examined in line with the information obtained. This research was carried out by M.C. Escher and the said artist's selected sample works depending on the subject. In the



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research, examinations and evaluations were made depending on the data obtained and presented in the conclusion part of the research.

Keywords: space, work, art, artist, symmetry, ground.



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YARATICI KOLAJ TEKNİKLERİYLE DIŞ MEKÂN KAVRAMININ ELE ALINIŞ BİÇİMLERİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME

AN INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF THE
OUTER SPACE BY CREATIVE COLLAGE TECHNIQUES

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ÖZET

Kolaj tekniği, Fransa'da Pablo Picasso ve Georges Braque tarafından, Sentetik Kübizm Akımının ana resim teknikleri haline getirilmiştir. Kolaj tekniğinin kâğıtları keserek parçaları yeni bir biçimle kompozisyon oluşturarak yapıştırma yöntemi, Kübizm Akımından önce kullanılmış olsa bile ilk olarak Sentetik Kübizm Akımında bilinçli olarak kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Fransız kökenli olan kolaj terimi kısaca “kesmek, keserek parçalara ayırmak, yapıştırmak” anlamını taşımaktadır. Günümüzde kolaj tekniği sanatsal bir kompozisyon olarak, düz bir yüzey ya da sanat çalışmasına uygun olarak seçilen malzeme üzerine yapıştırılan kâğıtlar, gazete parçaları, dergi sayfaları, fotoğraflar veya herhangi bir şey, yeni bir biçim ve kompozisyon meydana getirdiği sürece kolaj olarak yorumlanabilir. Kolaj tekniği kullanılırken parça-bütün ilişkisine bağlı kompozisyonlar önem taşımaktadır. Kolaj tekniği tercih edilen her konuyla ilgili çalışmalardan kullanılabilen bir teknik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, yaratıcı kolaj teknikleriyle dış mekân kavramının ele alınış biçimlerinin incelenmesi araştırmanın temel amacını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada, öncelikle kolaj tekniğinin ne olduğuna dair bilgiler sunulmuş, yaratıcı kolaj teknikleri ile yapılan uygulamalı çalışmalar örneklerle ele alınmış ve daha sonra yaratıcı kolaj teknikleriyle üretilen seçilen örnek dış mekân çalışmaları yorumlanmıştır. Bu tekniklerle oluşturulan çalışmalar arasında; renkli ya da siyah-beyaz kâğıtlardan keserek kolaj tekniğiyle oluşturulan çalışmalar, kolaj tekniğiyle görüntü oluşturmaya dayalı çalışmalar, karışık medya görüntülerini kolaj tekniği ile bir araya getiren çalışmalar, geometrik formları kolaj tekniği ile bir araya getiren çalışmalar, kolaj tekniği ile oluşturulan öykümelere dayalı çalışmalar ve karışık teknik kullanılarak kolaj tekniği ile bir araya getirilen çalışmalar vb. dış mekân kavramını oluşturma biçimiyle ele alınmıştır. Dış mekân kavramı çalışmaları öncelikli olarak renk, kompozisyon, malzeme, estetik öğelere uygunluk ve figür-mekân ilişkisi dikkate alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemiyle çalışılmıştır. Ulusal ve uluslararası kitap, makale v.b. kaynaklardan literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda kolaj tekniği ve dış mekân kavramı incelenmiştir. Bu araştırma, kolaj tekniği, dış mekân kavramı ve bunun yanı sıra konuya bağlı seçilen örnek eserleri ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmada, konu ile ilgili elde



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edilen verilere bağılı olarak deęerlendirmeler yapılmıř ve arařtırmanın sonu blm oluřturulmuřtur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kolaj, mekn, sanat, sanatı, teknik.

ABSTRACT

The collage technique was made into the main painting techniques of the Synthetic Cubism Movement by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in France. Even though the collage technique the method of gluing the pieces by cutting the papers and creating a composition with a new shape was used before the Cubism Movement, it is known that it was first used deliberately in the Synthetic Cubism Movement. The term collage, which is of French origin, briefly means "to cut, cut into pieces, paste". Today, the collage technique can be interpreted as an artistic composition, as long as it creates a new form and composition, such as papers, newspaper pieces, magazine pages, photographs or anything pasted on a flat surface or material chosen in accordance with the artwork. Compositions based on the part-whole relationship are important when using the collage technique. The collage technique is a technique that can be used in studies related to any preferred subject. In this research, the main purpose of the research is to examine the ways in which the concept of outer space is handled with creative collage techniques. In the research, first of all, information about what the collage technique is, applied studies with creative collage techniques were discussed with examples, and then selected sample outer space works produced with creative collage techniques were interpreted. Among the works created with these techniques; works created with collage technique by cutting colored or black and white paper, works based on creating images with collage technique, works combining mixed media images with collage technique, works combining geometric forms with collage technique, the studies based on the emulations created with the technique of collage and the works that were brought together with the collage technique using mixed technique were discussed in the way of creating the concept of outer space. Studies on the concept of outer space were evaluated primarily by considering color, composition, material, suitability for aesthetic elements and the relationship between figure and space. The research was carried out with the qualitative research method. A literature review was carried out from national and international sources such as books and articles, and the concept of collage and outer space was examined in line with the information obtained. This research is limited to the collage technique, the concept of outer space, as well as selected sample works related to the subject. In the research, evaluations were made depending on the data obtained on the subject and the conclusion part of the research was formed.

Keywords: collage, space, art, artist, technique.



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PANDEMİ SÜREÇLERİNİN KENTSEL MEKANA ETKİLERİ; DİRENÇLİ KENT TASARIMI İÇİN İLKELER

THE EFFECTS OF PANDEMIC PROCESSES ON URBAN SPACE; PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN

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ÖZET

Kentin yasalarında ve kimliğinde önemli değişikliklere sebep olan M.Ö. 430'daki Atina vebasından Avrupa toplumlarındaki sınıf gücü dengesini dönüştüren Orta Çağ'daki Kara Ölüm'e, Birinci Dünya Savaşının bitmesine sebep olduğu düşünülen ve 50 milyondan fazla insanın ölümüyle sonuçlanan 1918 tarihli İspanyol gribine kadar dünya küresel ya da ulusal olmak üzere yaşayış biçimlerini kökünden değiştiren pek çok salgınla karşı karşıya kalmış ve bu salgınların çoğu şehir yaşamında önemli izler bırakmıştır(Thompson, 2020). Son yüzyılda da kentler sırası ile Sars, Mers, Ebola, kuş gribi, domuz gribi ve şimdi de Covid-19 pandemisi gördü. Gerçekten de bir pandemi çağına girdiysek, yarının kentlerini, sürdürülebilir ve yaşanabilir bir alan olarak kalacak şekilde nasıl tasarlayabiliriz? Her dönemin ihtiyaçları, o dönemin koşulları çerçevesinde yeniden şekillenmiştir. Pandemi süreci de insan hayatına etki eden birçok değişiklik ve yeniliği beraberinde getirmişken, bunu kent yapısından soyutlamamız mümkün değildir. Bu çalışma, olası bir pandeminin kentlerdeki tahribatını en aza indirmek ve dirençli kentsel yapı oluşturmaya dönük tasarım ilkelerine odaklanmaktadır. Pandemi sürecinde yaşanan deneyimler kentsel alanların olağan üstü durumlarda işlevsel yapısını koruyarak sürdürebilecek tasarım ilkelerinin geliştirilmesi gereğine işaret eder. Bunun önemli bir kısmını da kamusal alanlar oluşturmaktadır. Daha sağlıklı, daha dirençli kentsel alanlar tasarlamak için bir kapı aralıyor. Kamusal alanlar üzerinden yapılmış olan bu çalışma, kentleri mercek altına yeniden ele alarak dönüşümleri irdelenmiştir. Bu çalışma betimleyici bir araştırma yapısına sahiptir. Araştırmada pandemi sürecinin kentsel yaşama olan etkileri tarihsel arka plana dayalı olarak incelenmekte ve içinde bulunduğumuz pandemi sürecinin etkileri ile birlikte değerlendirilerek planlama ve tasarım yaklaşımı geliştirilmektedir. Kentleri korumak için atlan adımları, hukuksal zeminini, önemli kurum ve kuruluşların ortaya koydukları yaklaşımları ele alarak bir analiz yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın kapsamında, pandeminin kamusal alan tasarımına etkileri tanımlanmaktadır. Araştırma sonucunda, ülke kentlerinde kamusal alan



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örneğinde planlanma ve tasarım ilkeleri geliştirilmektedir. Araştırmanın dirençli kentler üretilmesine dönük planlama ve uygulama çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamusal alan, kentsel tasarım, pandemi

ABSTRACT

BC, which caused significant changes in the laws and identity of the city. From the plague of Athens in 430 to the Black Death in the Middle Ages that transformed the balance of class power in European societies, to the Spanish flu of 1918, which was thought to have ended the First World War and killed more than 50 million people, it radically changed the way of life, whether global or national, has faced many epidemics and most of these epidemics have left important traces in city life (Thompson, 2020). In the last century, cities have seen Sars, Mers, Ebola, bird flu, swine flu and now the Covid-19 pandemic, respectively. If we have indeed entered an era of pandemic, how can we design the cities of tomorrow to remain sustainable and livable spaces? The needs of each period were reshaped within the framework of the conditions of that period. While the pandemic process has brought many changes and innovations affecting human life, it is not possible to isolate it from the urban structure. This study focuses on design principles to minimize the destruction of a possible pandemic in cities and to create a resilient urban structure. Experiences during the pandemic process point to the need to develop design principles that can maintain the functional structure of urban areas in extraordinary situations. An important part of this is public spaces. It opens the door to designing healthier, more resilient urban spaces. This study, which was carried out on public spaces, reconsidered cities under the spotlight and their transformations were examined. This study has a descriptive research structure. In the research, the effects of the pandemic process on urban life are examined based on the historical background, and a planning and design approach is developed by evaluating the effects of the current pandemic process. An analysis has been made by considering the steps taken to protect the cities, their legal basis, and the approaches of important institutions and organizations. In the scope of the study, the effects of the pandemic on public space design are defined. As a result of the research, planning and design principles are developed in the example of public space in the cities of the country. It is thought that the research will contribute to the planning and implementation studies for the production of resilient cities.

Keywords: Pandemic, public space, urban design.



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DIGITALIZATION AND FASHION COLLECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Technology in fashion emerges as a different factor in globalizing competition. Especially during the pandemic process, technology and digitalization have become important for many sectors. Fashion is one of these sectors. Digitalization is not a new situation in the field of fashion, but this process is progressing very slowly for our country. With the effect of the pandemic process, the digitalization of the fashion industry in our country has accelerated. It has many contributions to the fashion industry, such as digital fashion shows, artificial intelligence technologies' contributions to internet shopping, and virtual trial programs.

A proportional understanding of the relationship between digital technology and fashion design is essential to examining developments, transformation and socio-cultural surprises in the coming years. Therefore, the aim of this research is to reveal the changes and effects of digitalization on fashion collections. For this purpose, interviews were held with Turkish fashion designers on digitalization. In the research, semi-structured interview technique was used as a data collection tool. As a result of the interviews, it was concluded that digitalization has an accelerating effect on fashion collections and provides advantages in reaching more people.

Keywords: Digitization, Virtual Reality, Fashion collections, 3D



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DUYGUSAL EMEĞİN YARATICILIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNDE İÇSEL MOTİVASYONUN ARACI ROLÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN THE
EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL LABOR ON CREATIVITY

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ÖZET

Günümüzde işletmelerin, teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi ile çok dinamik ve değişen bir ortamda faaliyet göstermeleri, ürün ve hizmetlerine yaratıcılık ve yenilik getirmelerini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bireysel yaratıcılığın teşvik edilmesi, firmaların rekabet güçlerini koruyup arttırabilmeleri ve piyasada ayakta kalabilmeleri için hayati bir unsurdur. Araştırmalar, içsel motivasyonun çalışan yaratıcılığının önemli belirleyicilerinden birisi olduğunu göstermektedir. İçsel motivasyon, bireyin yapabilecekleri ile yapacakları arasındaki farkı yaratarak yaratıcılığı teşvik eder. Dolayısıyla içsel motivasyon üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz etkileri bulunan faktörlerin araştırılıp tespit edilmesi, yaratıcılığın teşviği ve arttırılması konusunda bu faktörlerin dolaylı etkilerinin dikkate alınmasını sağlayacaktır. Duygusal emek çalışma hayatı içerisinde çalışanın, iş sözleşmesinin bir parçası olarak yerine getirmesi beklenen uygun duygusal gösterimin sergilenmesi süreci olarak ifade edilmektedir. Önceki çalışmalar, örgütlerde çalışanların sergilediği duygusal emek davranışlarının, içsel motivasyon düzeyleri ile ilişkili olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Literatür incelendiğinde duygusal emek, içsel motivasyon ve yaratıcılığın birlikte ele alınarak incelendiği sınırlı sayıda çalışmanın mevcut olduğu görülmektedir. Bu açıdan, çalışmanın ilgili literatüre katkı sağlaması umulmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, duygusal emek boyutlarından yüzeysel davranış, derinlemesine davranış ve samimi davranışı ile işgörenin yaratıcılığı arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Ayrıca bu ilişkide içsel motivasyonun aracı rolünü araştırmaktır. Araştırma anket yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında farklı sektörlerde çalışan işgörenlerden literatürden elde edilen ölçekler kullanılarak anket yöntemi ile veri toplanmıştır. Veriler SPSS 22 ve SMART PLS 3 programları ile analiz edilmiştir. Verilere yapısal model ve ölçüm modeli uygulanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, 391 çalışandan yüz yüze anket yöntemiyle veriler toplanmış ve değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, çalışanların içsel motivasyonun yaratıcılıklarını pozitif olarak etkilediği elde edilen bulgular arasındadır. Ayrıca, duygusal emeğin 3 boyutunun (yüzeysel davranış, derinlemesine davranış ve samimi davranış) yaratıcılık üzerinde doğrudan anlamlı bir etkisi olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ancak, derinlemesine davranış ve samimi davranış boyutları modelin aracı değişkeni olan içsel



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motivasyonu pozitif ve anlamlı olarak etkilemektedir. Duygusal emeğin bu iki boyutunun, yaratıcılık üzerinde doğrudan etkilerinin bulunmamasına karşın, içsel motivasyonun tam aracılık rolü aracılığıyla yaratıcılığı etkiledikleri tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçsel Motivasyon, Yaratıcılık, Duygusal Emek, Yönetim, Organizasyon.

ABSTRACT

Today, the fact that businesses operate in a very dynamic and changing environment with the rapid development of technology requires them to bring creativity and innovation to their products and services. Encouraging individual creativity is a vital element for companies to maintain and increase their competitiveness and survive in the market. Research shows that intrinsic motivation is one of the important determinants of employee creativity. Intrinsic motivation encourages creativity by making the difference between what an individual can do and what they will do. Therefore, investigating and identifying the factors that have positive or negative effects on intrinsic motivation will enable the indirect effects of these factors to be taken into account in order to encourage and increase creativity. Emotional labor is expressed as the process of displaying the appropriate emotional display that the employee is expected to fulfill as part of the employment contract in working life. Previous studies reveal that emotional labor behaviors exhibited by employees in organizations are related to intrinsic motivation levels. When the literature is examined, it is seen that there are a limited number of studies that examine emotional labor, intrinsic motivation and creativity together. In this respect, it is hoped that the study will contribute to the relevant literature. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the emotional labor dimensions of surface acting, deepactingandsincereacting and the creativity of the employee. It is also to investigate the mediating role of intrinsic motivation in this relationship. The research was carried out with the survey method. Within the scope of the research, data were collected from the employees working in different sectors by using the scales obtained from the literature. Data were analyzed with SPSS 22 and SMART PLS 3 programs. Structural model and measurement model were applied to the data. In this context, data were collected and evaluated by face-to-face survey method from 391 employees. As a result of the analysis, it is among the findings that the internal motivation of the employees positively affects their creativity. In addition, it was concluded that the 3 dimensions of emotional labor (surface acting, deepactingandsincereacting) did not have a direct and significant effect on creativity. However, deepactingandsincereacting dimensions affect the intrinsic motivation, which is the mediating variable of the model, positively and significantly. Although these two dimensions of emotional labor do not have direct effects on creativity, it has been determined that they affect creativity through the full mediating role of intrinsic motivation.

Keywords: Intrinsic Motivation, Creativity, Emotional Labor, Management ,Organization.



DÎVÂNU LUGÂTİ'T-TÜRK'TE YER ALIP KAZAK TÜRKÇESİNDE YAŞAYAN FİİLLERDE GÖRÜLEN SES VE ANLAM OLAYLARI ÜZERİNE¹

ON SOUND AND SEMANTIC EVENTS IN VERBS IN DÎVÂNU LUGÂTİ'T-TÜRK THAT CONTINUE TO EXIST IN KAZAKH TURKISH

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te yer alıp Kazak Türkçesinde tespit edilen 1408 fiilide meydana gelen ses ve anlam değişimleri değerlendirilmiştir. Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te madde başı olarak yer alan fiillerin birçoğunun günümüz Kazak Türkçesinde hem fonetik hem de semantik bazı farklılıklarla yaşadığı tespit edilmiştir. Kazak Türkçesinde tespit edilen bu fiillerin 1059'unda en az bir ses olayının görüldüğü, yine büyük çoğunluğunun aynı zamanda anlam değişmesine uğradığı saptanmıştır.

Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te yer alıp Kazak Türkçesinde yaşayan ve aynı zamanda en az bir ses olayının meydana geldiği 1059 fiilin 501'i (%47,3) anlam genişlemesine uğramış, 281'inde (%26,53) anlam korunmuş, 252'sinde (%23,79) anlam değişmesi meydana gelmiş ve 25 fiilde ise (%2,36) anlam daralması meydana gelmiştir. Bu durumda en az bir ses olayı meydana gelen fiillerde en fazla görülen anlam olayı anlam genişlemesi, en az görülen anlam olayı ise anlam daralması olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te yer alıp Kazak Türkçesinde yaşayan ve herhangi bir ses olayı meydana gelmeyen 349 fiilin 206'sında (%59,02) anlam genişlemesi görülürken, 75'inde (%21,48) anlam korunmuş, 61'inde (%17,47) anlam değişmiş ve son olarak 7 fiilde (%2,005) anlam daralması meydana gelmiştir. Herhangi bir ses olayı meydana gelmeyen fiillerde de en az bir ses olayı görülen fiillerde olduğu gibi en fazla karşılaşılan anlam olayı anlam genişlemesi, en az karşılaşılanı ise anlam daralması olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te yer alan ve Kazak Türkçesinde tespit edilen toplam 1408 fiilin büyük çoğunluğunda hem anlam hem de ses değişmesi meydana geldiği görülmektedir. Buradan hareketle ses değişmelerinin anlam değişmelerine veya anlam değişmelerinin ses değişmelerine etkisi hususunda bir sonuca varmanın mümkün olmadığı görülmektedir. Tarihî ve çağdaş lehçeler arasında yapılacak daha fazla karşılaştırmalı çalışma bu hususların aydınlatılmasına ve ortak yazı dili çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk, Kazak Türkçesi, fonetik, semantik.

¹ Bu çalışma Mehmet Mustafa Karaca tarafından 2017 yılında tamamlanan “Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'ün Söz Varlığı Üzerine Bir Karşılaştırma (Kazak Türkçesi)” adlı doktora tezinden faydalanılarak hazırlanmıştır.



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ABSTRACT

In this study, sound and meaning changes in 1408 verbs in Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk and determined in Kazakh Turkish were evaluated. It has been determined that most of the verbs in Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk exist in today's Kazakh Turkish with some phonetic and semantic differences. It has been determined that at least one sound event is seen in 1059 of these verbs detected in Kazakh Turkish, and the majority of them also undergo a change in meaning.

Of the 1059 verbs in Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk, which live in Kazakh Turkish and also have at least one sound event, 501 (%47,3) of them have expanded their meaning, 281 (%26,53) have preserved their meaning, 252 (%23,79) have changed their meaning and 25 (%2,36) verbs have narrowed their meanings. In this case, the most common semantic event in verbs with at least one sound event is semantic expansion, and the least common semantic event is semantic contraction.

While semantic expansion was observed in 206 (59.02%) of 349 verbs in Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk that lived in Kazakh Turkish and did not have any phonetic events, the meaning was preserved in 75 (21.48%) and 61 The meaning has changed (17.47%) and finally, there has been a narrowing of meaning in 7 verbs (2.005%). The most common semantic event was found to be semantic expansion, and the least common semantic narrowing, as in verbs with at least one sound event.

It is seen that both meaning and sound changes occur in the vast majority of a total of 1408 verbs in Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk and determined in Kazakh Turkish. From this point of view, it is seen that it is not possible to reach a conclusion about the effect of sound changes on semantic changes or the effect of semantic changes on sound changes. Further comparative studies between historical and contemporary dialects will contribute to the clarification of these issues and to common written language studies.

Keywords: Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk, Kazakh Turkish, Phonetic, Semantic.



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ABDULLA ORİPOV'UN ŞİİRLERİNDE TABİAT İMGESİ THE IMAGE OF NATURE IN ABDULLA ORİPOV'S POEMS

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ÖZET

Abdulla Oripov bağımsızlık dönemi Özbek Edebiyatı'nın önde gelen şairlerindedir. Şiirlerinde ağırlıklı olarak işlediği vatan, millet, bağımsızlık, dil, din, ahlak, felsefe gibi konuların yanı sıra tabiatla ilgili yazdığı pek çok şiiri bulunmaktadır. Bu konuda yazdığı şiirlerinde özellikle imge unsurlarının da önemli ölçüde yer aldığı görülmektedir. Sade bir dil kullanarak *hazan mevsimi*, *kar*, *ilkbahar*, *yaz*, *güz*, *kış*, *nevrüz*, *bitki*, *deniz*, *güneş*, *dolunay*, *yıldız*, *dağlar*, *kelebek* gibi konularda yazdığı şiirlerinde belli başlı imgelerin yer aldığı görülmektedir. Şiirlerinde işlediği imgeler; *hazan imgesi*, *bülbül imgesi*, *nine imgesi*, *nevrüz imgesi*, *deniz imgesi*, *menekşe imgesi* ve *gurup vakti imgesi* olmak üzere yedi başlıkta ele alınıp, bu imgelerin şairde uyandırdığı derin duygular, izlenimler tespit edilecektir. Mecaz anlamları ve semantik yönleriyle de incelenecek olan şiirlerinde, şairin düşünce dünyası ortaya konulacaktır.

Abdulla Oripov'un sıklıkla kullandığı *hazan imgesinde* güzü *hazan mevsimi* diye nitelendirdiği, sonbaharı kişileştirme yaparak üzüntü içerisinde pişmanlık duyan insana benzetmektedir. Şiirinde işlediği *bülbül imgesinde* ise Divan Edebiyatı'ndaki bülbül metaforunun tasavvufi yönüne dikkat çekmektedir. Allah aşkıyla yanan bülbülün ötüşünü ve bülbülleri yalnız bülbüllerin anlayacağı ruh hâli üzerinden betimlemektedir. Güneş ve kışı ise *nine imgesiyle* iki farklı manada ele almaktadır. Bu imgeyi güneşle nitelendirirken onun bilge yönüne; kış mevsimiyle kullandığında ise ölüm kavramına atıfta bulunmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra *nevrüz imgesini* de şair pek çok şiirinde baharın gelişi, Özbekistan'ın simgesi olarak kullanmaktadır. Bu imgeyi doğayla birlikte gönlündeki duygularının uyanış vesilesi olarak görmekte, baharın gelişini kişileştirme sanatını kullanarak tasvir etmektedir. *Deniz imgesini* çoğunlukla umman sıfatıyla nitelendirerek sonsuzluk vurgusu yapmakta ve bu imgeyi Özbek halkının yüce gönüllülüğü, alicenaplığıyla özdeşleştirmektedir. *Menekşe imgesini* ise Özbekistan'ın sembolü olarak kullanmaktadır. *Gurup vakti imgesiyle* de güneşin batış anı üzerinden aydınlık ve karanlık kavramlarına göndermede bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada; yukarıda verilen imgeler kapsamında Özbek şairi Abdulla Oripov'un şiir dünyası tahlil edilecek, eserlerinde sık sık yer verdiği söz sanatları saptanacak, kullandığı mecazlar bağlamında şiirlerinin semantik özellikleri ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Abdulla Oripov, şiir, imge, söz sanatları, semantik.



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ABSTRACT

Abdulla Oripov is one of the leading poets of the independence period Uzbek Literature. In addition to subjects such as homeland, nation, independence, language, religion, morality, philosophy, which he mainly deals with in his poems, he has many poems written about nature. In his poems written on this subject, it is seen that especially the elements of image take a significant place. It is seen that there are certain images in his poems that he wrote using a plain language on subjects such as the season of hazan, snow, spring, summer, autumn, winter, nowruz, plants, sea, sun, full moon, stars, mountains and butterflies. The images he uses in his poems; hazan image, nightingale image, grandmother image, nowruz image, sea image including the viola image and the group time image, it will be discussed under seven titles and the deep feelings and impressions that these images arouse in the poet will be determined. The poet's world of thought will be revealed in his poems, which will also be examined in terms of metaphorical meanings and semantic aspects.

In Abdulla Oripov's frequently used hazan image, he describes autumn as the season of hazan, and likens it to a person who regrets in sadness by personifying autumn. In the nightingale image he uses in his poetry, he draws attention to the mystical aspect of the nightingale metaphor in Divan Literature. The song of the nightingale burning with the love of Allah and describes nightingales through the mood that only nightingales can understand. He deals with the sun and winter in two different senses with the image of grandmother. While describing this image with the sun, its wise aspect; when used with the winter season, it refers to the concept of death. In addition to this, the poet also uses the image of Nowruz in many of his poems as the arrival of spring, it is used as the symbol of Uzbekistan. He sees this image with nature as a means of awakening his feelings in his heart, and depicts the arrival of spring by using the art of personification. By describing the sea image as an ocean, he emphasizes infinity and identifies this image with the magnanimity and generosity of the Uzbek people. He uses the viola image as the symbol of Uzbekistan. With the image of the group time, he refers to the concepts of light and darkness through the sunset moment. In this study; Within the scope of the images given above, the poetry world of the Uzbek poet Abdulla Oripov will be analyzed, the rhetoric that he frequently included in his works will be determined, and the semantic features of his poems will be revealed in the context of the figure of speech he uses.

Keywords: Abdulla Oripov, poetry, image, rhetoric, semantics.



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MAHTUMKULU FİRÂKÎ VE ABDULLA ORİPOV ŞİİRLERİNDE

METAFORİK TRANSFERLER

METAPHORICAL TRANSFERS IN THE POEMS OF MAHTUMKULU FIRAKI

AND ABDULLA ORİPOV

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ÖZET

Çalışmada, Türkmen millî şairi Mahtumkulu Firâkî'nin ve Özbek millî şairi Abdulla Oripov'un şiirleri metaforik transferler bakımından karşılaştırılmış ve gösterge bilimsel açıdan incelenmiştir. 18. yüzyılda yaşamış olan Firâkî klasik Türkmen Edebiyatı'nın, Abdulla Oripov ise modern Özbek Edebiyatı'nın öne çıkan iki zirve şahsiyetidir. Dil ve düşünce ilişkisi bağlamında bazı ortak kavramlar üzerinden tarihselden moderne doğru kavramların anlam alanındaki değişikliğine, her iki şairin kavramsal düşünce yapısına, tefekkür gücüne, zihinsel yolculuğuna, iç sesine ve ifade biçimine dikkat çekilmek istenmiştir. Bu araştırmada doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmış ve söz konusu şiirlerde saptanan metaforik unsurlar; Lakoff ve Johnson tarafından formüleleştirilen *ontolojik*, *yapısal*, *konumsal* metafor türleri esasında kategorize edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra somutlaştırmalara ve dolaylamalara da yer verilmiştir. Söz konusu sanatçıların edebî mirası üzerinden Türkmen ve Özbek edebiyatındaki kültürel kodlar çözümlenmek istenmiştir.

Genel anlamda metafor, ön bilgilerimize dayanılarak kavramsal bir alanın başka bir kavramsal alanla ilişkilendirilip zihinsel açıdan haritalandığı anlatım ve aktarım yolu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bilindiği gibi metafor kavramı üzerine ileri sürülen düşünceler, Yunan filozofu Aristoteles'ten beri süregelmektedir. Bu bakımdan başlangıçta felsefe terimi olarak varlık gösteren ve kapsam alanı genişleyen metafor kavramı, günümüzde edebiyat, dil bilimi, sosyoloji, pedagoji, iktisat gibi diğer disiplinlerin etki sahasında yeni yaklaşımlarla gelişip şekillenmeye devam etmektedir. Dolayısıyla düşünürlerin ve düşüncenin odak merkezinde yer alan metafor; popüler tabiriyle *arka plan*, bilimsel ifadeyle *derin yapı* şeklinde nitelendirilen *görünende görünmeyeni anlatma çabası* olarak pek çok disiplinin müracaat ettiği müşterek bir kavramdır. Metaforlar, çoğu kez alışılmamış bağdaştırmalar üzerine inşa edildiğinden metafizik bir yapıya bürünmektedir. Dilin ve zihnin sınırlarını zorlayan bu metafizik özelliği, metaforların etkili anlatım aracı olmasında mühim bir unsurdur. Başka bir ifadeyle zihnin takip mekanizması kırıldığında ve aklın rasyonel manevraları sanatçının dili kullanma becerisiyle birleştiğinde metaforik transferler kaçınılmaz olur. Dilin bu mihenk taşları vasıtasıyla metinler üzerinden art zamanlı çalışmalar sürdürüldüğünde bir toplumun mental yapısı, imgelem



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dünyası, dili kullanma yetisi ve düşünceyi ifade etme kabiliyeti hakkında pekâlâ analizler yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mahtumkulu, Abdulla Oripov, metafor.

ABSTRACT

In the study, the poems of the Turkmen national poet Mahtumkulu Firaki and the Uzbek national poet Abdulla Oripov were compared in terms of metaphorical transfers and examined in terms of semiotics. Firaki, who lived in the 18th century, is the classical Turkmen literature, Abdulla Oripov, on the other hand, are two prominent figures of modern Uzbek Literature. In the context of the relationship between language and thought, it is aimed to draw attention to the change in the meaning of the concepts from historical to modern, the conceptual thought structure of both poets, their power of contemplation, their mental journey, their inner voice and their way of expression. In this research, the document analysis method was used and the metaphorical elements determined in the poems in question; It has been categorized on the basis of ontological, structural and orientational metaphor types formulated by Lakoff and Johnson. In addition to this, concretizations and periphrasis are also included. It is aimed to analyze the cultural codes in Turkmen and Uzbek literature through the literary heritage of these artists.

In general terms, metaphor is defined as a way of expression and transfer in which a conceptual field is associated with another conceptual field and mentally mapped based on our prior knowledge. As it is known, the ideas put forward on the concept of metaphor have been going on since the Greek philosopher Aristotle. In this respect, the concept of metaphor, which initially existed as a philosophy term and expanded its scope, continues to develop and take shape with new approaches in the field of influence of other disciplines such as literature, linguistics, sociology, pedagogy, and economics. Therefore, metaphor, which is at the center of thinkers and thought; It is a common concept that many disciplines refer to as an effort to explain the invisible, which is characterized as a background in popular terms and a deep structure in scientific terms. Metaphors take on a metaphysical structure as they are often built on unconventional syncretisms. This metaphysical feature, which pushes the limits of language and mind, is an important element in metaphors being effective means of expression. In other words, when the mind's tracking mechanism is broken and the rational maneuvers of the mind are combined with the artist's ability to use language, metaphorical transfers become inevitable. When diachronic studies are carried out on texts by means of these touchstones of language, analyzes can be made about the mental structure of a society, the world of imagination, its ability to use language and its ability to express thought.

Keywords: Mahtumkulu, Abdulla Oripov, metaphor.



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MIRZE EBDURREHIM BEY TALIBOV'S SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS IN THE NOVEL "BOOK LOADED ASS" (SELECTIONS FROM XIXESR SOUTH AZERBAIJAN ART PROSE)

Dissertant Metanet SAHALIYEVA

Institute Of Manufactures Named After M.Fuzuli Of Anas

ABSTRACT

Mirze Ebdurrehim bey Talibob, one of the prominent writers of South Azerbaijani literature, has a special place in his work. . The irony of the title of the work says a lot. The story of Mirza Jafar, the owner of an unconscious animal, is amusing, citing the observation of the animal that loaded the book on a donkey. In fact, the judgments of the donkey, with the advice of the reader, learn the writer's thoughts on life, science and culture. "In the introduction to the work, I was conscious from childhood. Even now, in my old age, I have consciousness. Now I don't know if you are conscious "[2, p.7] - the fact that the donkey acts as a narrator determines the position of the author, his attitude to real events. Another noteworthy aspect is that the author purposefully shows the unique naturalness of life. Apparently, while writing this work, it was not so easy for the writer to criticize and expose the way of life of the people oppressed under the intolerable rules of the Shah's dictatorship, the shortcomings of the existing public life. has not been easy. Arif Mammadov: "Choshsha is long-sighted, so it has nothing to do with human life in society, so it is bloodless, horizontal - he reveals to the reader the subtleties of the author's thoughts, the imperfections of human nature: Because of its severity, you always look for abstraction and loneliness in worldly matters "[1, p.14]. In this short text, the author refers to the domination of the people by two ministers sitting at the same table. In fact, they are the victims of their own desires, while they have to reach out to the poor and needy. So, they are spiritually blind creatures. It is the result of the misfortunes and adventures that befell the pig.

In the first chapter of the work, Choshsha's attitude towards people is reflected in his conversations about society: O arrogant man, know and know that we know what you know. You do not know what we know "[2, p.7]. Thus, a coincidence is created between the position of the author and the story of Chosh. Throughout the work, Choşsa, who acts as an accuser, reveals the vices of the society and the arrogance of the people with a bitter irony with his clever and logical speech.

Keywords: captive of the nafs, irony, esrefi-creature, mastery



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THE “CRESCENT” OF THE MIDDLE EAST

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ABSTRACT

The well-known Arab writer Jurji Zaydan (1861-1914) left four tremendous works that would later immortalize his name, namely 22 historic novels, the five volume “History of Islamic Culture”, the four volume “History of Arab Literature” and the “Al-Hilal” journal, which has been published in Cairo since 130 years, transforming, figuratively expressing, from a crescent into the full moon of the Middle East.

In the very first issue of the journal published in 1892, Jurji Zaydan explained why he named it “Al-Hilal”: “I considered publication of my journal under this name for three reasons: first of all, I named it “Al-Hilal” in honor of the Ottoman coat of arms – the Ottoman crescent. Secondly, I wish it resemble the crescent in the sky; I wish to see it once in a month - just like the crescent in the sky, i.e. to publish it once a month. Thirdly, the crescent transforms into the full moon within 15 days. Thus, I wish it become a full moon in the future and gave it this name”.

Paying attention to these sentences, one can clearly see how much noble feelings they contain. Notably, the second point noted above was observed by the writer until his death in 1914 – he issued the journal for its readers once a month.

Becoming the milestone of the Arab literature of its time within a short period, the journal “Al-Hilal” issued dozens of interesting articles and essays on different stages of Arab literature, Islamic culture and history, thus enormously contributing to adoption of the rich literary art and heritage by many poets and scholars. Special issues of the journal were dedicated to works of numerous Egyptian men of letters as Taha Hussein, Ahmed Shawqi, Tawfiq al-Hakim, Yusuf Sibai, Naguib Mahfouz and etc. and to their unprecedented contribution to Egyptian literature.

Keywords: writer, journal, crescent, Middle East.



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ÜZEYİR HACIBƏYLI PUBLISISTIKASININ GÖRKƏMLİ TƏDQIQATÇISI PROFESSOR ŞIRMƏMMƏD HÜSEYNOVUN TƏDQIQATLARINDA MILLI- MƏNƏVİ İRS PROBLEMLƏRİ HAQQINDA

OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE ISSUES IN RESEARCH OF
PROFESSOR SHIRMAMMAD HUSEYNOV WHO IS THE PROMINENT RESEARCHER
OF UZEYIR HAJIBEYLI'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL JOURNALISM

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə görkəmli mətbuat araşdırmaçısı, böyük jurnalistika alimi və publisist Şirməmməd Hüseynovun tədqiqatlarında milli yaddaş və mənəvi irs problemləri təhlil olunur. Müəllif bu mövzunun ətraflı araşdırılması üçün tədqiqat obyektini kimi professor Ş.Hüseynovun görkəmli publisist Üzeyir Hacıbəyli haqqında tədqiqatlarını əsas götürür.

Müəllifin də qeyd etdiyi kimi Üzeyir bəy Azərbaycan peşəkar musiqisinin banisi, xalqımızın və milli mənəviyyatımızın sarsılmaz sütunlarından biridir. Ü.Hacıbəyli təkcə ölməz musiqi əsərləri ilə deyil, ədəbi yaradıcılığı və publisistik yazıları ilə də Azərbaycan xalqının ictimai fikir xəzinəsini zənginləşdirmişdir. Məqalədə qeyd olunduğu kimi Ü.Hacıbəylinin XX əsrin əvvəllərindən başlayan qaynar ictimai fəaliyyəti, müxtəlif mətbu orqanlarda milli tərəqqiyə və ictimai oyanışa çağıran yazıları bir məşəl kimi xalqımızın dirçəliş yolunu işıqlandırmışdır. Buna görə də tədqiqatçılar Üzeyir Hacıbəyliyi “Azərbaycan xalqının dünya mədəniyyətinə bəxş etdiyi görkəmli ədəbi şəxsiyyət, xalqımızın iftixarı və XX əsrin qüdrətli sənətkarı” adlandırırlar. Professor Ş.Hüseynov isə milli düşüncəyə verdiyi töhfələrə görə onu “milli müqəddəslər” siyahısında görür.

Professor Şirməmməd Hüseynovun təkcə Üzeyir Hacıbəyov yaradıcılığına deyil, bütövlükdə Azərbaycan xalqının milli-mənəvi irsinə, minillik dəyərlərə münasibəti bir daha təsdiq edir ki, o, sadəcə, peşəkar tədqiqatçı, əsl alim, elm fədaisi olmaqla yanaşı, həm də millət yaddaşının etibarlı keşikçisidir. Ş.Hüseynov ölməz Üzeyir Hacıbəylinin vaxtilə nəşrlərdən kənara qoyulmuş, ixtisar və “redaktə” edilmiş əsərlərinə yeni həyat vermişdir. Məhz bu missiyasına görə də Şirməmməd müəllim irsini araşdırdığı millət fədailəri kimi o da xalqımızın qəlbində əbədi yer tutmuşdur. Şirməmməd Hüseynovun bu möhtəşəm işi – çap etdirdiyi iki cildlik təmənnasızlığın bariz nümunəsi olmaqla Üzeyir bəy irsinin akademik nəşrinə yeni çağırış, dəstək və əməli köməyin bariz nümunəsi də sayıla bilər. Alim gözəl bilirdi ki, müasir Azərbaycanın indiki mərhələsində də Üzeyir Hacıbəyli irsinin öyrənilməsinə və təbliğinə təkcə mütəxəssislərin deyil, eyni zamanda geniş oxucu kütləsinin, bütövlükdə milli və ictimai şüurun və çox böyük ehtiyacı vardır.

Ş.Hüseynovun tədqiqatlarında Ü.Hacıbəyli bir publisist kimi necə görünür, milli yaddaşda hansı mövqeni tutur, onun mətbu fəaliyyəti və publisist yaradıcılığının əsas xüsusiyyətləri nədən ibarətdir? Məqalədə bu sualların elmi cavabı verilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: dirçəliş, publisistika, mətbuat, milli ideya, milli yaddaş, mənəvi irs, mətn, tərəqqi.



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SUMMARY

The article casts light on the issues of national memory and spiritual heritage in the research of prominent media researcher, great journalist, and publicist Shirmammad Huseynov. The author of the thesis is guided by Professor Sh. Huseynov's research on prominent publicist Uzeyir Hajibeyli as a research object for a detailed study of this topic.

As the author notes, Uzeyir Bey is the founder of Azerbaijan's professional music, one of the unshakable pillars of our national values, and national spirituality. U. Hajibeyli enriched the public treasury of public opinion of the Azerbaijani people not only with his immortal musical works, but also with his literary and journalistic writings. As noted in the article, U.Hajibeyli's stalwart public activity and his writings in various media outlets, which began in the early twentieth century, was calling for national progress and social awakening, illuminated the path of the revival of our people as a torch. Therefore, researchers call Uzeyir Hajibeyli "an outstanding literary figure, the pride of our people and a powerful artist of the twentieth century endowed by the Azerbaijani people to world culture." Professor Sh. Huseynov recognizes him as a bright personality on the list of "national saints" for his contribution to national thought.

Professor Shirmammad Huseynov's attitude not only to the work of Uzeyir Hajibeyov, but also to the national and spiritual heritage of the Azerbaijani people as a whole, to millennial values, once again confirms that he is not only a professional researcher, a true scientist, but also a reliable guardian of the nation's memory. Sh.Huseynov gave new life to the works of the immortal Uzeyir Hajibeyli, which were once excluded from the publications, abridged and "edited". Being a clear example of the two-volume selflessness, it can be considered a clear challenge to the new publication, support, and practical assistance to the academic publication of Uzeyir Hajibeyli's legacy which necessitates national and public consciousness as a whole.

How does U.Hajibeyli appear in Sh.Huseynov's researches as a publicist, what is his position in the national memory, what are the main features of his press activity and publicist creativity? The article provides scientific answers to these questions.

Keywords: revival, journalism, press, national idea, national memory, spiritual heritage, text, progress.



17. YÜZYIL ŞAİRİ DÂÎ’NİN SULTAN I. AHMED’E YAZDIĞI METHİYELER
EULOGIES THAT 17TH CENTURY POET DÂÎ WROTE TO SULTAN AHMED I

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ÖZET

Biyografik kaynaklarda Dâî hakkında yazılmış ayrıntılı bilgiye rastlanmaz. Tespitlerimize göre adı Ahmed bin Seyfullah olan Dâî, Sultan I. Ahmed devrinde yaşamıştır. Dâî, Sultan I. Ahmed (Bahtî)’in şiirlerine yazılan nazire ve tahmislerden oluşan bir mecmua tertip ederek Sultan I. Ahmed’e takdim etmiştir. Bu mecmua, Bahtî’nin seçilmiş bazı şiirlerine Dâî tarafından yapılmış tahmîs ve nazirelerin yanında Sultan I. Ahmed’e yazılmış methiyeleri de içermektedir. Dâî’nin mecmuada yer alan bu şiirleri tarafımızdan yayımlanan bir makale ile bilim dünyasına tanıtılmıştır. Aynı mecmuanın sonunda, konusu Sultan I. Ahmed’e övgü olan methiye türünde manzum ve mensur bir bölüm yer almaktadır. Sultan I. Ahmed’in şiirlerine yazılan tahmîs ve nazirelerde mahlas kullanmayan şair, bu bölümde yer alan bir manzumede Dâî mahlasını kullanmıştır. Divan şairleri arasında Dâî mahlasını kullanan şairlerin varlığı bilinse de Bahtî’in şiirlerine tahmîs ve nazire yazan ve padişahı öven çeşitli formlardaki manzumelerin müellifi olan Dâî, ilk defa bu bildiri ile bilim dünyasına tanıtılmıştır. Sultan I. Ahmed, Osmanlı Devleti’nin on dördüncü padişahı olarak 1603-1617 yılları arasında tahtta kalmıştır. Sultan I. Ahmed’in hükümdarlık yaptığı yıllarda aynı zamanda şiirle de meşgul olduğu, Bahtî mahlasıyla şiirler yazdığı ve divan tertip eden sultan şairlerden biri olduğu bilinmektedir. Sultan I. Ahmed’in yakın çevresinde pek çok şair bulunduğu, bu şairlerle şiir meclisleri kurup musahabet ettiği, hatta bir şiirinde Hâfız mahlaslı bir şaire kendi şiirine nazire yazması konusunda teklifte bulunduğu bilinmektedir. Bu durum Sultan I. Ahmed’in şiire ve şairlere kıymet atfeden bir padişah olduğunu ve devrinde yaşayan bazı şairlerle dostluklar kurup onları himaye ettiğini düşündürmektedir. Neşre hazırlamakta olduğumuz ve tümüyle Sultan I. Ahmed’e methiyelerden oluşan şiirlerin yer aldığı bir mecmua bu düşüncemizi güçlendirmektedir. Bu bildiride yeni keşfedilen şair Dâî ve onun manzum-mensur karışık bir formda yazdığı metinlerde Sultan I. Ahmed’i nasıl övdüğü, hangi yönlerini ön plana çıkardığı, nasıl bir Sultan I. Ahmed portresi çizdiği metin analizi yapılarak ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda, Dâî’nin kaleme aldığı metin Latin harflerine aktarılıp bilim insanlarının dikkatine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dâî, Methiye, Sultan I. Ahmed, Bahtî, 17. Yüzyıl.



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ABSTRACT

There is no detailed information written about Dâî in biographical sources. According to our findings, Dâî, whose name is Ahmed bin Seyfullah, lived during the reign of Sultan Ahmed I. Dâî compiled a collection of nazires and tahmis written on the poems of Sultan Ahmed I (Bahtî) and presented it to Sultan Ahmed I. This journal includes the eulogies written to Sultan Ahmed I as well as the tahmis and nazîres made by Dâî to some of Bahtî's selected poems. These poems of Dâî in the journal were introduced to the literature through a paper written by us. At the end of the same journal, there is a section in verse and prose in the type of eulogy, the subject of which is praise to Sultan Ahmed I. The poet, who did not use pseudonyms in the tahmis and nazires made for the poems of Sultan Ahmed I, used the pseudonym Dâî in a poem in this section. Although the existence of poets using the pseudonym Dâî among the Divan poets is known, Dâî, who wrote tahmis and nazires to Bahtî's poems and was the author of various forms of poems praising the sultan, was introduced to the scientific world for the first time with this paper. Sultan Ahmed I was on the throne between 1603 and 1617 as the fourteenth sultan of the Ottoman Empire. It is known that during the reign of Sultan Ahmed I, he was also interested in poetry, wrote poems under the pseudonym Bahtî and was one of the sultan poets who compiled divans. It is known that there were many poets in Sultan Ahmed I's close circle; he established poetry assemblies with these poets and even made an offer to a poet with the pseudonym Hafîz to write a nazire for his own poem. This situation makes us think that Sultan Ahmed I was a sultan who attached value to poetry and poets and that he established friendships with some poets living in his time and protected them. The journal that we are preparing for publication and which consists entirely of poems that are eulogies to Sultan Ahmed I, strengthens this idea. This paper set out to reveal how the newly discovered poet Dâî and his texts in a mixed verse-prose form praised Sultan Ahmed I, which aspects he brought to the fore, what kind of portrait of Sultan Ahmed I he drew through the analysis of his poems. At the end of the study, the text written by Dâî was transferred to Latin letters and presented to the attention of scholars.

Keywords: Dâî, Eulogy, Sultan Ahmed I, Bahtî, 17th century.



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BALKAN SAVAŞI SIRASINDA YAZILAN BİR TİYATRO ESERİ:

SÜLEYMAN SIRRI-GAYZ

A PLAY WRITTEN DURING THE BALKAN WAR:

SÜLEYMAN SIRRI-GAYZ

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ÖZET

Balkan Savaşı ilgili gazete haberlerinden başka savaşın ahvalinin edebî eserlere yansımaları da söz konusudur. Bunlardan biri Balkan Savaşı esnasında Süleyman Sırrı tarafından kaleme alınan Gayz adlı tiyatro oyunudur. Vatan sevgisinin, emekli bir asker ve çocukları üzerinden işlendiği *Gayz*, bozgun ve cepheden geri çekilmenin yaşandığı sırada askerlerin maneviyatını güçlendirmek, gençlerin harbe katılmasını teşvik amacıyla yazılmıştır. Bu çalışmada *Gayz* adlı tiyatro oyunu incelenmiş, Osmanlı Türkçesinden Latin harflerine aktararak günümüz okurunun dikkatine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Balkan Savaşı, tiyatro, vatan sevgisi.

ABSTRACT

In addition to the news about the Balkan War, the newspaper also includes the reflection of the state of the war on literary works. One of them is the theater play *Gayz* written by Süleyman Sırrı during the Balkan War. *Gayz*, in which patriotism is depicted through a retired soldier and his children, was written to strengthen the morale of the soldiers during the defeat and retreat from the front, and to encourage the youth to join the war. In this study, the play named *Gayz* was examined, and it was presented to the attention of today's readers by translated from Ottoman Turkish to Latin letters.

Keywords: Balkan War, theatre, patriotism.



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İAŞE UMUM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNDEKİ YOLSUZLUKLARIN EDEBİYATA YANSIMASI: AGÂH İZZET-NASIL RÜŞVET YEMİŞ? ÖRNEĞİ

THE REFLECTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOOD-
SUPPLY TO THE LITERATURE: THE CASE OF AGÂH İZZET-HOW DID HE
TAKE BRIBED? (NASIL RÜŞVET YEMİŞ?)

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ÖZET

Asıl görevi savaş sebebiyle yoksul düşen halkın ve ordunun temel ihtiyaç maddelerini sağlamak olan İaşe Umum Müdürlüğü/İaşe Nezaretindeki yolsuzluklar, birçok edebî eserde söz konusu edilmiştir. Bunlardan biri, başlı başına bu konuya hasredilen, 1928’de basılan, Agâh İzzet’in [Yazgan] Nasıl Rüşvet Yemiş? adlı hikâyesidir. Eserde dürüst bir İaşe memurunun nasıl İaşe genel müdürlüğü mevkiine geldiği, İstanbul halkının hakkını nasıl gasp ettiği, devlet malını nasıl çalarak servet sahibi olduğu, bu suçlarını nasıl gizlediği ve kendini nasıl şerefli göstererek memuriyetinden istifa ettiği anlatılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Nasıl Rüşvet Yemiş? isimli hikâye değerlendirilmiş, Osmanlı Türkçesinden Latin harflerine aktararak günümüz okurunun dikkatine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Agâh İzzet, hikâye, İaşe Umum Müdürlüğü, İaşe Bakanlığı, yolsuzluk.

ABSTRACT

Corruption in the General Directorate of Food-Supply, whose main task is to provide the basic needs of the people and the army who have been impoverished by the war, has been mentioned in many literary works. One of these work is the story of Agâh İzzet’in [Yazgan] named How did He Take Bribe? (Nasil Rüşvet Yemiş?), which was published in 1928. In the work, it is explained how an honest Food-Supply officer came to the position of general directorate, how he usurped the rights of the people of Istanbul, how he became wealthy by stealing state property, how he concealed these crimes and how he resigned from his office by showing himself honorable. In this study, How did He Take Bribe? The story named was evaluated, translated from Ottoman Turkish to Latin letters and presented to the attention of today's readers.

Keyword: Agâh İzzet, story, General Directorate of Food-Supply, corruption.



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BİR FEODAL DÜZEN TRAJEDİSİ: *GOLOVLEV AİLESİ*

A TRAGEDY OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM: THE GOLOVLEV FAMILY

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ÖZET

M. E. Saltıkov Şçedrin (1826-1889) on dokuzuncu yüzyıl Çarlık Rusya'sındaki toplumsal değerlerin değişmesini savunan aydın yazarlardan biridir. Soylu bir ailenin çocuğu olarak dünyaya gelen ve toprak köleliğinin hüküm sürdüğü bir çağda yetişen Şçedrin, hemen hemen tüm eserlerinde döneminin yozlaşmış toplumunu konu eder. Daha çok bir hiciv yazarı olarak anılan Şçedrin, *Golovlev Ailesi* (Gospoda Golovlyovıh, 1875-1880) adlı sosyo-psikolojik romanını kaleme alır. Romanın ortaya çıkışı, yazarın bizzat deneyimlediği durumlarla ilişkilendirilir. Bu anlamda otobiyografik özellikler taşıyan söz konusu eseriyle Şçedrin, gülmeceyi ana öge olarak kullanmadan da yazabileceğini gösterir. Bu özellik *Golovlev Ailesi*'ni yazarın diğer eserlerinden farklı kılar. “Güçsüz insanlar galerisi” niteliğindeki *Golovlev Ailesi* 'nde soylu toplumunun ahlaki yoksunluklarını tüm gerçekliğiyle gözler önüne serer. Toprak köleliğinin kaldırılması, devlet ve toplumun gelişim seyrinde mihenktaşı niteği taşır. Şçedrin toprak köleliğinin kaldırılmasıyla yaşanan düzen değişikliğinin neden olduğu toplumsal krize odaklanır. Ahlaki yozlaşmışlığın bir nedenden daha çok sonuç olduğunu bilen Şçedrin, yarattığı tipler aracılığıyla bu durumu yansıtır. Romanda toprak köleliğinin neden olduğu toplumsal çarpıklıkları, “sömürücü” *Golovlev Ailesi* 'nin yaşamı üzerinden dile getirir. Bu bağlamda aile kurumunun yürütücüsü, despot bir toprak sahibi olan anne Arina Petrovna Golovleva ve ikiyüzlü, sinsî oğlu Porfiri Vladimiroviç Golovlev (İuduşka) dönemin toprak sahiplerinin gerçek yüzünü göstermeleri bakımından çarpıcı örneklerdir. Romanın sonunda yazar döneminin tipik açgözlü ve bencil soylusunu sembolize eden Arina Petrovna'nın yapayalnız, ailesini ve maddî gücünü yitirmiş olmasına dikkat çeker. Okuru ise insanın benimsemesi gereken gerçek ideallerin neler olması gerektiğini düşünmeye sevk eder. Bu çalışmanın amacı Saltıkov Şçedrin'in *Golovlev Ailesi* 'nde gerçek yaşamdan alınan karakterleri sosyolojik eleştiri kuramı bağlamında incelemek ve yazarın hicve başvurmaksızın da sanatsal yaratıcılığındaki yetkinliğini ortaya çıkarmaktır. İlk olarak söz konusu eserin oluşum süreci ve ana temasına değinilmiş, ardından kahramanların karakter özelliklerine yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda toprak köleliğinin gölgesinde iyi aile ilişkilerinin kurulmaması, aile bütünlüğüne gereken özverinin gösterilmemesinin *Golovlev Ailesi* 'nin dağılmasına neden olduğu anlaşılmış olup birey ile toplum yazgısının kaçınılmaz etkileşimine dikkat çekilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Saltıkov Şçedrin, *Golovlev Ailesi*, toprak köleliği, roman, on dokuzuncu yüzyıl, ahlaki yozlaşmışlık.



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ABSTRACT

M. E. Saltykov Shchedrin (1826-1889) is one of the enlightened writers who advocated the change of social values in Tsarist Russia in the nineteenth century. Born to a noble family and brought up in an age when the feudal system prevailed, Shchedrin deals with the corrupt society of his period in almost all of his works. Known mostly as a satirist, Shchedrin wrote his socio-psychological novel *The Golovlev Family* (Gospoda Golovlyovyh, 1875-1880). The emergence of the novel is associated with the situations experienced by the author himself. In this sense, with his work, which has autobiographical features, Shchedrin shows that he can write humor without using it as a main element. This feature makes *Golovlev Family* different from other works of the author. In the *Golovlev Family*, which is a "gallery of weak people", he reveals the moral deprivations of the noble society with all its reality. The abolition of the feudal system is a cornerstone in the development of the state and society. Shchedrin focuses on the social crisis caused by the change of order with the abolition of the feudal system. Knowing that moral corruption is an effect rather than a cause, Shchedrin reflects this situation through the types he creates. In the novel, he expresses the social distortions caused by the feudal system through the life of the "exploitative" *Golovlev Family*. In this context, the director of the family institution, mother Arina Petrovna Golovleva, a despotic landowner, and her hypocritical, sneaky son Porfiri Vladimirovich Golovlev (Iudushka) are striking examples in terms of showing the true face of the landowners of the period. At the end of the novel, the author draws attention to the fact that Arina Petrovna, who symbolizes the greedy and selfish nobility typical of her era, has lost her family and financial strength all alone. On the other hand, it leads the reader to think about what the real ideals should be. The aim of this study is to examine the characters taken from real life in the *Golovlev Family* of Saltykov Shchedrin in the context of sociological criticism theory and to reveal the authors' competence in artistic creativity without resorting to satire. First, the formation process and main theme of the work in question were mentioned, then the character traits of the heroes were included. As a result of the study, it was understood that the failure to establish good family relations in the shadow of the feudal system and the lack of self-sacrifice for family integrity caused the disintegration of the *Golovlev Family*, and the inevitable interaction of the fate of the individual and the society was pointed out.

Keywords: Saltykov Shchedrin, *The Golovlev Family*, the feudal system, the novel, nineteenth century, moral corruption.



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BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ TASARIM PROGRAMLARININ MESLEKİ PERFORMANS ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: MİMARİ RESTORASYON ÖĞRENCİLERİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE EFFECT OF COMPUTER BASED DESIGN PROGRAMS ON THE
PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS: A RESEARCH ON ARCHITECTURE
RESTORATION STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Sanayi, ticari ve hizmet alanında donanımlı ara eleman yetiştirmek için kurulan meslek yüksek okulları, ülkemizdeki büyük bir iş gücü açığını kapatmaktadır. Meslek yüksek okullarının Mimarlık ve Şehir Bölge Planlama bölümünde yer alan Mimari Restorasyon Programı da tarihsel ve kültürel değerlere sahip yapıların özgün nitelikleriyle gelecek nesillere aktarılmasına yönelik eğitim veren nitelikli programlardan birisidir. Programdan Restorasyon teknikeri olarak mezun olan öğrenciler Dikey geçiş sınavı (DGS) ile El Sanatları, Eski Çini Onarımları, Geleneksel Türk El Sanatları, Geleneksel Türk Sanatları, İç Mimarlık, İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım, Mimarlık, Restorasyon ve Konservasyon, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama, Tezhip bölümlerine geçiş yapma olanağına sahiptirler. Bunun yanında, öğrenciler ön lisans eğitimlerini tamamladıklarında Kültür Bakanlığı, Mimarlık Ofisleri, Restorasyon Şirketleri, Belediyeler, Müzeler, Arkeolojik kazı alanlarında iş imkânı bulmaktadırlar. Öte yandan; günümüz teknolojik koşullarına bağlı olarak öğrenciler ön lisans eğitimleri ile ilgili çalışacakları her alanda bilgisayar destekli tasarım programları hususunda kendilerini geliştirmek durumundadırlar. Bu sebeple, mimari restorasyon öğrencilerinin ön lisans öğrenimleri boyunca bilgisayar destekli tasarım programlarını öğrenmeleri önem arz etmektedir. Bu önemden hareketle bu çalışmada; mimari restorasyon öğrencilerinin ön lisans eğitimleri boyunca görmüş oldukları bilgisayar destekli tasarım programlarının öğrencilerin mesleki açıdan katkı düzeyine olan etkisini ölçmek amaçlanmaktadır. Katılımcılar Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Karacasu Memnune İnci Meslek Yüksekokulu mimari restorasyon programı öğrencileri ve mezunlarından seçilmiştir. 2020 yılı yaz döneminde 329 öğrenciye uzaktan anket yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Anket sonucundan elde edilen veriler istatistik programı aracılığıyla test edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda; bilgisayar destekli tasarım programlarının bilinmesinin, mimari restorasyon öğrencilerinin staj yeri ve iş bulma konusunda yardımcı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar ve öğrencilerin önerileri neticesinde öğrencilerin öğrenim gördükleri yüksekokuldaki bilgisayar laboratuvarının yenilenme gerekliliği ortaya çıkmış ve bunun neticesinde mimari restorasyon programı öğretim elemanları tarafından Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi BAP (Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri) Koordinasyon Birimine alt yapı bilimsel projesi yazılarak 2020 yılında meslek yüksekokuluna donanımlı yeni bir bilgisayar laboratuvarı kurulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilgisayar destekli tasarım, mimari restorasyon, mesleki performans.



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ABSTRACT

Vocational high schools, which were established to produce qualified personal for industry, trade and related services, meets the needs of huge amount of workforce shortage in our country. Architectural restoration program is one of the departmental branches of Architecture and City District Planning and is educationally designed and qualified in terms of transforming historical heritage and cultural values to next generations. Those students who are successfully graduated from this department have the chance to get vertical exchange exam to join programs such as handcraft, ancient faience restoration, traditional Turkish handcraft, traditional Turkish art, interior design, environmental design, protection of cultural values and restoration, architecture and restoration and city and district planning. Students can easily find job opportunities in the Ministry of Culture, Architecture Offices, Restoration Companies, Municipalities, Art Galleries and Archaeological Digging Areas when they are graduated. Besides, Students are provided with advance opportunities to develop themselves to use variety of modern technologies and computer-based design software. For that reason, learning computer-based design software becomes crucial for students. Consideration of this context leads this study to investigate the impact of the courses designed to develop students' abilities to use computer-based programming on their long-term professional success. Participants were selected from Karacasu Memmune İnci Vocational High School students and graduates of architectural restoration program in Aydın Adnan Menderes University. 329 selected participants were given online survey questions in the summer of 2020. Data derived from survey questions were analysed by statistical analysis software. The results indicated that received computer-based design software courses have positive impact on students' finding job and internship opportunities in the field. The results regarding the suggestions of students revealed that computer laboratories need to be improved. Based on these results, a follow up research project was designed to renew the computer laboratories. As a result of the follow up Scientific Research Project application, Aydın Adnan Menders University funded the project and computer laboratories were re-designed on the basis of feedback elicited by participants in 2020.

Key words: computer based design program, architectural restoration, professional performance.



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PARK ALANLARINDA NÖRO-MİMARİ’NİN TASARIMA ETKİSİNİN “HAYDAR ALİYEV” PARKI ÜZERİNDEN İRDELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF DESIGN EFFECT ON NEURO-ARCHITECTURE PARK LANDS ON “HAYDAR ALİYEV” PARK

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ÖZET

Bir kentin planlanmasında özel mülkiyet alanlarının tasarımından ziyade kamuya açık alanların tasarımında kalabalık ve değişken insan gruplarının mekanları kullanımı söz konusu olduğundan kamusal alanların tasarımı kent planlamasında ayrı öneme sahiptir. Pandemi sürecinin etkilerinin daha yıllar boyunca süreceği öngörüsü ile kamunun kullanımına açık yeşil alanların değeri ve önemi artmış, tasarım içeriği daha irdelenir hale gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla parklar gibi açık yeşil alanların kullanıcı kitlesindeki yaş ve fiziksel yeterlilik çeşitliliğine dikkat edilerek rekreasyon ihtiyaçlarının planlanması gerekmektedir.

Çalışmada kamunun kullanımına açık yeşil alanların kullanıcılar üzerindeki huzur, mutluluk, sağlık gibi etkileri araştırılmış, fiziksel çevrenin insan beynini, dolayısıyla davranışlarını inceleyen bir bilim alanı olan nöro-mimari açısından incelenmiştir.

Çalışmaya deneysel alan incelemesi olarak Azerbaycan’ın başkenti Bakü’de bulunan “Haydar Aliyev” Parkı doğru verilerin sağlanacağına saptanması sebebiyle seçilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmada nicel bilimsel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel yöntem kullanılarak kamuya açık yeşil alan kavramı ve son yıllarda özellikle mimarlar tarafından sıkça konuşulan, araştırmalar yapılan nöro-mimari bilimi araştırılmış, ardından “Haydar Aliyev” Parkı’nın oluşturulan kuramsal altyapıya göre irdelemesi/incelenmesi yapılmıştır.

Çalışmanın sonucunda yaşanılabilir mimari mekanların, insan psikolojisinin dikkate alınarak bir bütünlük içerisinde planlanmasının, tasarlanmasının mümkün olabileceği görülmektedir. İnsanların rekreasyon ihtiyaçlarını gidermesi, dinlenmesi, rahat vakit geçirmesi için daha iyi bir açık yeşil alan olmasına yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Alan, Çevre, Estetik



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ABSTRACT

The design of public spaces has a special importance in urban planning, since the use of crowded and variable groups of people in the design of public spaces rather than the design of private property areas in the planning of a city. With the prediction that the effects of the pandemic process will continue for years, the value and importance of green spaces open to public use have increased, and the design content has become more scrutinized. Therefore, recreational needs should be planned by paying attention to the age and physical competence diversity of the user group of open green areas such as parks.

In the study, the effects of green areas open to public use such as peace, happiness and health on users were investigated, and the physical environment was examined in terms of neuro-architecture, which is a science that examines the human brain and therefore its behaviors.

As an experimental field study, "Haydar A." in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Park was chosen because it was determined that accurate data would be provided. In the study, using the descriptive method, one of the quantitative scientific research methods, the concept of public green space and neuro-architecture, which has been frequently spoken and researched by architects in recent years, were investigated, and then the "Haydar Aliyev" Park was examined/examined according to the theoretical infrastructure created.

As a result of the study, it is seen that it is possible to plan and design livable architectural spaces in an integrated manner, taking into account human psychology. Suggestions were made for a better open green space for people to meet their recreational needs, rest and have a comfortable time.

Keywords: Green Area, Environment, Aesthetic



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PEYZAJ TASARIMLARINDA VAZİYET PLANLARININ ÖNEMİ THE IMPORTANCE OF SITUATION PLANS IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

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ÖZET

Peyzaj tasarımı kavramı, genel olarak projelendirilecek peyzaj alanlarının daha önceden belirlenen alan kullanım kararları doğrultusunda tasarlanmasıdır. Bu tasarım, farklı aşamaları olan bir süreç sonucunda gerçekleştirilir. Bu süreç tamamlandığında alan için talep edilen ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda tasarım ilkelerine uygun ve optimum özelliklerde bir proje oluşturulmaya çalışılır. Projeler de tasarlayanın vizyon, bilgi ve birikimi ile çeşitli şekillerde çözümlenmeler ortaya konulur. Peyzaj tasarımının en önemli ve teknik aşamalarından birisi de düzgün bir şekilde hazırlanmış vaziyet planına ulaşmak veya bu planı oluşturmaktır. Vaziyet planlarında tüm unsurlar belirli bir düzen çerçevesinde yerleştirileceğinden peyzaj tasarımını gerçekleştirecek kişilerin bu plandan yararlanmasını sağlayarak daha verimli şekilde düzenleme yapabilmesine imkân tanır. Tasarımcı, tasarım kriterleri doğrultusunda vaziyet planının özüne uygun, estetik ve çevresi ile uyumlu olarak şekillendireceği projelerinde hem estetiği doğru bir fonksiyonel kullanım ile ön plana çıkarabilecek hem de sürdürülebilir bir peyzaj tasarımı oluşturacaktır. Buradan yola çıkılarak çalışmada, daha önce uygulanmış doğru ve yanlış 5 farklı örnek proje irdelenmiş, yapılacak peyzaj tasarımlarında vaziyet planlarının doğru okunmasının önemi ve gerekliliği üst ve alt maddeler halinde açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peyzaj, Peyzaj Projesi, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Vaziyet Planı



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ABSTRACT

The concept of landscape design is generally the design of the landscape areas to be projected in line with the previously determined land use decisions. This design is realized as a result of a process with different stages. When this process is completed, a project is tried to be created in accordance with the design principles and with optimum features in line with the needs demanded for the area. In projects, solutions are presented in various ways with the vision, knowledge and experience of the designer. One of the most important and technical stages of landscape design is to reach or create a properly prepared site plan. Since all the elements will be placed in a certain order in the site plans, it allows the people who will carry out the landscape design to benefit from this plan, allowing them to organize more efficiently. In the projects that the designer will shape in accordance with the essence of the site plan, aesthetically and in harmony with the environment in line with the design criteria, he will not only be able to bring aesthetics to the fore with a correct functional use, but also will create a sustainable landscape design. From this point of view, in the study, 5 different correct and incorrect sample projects that have been applied before were examined, and the importance and necessity of reading the site plans correctly in the landscape designs to be made were explained as upper and lower items.

Keywords: Landscape, Landscape Project, Landscape Design, Situation Plan



**BETONARME BİR BİNANIN 2007 VE 2018 DEPREM YÖNETMELİKLERİNE
GÖRE ANALİZİNDE ZEMİN PARAMETRELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGE OF THE SOIL PARAMETERS IN ANALYSIS OF
A REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING ACCORDING TO 2007 AND 2018
EARTHQUAKE REGULATIONS

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ÖZET

Ülkemiz aktif deprem kuşakları üzerinde yer almaktadır. Her deprem sonrası ülkemizde birçok can ve mal kaybı meydana gelmektedir. Deprem yönetmeliklerinin değişimi ile bu can ve mal kaybı en aza indirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Deprem sırasında zemin tabakalarının nasıl davranacağını sayısal yöntemlerle belirlenmesindeki en önemli adımlar, zemin tabakalarındaki jeofizik ve jeolojik özelliklerinin hem laboratuvar hem de arazi deneyleriyle belirlenmesidir. Zemin için gerekli olan deneylere bakılmadan başlanılan binalarda bazı durumlarda zemin iyileştirme maliyeti bina maliyetinden bile fazla olabilmektedir. Artan proje firmaları, yapı denetim firmalarının işlerine gereken önemi vermemesi ve yanlış verilen zemin etüt raporları gibi sebeplerle birçok konut depreme dayanıksız bir halde inşa edilmektedir. Özellikle zemin etüt raporu hazırlamaya gerek duyulmadan komşu binaların zemin etüt raporları kullanılarak oluşturulan projeler birçok insanın hayatını tehlikeye atmaktadır. Oysaki zemin bir yerden bir yere ani bir şekilde değişiklik gösteren bir parametredir. Bu çalışmada 2007 Deprem Bölgelerinde Yapılacak Binalar Hakkında Yönetmeliği ve 2018 Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliklerine göre betonarme bir binada zemin sınıfı, zemin yatak katsayısı, zemin emniyet gerilmesi ve deprem bölgesi parametreleri kullanılarak bir bilgisayar programıyla analiz yapılmış ve oluşan analiz sonuçlarına göre kaba inşaat maliyet karşılaştırması yapılmıştır. Betonarme binada yapılan analizler sonucunda beton miktarında deprem bölgesi ve zemin sınıfı değiştikçe maliyet farklarının olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Donatı miktar ve maliyetinde ciddi oynamalar olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Özellikle 1. derece deprem bölgesinde Z4 zemin sınıfı ile ZE zemin sınıfı arasında ciddi farklar oluşmaktadır. ZE zemin sınıfında çok fazla miktarda donatı kullanıldığı, 2018 deprem yönetmeliğinde zemin sınıfları ve deprem bölgelerinde kullanılan donatıda daha güvenilir tarafta kaldığı gözlemlenmektedir. Zemin sınıfı kötüleştikçe ve deprem bölgesi değiştikçe radye temel kalınlığında, kiriş ve kolon boyutlarında değişiklikler olduğu görülmektedir. Toplam donatı miktarına bakıldığında zemin sınıfı kötüleştikçe her deprem bölgesi için donatı miktarının sürekli arttığı gözlemlenmektedir. Dört deprem bölgesi için de 2018 Deprem Yönetmeliğinde oluşan toplam maliyetin, 2007 Deprem Yönetmeliğine göre daha fazla olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, maliyet, zemin parametreleri.



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ABSTRACT

Our country is located on an active seismic belt. In our country, many lives and property losses occur after each earthquake. With the change of earthquake regulation, this loss of life and property is tried to be minimized. The most important step in determining how the soil layers will behave during an earthquake by numerical methods is to determine the geophysical and geological properties of the soil layers by both laboratory and field experiments. In some cases, the cost of soil improvement in buildings started without taking into account the necessary tests for the ground may be even more than the cost of the building. Due to the increase in the number of project companies, the fact that the building inspection companies do not give due importance to their work, and the ground survey reports are given incorrectly, many houses are not built as earthquake resistant. In particular, the projects created without the need to prepare ground survey reports and ground survey reports of neighboring buildings endanger the lives of many people. But the ground is a parameter that changes abruptly from place to place. In this study, analyzes were made using a computer program using the soil class, soil bearing coefficient, soil safety stress and earthquake zone parameters according to the 2007 Regulation on Buildings to be Constructed in Earthquake Zones and the 2018 Turkish Building Earthquake Code. According to the results of the analysis, the amount of concrete and the cost of rough construction were compared. As a result of the analyzes made in the reinforced concrete building, it has been observed that there are cost differences in the amount of concrete as the earthquake zone and ground class change. It is seen that there are serious fluctuations in the amount and cost of reinforcement. Especially in the 1st degree earthquake zone, there are serious differences between the Z4 soil class and the ZE soil class. It is seen that a large amount of reinforcement is used in the ZE soil class, and the reinforcement used in the ground classes and earthquake zones in the 2018 earthquake code is on the more reliable side. As the soil class deteriorates and the earthquake zone changes, it is observed that there are changes in the raft foundation thickness, beam and column dimensions. Considering the total amount of reinforcement, it is seen that the amount of reinforcement increases continuously for each earthquake zone as the soil class deteriorates. It is seen that the total cost for all four earthquake zones in the 2018 Earthquake Code is higher than the 2007 Earthquake Code.

Keywords: Earthquake, cost, ground parameters.



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BLOK TİPİ MAKİNE TEMELLERİN ZEMİN-YAPI ETKİLEŞİMİ GÖZÖNÜNE ALINARAK DİNAMİK ANALİZİ

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF BLOCK MACHINE FOUNDATIONS CONSIDERING SOIL-
STRUCTURE INTERACTION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, dinamik yüklere maruz bir blok betonarme makine temelinin harmonik yük altında dinamik cevapları yapı-zemin etkileşimi göz önüne alınarak incelenmiştir. Harmonik dinamik yük altında blok tipi makine temellerinin dinamik cevapları, farklı zemin türleri ve farklı izolasyon malzemelerine bağlı olarak elde edilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Her bir titreşim izolasyon malzemesinin, makinenin ürettiği dinamik yüklere karşı etkileri, farklı zemin türleri ile birlikte incelenmiş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Makine-temel dinamik analizini daha gerçekçi çözümlenmek amacıyla zemin etkisi de göz önüne alınarak 3 boyutlu sonlu elemanlar modeli oluşturulup, ANSYS Workbench sonlu elemanlar yazılım programında modelleme ve dinamik analizler yapılmıştır. Zeminin sonlu elemanlar modelinde ANSYS Workbench programında SOLID185 sonlu eleman tipi, betonarme temel ve makinenin modellenmesinde SOLID65 sonlu eleman tipi kullanılmıştır. Betonarme blok temele ait zemin-makine-temel modeli Ansys Workbench 19.2 programının modelleme modülü olan SpaceClaim de yapılmıştır. Kaya, kum ve kil olmak üzere 3 farklı zemin cinsi kullanılmış olup blok makine temeli bu zeminlere ayrı ayrı yerleştirilerek analizler yapılmıştır. Zeminlerin boyutları temellerin boyutlarının 20 katı olacak biçimde seçilmiş, derinliği ise 10 m alınarak modellenmiştir. Makine üç boyutlu katı cisim olarak tanımlanarak blok temelin üzerine oturtulmuştur. İzolasyon malzemelerinin kendilerine düşen statik ve dinamik yüklere göre dayanım tahkikleri yapılmıştır. Analizlerde kullanılan betonarme temele ait boyutların devrilme, temel basıncı, kayma gibi güvenlik tahkikleri yapılmıştır. Üç boyutlu zemin tabakası alt yüzünden viskoz sınır olarak mesnetlenmiştir. Analizlerde harmonik yükün frekansı 350 Hz alınmıştır. Dinamik analizlerde makinenin ürettiği yükden dolayı ortaya çıkan titreşimin, belirli zemin noktasında oluşturduğu ivmeler elde edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Sonlu elemanlar analizlerinde, farklı büyüklükte sonlu elemanlar kullanılmış olup, özellikle makine-temel-zemin kesişim bölgelerinde sonlu elemanlar ağı daha çok sıklaştırılmıştır. Çalışmada, harmonik bir dinamik zorlayıcı yük üreten makinelerin, blok tipi temelde mesnetlenmesi durumunda, farklı titreşim yalıtım malzemeleri kullanılarak, farklı zemin türleri için 3 boyutlu sonlu elemanlar analizi ile zamana bağlı dinamik cevapları incelenmiş ve karşılaştırılmıştır.



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Anahtar kelimeler: Makine Temelleri, Dinamik Analiz, Sonlu Elemanlar Yöntemi, Yapı-Zemin Etkileşimi, Blok Temeller.

ABSTRACT

In this study, harmonic analysis and responses of a block machine foundation under dynamically loads are investigated by considering with soil-structure interaction. The machine foundation is considered with different type of vibration isolation such as, rubber, silicone rubber, cork. The considered problem is modelled by using ANSYS Workbench software program and finite element models are obtained. In the solution of the dynamic and soil-structure interaction problem, 3 dimensional finite element model is used. The machine, the foundation and the soil are modelled separately and connected with each other. The machine is considered as 3 dimensional solid and connect to the block foundation with vibration isolation materials. Also, the soil is considered 3 dimensional finite element and the boundary and dimensions of the soil are selected enough large dimensions. In the finite element model of the soil, SOLID185 finite element type is used and SOLID65 finite element type is used in the modeling of the reinforced concrete foundation and the machine in ANSYS Workbench program. The dynamically machine load is considered as a harmonic property. In the results, effects of different isolation materials and load parameters on the dynamic responses of the block machine foundation by using 3 dimensional finite element approach. The dimensions of the soils were chosen 20 times larger then the dimensions of the foundations, and the depth was modeled by taking 10 m. The machine were defined as three-dimensional solid bodies and were placed on block foundations. The dimensions of the reinforced concrete foundations used in the analysis were checked for safety such as overturning, foundation pressure and slipping. The soil layer is supported by viscous border from the bottom face. In the analysis, the frequency of the harmonic load was taken as 350 Hz. In dynamic analysis, the accelerations created by the vibration caused by the load generated by the machine at a certain ground point were obtained and evaluated. In the finite element analysis, finite elements of different sizes are used, and the finite element mesh is more dense especially in the machine-foundation-ground intersection regions. In the results, displacements and vertical accelerations of the foundation and special points of the soil are obtained and discussed according to different types of isolation material and soil types. It is obtained from the dynamic results, the isolation materials are very effective on the absorption of the machine loads. Also, using the soil-structure interaction model gives more accuracy and realistic responses for design analysis of foundation machines.

Keywords: Machine Foundations, Dynamic Analysis, Finite Element Method, Soil-Structure Interaction, Block Foundations.



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CARBON EMISSION MINIMIZATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEAR WALLS HARMONY SEARCH BASED OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In civil structures, reinforced concrete buildings are designed including shear walls for safety against earthquake loads. In the optimum design, eco-friendly objectives are also important as the other objectives. In that case, the CO₂ emission value in the production of materials can be reduced via optimization of member sizes. In a reinforced concrete (RC) shear wall, the materials are concrete and steel bars and the balance between these two materials via CO₂ emission values can be provided via optimization. Since the problem is constrained via design code rules to provide safety, the problem is non-linear and can be only solved via iterative methods. Metaheuristics are the best and most effective option to optimize RC shear walls. An effective methodology is proposed to optimize RC shear walls employing harmony search algorithm inspired by musical performances

Keywords: Shear Walls, Optimization, Optimum desing, Carbon emission, eco-friendly structures.



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MİKRO ÖLÇEKLİ HİDROELEKTRİK ENERJİ TESİSLERİNE, ASENKRON JENERATÖR UYGULANARAK LYAPUNOV İLE KARARLILIĞIN SAĞLANMASI

ENSURING STABILITY WITH LYAPUNOV BY APPLYING ASYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS TO MICRO-SCALE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

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ÖZET

Hidrolik enerji, yenilenebilir kaynaklar içerisinde en çok kullanılanıdır. Suyun akışı veya düşüşü suyun içerisinde ki enerji miktarını tayin eder. Ülkemiz, geniş coğrafyası ve dere yataklarından dolayı micro HES kurulumu açısından zengin bir bölgededir. Bu sebeple ki ülkemiz kaynaklarının kullanılması ve detaylı bir araştırma yapılması hâsıl olmuştur. Bu bildiri kapsamında; ilk aşamada Zap suyu debisi bakımından Türkiye'nin en yüksek hıza sahip olması, enerji üretimi için uygun bir ortam hazırlanması anlamına gelmektedir. DSİ'den alınan veriler doğrultusunda, türbin tipinin seçimi ve bu türbin tipine göre asenkron jeneratör seçimine karar verilmesi ve uygulanmasıdır. İkinci aşamada ise belirlenen bölgeler karşılaştırılarak ülkelerin artan enerji talebi ve enerji arz/talepleri neticesinde yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının maliyet açısından uygun olması nedeni ile yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının kullanımını da yaygınlaştırmıştır. Dünya ekonomik formu (2020)'de belirtildiği üzere ülkemizde yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından hidro elektrik santral sıklıkla kullanılan enerji kaynaklarından olmuştur. Bu sebeple ki güç sistemlerinin hidro elektrik santrallerinde kararlılığın etkilerinin araştırılmasını gerekli kılmıştır. Hidro santraller değişken hızlı (nonlinear) olması nedeniyle, literatürde denenmemiş olan çift beslemeli asenkron (DFIG) jeneratör entegre edilerek matematiksel kararlılık analizi yapılmıştır. Kırsal ve ücra kesimlerde genellikle kullanılan asenkron jeneratör, kurulması düşünülen sistemin benzetim yazılımları kullanılarak denge noktaları oluşturulmuş ve Lyapunov kararlılık olarak incelenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak;

Analizi yapılan güç sistemine ait detaylar, analiz edilen sistemler için grafiksel olarak çıktıları yorumlanmış ve literatüre katkıları sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lyapunov, Asenkron Jeneratör, Kararlılık, Nonlinear.



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ABSTRACT

Hydraulic energy is the most widely used among renewable resources. The flow or fall of the water determines the amount of energy in the water. Our country is in a region rich in micro HEPP installation due to its wide geography and stream beds. For this reason, the use of our country's resources and a detailed research has emerged. Within the scope of this notice; The fact that Turkey has the highest speed in terms of Zap water flow at the first stage means that a suitable environment is prepared for energy production. In line with the data received from DSI, the selection of the turbine type and the decision and implementation of the asynchronous generator selection according to this turbine type. In the second stage, the determined regions were compared, and as a result of the increasing energy demand and energy supply/demands of the countries, the use of renewable energy sources has also become widespread due to the cost-effectiveness of renewable energy sources. As stated in the world economic form (2020), hydroelectric power plant, one of the renewable energy sources, has been one of the energy sources that are frequently used in our country. For this reason, it has become necessary to investigate the effects of stability of power systems in hydroelectric power plants. Due to the fact that hydro power plants are variable speed (non-linear), mathematical stability analysis has been carried out by integrating a double feed asynchronous (DFIG) generator, which has not been tried in the literature. The asynchronous generator, which is generally used in rural and remote areas, has been created by using the simulation software of the system to be installed, and Lyapunov stability has been examined.

As a result;

The details of the analyzed power system, the outputs of the analyzed systems were interpreted graphically and their contributions to the literature were presented.

Keywords: Lyapunov, Asynchronous Generator, Stability, Nonlinear.



**IMPROVING GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYAMIDE 6 PRODUCTS THAT
CAN BE USED IN THE BLOW MOLDING PROCESS**

**ŞİŞİRME İLE KALIPLAMA PROSESİNDE KULLANILABİLECEK CAM ELYAF
TAKVİYELİ POLİAMİD 6 ÜRÜNLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ**

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ABSTRACT

Polyamide 6 (PA 6) and glass fiber reinforced Polyamide 6 are important engineering materials widely used in the electronics and automotive industries [1]. Polyamides are thermoplastics with high strength, good electrical and chemical properties and many different types of lightness. PA 6 has semi-crystalline properties. The superior properties of polyamides are their ability to be used at relatively high temperatures, good mechanical properties, resistance to chemicals and abrasion, and ease of processing. However, one of the biggest disadvantages of PA 6 is the difficulty of keeping down its fluidity. In this study, rheology agents were used to eliminate this disadvantage and the effect of the type and amount of rheology agents in the produced products on the fluidity of glass fiber reinforced PA6 composite was investigated. Viscosity is in close relationship with its average molecular weight, so depending on the processing technology, polymers should be selected according to their molecular weight. Composites are prepared by extrusion and injection molding techniques. In the study, PA 6 with different molecular weights and rheology agents were used at different rates. Also, different process conditions and effects were investigated. The mechanical properties of the produced products were determined by tensile and notched impact tests, and their rheological properties were determined by capillary rheometer. In the studies in Literature, the use of a low melt flow index (MFI) is recommended for the blow molding process and should be tested in the low shear rate range according to Newton's viscosity law. Therefore, capillary rheology tests were performed in the range of 10^3 - 10^4 shear rates. As a result of the mechanical and rheological tests, a product for the blow molding process was developed with a melt flow index of less than 6 gr/10min and a tensile strength of 110 MPa.

Keywords: Polyamide 6, rheology agents, melt flow index

ÖZET

Poliamid 6 (PA 6) ve cam elyafla takviyeli karışımları, elektronik ve otomotiv endüstrilerinde yaygın olarak kullanılan önemli mühendislik malzemeleridir. Poliamidler, yüksek dayanıma, iyi elektriksel ve kimyasal özelliklere ve birçok farklı tipte hafifliğe sahip termoplastiklerdir. Poliamid çeşitlerinin en bilineni PA 6, yarı kristalin özelliğe sahiptir. Poliamidlerin üstün özellikleri, nispeten yüksek sıcaklıklarda kullanılabilmesi, iyi mekanik özelliklere sahip olmaları, kimyasallara ve aşınmaya karşı dirençleri ve işlem kolaylığıdır. Bununla beraber PA 6'nın en büyük dezavantajlarından biri akışkanlığını kontrol altında tutma zorluğudur. Bu çalışmada, bu dezavantajın giderilmesine yönelik reoloji düzenleyici ajanlar kullanılmış ve üretilen ürünlerde reoloji ajanlarının türü ve miktarının, cam elyaf takviyeli PA6 kompozit ürünlerin akışkanlıkları üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. John Vlachopoulos tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada akışkanlık özelliğini etkileyen hammaddeler dikkate alınarak iki farklı bağli vizkoziteye sahip PA6 seçilmiştir [2]. Viskozite, ortalama moleküler ağırlığı ile yakın ilişki içindedir, bu nedenle işleme teknolojisine bağli olarak, polimerler moleküler ağırlığına göre seçilmelidir. Kompozitler ekstrüzyon ve enjeksiyon kalıplama teknikleri ile hazırlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında, farklı moleküler ağırlığına sahip PA 6'lar ile reoloji ajanları farklı oranlarda kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, farklı proses koşulları ve etkileri incelenmiştir. Üretilen ürünlerin mekanik özellikleri çekme ve çentikli darbe testi ile, reolojik özellikleri ise kapiler reometre ile belirlenmiştir. Yapılan araştırmalarda şişirme ile kalıplama prosesi için düşük eriyik akış indeksi (Melt flow index, MFI) kullanımı önerilmiştir ve Newton'un viskozite yasasına göre düşük shear rate aralığında test edilmelidir. Bu yüzden kapiler reoloji testleri 10^3 - 10^4 shear rate aralığında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan mekanik ve reolojik testler sonucunda eriyik akış indeksi 6 gr/10dk değerinden düşük kopma mukavemeti 110 MPa değerinde şişirme ile kalıplama prosesine yönelik ürün geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Poliamid 6, reoloji, eriyik akış indeksi



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GAZALTI TEL ARK EKLEMELİ İMALAT YÖNTEMİ İLE ÜRETİLEN AA5356 LEVHALARIN MEKANİK VE MİKROYAPISAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF
AA5356 SHEET MANUFACTURED BY GAS WIRE ARC ADDITIONAL
MANUFACTURING METHOD

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ÖZET

Kalıp maliyetlerinin ortadan kaldırılması, üretim kolaylığı, proses parametrelerinin çeşitliliği, malzeme, tasarrufu, tasarım esnekliği, ekonomik olması gibi özelliklerinden dolayı tel ark eklemeli imalat yönteminin (TAEİ) mühendislik uygulama alanlarında kullanımı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. İlk ortaya çıkışlarında tamir uygulamalarında kullanılırken daha sonra bu eklemeli imalat yöntemleri üretim yöntemine dönüşerek yenilikçi üretim yöntemleri arasında kendine yer bulmaktadır. TAEİ’ de genellikle metal inert/aktif gaz (MIG/MAG) veya tungsten inert gaz (TIG) kaynak yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. TAEİ yönteminin temel prensibi, tel formundaki hammaddenin elektrik ark ısıyla eritilmesi ve birbiri üzerine katmanlar halinde biriktirilmesidir. Alüminyum alaşımları havacılık, uzay ve otomotiv sektörü başta olmak üzere birçok mühendislik uygulamalarında kullanılan bir malzeme olarak sanayide kendine geniş bir kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Alüminyum alaşımlarından 5xxx serisinde ana alaşım elementi olarak kullanılan magnezyum elementi, yüksek dayanım ve sertlik gerektiren işlemleri makul



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kılmaktadır. Bu serideki alüminyum alaşımları (5005, 5052, 5083, 5086, vb.), deniz koşullarında nispeten iyi bir korozyon dayanımı ve iyi bir kaynak edilebilirlik karakteristiklerine sahiptir.

Bu çalışmada. 4 mm kalınlığında AA5754 Al levhalar altlık malzeme olarak kullanılmıştır. AA5356 alüminyum alaşımlı teller sabit tek akım altında, MIG kaynak yöntemi uygulanarak bir duvar oluşturulmuştur. Üretilen alüminyum numunelerin, yoğunluk ölçümleri, mikro sertlik ölçümleri, çekme testleri ve mikroyapı incelemeleri yapılmıştır. Bu incelemeler sonucunda, yoğunlukların farklı katmanlarda porozitelere bağlı olarak farklı değerler gösterdiği ortaya çıkmıştır. TAEİ ile kaynak ilerleme yönüne paralel ve dik hazırlanan numunelerin çekme mukavemeti özellikleri açısından farklı davranışlar gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tel ark eklemeli imalat, Alüminyum alaşımları, MIG Kaynak yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

The use of wire arc additive manufacturing (WAAM) method in engineering application areas is increasing day by day due to its features such as eliminating mold costs, ease of production, variety of process parameters, material savings, design flexibility and being economical. While they were used in repair applications in their first emergence, these additive manufacturing methods turned into production methods and found their place among innovative production methods. WAAM method generally uses metal inert/active gas (MIG/MAG) or tungsten inert gas (TIG) welding methods. The basic principle of the WAAM method is to melt the raw material in the form of wire with electric arc heat and deposit it in layers on top of each other. Aluminum alloys find a wide area of use in the industry as a material used in many engineering applications, especially in the aerospace and automotive sectors. Magnesium element, which is used as the main alloying element in the 5xxx series of aluminum alloys, makes processes requiring high strength and hardness reasonable. Aluminum alloys in this series (5005, 5052, 5083, 5086, etc.) have relatively good corrosion resistance and good weldability characteristics in marine conditions.

In this study. 4 mm thick AA5754 Al sheets were used as base material. A wall is formed by applying MIG welding method under a constant single current for AA5356 aluminum alloy wires. Density measurements, microhardness measurements, tensile tests and microstructural examinations of the produced aluminum samples were carried out. As a result of these investigations, it has been revealed that the densities show different values depending on the porosity in different layers. It has been determined that the samples prepared parallel and perpendicular to the WAAM progress direction show different behaviors in terms of tensile strength properties.

Keywords: Wire arc additive manufacturing, Aluminum alloys, MIG welding method, WAAM.



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TEL ARK EKLEMELİ İMALAT YÖNTEMİYLE ÜRETİLEN ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMLARININ MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ALUMINUM ALLOYS PRODUCED BY WIRE ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD

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ÖZET

Tel ark eklemeli imalat (TAEİ), ana malzemenin birbiri üzerine biriktirilmesiyle istenen parçaları imal etmek için kullanılan yeni teknolojidir. Temeli, eklemeli imalat teknolojileriyle kaynak yöntemlerinin entegre edilmesine dayanmaktadır. TAEİ yüksek biriktirme oranı, kısa üretim süresi ve düşük üretim maliyeti gibi avantajlara sahiptir. Bu sayede bu yeni teknoloji ile orta ve büyük boyutlu bileşenler üretilebilmektedir. TAEİ ile üretilen parçaların mekanik ve metalurjik özellikleri, geleneksel yöntemlerle üretilenlere benzerdir hatta daha iyidir. Bununla birlikte, yöntem neredeyse sıfır atık sağlamaktadır ve diğer metal eklemeli imalat yöntemlerine göre ekonomiktir. TAEİ sahip olduğu bu avantajlar sebebiyle, otomotiv, deniz endüstrileri, havacılık ve uzay mühendisliği gibi farklı uygulama alanlarında tercih edilen bir yöntem haline gelmiştir. Özellikle büyük ve pahalı metal bileşenlerin üretimi için, geleneksel eksiltmeli üretime umut verici bir alternatiftir.

Bu çalışmada 2,4 mm çapında AA5356 alüminyum alaşımlı teller, Tungsten Inert Gaz (TIG) kaynak yöntemiyle birbiri üzerine biriktirilerek, alüminyum parçalar üretilmiştir. Destek malzemesi olarak 1.6 mm kalınlığında AA5754 alüminyum levhalar kullanılmıştır. Farklı amperlerde üretilen numunelerin mekanik özellikleri incelenmiş ve mikroyapı analizleriyle desteklenmiştir. Katmanlar arası mekanik özelliklerdeki değişiklikleri gözlemek amacıyla, farklı katmanlardan numuneler hazırlanarak, test sonuçları ve elde edilen mikroyapı görselleri yorumlanmıştır. Kaynak yönüne dik ve paralel olmak üzere alınan numunelerin, mekanik özellikler açısından farklı davranışlar gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. TAEİ ile üretilen alüminyum parçaların ve geleneksel yöntemlerle üretilenlerin mekanik özellikleri karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tel ark eklemeli imalat, Alüminyum alaşımları, TIG Kaynak yöntemi.



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ABSTRACT

Wire arc additive manufacturing (WAAM) is a new technology used to manufacture desired parts by depositing the base material on top of each other. It is based on the integration of additive manufacturing technologies and welding methods. WAAM has advantages such as high deposition rate, short production time and low production cost. In this way, medium and large-sized components can be produced with this new technology. The mechanical and metallurgical properties of parts produced with WAAM are similar or even better than those produced by conventional methods. However, the method provides almost zero waste and is economical compared to other metal additive manufacturing methods. Due to these advantages, WAAM has become a preferred method in different application areas such as automotive, marine industries, aerospace engineering. It is a promising alternative to conventional subtractive manufacturing, especially for the production of large and expensive metal components.

In this study, AA5356 aluminum alloy wires with a diameter of 2.4 mm were deposited on each other by Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding method, and aluminum parts were produced. 1.6 mm thick AA5754 aluminum sheets were used as support material. The mechanical properties of the samples produced at different amperes were investigated and supported by microstructural analysis. In order to observe the changes in the mechanical properties between the layers, samples were prepared from different layers and the test results and the microstructure images obtained were interpreted. It has been determined that the samples taken perpendicular and parallel to the weld direction show different behaviors in terms of mechanical properties. The mechanical properties of aluminum parts produced by WAAM and those produced by traditional methods were compared.

Keywords: Wire arc additive manufacturing, Aluminum alloys, TIG welding method, WAAM.



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SÜRTÜNME KARIŞTIRMA KAYNAK YÖNTEMİ İLE BİRLEŞTİRİLEN FARKLI 5XXX ALAŞIMI ALÜMİNYUM LEVHA ÇİFTLERİNİN MEKANİK VE MİKROYAPISAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF
AA 5754-H22 AND AA 5005-H24 AL ALLOYS JOINED BY FRICTION STIR WELDING
METHOD

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ÖZET

Günümüzde uzay ve havacılık endüstrisinde, savunma sanayinde ve otomobil endüstrisinde, spor malzemeleri imalatı ve tekstil sanayinde alüminyum alaşımları başta olmak üzere düşük yoğunluğuna sahip metallerin ve alaşımlarının imalatı büyük önem kazanmıştır. Özellikle alüminyum alaşımları çok yaygın olarak birçok sektörde kullanılmaktadır. Bu durumun sebebi, alüminyum alaşımlarının, düşük yoğunluk, iyi tokluk, kolay şekillendirilebilme ve yüksek mekanik özelliklere sahip olmasıdır. Üretim aşamasında alüminyum malzemelerin birleştirilmesinde kullanılan ergitme kaynak teknikleri hem problemlidir hem de zordur. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte kaynak yöntemleri de gelişme göstermiştir. Yakın zamanda geliştirilen kaynak yöntemlerinden katı faz kaynağı olan sürtünme karıştırma kaynağının (SKK) endüstride kullanımı oldukça yaygındır. SKK ile çelik, alüminyum, bakır, nikel,



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titanyum, polietilen vb. malzemelerin birleştirilmesi yapılabilmektedir. Endüstride üretilen ürünlerin üzerinde çok sayıda nokta kaynaklı birleştirmeler vardır. Klasik ergitme kaynak yöntemlerinde oluşan sıcaklığa bağlı olarak kaynak bölgesinde gözenek, sıcak çatlak, yüksek ısı girdisi nedeniyle çarpılma ve kimyasal element kaybı gibi problemler meydana gelmektedir. SKK' da bu hatalar elimine edildiğinden dolayı otomotiv, elektronik ve havacılık endüstrisinde farklı malzemelerin birleştirme işlemlerinde kullanılmaktadır. Yöntem ile hem aynı cins hem de farklı malzeme kombinasyonlarında kaynak yapmak mümkündür.

Bu çalışmada, farklı AA 5754-H22 ve AA 5005-H24 serisi alüminyum alaşımı levhalar takım dönme yönüne bağlı olarak SKK yöntemi ile birleştirilip mekanik ve mikroyapısal özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alüminyum, katı hal, kaynak, sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı.

ABSTRACT

Today, the manufacture of low-density metals and alloys, especially aluminum alloys, in the aerospace industry, defense industry and automobile industry, sports equipment manufacturing and textile industry has gained great importance. Especially aluminum alloys are widely used in many sectors. This is because aluminum alloys have low density, good toughness, easy formability and high mechanical properties. Melting welding techniques used in joining aluminum materials in the production phase are both problematic and difficult. With the development of technology, welding methods have also improved. One of the recently developed welding methods, friction stir welding (FSW), which is solid phase welding, is widely used in industry. With FSW, steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, titanium, polyethylene etc. materials can be combined. There are many point welded joints on the products produced in the industry. In classical fusion welding methods, problems such as pores, hot cracks, warping due to high heat input and loss of chemical elements occur in the weld area depending on the temperature occurring. Since these errors are eliminated in FSW, it is used in the joining processes of different materials in the automotive, electronics and aviation industries. With the method, it is possible to weld both in the same type and in different material combinations.

In this study, different AA 5754-H22 and AA 5005-H24 series aluminum alloy sheets were combined with FSW method depending on the tool rotation direction and their mechanical and microstructural properties were investigated.

Keywords: Aluminum, Solid state, Welding, Friction stir welding.



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ELYAF TAKVİYELİ ÇİMENTO LEVHALAR, ÜRETİMİ VE ÖZELLİKLERİ

FIBER REINFORCED CEMENT BOARDS, PRODUCTION AND PROPERTIES

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ÖZET

Elyaf takviyeli çimento levhalar (ETÇL) yapılarda iç ve dış cephe kaplamalarında kullanılan, otoklavda sertleştirilmiş, lifli çimento esaslı levhalardır. ETÇL lif takviyesi sayesinde, sağladığı çatlak direnci, süneklik ve enerji emilimi gibi özellikleri ile yapılarda, uzun ve sorunsuz hizmet ömrü sağlar. İlk olarak Çek mühendis Ludwik Hatschek, 1901 yılında, hafif, sert, dayanıklı ve yanmaz bir malzeme olan asbest takviyeli çimento levhaların üretimi için bir teknoloji geliştirdi. Zararlı olduğu anlaşıldığından sonra asbestin yasaklanmasıyla, ikame olarak çeşitli bitkilerden elde edilen doğal, sağlığa zararsız, yenilenebilir ürünler olan doğal liflerin kullanılması önerildi. 1950’li yıllarda, birçok ticari ve teknik ürünün üretimi için kullanılan neredeyse tüm kaynaklar, doğal liflerden türetilmiş malzemelerdi. Üstün fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri nedeniyle ETÇL üretiminde en çok selülozik lifler tercih edilmektedir. ETÇL dayanıklı olmasının yanı sıra, yüksek eğilme mukavemeti, nem direnci ve biyolojik korozyon direnci özelliklerine sahiptir. Bu özellikleri sayesinde, başta cephe kaplaması olmak üzere, iç duvar kaplaması, balkon korkuluk dolgusu, taban döşemesi, baca kaplaması, vb. uygulamalarda kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yapılarda kullanımı giderek artan ETÇL’nin üretimi ile fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elyaf takviyeli çimento levhalar (ETÇL), Hatschek Tekniği, doğal ve yapay lifler, fiziksel ve mekanik özellikler.



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ABSTRACT

Fiber reinforced cement boards (FCB) are fiber cement based boards used in interior and exterior cladding in buildings, hardened in autoclave. FCB provide long and trouble-free service life in the buildings with their fiber reinforcement features such as crack resistance, ductility and energy absorption. First, Czech engineer Ludwig Hatschek developed a technology it in 1901 that light, hard, durable and fireproof material asbestos-reinforced cement boards. After being prohibited for being harmful asbest has been proposed to use natural fibers, which are natural, harmless, renewable products from various plants, as substitutes. In the 1950s, almost all sources used for the production of many commercial and technical products were materials derived from natural fibers. Due to its superior physical and mechanical properties cellulosic fibers are the most preferred fiber in FCB production. FCB is used, for facade cladding, interior cladding, balcony railing filling, floor covering, chimney cladding, etc. in applications. In this study, the production, physical and mechanical properties of FCB, which is increasingly used in buildings, were investigated.

Keywords: Fiber cement boards (FCB), Hatschek Technique, natural and artificial fibers, physical and mechanical properties.



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FGD KÖPÜK ALÇI ÜRETİMİ VE MÜHENDİSLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

FGD FOAM GYPSUM PRODUCTION AND ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

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ÖZET

Günümüzde dünyanın pek çok yerinde kömür enerji üretimi için tercih edilen yakıt olmaya devam etmektedir. Termik santrallerde kömür yakma işlemi, uçucu kül, taban külü, kazan cürufu, baca külü ve baca gazı kükürt giderme (FGD) alçısı gibi çeşitli kalıntı ürünleri ortaya çıkar. FGD alçı esas olarak termik santrallerde ortaya çıkan, kükürt dioksit gazı ve kireç bulamacının güçlü oksidasyon koşulları altında reaksiyona girdiği kükürt giderme işlemiyle üretilen endüstriyel yan üründür. Baca gazından kükürt oksitlerini gidermeye yönelik 200' ün üzerinde proses söz konusudur. Bu proseslerin bir kısmı ekonomik ve teknik zorluklar nedeniyle uygulanamamış, bir kısmı endüstriyel ölçekte uygulanmakta, bir kısmı ise henüz uygulamaya geçmemiş olup araştırma ve geliştirme safhasındadır. Bu tesislerde uygulanabilen proseslerin sayısı oldukça fazla olmasına karşın, ticari boyutta uygulama bulmuş proseslerin sayısı sınırlıdır. Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği gibi çevre sorunları binaların tasarım, yapım ve kullanım ilkelerini etkilemektedir. Enerji verimliliği ve yeşil bina ilkeleri, çevre dostu inşaat yöntemlerine olan ilgiyi ve talebi artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada FGD köpük alçı özellikleri araştırılmıştır. FGD köpük alçının kullanım alanları, termal, akustik ve mekanik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Köpük alçı ürünler $300-600 \text{ kg/m}^3$ yoğunluğa sahip, basınç dayanımı 1.5 MPa ile 2.5 MPa arasında, yoğunluğu 250 ile 300 kg/m^3 olan numunelerinin ısı iletkenlik katsayısı 0.07 ile 0.08 W/mK arasında değişmektedir. Ayrıca, FGD köpük alçı, gözenekli seramikler gibi teknolojik işlemlerin birçok alanında uygulanabilir. Bunlar arasında filtreler, membranlar, hafif yapı malzemeleri, ısı ve ses yalıtımı, kataliz işlemlerini içerir. Bu uygulamalarda, yüksek gözeneklilik, yüksek yüzey alanı, düşük yoğunluklu, düşük ısı iletkenliği, yüksek geçirgenlik gibi özellikleri nedeniyle FGD köpük alçı avantajlı bir malzemedir. Köpük alçı ürünler hafif alçı levhalar, duvar blokları, ısı yalıtım blokları, hafif duvar panelleri, alçı paneller olarak geniş ürün yelpazesinde üretilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Köpük alçı, FGD alçı, Isı ve ses yalıtımı, Sürdürülebilirlik.



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ABSTRACT

Today, coal continues to be the fuel of choice for power generation in many parts of the world. Coal combustion in thermal power plants produces various residual products such as fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, flue ash and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) gypsum. FGD gypsum is an industrial by-product mainly produced in thermal power plants by the desulfurization process, where sulfur dioxide gas and lime slurry react under strong oxidation conditions. There are over 200 processes for removing sulfur oxides from flue gas. Some of these processes could not be implemented due to economic and technical difficulties, some of them are applied on an industrial scale, and some of them have not yet been implemented and are in the research and development phase. Although the number of processes that can be applied in these facilities is quite high, the number of processes that have found commercial application is limited. Environmental problems such as global warming and climate change affect the design, construction and use principles of buildings. Energy efficiency and green building principles increase the interest and demand for environmentally friendly construction methods. In this research, the properties of FGD foam gypsum were investigated. The usage areas, thermal, acoustic and mechanical properties of FGD foam gypsum have been studied in a wide perspective. Foam gypsum products have a density of 300-600 kg/m³, compressive strength between 1.5 MPa and 2.5 MPa, and thermal conductivity coefficient of the samples with a density of 250 to 300 kg/m³ varies between 0.07 and 0.08 W/mK. In addition, FGD foam gypsum can be applied in many areas of technological processes such as porous ceramics. These include filters, membranes, lightweight building materials, heat and sound insulation, and catalysis processes. In these applications, FGD foam gypsum is an advantageous material due to its properties such as high porosity, high surface area, low density, low thermal conductivity and high permeability. Foam gypsum products can be produced in a wide range of products as lightweight gypsum boards, wall blocks, thermal insulation blocks, lightweight wall panels, gypsum panels.

Keywords: Foam gypsum, FGD gypsum, Heat and sound insulation, Sustainability.



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ELMA BİTKİSİ HASTALIKLARININ DERİN ÖĞRENME İLE TESPİTİ

DETECTION OF APPLE PLANT DISEASES BY DEEP LEARNING

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ÖZET

Tarımsal üretim sürdürülebilir yaşamın önemli bileşenlerinden biridir. Bitkisel üretim ise tarım faaliyetleri içerisinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bitkisel üretimde kayıpların azaltılması ve ürün kalitesinin artırılması için hastalıklarla mücadele gerekli unsurlardan biridir. Bitki hastalıkları çevresel koşulların da etkisiyle bakteriyel, viral, fungal gibi farklı sebeplerden dolayı meydana gelmektedir. Hastalık tespiti konusunda sadece tarım uzmanlarının çabaları yetersiz kalabilmekte, hastalıkların teşhisi gecikmekte ya da yanlış teşhislerin konma olasılığı artmaktadır. Zamanında ve doğru teşhis konulamaması ürün ve bitki kayıplarına, kalitenin düşmesine sebep olmaktadır. Ayrıca yanlış teşhis sonucu uygulanan yanlış kimyasallar çevre için zararlı etkiler oluşturmakla birlikte daha dirençli patojenlerin ortaya çıkmasında da sebep olmaktadır. Bu nedenle bitki hastalıklarının teşhisinde uzmanlara destek olacak teknolojik sistemlerin geliştirilmesi önemli hale gelmektedir. Popülerliği giderek artan yapay zekâ teknolojileri tarım alanında bitki hastalıklarının teşhisi konusunda da alternatif çözümler sunmaktadır. Eldeki verilerden öğrenerek yeni durumlar hakkında çıkarımlar yapabilen makine öğrenmesi, derin sinir ağları yardımıyla karmaşık hiyerarşileri oraya koyabilen bir makine öğrenmesi teknolojisi olan derin öğrenme yapay zekanın önde gelen tekniklerindedir. Bir derin öğrenme tekniği olan evrimsel sinir ağları (ESA) özellikle görüntü analizi, bilgisayarlı görü uygulamalarında sunduğu avantajlar nedeniyle yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Elma tarımı gerek ülkemizde gerek dünyada büyük bir üretim payına sahiptir. Elma bitkisinin hastalıkları ile mücadele hem sürdürülebilir tarım hem de ekonomi açısından son derece büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışmada elma bitkisinin yapraklarından teşhis edilebilen hastalıklar ile ilgili ESA temelli bir tahminleme çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. 3 farklı hastalık türüne ait ve bunun yanında sağlıklı elma yapraklarından oluşan toplam 4 sınıflı bir veri seti kullanılmıştır. 1821 adet örnekten oluşan veri seti üzerinde önerilen bir ESA mimarisi kullanılarak sınıflandırma çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Modelin başarısını arttırmak ve aşırı uydurma probleminin önüne geçmek için veri artırımı uygulanmıştır. 100 epoch eğitilen modelin test doğruluğu ve hata değerleri raporlanmıştır. Modelin testi sonucunda %98.76 doğruluk değerine ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan çalışma elma hastalıklarının teşhisinde tarım uzmanlarına destek olarak bir karar mekanizması rolü üstlenmektedir. Farklı bitkilere ait hastalık görüntüleri ile eğiterek modelin uygulama alanı genişletmek mümkündür.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki patolojisi, Elma hastalıklarının tespiti, Evrişimsel Sinir Ağları,

ABSTRACT

Agricultural production is one of the important components of sustainable life. Crop production has an important place in agricultural activities. Disease control is one of the essential elements to reduce losses in crop production and increase product quality. Plant diseases occur due to different reasons such as bacterial, viral, and fungal due to the effect of environmental conditions. Only the efforts of agricultural experts can be insufficient in disease detection, the diagnosis of diseases is delayed or the probability of misdiagnosis increases. Failure to make a timely and accurate diagnosis causes product and plant losses and a decrease in quality. In addition, wrong chemicals applied as a result of the wrong diagnosis create harmful effects for the environment and cause the emergence of more resistant pathogens. For this reason, it becomes important to develop technological systems that will support experts in the diagnosis of plant diseases. Artificial intelligence technologies, whose popularity is increasing, also offer alternative solutions for the diagnosis of plant diseases in the field of agriculture. Machine learning, which can make inferences about new situations by learning from the data at hand, and deep learning, which is a machine learning technology that can put complex hierarchies there with the help of deep neural networks, is one of the leading techniques of artificial intelligence. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which is a deep learning technique, is widely used especially in image analysis and computer vision applications due to the advantages it offers. Apple agriculture has a large production share both in our country and in the world. Fighting the diseases of the apple plant is of great importance in terms of both sustainable agriculture and the economy. In this direction, in this study, a CNN-based prediction study was carried out regarding the diseases that can be diagnosed from the leaves of the apple plant. A total of a 4-class dataset consisting of 3 different disease types as well as healthy apple leaves was used. A classification study was carried out using a proposed CNN architecture on the data set consisting of 1821 samples. Data augmentation was applied to increase the success of the model and to avoid the overfitting problem. Test accuracy and loss values of 100 epoch trained model were reported. As a result of the test of the model, the accuracy value of 98.76% was reached. The study plays a role as a decision mechanism by supporting agricultural experts in the diagnosis of apple diseases. It is possible to expand the application area of the model by training it with disease images of different plants.

Keywords: Plant pathology, Apple diseases detection, Convolutional Neural Networks



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BİNALARDA RADON (^{222}Rn) GAZI DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: ÇANAKKALE ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINATION OF RADON (^{222}Rn) GAS LEVEL IN THE BUILDINGS:
CANAKKALE EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Radon Gazı (^{222}Rn), doğal radyoaktivitenin yaklaşık %55 gibi bir oranını teşkil eden bir soygazdır. Doğada en bol bulunan temel bozunum zincirinin (^{238}U) tek gaz ara ürünü olmasından dolayı ortamlarda yüksek konsantrasyonlarda bulunabilmektedir. Yaşam alanlarında radon gazının belirli konsantrasyonlarda bulunmasının sebebi, doğal olarak yer kabuğundan yayılımın yanı sıra yapı malzemelerinin doğal yayılımları ya da bu malzemelerin yapılarına bağlı olarak radon gazını tutması veya geçirmesi olabilir. Radon gazı solunum sistemine girdikten sonra çok hızlı bir bozunum mekanizması ile α ve β radyasyonlarının yayılmasına sebep olur. Bu bozunum mekanizmasının içerisinde zehirli bir radyoizotop olan ^{210}Po da bulunmaktadır. Bu sebeplerden dolayı insan sağlığı açısından yaşam ortamlarındaki radon gazı seviyelerinin sürekli olarak takip edilmesi ve kontrol altında tutulması gerekmektedir.

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) 2014 raporunda, akciğer kanserinin ikinci önemli sebebinin radon gazı olduğu belirtilmiştir. Gelişmiş ülkelerde radon gazı önemli bir yaşam kalitesi parametresi olarak ele alınmaktadır. Ülkemizde de radon gazı ile ilgili olarak yapılmış birçok akademik çalışmanın yanı sıra Türkiye Atom Enerjisi Kurumu (TAEK)'nin ülke genelinde yapmış olduğu geniş kapsamlı yaşam alanlarında radon haritasının çıkartılması projesi bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmaların sonuçları ışığında radon gazının ülkemizde de önemli bir yaşam kalitesi parametresi haline gelmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Çanakkale merkezinde bulunan binalarda, bodrum ve normal katlarda, CR-39 pasif detektörleri kullanılarak binalarda radon gazı seviyeleri belirlenmiştir. Ölçüm yapılan yapılarda yaşayanlarla anket yapılarak sigara alışkanlıkları, havalandırma periyotları ve varsa



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ölüm vakalarının sebepleri araştırılarak elde edilen sonuçlarla karşılaştırılmıştır. Binaların bulunduğu alanlardaki zemin koşulları ve radon gazı düzeyleri arasında ilişki kurulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Radon gazı, Zemin, Çanakkale, Bina, CR-39, Radyasyon.

ABSTRACT

Radon Gas (^{222}Rn) is a noble gas that constitutes about 55% of natural radioactivity. Since it is the only gas intermediate of the basic decay chain (^{238}U), which is the most abundant in nature, it can be found in high concentrations in the environment. The reason for the presence of radon gas in certain concentrations in living spaces may be the natural spread of building materials as well as the natural spread from the earth's crust or the holding or passing of radon gas depending on the structure of these materials. After radon gas enters the respiratory system, it causes the emission of α and β radiations with a very rapid decay mechanism. This decay mechanism also includes a poisonous radioisotope, ^{210}Po . For these reasons, radon gas levels in living environments must be constantly monitored and kept under control in terms of human health.

In the World Health Organization (WHO) 2014 report, it was stated that the second important cause of lung cancer is radon gas. In developed countries, radon gas is considered as an important quality of life parameter. In addition to many academic studies on radon gas in our country, the Turkish Atomic Energy Agency (TAEK) has a project to map radon in living areas throughout the country. In the light of the results of these studies, radon gas should become an important quality of life parameter in our country.

In this study, radon gas levels were determined in buildings in the center of Çanakkale, in basements and normal floors, using CR-39 passive detectors. By conducting a survey with the residents of the buildings where the measurements were made, smoking habits, ventilation periods and the causes of death cases, if any, were investigated and compared with the results obtained. A relationship has been established between ground conditions and radon gas levels in the areas where the buildings are located.

Keywords: Radon gas, Soil, Çanakkale, Building, CR-39, Radiation



KOYP-GT HİBRİD SİSTEMİNDEN SALINAN ATIK ISININ ORGANİK RANKINE ÇEVİRİMİNDE GERİ KAZANIMI İÇİN İŞ AKIŞKANI SEÇİMİ

WORKING FLUID SELECTION FOR RECOVERY OF WASTE HEAT RELEASED FROM SOFC-GT HYBRID SYSTEM IN ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE

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ÖZET

Organik Rankine Çevrimi (ORÇ), güç üretimi için düşük dereceli termal enerjiyi kullanma kabiliyetine sahiptir. ORÇ ısı kaynağı olarak, endüstriyel atık ısıları, jeotermal enerji ve güneş enerjisi gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarını kullanabilir. ORÇ sisteminden yüksek enerji dönüşüm verimliliği elde etmek için en önemli unsurlardan biri uygun iş akışkanın seçimidir. Çünkü iş akışkanlarının termal özellikleri farklılık gösterir ve bu da ısı kaynağı koşulları altında çevrimin termodinamik performansını önemli ölçüde etkiler.

Bu çalışmada Katı Oksit Yakıt Pili (KOYP) ve Gaz Türbini (GT) hibrid sisteminden salınan atık ısının ORÇ’de geri kazanılarak sistemin enerji ile ekserji verimlerinin artırılması ve ORÇ için uygun iş akışkanının seçilmesi amaçlanmıştır. EES programında KOYP-GT hibrid sisteminin matematiksel modeli oluşturularak, akım yoğunluğu, operasyon sıcaklığı, yakıt kullanım oranı, hava kullanım oranı, buhar-karbon oranı ve basınç oranı değişkenlerine bağlı olarak ekserjetik optimizasyonu yapılmıştır. Optimum noktada enerji ve ekserji verimliliği sırasıyla %65.6 ve %63.1 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Yine optimum noktada 256.1°C sıcaklık değerindeki sistemin baca gazı ısı, ORÇ için ısı kaynağı olarak kullanılmıştır. Atık ısının geri kazanımı için rejeneratörlü bir ORÇ matematiksel modele eklenmiştir. Akışkan seçimi, sisteme hava sızıntılarını önlemek için 30°C kondenzasyon sıcaklığında kondenser basıncı atmosfer basıncından yüksek olan iş akışkanlarıyla sınırlandırılmıştır. Ayrıca türbinde genişleme sırasında yoğunlaşma ile karşılaşmamak için iş akışkanları olarak izantropik ve kuru akışkanlar tercih edilmiştir. Bu koşullara uygun olarak ORÇ için EES kütüphanesinden R142b, R600a, R114, R600, Trans-2-büten, R245fa, R123 iş akışkanları seçilmiştir. İş akışkanları ozon tüketme potansiyelleri, küresel ısınma potansiyelleri, yanıcılık, güç üretimi, enerji ve ekserji verimlilikleri açısından karşılaştırılmıştır. Buna göre ORÇ performansları, evaporatör sıcaklığı, evaporatör basıncı, kondenser sıcaklığı ve basınç oranı parametreleri açısından değerlendirilmiştir.

Küresel ısınma potansiyelleri açısından R114, R142b ve R245fa, ozon tüketme potansiyeli açısından R114 ve R142b, toksik özellikler açısından R245fa ve R123, yanıcılık özellikleri açısından R600a, R600 ve Trans-2-bütenin diğer akışkanlara göre dezavantaj oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Evaporatör sıcaklığı, evaporatör basıncı ve basınç oranı artışlarında sistem komponentlerindeki toplam ekserji yok oluşlarında düşüş gerçekleşirken buna bağlı olarak net güç, enerji ve ekserji verimlerinde artış gerçekleşmiştir. Kondenser sıcaklığındaki artışta ise performans parametreleri diğer değişkenlerin etkisine ters yönde (azalış) eğilim göstermiştir.

ORÇ için maksimum enerji ve ekserji verimleri R123 iş akışkanlı sistemde evaporatörde 166.5 °C sıcaklık, 997.8 kPa basınç ve kondenserde 30 °C sıcaklık, 109.7 kPa basınç koşullarında sırasıyla %20.29 ve %65.48 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu durumda tüm sistemin enerji ve ekserji verimleri sırasıyla % 69.3 ve % 66.7'ye yükselmiştir. R123 iş akışkanının geniş sıcaklık aralığında çalışabilme yeteneği ile diğer akışkanlardan avantajlı olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organik Rankine Çevrimi, İş Akışkanı, Katı Oksit Yakıt Pili, Atık Isı, Temiz enerji

ABSTRACT

The Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) is capable of using low-order thermal energy for power generation. ORC can use renewable energy sources such as industrial waste heat, geothermal energy and solar energy as heat sources. One of the most important elements to obtain high energy conversion efficiency from the ORC system is the selection of the appropriate working fluid. Because the thermal properties of the working fluids differ, which significantly affects the thermodynamic performance of the cycle under heat source conditions.

In this study, it is aimed to increase the energy and exergy efficiency of the system by recovering the waste heat released from the Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) and Gas Turbine (GT) hybrid system in ORC and to select the appropriate working fluid for the ORC. In the EES program, the mathematical model of the SOFC-GT hybrid system was created and exergetic optimization was made depending on the variables of current density, operating temperature, fuel usage rate, air usage rate, steam-carbon ratio and pressure ratio. The energy and exergy efficiency at the optimum point were calculated as 65.6% and 63.1%, respectively. Again, at the optimum point, the flue gas heat of the system at a temperature of 256.1 °C was used as a heat source for ORC. An ORC with regenerator was added to the mathematical model for waste heat recovery. Fluid selection is limited to working fluids with a condenser pressure higher than atmospheric pressure at 30 °C condensation temperature to prevent air leaks into the system. In addition, in order not to encounter condensation during expansion in the turbine, isentropic and dry fluids are preferred as working fluids. In accordance with these conditions, R142b, R600a, R114, R600, Trans-2-butene, R245fa, R123 working fluids were selected from the EES library for ORC. Work fluids were compared in terms of ozone depletion potentials, global warming potentials, flammability, power generation, energy and exergy efficiencies. According to ORC performances were evaluated in terms of evaporator temperature, evaporator pressure, condenser temperature and pressure ratio parameters.

It has been observed that R114, R142b and R245fa in terms of global warming potential, R114 and R142b in terms of ozone depletion potential, R245fa and R123 in terms of toxic properties, R600a, R600 and Trans-2-butene in terms of flammability properties have a disadvantage compared to other fluids. As the evaporator temperature, evaporator pressure and pressure ratio increase, the total exergy disappearance of the system components decreased, while the net power, energy and exergy efficiencies increased accordingly. On the other hand, with the increase in condenser temperature, the performance parameters showed a tendency in the opposite direction to the effect of other variables. The maximum energy and exergy efficiencies for ORC were found to be 20.29% and 65.48%, respectively, in the R123 working fluid system at 166.5 °C temperature in the evaporator, 997.8 kPa pressure and 30 °C temperature in the condenser, 109.7 kPa pressure conditions. In this case, the energy and exergy efficiencies of the whole system increased to 69.3%, 66.7%, respectively. It has been seen that the R123 working fluid is advantageous over other fluids with its operation in a wide temperature range.



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Keywords: Organic Rankine Cycle, Working Fluid, Solid Oxide Fuel Cell, Waste Heat, Clean Energy



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BELİRSİZLİK ALTINDA TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ AĞININ YENİDEN TASARLANMASI RE-DESIGN OF A SUPPLY CHAIN NETWORK UNDER UNCERTAINTY

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ÖZET

Tedarik zinciri ağ tasarımı, tedarik zinciri yönetiminde en önemli planlama problemlerinden biridir. Günümüzde tasarım kararları, uzun yıllar boyunca karmaşık ve belirsiz iş ortamlarında iyi işlev görece kadar uygulanabilir olmak durumundadır. Tedarik zinciri ve lojistikteki operasyonlar, işletmelerin rekabetçi kalabilmeleri için hayati araçlar olmaya devam ettiklerinden günümüzün en önemli ekonomik faaliyetlerinin bir parçasıdır. Şirketler, zaman içinde talebin değişkenliği ve belirsiz gelişimi ile başa çıkabilmek amacıyla tedarik zinciri ağı tasarımına ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Verimli bir tedarik zinciri ağı, müşterilerin taleplerini hızlı ve en az maliyetle karşılamaya katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, talep belirsizliği altında tedarik zinciri ağı tasarımı ile ilgili bu çalışmada ele alınan problemin çözülmesi önemlidir. Firmalar için ciddi zorluklardan birisi en iyi tedarik zinciri performansını elde etmek için nakliye akışının nasıl koordine edileceğini ve taşınan gönderilerin nasıl konsolide edileceğini belirlemektir. En yaygın çözümlerden biri, birden fazla tedarikçiden gönderileri toplayan, bu gönderileri birleştiren ve konsolide gönderileri uygun perakendecilere yönlendiren transfer merkezleri kurmaktır.

Bu çalışma, bir tedarik zincirinde yer alan transfer merkezlerini konumlandırma ve dağıtım rotalarını belirleme problemini talep belirsizliği altında incelemektedir. Çalışmada bir dizi üreticiler, bir dizi potansiyel transfer merkezleri ve bir dizi perakendeciden oluşan bir tedarik zinciri dağıtım ağının yeniden tasarımı incelenmiştir. Üreticileri, transfer merkezlerini ve perakendecileri içeren bu tedarik zincirinin temel özelliği, nakliye maliyetlerine ek olarak, transfer merkezlerinin açılması ve kapanması maliyetlerinin de olmasıdır. Problem temel olarak transfer merkezlerinin sayısını optimize etme fikrinden kaynaklanmıştır. Problemi çözmek için yeni tesislerin nerede konumlanacağını, kaç tane açık transfer merkezi kalacağını ve hangi şehirlerin hangi transfer merkezlerinden hizmet alacağını belirlemek için iki aşamalı stokastik bir matematiksel programlama modeli tanımlanmış ve sayısal verilerle bir uygulama yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tedarik Zinciri, Transfer Merkezi, Belirsizlik, Ağ Tasarımı, Stokastik



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ABSTRACT

Supply chain network design is one of the most important planning problems in supply chain management. Design and redesign decisions today have to be feasible enough to function applywell in complex and uncertain business environments for many years to come. Operations in supply chain and logistics are part of today's most important economic activities as they continue to be vital tools for businesses to stay competitive. Companies need supply chain network design to cope with the volatility and uncertain evolution of demand over time. An efficient supply chain network contributes to meeting the demands of customers quickly and at a minimum cost. Therefore, it is important to solve the problem addressed in this study on supply chain network design under demand uncertainty. One of the serious challenges for companies is determining how to coordinate the flow of shipping and consolidate shipments to achieve the best supply chain performance. One of the most common solutions is to set up transfer centers that collect shipments from multiple suppliers, consolidate those shipments, and forward consolidated shipments to the appropriate retailers.

This study examines the problem of positioning transfer centers and determining distribution routes in a supply chain under demand uncertainty. In the study, the re-design of a supply chain distribution network consisting of a number of manufacturers, a number of potential transfer centers and a number of retailers was examined. The main feature of this supply chain, which includes manufacturers, transfer centers and retailers, is that, in addition to transportation costs, there are also costs for opening and closing transfer centers. The problem mainly arose from the idea of optimizing the number of transfer centers. To solve the problem, a two stage stochastic mathematical programming model is introduced developed and an application is made conducted with numerical data to determine where the new facilities will be located, how many open transfer centers will remain open and which cities will receive service from which transfer centers.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Transfer Center, Uncertainty, Network Design, Stochastic



BİR LOJİSTİK DAĞITIM AĞININ OPTİMUM TASARIMI

OPTIMUM DESIGN OF A LOGISTICS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

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ÖZET

E-ticaretin hızla yaygınlaşması nedeniyle, lojistik sektörü dünyanın en hızlı büyüyen sektörlerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Bu sektör, teslimat için kullanılan taşıtlar ve dağıtım merkezi gibi büyük yatırımlar gerektirmektedir. Bu sektördeki şirketlerin temel yetkinlikleri teslimatın hızı ve doğruluğudur. Bu sağlanan teslimat hizmetinin müşterileri coğrafi olarak geniş bir alana yayılmıştır. Bu nedenle, güvenilir ve verimli bir dağıtım ağı, firmaların en önemli varlığıdır. Lojistik dağıtım ağı tasarımı, lojistik maliyetlerini önemli ölçüde azaltmayı ve aynı zamanda tüketici hizmetinin kalitesini iyileştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Dağıtım ağı problemleri çok karmaşıktır. Çünkü temeldeki değişkenlerin pek çok olası kombinasyonu vardır. Örneğin, dağıtım ağının konsolide edilmesinin envanterle ilgili giderleri azaltması beklendiğinden, yönetim dağıtım merkezi sayısını azaltarak toplam lojistik maliyetlerini azaltmak isteyebilir. Ne yazık ki, daha az dağıtım merkezine sahip olmak nakliye maliyetini artırabilir. Çünkü başlangıç ve varış noktaları arasındaki daha uzun mesafeler ile daha fazla sipariş karşılanacaktır. İdeal dağıtım ağı yapısı, sistem genelindeki toplam maliyeti en aza indirmek ve belirtilen hizmet seviyesini karşılamak için depolama maliyeti, envanter maliyeti ve nakliye maliyeti arasındaki dengeyi sağlamalıdır. Hangi dağıtım merkezlerinin açılacağı ve her müşteriye hizmet vermek için hangi dağıtım merkezinin kullanılacağı belirlenmelidir. Sonuç olarak, her iki hedefi aynı anda karşılayacak şekilde bir model kurmak gerekir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada lojistik servis sağlayıcıları için dağıtım merkezi tesisi ve dağıtım ağlarının optimum tasarımı amaçlanmıştır. Dağıtım ağı tasarımı problemini açıklığa kavuşturmak için, gerçek bir örnek olay incelemesi olarak Türkiye'nin önde gelen bir üçüncü parti lojistik servis sağlayıcısının dağıtım ağı ele alınmıştır. Dağıtım merkezlerinin sayısının, konumlarının ve atanmış hizmet alanlarının yanı sıra talep noktaları ve dağıtım merkezleri ile dağıtım merkezleri arasındaki rotaların belirlenmesini kapsayan bir uygulama yapılmıştır. Maliyetler, mevcut ağ tasarımıdaki bir dağıtım merkezinin kapatılmasını destekleme durumu ve ne kadar maliyet oluşturacağına araştırılması yapılmıştır. Örneğin, belirli bir bölgede



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talepte bir düşüş yaşanır veya komşu bir dağıtım merkezi tesisinin kapatılmasına göre daha ekonomik bir şekilde sistemin çalışma durumunun ortaya çıkması araştırılmıştır. Mevcut sistemde yeni bir dağıtım merkezi tesisi kurmak mantıklı mı, ideal konumu nerede olmalı, hizmet alanları ideal midir veya hizmet alanı sınırlarını kaydırarak ne gibi maliyet tasarrufu sağlanabilir sorularına yanıt aranmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağıtım Merkezi, Parsiyel Taşımacılık, Lojistik, Ağ Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

Due to the rapid spread of e-commerce, the logistics industry has become one of the fastest-growing industries in the world. This sector requires large investments such as delivery vehicles and distribution centers. The key competencies of companies in this industry are speed and accuracy of delivery. The customers of this provided delivery service are geographically spread over a wide area. Therefore, a reliable and efficient distribution network is the most important asset of companies. Logistics distribution network design aims to significantly reduce logistics costs and at the same time improve the quality of consumer service. Distribution network problems are very complex because there are many possible combinations of underlying variables. For example, since consolidating the distribution network is expected to reduce inventory-related expenses, management may want to reduce overall logistics costs by reducing the number of distribution centers. Unfortunately, having fewer distribution center can increase the shipping cost. Because with longer distances between the start and destination points, more orders will be fulfilled. The ideal distribution network structure should strike a balance between storage cost, inventory cost, and shipping cost to minimize the overall system-wide cost and meet the specified service level. It should be determined which distribution centers will be opened and which distribution centers will be used to serve each customer. As a result, it is necessary to establish a model to meet both objectives simultaneously.

In this study, optimum design of distribution center facility and distribution networks for logistics service providers is aimed. In order to clarify the distribution network design problem, the distribution network of a leading third-party logistics service provider in Turkey is considered a real case study. An application covering the number of distribution centers, their locations, and assigned service areas as well as the determination of demand points and routes between distribution centers and distribution centers have been made. Costs, support for the closure of a distribution center in the current network design, and how much it would cost were investigated. For example, if there is a decrease in demand in a particular region or if a neighboring distribution center facility is closed, it is investigated that the operating state of the system will emerge in a more economical way. Answers were sought to the questions of whether it makes sense to establish a new distribution center facility in the current system,



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where should its ideal location be, whether the service areas are ideal or what kind of cost savings can be achieved by shifting the service area boundaries.

Keywords: Distribution Center Facility, Partial Transportation, Logistics, Network Design



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MİKROÇİP ELEKTRONİK DEVRE ELEMANLARINDAKİ ISI TRANSFERİNİN BİRLEŞİK JET ETKİSİYLE İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

HEAT TRANSFER IMPROVEMENT IN MICROCHIP ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT
ELEMENTS BY COMBINED JET EFFECT

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ÖZET

Elektronik devre üzerinde ne kadar çok mikroçip bulunabilirse o cihaz teknolojik olarak o denli gelişmiş olur. Fakat, küçük hacimlerde bulunan mikroçiplerin gelişimine engel olan aşırı ısınmaları sonucu sıcaklıklarının artışı önlenmelidir. Yüksek performanslı bir soğutma tekniği olan çarpan jet- çapraz akış mikroçiplerden olan ısı transferini iyileştirme potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, küp ve oyuk şekle sahip desenli bakır plakalı yüzeylerden olan ısı transferi çarpan jet - çapraz akış birleşik jet etkisi kullanılarak farklı kanatçık yerleşimlerine göre birbirleriyle karşılaştırılmalı ve sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal inceleme, sürekli ve üç boyutlu enerji ve Navier-Stokes denklemlerinin $k-\epsilon$ türbülans modeli ile Ansys-Fluent programının kullanılarak çözülmesiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çapraz akışın desenli yüzeylere yönlendirilmesinde 60° sabit kanatçık açısına sahip kanatçık kullanılmış olup, kanatçığın uzunluğu D jet giriş çapına eşittir. Her iki desen şekilli kanalda, kanatçık jet akış girişinden itibaren çapraz akışlı kanal girişine doğru D ve 2D olarak farklı mesafelerde yerleştirilmiştir. Kanalda kullanılan akışkan su olup, kanalın alt ve üst yüzeyleri ve kanatçık adyabatiktir. Desenli yüzeyler, 1000 W/m^2 sabit ısı akısına sahiptir. Jet-plaka arası mesafeler (H) 3D ve 6D olup, akışkan Re sayısı aralığı 11000-15000' dir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, literatürdeki çalışmanın deneysel sonuçlarıyla kıyaslanmış ve birbirleriyle uyumlu oldukları belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, her bir küp ve oyuk desenli yüzeyler için ortalama Nu sayısı ve yüzey sıcaklık değişimleri olarak incelenmiştir. $Re = 15000$ ' de kanatçiksız ve 60° kanatçık açısında ve farklı kanatçık mesafelerinde küp ve oyuk desenli kanallar boyunca birleşik jet akışın hız ve sıcaklık konturu dağılımları sunulmuştur. $Re = 13000$ ' de $H = 3D$ mesafede $N = 2D$ için küp ve oyuk desenli kanatçıklı kanallarda kanatçiksız duruma göre kanallardaki tüm desenli yüzeyler için ortalama Nu sayısında (Nu_m) sırasıyla %23.43 ve %22.58' lik artışlar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikroçip, Çarpan jet-çapraz akış, Kanatçık mesafesi, Desen.



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ABSTRACT

The more microchips can be found on the electronic circuit, the device is more technologically advanced. However, the increase in temperature as a result of their overheating, which prevents the development of microchips in small volumes, should be prevented. Impinging jet-cross-flow, a high-performance cooling technique, has the potential to improve heat transfer from microchips. In this study, heat transfer from cube and hollow shaped patterned copper plate surfaces was investigated numerically and comparatively with each other according to different fin placements by using the impinging jet - cross flow combined jet effect. Numerical research was carried out by solving steady and three - dimensional energy and Navier-Stokes equations using the k- ϵ turbulence model and Ansys-Fluent program. A fin with a fixed fin angle of 60° is used to direct the cross flow to the patterned surfaces, and the fin length is equal to the D jet inlet diameter. In both pattern shaped channels, the fin was placed at different distances in D and 2D from the jet flow inlet towards the cross flow channel inlet. The fluid used in the channel is water, and the upper and lower surfaces of the channel and the fin are adiabatic. Patterned surfaces have a constant heat flux of 1000 W/m^2 . The distances between the jet and the plate (H) are 3D and 6D, and the fluid Re number range is 11000-15000. The results of the study were compared with the experimental results of the study in the literature and it was determined that they were compatible with each other. The results were analyzed as the mean Nu number and surface temperature changes for each cube and hollow patterned surfaces. The velocity and temperature contour distributions of the combined jet flow along the cube and hollow patterned channels at $Re = 15000$, without fin and 60° fin angle and different fin distances were presented. At $Re = 13000$, for $N = 2D$ at $H = 3D$ distance, 23.43% and 22.58% increases were obtained in the average Nu number (Nu_m) for all patterned surfaces in the ducts compared to the case without fins in patterned finned channels of cube and hollow, respectively.

Keywords: Microchip, Impingement jet - cross flow, Fin distance, Pattern



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RS CV_n TİPİ YILDIZLARIN KİNEMATİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

KINEMATIC PROPERTIES OF RS CV_n TYPE STARS

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ÖZET

Galaksilerin yapısı ve evrimi özellikle son yıllarda ilgi çeken araştırmalardan biridir ve James Webb teleskobunun atılması ile daha da güncel hale gelmiştir. Galaksimizin kalın ve ince disklerindeki kimyasal düzenlenim farklıdır ve ince disk yıldızları kalın disk yıldızlarına göre metalce daha zengindir. Galaktik disk ve halo yıldızları ise metalce fakirdir. Her ne kadar bu konuda birçok çalışma yapılmış olsa da yıldızların nasıl galaktik yapıları oluşturdukları noktasında birçok soru hala açıklığa kavuşturulamamıştır. 2021 yılının son günlerinde atılan James webb uzay teleskobunun bu konuda birçok soru işaretine açıklık getireceği düşünülmektedir. Benzer fiziksel özellikler gösteren yıldız gruplarının kinematik yapısı ve metal bolluğunun incelenmesi , yıldızların uzay hareketleri bilgisi dahil olmak üzere bir çok konuda galaktik yapıya ışık tutmaktadır. Özellikle öz hareket paralaks gibi astrometrik veriler için atılmış olan Hipparcos uydusunun ardından atılan Gaia uydu verileri bu konuda çok daha hassas bilgilere ulaşmamızı sağlamıştır. Evriminin ilk aşamalarında Samanyolu galaksisinin kimyasal düzenleniminin metalca zayıf olması gerektiğinden metal bolluğu ile yaş arasında güçlü bir ilişki olmasını bekleriz. Benzer şekilde kinematik özellikler ile yaş arasında da bir bağlantı vardır ve kinematik özellikleri hesaplarken kullandığımız öz hareket uzaklık gibi verilerin güvenilirliği sonuçları doğrudan etkilemektedir. Bu manada Gaia verilerinin hassasiyeti yüksektir. RS CV_n tipi yıldızlar püskürme gösteren yakın çift yıldızlar olarak sınıflandırılmış olup, spektrumlarında CaII H ve K çizgileri vardır ve aktif kromosferik yıldızlar olduklarından ışık eğrilerinde dalga şeklinde bir değişim görünür. Gaia uydu kataloğundan seçilmiş bu tip yıldızların U,V,W uzay hızları ve hız elipsoidi Gaia uydusundan alınan verilerinden hareketle hesaplanmış, metal bolluğu bilgisine sahip bulunan yıldızlar da dikkate alınarak bulunan değerler daha önceki literatür değerleri ile karşılaştırılıp yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: samanyolu, galaksi, yıldız sistemleri, galaktik kinematik



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ABSTRACT

The structure and evolution of galaxies is one of the most interesting research in recent years, and it has become even more current with the launch of the James Webb telescope. The chemical arrangement in our galaxy's thick and thin disks is different, and thin disk stars are more metal-rich than thick disk stars. Galactic disk and halo stars are metal-poor. Although many studies have been carried out on this subject, many questions still remain unexplained about how stars form galactic structures. It is thought that the James webb space telescope, which was launched in the last days of 2021, will clarify many question marks in this regard. The kinematic structure of star groups with similar physical properties and the study of metal abundance sheds light on the galactic structure on many issues, including the knowledge of the space motions of the stars. Gaia satellite data, which was launched after the Hipparcos satellite, which was thrown especially for astrometric data such as self-motion parallax, allowed us to reach much more sensitive information on this subject. Since the chemical arrangement of the Milky Way galaxy in the early stages of its evolution must have been metal-poor, we would expect a strong correlation between metal abundance and age. Similarly, there is a connection between kinematic properties and age, and the reliability of data such as self-motion distance, which we use when calculating kinematic properties, directly affects the results. In this sense, the sensitivity of Gaia data is high. RS CVn type stars are classified as erupting close binary stars, with CaII H and K lines in their spectra, and because they are active chromospheric stars, a waveform change appears in their light curves. The U, V, W space velocities and velocity ellipsoid of these types of stars selected from the Gaia satellite catalog were calculated from the data obtained from the Gaia satellite, and the values found were compared with the previous literature values, taking into account the stars with metal abundance information.

Keywords: milky way, galaxy, star systems, galactic kinematics



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GALAKSİNİN KİNEMATİK YAPISI

KINEMATIC STRUCTURE OF GALAXY

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ÖZET

Galaksinin disk ve halosundaki kütlelerin çekimi nedeniyle yıldız yörüngeleri eliptik değildir. Ek olarak yörüngeler diske dik yönde sınırlanır. Bu iki etki nedeniyle oluşan yörüngeler gül şeklinde bir yörünge çizerler. Genellikle zamanla denge durumuna ulaşılmış ve dağılımın iyi karışmış olduğu kabul edilir. Galaksinin spiral yapısı genellikle yoğunluk dalga hipotezi ile açıklanır (Lin et al. 1969). Bu kurama göre galaksinin kollarındaki madde açısal momentumun korunumundan dolayı şu anda olduğundan çok daha sıkı olması gerekir ancak aynı yoğun trafikteki gibi maddesel yoğunluğa karşı gravitasyonel kuvvetler nedeniyle daha yavaş hareket ederler. Yoğunluk dalga hipotezi laminer akışa sahip gazlara uygulanabilir türbülanslı yada doğadaki yıldızlarda gözlenmemiştir. Yoğunluk dalga teorisi ve buna benzer teoriler güneş komşuluğundaki kinematik verilerle yapılan analizlerde henüz doğruluğu kanıtlanmamıştır. İşte bu anlamda yıldız kinematiki galaksinin yapısını ve özelliklerini ortaya koymak için mükemmel yollar sunarlar. Bu amaçla farklı yıldız gruplarının radyal hız ve öz hareket verilerini kullanarak galaktik yapı içerisindeki kinematik davranışları incelenecektir. Bu tür çalışmalar daha öncelide bir çok defa yapılmıştır ancak değişen teknoloji veri grupları ve hatalarındaki iyileşmeler bu tip çalışmaların tekrar tekrar yapılmasını gerekli kılmaktadır.

Avrupa uzay ajansının 90'lı yıllarda uzaya gönderdiği HIPPARCOS uydusu verileri kullanılarak bu tip çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Uydunun işleyişindeki bir takım problemler yüzünden verilerde düzeltme gerektiği daha sonra açıklanmış ve bu düzeltmeler yapılmıştır. Avrupa uzay ajansı ESA daha sonra çok daha kararlı ve öz hareket ve radyal hız verileri yanında öte gezegen keşifleri içinde kullanılacak veriler sağlamak için GAIA uydusunu fırlattı. Bu uydunun verileri yeni yeni yayınlanmaya başlamıştır. Bu tezde yeni verilerden hareketle galaksinin içeriği, oluşumu, evrimi ve yapısı hakkında kinematik verilerden hareketle çalışma yapmaktır. Bu amaçla farklı yıldız grupları seçilerek bunların kinematik özellikleri hesaplanıp karşılaştırılacak galaksinin yapısı hakkında yeni sonuçlar bulunmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: samanyolu, galaksi, yıldız sistemleri, galaktik kinematik



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ABSTRACT

Stellar orbits are not elliptical due to the gravitational pull of mass in the galaxy's disk and halo. In addition, the orbitals oscillate perpendicular to the disk. The orbits formed due to these two effects draw a rose-shaped orbit. It is generally accepted that the equilibrium state has been reached over time and the distribution is well mixed. The spiral structure of the galaxy is generally explained by the density wave hypothesis (Lin et al. 1969). According to this theory, matter in the arms of the galaxy should be much tighter than it is now due to conservation of angular momentum, but just like in heavy traffic, they move more slowly due to gravitational forces against material density. The density wave hypothesis is applicable to gases with laminar flow, and has not been observed in turbulent or natural stars. Density wave theory and similar theories have not been proven yet in the analysis of kinematic data in the neighborhood of the sun. In this sense, stellar kinematics offer excellent ways to reveal the structure and properties of the galaxy. For this purpose, the kinematic behavior of different star groups in the galactic structure will be examined by using the radial velocity and self-motion data. Such studies have been done many times before, but changing technology datasets and improvements in errors necessitate repeating such studies.

This type of work was carried out using the data of the HIPPARCOS satellite, which the European space agency sent into space in the 90s. It was explained later that due to some problems in the operation of the satellite, corrections were required in the data and these corrections were made. The European space agency ESA then launched the GAIA satellite to provide much more stable data for self motion and radial velocity as well as data to be used in exoplanet exploration . The data of this satellite has just begun to be broadcast. In this thesis, starting from the new data, the content, formation, evolution and structure of the galaxy is to work on the basis of kinematic data. For this purpose, different star groups will be selected and their kinematic properties will be calculated and compared, and new results will be tried to be found about the structure of the galaxy.

Keywords:milky way, galaxy, star systems, galactic kinematics



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YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİM SÜRECİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER ÜZERİNE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE FOREIGN
LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESS

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ÖZET

Değişimin hızlı bir şekilde yaşandığı günümüzde küreselleşme olgusu birçok alanda olduğu gibi eğitim ve öğretim süreçlerini oldukça derinden etkilemektedir. Globalleşme süreci ülkelerin sınırlarının ortadan kalkmasına neden olmakta, uluslararası alanda işbirliklerinin geliştirilmesine dönük farklı kurum ve kuruluşlarla yapılan işbirliklerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar, bilimsel ve teknolojik alanda yaşanan gelişimler yanında yenilikler, sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik gelişmeler yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. Yaşanan bu değişimler nitelikli insan gücü ihtiyacını ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Günümüzde nitelikli insan denildiğinde sahip olunması gereken önemli özelliklerden birisi de yabancı dil bilgisine sahip olmaktır. Bu nedenle ülkemizde de nitelikli insan yetiştirilebilmesi için yabancı dil öğretiminin her geçen gün önemini arttırdığı söylenebilir. Hatta Türkiye’de yaşayan insanların sadece sözlü alanda değil aynı zamanda yazılı iletişim konusunda da yabancı dil öğrenme konusunda eskiye oranla taleplerde daha fazla bir artışın olduğu görülmektedir. Yabancı dil öğretimi süreci birçok faktörden etkilenmektedir. Bu nedenle yabancı dil öğretiminde istenen başarının elde edilmesi için bu süreci etkileyen faktörlerin bilinmesi ve kontrol edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu araştırmada yabancı dil öğretim sürecini etkileyen faktörlerin genel bir değerlendirilmesinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde konuya ilişkin araştırma sonuçları incelenmiştir. Betimsel analiz metodunun kullanıldığı araştırmada teori ve uygulama aşamasında görev yapan uzmanlara bazı önerilerin getirilmeye hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda yabancı dil öğretim sürecini etkileyen faktörler genel anlamda üç kategoride değerlendirilmiştir. Bunlar; öğrencilerin yabancı dil öğrenmeye karşı olan ilgi ve tutumları ile ilgili faktörler, ana dil ve yabancı dil arasındaki ilişki ile yabancı dil öğretiminde veli ile ilgili faktörlerdir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin yabancı dil öğrenmeye konusundaki ilgi ve yeteneği yanında öğrendikleri yabancı dilin konuşulduğu topluma ve kültüre karşı olan tutumu, yabancı dil öğretimini etkileyen öğrenci kaynaklı faktörlerdir. Yine araştırma sonuçlarına göre yabancı dil öğretimi ile ana dil öğretimi birbirine bağlıdır. Ana dilinin iyi bir şekilde öğrenilmesi yabancı dil öğrenmeye olumlu anlamda etki etmektedir. Yine araştırma



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sonucuna göre yabancı dil öğrenme konusunda aileler de önemli etkiye bulunmaktadır. Aileler özellikler çocuklarına yabancı dil öğrenmeye verdikleri değeri göstermeleri son derece önemlidir. Ailelerin eğitim ve öğretime olan ilgi ve katkısı öğrencilerin ders başarılarına olumlu anlamda katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yabancı dil, faktör, öğretim süreci, motivasyon

ABSTRACT

In today's world where change is experienced rapidly, the phenomenon of globalization affects education and training processes deeply, as in many areas. The process of globalization leads to the disappearance of the borders of the countries, the 1studies on the development of cooperation with different institutions and organizations for the development of cooperation in the international arena, innovations, social, cultural and economic developments, as well as the developments in the scientific and technological field. These changes bring the need for qualified manpower to the fore. Today, one of the important features to have when it comes to qualified people is to have knowledge of a foreign language. For this reason, it can be said that foreign language teaching increases its importance day by day in order to train qualified people in our country. In fact, it is seen that there is a greater increase in the demands of people living in Turkey to learn foreign languages, not only in the oral field but also in written communication, compared to the past. Foreign language teaching process is affected by many factors. For this reason, in order to achieve the desired success in foreign language teaching, it is necessary to know and control the factors affecting this process. In this study, it is aimed to make a general evaluation of the factors affecting the foreign language teaching process. For this purpose, the results of the research on the subject were examined. In the research, in which the descriptive analysis method was used, it was aimed to bring some suggestions to the experts working in the theory and application stages. As a result of the research, the factors affecting the foreign language teaching process were evaluated in three categories in general. These; factors related to students' interest and attitudes towards learning a foreign language, the relationship between mother tongue and foreign language, and factors related to parents in foreign language teaching. According to the results of the research, students' interest and ability in learning a foreign language, as well as their attitudes towards the society and culture where the foreign language is spoken, are student-based factors affecting foreign language teaching. Again, according to the results of the research, foreign language teaching and mother tongue teaching are interconnected. Learning a good mother tongue has a positive effect on learning a foreign language. Again, according to the results of the research, families also have a significant impact on foreign language learning. It is extremely important for families to show their children the value they attach to learning a foreign language. The interest and contribution of families to education and training contributes positively to the success of the students.

Keywords: Foreign language, factor, teaching process, motivation



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UZAKTAN EĞİTİM MODELLERİ ÜZERİNE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A GENERAL EVALUATION ON DISTANCE EDUCATION MODELS

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ÖZET

Teknoloji alanında yaşanan gelişmeler birçok alanda olduğu gibi eğitim alanını da etkilemekte, bu etkilemeler öğretmen yetiştirme ve öğretim süreçlerini derinden etkilemektedir. Özellikle iletişim teknolojisi alanında yaşanan değişimler eğitim öğretim süreçlerinde önemli dönüşümler yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. İçinde bulunduğumuz süreçte iletişim süreçlerinde yaşanan gelişmelerin eğitim-öğretim süreçlerine entegre edilmesine yönelik yoğun çalışmalar dikkat çekmektedir. Bu yoğun çalışmaların bazı sebepleri bulunmaktadır. Devletin eğitim için tahsis etmiş olduğu kaynakların etkin kullanımı, öğretimin daha nitelikli olarak verilmesi, öğrenme ortamlarının daha esnek hale getirilmesini sağlama gibi avantajlar bu sebeplerden bazılarını oluşturmaktadır. İletişim teknolojisinin eğitim ve öğretim süreçlerinde yaşana bu değişimlerin en öne çıkan uygulamalarından birisi de uzaktan eğitimidir. Uzaktan eğitim süreçlerinden en iyi şekilde yararlanabilmek için bu sürecin iyi bir şekilde yönetilmesi, konu hakkında bilimsel araştırmaların yapılması, olumsuzlukların ve aksaklıkların giderilmesi son derece önemlidir. Uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında bazı modeller öne çıkmaktadır. Her modelin olumlu tarafları yanında eksiklikleri de bulunmaktadır. Bunların neler olduğunun bilinmesi gerekli önlemlerin alınması konusunda önemlidir. Bu araştırmada uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında kullanılan modeller hakkında bilgi vermek amaçlanmaktadır. Betimsel analiz metodunun kullanıldığı bu araştırmada konu hakkındaki araştırma sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda başlıca uzaktan eğitim modelleri; eş zamanlı (senkron), eş zamanlı olmayan (asenkron) ve karma dediğimiz hibrit modeller günümüzde öne çıkan uzaktan eğitim modelleri olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Bilindiği gibi, öğretim teknolojilerinin en önemli görevi, öğretim sürecinde iletişim yanında etkileşimi de arttırmasıdır. Başlangıçta öğrenci ve öğretmen etkileşimin olmadığı uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında gelişen teknolojiyle birlikte öğrenci ve öğretmen ile öğrenci ve öğrenci ile öğrenci-arayüz etkileşimi oldukça artmıştır. Eş zamanlı model olarak da bilinen senkron modelde öğrenen ve öğreten farklı mekanlarda olsa da aynı zaman içinde sanal ortamda etkileşime girdikleri bir modeldir. Eş zamanlı model ise mekan sorununu ortadan kaldırmasına rağmen zaman açısından gerekli esnekliği sağlayamadığı görülmektedir. Günümüzde her iki



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modelinin de birleşimi olarak karma model ya da hibrit model gibi uygulamalarda görülmektedir. Karma model olarak da bilinen hibrit model, özellikle eş zamanlı ve eş zamanlı olmayan modellerin eksikliklerini kapatmak için iyi bir uygulama olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, eş zamanlı model, asenkron model, hibrit model

ABSTRACT

Developments in the field of technology affect the field of education as well as in many other fields, and these influences deeply affect the teacher training and teaching processes. Especially the changes in the field of communication technology cause significant transformations in the education and training processes. In the process we are in, intensive studies on integrating the developments in communication processes into education-teaching processes draw attention. There are some reasons for this intense work. Advantages such as effective use of the resources allocated by the state for education, providing more qualified education, and making learning environments more flexible are some of these reasons. One of the most prominent applications of these changes in the education and training processes of communication technology is distance education. In order to benefit from the distance education processes in the best way, it is extremely important to manage this process well, to conduct scientific research on the subject, and to eliminate the negativities and disruptions. Some models stand out in distance education applications. Each model has its positives as well as its shortcomings. Knowing what these are is important for taking the necessary precautions. In this research, it is aimed to give information about the models used in distance education applications. In this study, in which the descriptive analysis method was used, the results of the research on the subject were evaluated. As a result of the research, the main distance education models; Hybrid models that we call synchronous (synchronous), asynchronous (asynchronous) and mixed draw attention as prominent distance education models today. As it is known, the most important task of instructional technologies is to increase interaction as well as communication in the teaching process. With the developing technology in distance education applications, where there was no student and teacher interaction at the beginning, student and teacher, student and student and student-interface interaction have increased considerably. The synchronous model, also known as the simultaneous model, is a model in which learners and teachers interact in a virtual environment at the same time, even though they are in different places. Although the simultaneous model eliminates the problem of space, it is seen that it cannot provide the necessary flexibility in terms of time. Today, it is seen in applications such as mixed model or hybrid model as a combination of both models. The hybrid model, also known as the mixed model, can be considered as a good practice especially to close the shortcomings of synchronous and asynchronous models.

Keywords: Distance education, synchronous model, asynchronous model, hybrid model



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TÜRKİYE'DE CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENİ YETİŞTİRME SÜRECİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF ENGLISH TEACHER TRAINING PROCESS IN THE REPUBLIC
PERIOD IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Değişimin hızlı bir şekilde yaşandığı günümüzde küreselleşme olgusu birçok alanda olduğu gibi eğitim ve öğretim süreçlerini oldukça derinden etkilemektedir. Globalleşme süreci ülkelerin sınırlarının ortadan kalkmasına neden olmakta, uluslararası alanda işbirliklerinin geliştirilmesine dönük farklı kurum ve kuruluşlarla yapılan işbirliklerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar, bilimsel ve teknolojik alanda yaşanan gelişimler yanında yenilikler, sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik gelişmeler yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. Yaşanan bu değişimler nitelikli insan gücü ihtiyacını ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Günümüzde nitelikli insan denildiğinde sahip olunması gereken önemli özelliklerden birisi de yabancı dil bilgisine sahip olmaktır. Bu nedenle ülkemizde de nitelikli insan yetiştirilebilmesi için yabancı dil öğretiminin her geçen gün önemini arttırdığı söylenebilir. Hatta Türkiye’de yaşayan insanların sadece sözlü alanda değil aynı zamanda yazılı iletişim konusunda da yabancı dil öğrenme konusunda eskiye oranla taleplerde daha fazla bir artış olduğu görülmektedir. Yabancı dil öğretimi süreci birçok faktörden etkilenmektedir. Bu nedenle yabancı dil öğretiminde istenen başarının elde edilmesi için bu süreci etkileyen faktörlerin bilinmesi ve kontrol edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu araştırmada yabancı dil öğretim sürecini etkileyen faktörlerin genel bir değerlendirilmesinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde konuya ilişkin araştırma sonuçları incelenmiştir. Betimsel analiz metodunun kullanıldığı araştırmada teori ve uygulama aşamasında görev yapan uzmanlara bazı önerilerin getirilmeye hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda yabancı dil öğretim sürecini etkileyen faktörler genel anlamda üç kategoride değerlendirilmiştir. Bunlar; öğrencilerin yabancı dil öğrenmeye karşı olan ilgi ve tutumları ile ilgili faktörler, ana dil ve yabancı dil arasındaki ilişki ile yabancı dil öğretiminde veli ile ilgili faktörlerdir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin yabancı dil öğrenmeye konusundaki ilgi ve yeteneği yanında öğrendikleri yabancı dilin konuşulduğu topluma ve kültüre karşı olan tutumu, yabancı dil öğretimini etkileyen öğrenci kaynaklı faktörlerdir. Yine araştırma sonuçlarına göre yabancı dil öğretimi ile ana dil öğretimi birbirine bağlıdır. Ana dilinin iyi bir şekilde öğrenilmesi yabancı dil öğrenmeye olumlu anlamda etki etmektedir. Yine araştırma sonucuna göre yabancı dil öğrenme konusunda aileler de önemli etkide bulunmaktadır. Aileler özellikler çocuklarına yabancı dil öğrenmeye verdikleri değeri göstermeleri son derece



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önemlidir. Ailelerin eğitim ve öğretime olan ilgi ve katkısı öğrencilerin ders başarılarına olumlu anlamda katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yabancı dil, İngilizce, öğretmen yetiştirme, cumhuriyet dönemi, eğitim tarihi

ABSTRACT

In today's world where change is experienced rapidly, the phenomenon of globalization affects education and training processes deeply, as in many areas. The process of globalization leads to the disappearance of the borders of the countries, the studies on the development of cooperation with different institutions and organizations for the development of cooperation in the international arena, innovations, social, cultural and economic developments, as well as the developments in the scientific and technological field. These changes bring the need for qualified manpower to the fore. Today, one of the important features to have when it comes to qualified people is to have knowledge of a foreign language. For this reason, it can be said that foreign language teaching increases its importance day by day in order to train qualified people in our country. In fact, it is seen that there is a greater increase in the demands of people living in Turkey to learn foreign languages, not only in the oral field but also in written communication, compared to the past. Foreign language teaching process is affected by many factors. For this reason, in order to achieve the desired success in foreign language teaching, it is necessary to know and control the factors affecting this process. In this study, it is aimed to make a general evaluation of the factors affecting the foreign language teaching process. For this purpose, the results of the research on the subject were examined. In the research, in which the descriptive analysis method was used, it was aimed to bring some suggestions to the experts working in the theory and application stages. As a result of the research, the factors affecting the foreign language teaching process were evaluated in three categories in general. These; factors related to students' interest and attitudes towards learning a foreign language, the relationship between mother tongue and foreign language, and factors related to parents in foreign language teaching. According to the results of the research, students' interest and ability in learning a foreign language, as well as their attitudes towards the society and culture where the foreign language is spoken, are student-based factors affecting foreign language teaching. Again, according to the results of the research, foreign language teaching and mother tongue teaching are interconnected. Learning a good mother tongue has a positive effect on learning a foreign language. Again, according to the results of the research, families also have a significant impact on foreign language learning. It is extremely important for families to show their children the value they attach to learning a foreign language. The interest and contribution of families to education and training contributes positively to the success of the students.

Keywords: Foreign language, English, teacher training, sales period, education history



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SOSYAL HİZMETLER VE ÇOCUK ESİRGEME SİSTEMİNE NORA FİNGSCHEIDT'İN "*SİSTEM KIRICI*" ADLI FİLMİNDEKİ ELEŞTİREL VE SOSYOLOJİK BAKIŞ

A CRITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL VIEW TO CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM IN NORA FINGSCHEIDT'S FILM "*SYSTEM CRASHER*"

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ÖZET

Sosyolojik olarak, toplumdaki sorunları yansıtan bazı filmler sayesinde insanlar bireysel yaşamları hakkında daha keskin bir farkındalık kazanabilir, anlayışlarını ve bakış açılarını geliştirebilirler (Yaren and Çayıroğlu, 2014). Bu şekilde hayatımızı eleştirmemize, kendimizi anlamamıza, sosyal bütünlük ve ilişkilerimizi sorgulamamıza yardımcı olurlar. Nora Fingscheidt'in *System Crasher* (2019) filmi de bu tür filmlerden biri olarak kabul edilebilir. Sistem Kırıcı adlı film, Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme/Koruma adı verilen sistemin içinde, sosyal hizmet görevlilerinin ısrarlı çabalarıyla bir yer bulmaya çalışan, kontrol edilemeyen şiddetli öfke patlamalarını önlemeye uğraştıkları, sürekli problem yaratan, travma geçirmiş, dokuz yaşında bir çocuk olan Benni (ana karakter)'nin toplumdan dışlanmasını konu almaktadır. Bu çalışma, Nora Fingscheidt'in *System Crasher*'inin sosyolojik yansımaları ile Çocuk Esirgeme/Koruma Sistemine nasıl eleştirel bir bakış açısı sunduğunu aktarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Neredeyse vahşi bir çocuk olan Benni'nin ötekileştirilmesi, insanları çeşitli kategorilere ayırmaya yönelik sosyolojik eğilimi de yansıtmaktadır. Benni, Alman sosyal hizmetlerinde bir ev veya bakım tesisi bulmak için her şeyi deneyen, ancak başarısız olan çocukları tanımlamak için kullanılan, "Systemsprenger" "sistem bozucu/yıkıcı" olan bir çocuktur. Bu nedenle, Fingscheidt'in filmi, Benni'nin koruyucu bakım evlerinden psikoterapiye, öfke yönetimi kurslarından sürekli tedavi tesislerine geçişinin tasvirine odaklanmaktadır: Filmde, sonsuz bir döngüye dönüşen olaylar dizisi içinde kısılan bir çocuğun toplumsal yalnızlığı yansıtılmaktadır. Sosyolojik bir sorunu örneklendiren filmde Benni'nin saldırgan tutumu, etrafındaki her şeye, herkese yöneliktir ve başlangıçtan itibaren psikolojik ve fiziksel tacizin damgasını vurduğu travmatik bir çocukluk karşısında yetersiz kalan Çocuk Esirgeme ve Sosyal Hizmetler sisteminin eleştirisi olarak incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sistem Kırıcı, Alman Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Sistemi, Nora Fingscheidt, Çocuk İstismarı, Travma Geçirmiş Çocuklar



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ABSTRACT

Sociologically, through some films that reflect the problems in society, people can gain a sharper awareness of their individual lives and improve their understanding and perspective in the society (Yaren and Çayıroğlu, 2014). Therefore, they help us criticise our lives, understand ourselves, and inquire about social coherence and relations. Nora Fingscheidt's film *System Crasher* (2019) could be considered as one of the movies of that kind. It is about a traumatised nine-year-old child whose caregivers are doggedly determined to give the preternaturally troublesome Benni (the protagonist) some foundation and prevent her uncontrollable violent outbreaks in the system called Child Welfare. The present study aims at conveying how Nora Fingscheidt's *System Crasher* reveals a critical perspective to the Child Welfare System in terms of reflections of sociology. Near-feral kid, Benni's marginalisation also reflects the sociological tendency to classify people into various categories. She is a "systemsprenger" or "system crasher," a phrase used in German social services to identify children who have tried everything to find a home or care facility but have been unsuccessful. Therefore, Fingscheidt's film focuses on a repetitive portrayal of Benni's transition from one treatment facility to the next: from residential care to psychotherapy, foster care, and anger management courses. It is a sequence of events that happens to be an endless circle. Benni's aggressive transgressions are driven towards everything and everyone around her and are rooted in a traumatic childhood marked by psychological and physical abuse from the start. In this context, the film is analyzed as a critique of the inadequate Child Welfare and Social Services system.

Keywords: System Crasher, German Child Welfare System, Nora Fingscheidt, Child Abuse, Traumatized Children



“SARI” RƏNGİNİN LİŇVOKULTUROLOJİ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ «ЖЕЛТОГО» ЦВЕТА

“SARI” RENGİNİN LINGUOKÜLTÜROLOJİ ÖZELLİKLERİ

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF YELLOW

Xəyalə RZAYEVA

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XÜLASƏ

Rəng adları dilin frazeoloji fonduna daxil olan frazeoloji vahidlərin tərkibində məhsuldar iştirak edən sözlər olub bu vahidlərin milli mədəniyyətlə bağlılığını aşkara çıxarmaqda əsaslı rol oynayır. Onların bu aspektdən tədqiqi müasir antroposentrik paradigmanın öyrənilməsi üçün xüsusi aktualıq kəsb edir. Azərbaycan dilinin frazeologiyasında “sarı” komponentli frazeoloji vahidlər də müəyyən çoxluq əmələ gətirir. Qeyd olunan vahidlərin linqvokulturoloji cəhətdən araşdırılması sarı rəng adının bir çox vhidlərin tərkibində rəmzi mənə daşımalarını aşkara çıxarır. Tədqiqat göstərir ki, tərkibində sarı komponenti olan frazeoloji vahidlər xəstəlik, xəyanət, qocalıq, nifrət, kədər, eləcə də ucalıq, böyüklük ifadə edən mənə çalarları ilə diqqəti cəlb edir. Sarı rəngi günəş, od və qızıl ilə semantik əlaqələrə malikdir.

Açar sözlər: linqvokulturologiya, rəng adları, sarı, mənə, rəmzi mənə, məcazi mənə

РЕЗИЮМЕ

Цветонимы (названия цветов) – будучи словами, продуктивно участвующими в составе фразеологических единиц, входящих во фразеологический фонд языка, играют ключевую роль в выявлении связи этих единиц с национальной культурой. Исследование их в этом аспекте особенно актуально в изучении современной антропоцентрической парадигмы. Во фразеологии азербайджанского языка фразеологические единицы с компонентом «желтый» также образуют определенное множество. Анализ этих единиц с лингвокультурологической точки зрения показывает, что название желтый во многих единицах имеет символическое значение. Исследование показывает, что фразеологизмы с компонентом «желтый» привлекают внимание оттенками значения, выражающими болезнь, предательство, старость, ненависть, печаль, а также величие и значительность. Желтый имеет семантическую связь с солнцем, огнем и золотом.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурология, названия цветов, желтый, значение, символическое значение, переносное значение



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ÖZET

Renk isimleri, dilin deyimsel fonunda yer alan deyimsel birimlerin bileşimine verimli bir şekilde katılan kelimeler olmuş ve bu birimlerin ulusal kültürle olan bağlantılarının ortaya çıkarılmasında önemli bir rol oynar. Bu açıdan yaptıkları incelemeler, modern antroposentrik paradigmanın öğrenilmesi için özel bir güncelliğe sahiptir. Azerbaycan dilinin deyiminde, “sarı” bileşenli deyimsel birimler de belirli bir çoğulluk oluşturmaktadır. Bahsedilen birimlerin linguokültüroloji araştırmaları, sarı renk isminin birçok birimlerin içeriğinde sembolik bir anlam taşıdığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu araştırmalar, sarı bileşenli deyimsel birimlerin hastalık, ihanet, yaşlılık, nefret, üzüntü, ayrıca yücelik ve büyüklük ifade eden anlam tonlarıyla dikkat çektiğini göstermektedir. Sarı renginin güneş, ateş ve altınla anlamsal ilişkileri bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: linguokültüroloji, renk isimleri, sarı, anlam, sembolik anlam, mecaz anlam

RESUME

Color names being the words productively participating in phraseological units included in the phraseological fund of the language play a key role in revealing the connection of the units with the national culture. Research in this aspect is especially relevant in study modern anthropocentric paradigm. Phraseological phrases with component Yellow in the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language also form definite set. Analysis of these units from a linguocultural point of view shows that Yellow in most aspects has a symbolic meaning. Studies show phraseological units with a yellow component attract attention with shades of meanings expressing sickness, betrayal, old age, hatred, sadness, as well as greatness and significance. Yellow has a semantic connection with the sun, fire and gold.

Key Words: linguistic culture, color names, meaning, symbolic meaning, figurative meaning.



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SONGS OF ZHAMBYL - OUR SPIRITUAL TREASURE

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ABSTRACT

According to the research of natural scientists, there are giant oak trees and old poplar trees that have withstood the harsh changes of nature, hurricanes, heat, white snow and blue ice for hundreds, two hundred, three hundred years, even more than a thousand years. At the very least, we can't believe our ears, we wonder what is the secret of their greatness, greenness, and how long they have been preserved. And when we look at it, we see a unique and nourishing environment, a fertile soil that gives millenium old trees their immeasurable energy. It is also true that such an eternity will not be easy, that it will be influenced by cosmic rays, sunlight, moonlight and starlight, uneaten black forest and fertile abode. When one thinks of the great Zhambyl, such cosmological eternities inevitably come to mind. We imagine an old poplar carrying the burden of the ages.



АХМЕТТАНУДАҒЫ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕР ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ
CURRENT ISSUES IN AHMET STUDIES AND NATIONAL SCIENCE

Филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Имаханбет Райхан Сахыбекқызы

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***Тірек сөздер:** Ахмет Байтұрсынұлы, қазақ жазуы, ұлттық тіл, ұлттық ғылым, ұлт ұстазы, қазақ тіл білімі, қазақ терминологиясы, лингвистикалық термин, авторлық термин, эпоним, мемориалдық мұражай, тарихи тұлға т.б.*

Қандай да бір ұлттың тілі туралы сөз қозғағанда, тіл төңірегіндегі түрлі таласты әңгімелердің тууы заңды. Тіл туралы ұғымның ауқымы өте кең. Адам бар жерде оның тілі болады, яғни, қандай да бір тіл ұлт бар жерде тіл пайда болады. Сол ұлтпен бірге өмір сүреді. Егер ана тіл жоғалса, онда біртіндеп ұлт та жоғалады. Сондықтан ұлт ретінде қоғамдағы орнында анықтау үшін тіл майданы кез-келген ортада өз-өзінен туындайды. Тіл майданында тілдің саяси астарына үнілуді, төл тілінің тағдыры үшін күресуді үйретеді. Міне, осы тұста толып жатқан тілдердің бір-бірімен «ұлы айқасы» басталады. Айқастың аты – айқас. Бірі – жеңіліп, бірі – жеңуі тиіс. Мұндайда түрлі қитұрқы әрекеттер бас көтереді, жымысқы саясаттар да тұс-тұстан анталап, тоқпағы күштілердің саяси бағыттары басшылыққа алынып іске асырылады. Ал, тіл саясаты дегеніміз қандайда ұлыс «ұлт» ретінде қалыптасқан күннен бастап, қатар жүретін егіз ұғым. Ұлт үшін оның тілінің атқаратын маңызы өте зор. Кім өзінің тілінің түп-тамыры жоқ немесе «тілдік қоры аз» деп, өзге «басым тілдің» жетегіне еруші еді?! Әлбетте, кеудесінде жаны, жүрегінде намыс оты бар сауатты адам өзінің ана тілін қорлатпайды. Сонымен, тіл майданы дегеніміз тірлікте күн тәртібінен түспейтін күрделі де саяси маңызы зор мәселе. Тарих төрінен орын алатын ұлттың «тілі – озық, мәдениеті – жоғары» болатыны айтпаса да түсінікті. Өзінің ылқым заманнан атамекені анық ұлыстардың тіл майданынан қалыс қалуы мүмкін де емес.

Қазақ деген ұлыстың ұлт болып қалыптасуының тамыры тереңде, оның бірі-бірімен қатынас құралы ретіндегі ана тілі – сөйлеу тілі болғанымен, жазуы ілгері жұрттың таңбасына тәуелді болды. Ғасырлар бойы озық жұрттың таңбасына таңылу, тіл майданында өзінің тарихи тұлғасы – Ахмет Байтұрсынұлын күрес сахнасына шығарды. Тілімізге төтеден түрен салып, дербестік әперу бақыты Ахмет Байтұрсынұлының маңдайына жазылған тағдырдың тауқыметті де ең үлкен сынағы болды. «Ахаң түрлеген ана тілінің» ұлт тілі ретінде мойындалуы оңайға түскен жоқ. Сан рет сүзгіден өтіп, талай-талай талқыға түсті. Ғылымы мен білімі озған елдердің ғалымдары да бодан елдің болмысы бөлек баласының бойындағы «ұлттық бұлқынысты» көрді.



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CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ AZERBAIJAN EDEBİYATININ EĞİTİMİ KONULARI

TEACHING PROBLEMS OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

IN REPUBLIC PERIOD

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ÖZET

Eski ve zengin kültürel-tarihi mirasa sahip Azerbaycan halkı tarih boyu milli-manevi ve siyasi baskılara maruz kalmış olsa da, özelliklerini koruya bilmıştır. XX yüzyılın başlarında sosyal-siyasi süreçlerin önünde giden Azerbaycan halkının diğer halklardan geri kalmamasının bir nedeni de entelektüel gücü, öncüllüğü, aydınların, önemli şahısların savaşıydı.

Cumhuriyet döneminde birçok alanlarda olduğu gibi, eğitimde de önlemler alınmıştır. Bu önlemlerin başında Avrupa`da okumuş, aydınlanma değerini bilen insanlar duruyordu; Nesip bey Yusufbeyli, Hamit bey Şahtatinski, Reşit han Kaplanov, Nurmehmet bey Şahsuvarov, Fetulla bey Rizabeyov, Azat bey Amirov, Eynül hanım Yusufbeyli. Eğitim alanında işleri 1919 yılında oluşturulmuş Halk Eğitim Bakanlığı gerçekleştiriliyordu.

1919 senesinde Türk öğretmenlerin I Kurultayı işini sonlandırdıktan sonra Halk Eğitim Bakanlığı yanında reform komisyonu oluşturuluyor. Komisyon karşısında sıradaki ders yılının başlarına kadar okul reformu, aynı zamanda eğitimin içeriği ile ilgili konuların çözümü üzere hükümet programını hazırlamak görevi konulmuş, okul programlarının değiştirilmesi üzere ayrı ayrı ders komisyonları oluşturulmuştu.

1919 senesinde Azerbaycan öğretmenlerinin kurultayı gerçekleştirildi. Kurultayda yeni program ve ders kitaplarının hazırlanması, öğretmen okullarının açılması, öğretmenlerin maddi durumunun iyileştirilmesi gibi konular tartışılıyordu. Özellikle ders kitabı konusu tartışılıyor, ders kitapları oluşturmak için komisyonlar oluşturuluyordu. Kısa sürede 3 bölümlü “İkinci Yıl”, “Edebiyat Dersleri”, “Müntehabat”, “Yeni Okul”, “Öğretmen-i Sarf”, “Sarf-i Türk-i”, “Türk Çelengi”, “Hikmet-i Terbiye” ders kitapları hazırlandı. Başka milletlerden olan çocuklara ana dili dersleri veriliyordu ve bu derslerin ödemesini devlet karşılıyordu.

Eğitim siyastinde ders kitaplarının yerli (milli) öğretmenler tarafından hazırlanmasına özellikle dikkat edilmiştir. Hüseyin Cavit, Mahmut Mahmutbeyov, Reşit bey Efendiyev, Abdulla Şaik, Camo Cebrayılbeşov, Samet bey Acalov ders kitaplarının hazırlanmasında görev almıştır. Tekrar yayımla birlikte, yeni yazılan ders kitapları hükümetin ayırdığı kaynakla yayımlanarak okullara verilmiştir. Yeni yazılan edebiyat ders kitapları bunlardı: “Türk Alfabeti ve Kıraat”, “Türk Kıraatı”, “Yeni Okul” “Rehber-i Sarf”, “Sarf-ı Türk-i”, “Son Türk Alfabeti”, “Tarihi- Doğal”, “Edebiyat Dersleri” “Milli Kıraat”, “Türk Ediplerinden Örnekler”.

Anahtar kelimeler: cümhuriyet, eğitim, edebiyat eğitimi, ders kitabı, ders programları.



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ABSTRACT

Despite the fact, that throughout history it was subjected to national and moral pressure and political upheavals Azerbaijani people, with its ancient and rich cultural and historical heritage, managed to preserve its appearance. One of the reasons, that Azerbaijani people didn't lag from other nations, which was at the forefront of socio-political processes at the beginning of XX century, was the strength of their intellectual potential, the struggle of the progressive intelligentsia and public figures.

During the Republic period, as in many spheres, were realised great changings in the field of education. Nasib bey Yusifbeyli, Hamid bey Shakhhtakhtinsky, Rashid khan Gaplanov, Nurmammad bey Shahsuvarov, Fatulla bey Rizabekov, Azad bey Amirov, Einul khanum Yusifbeyli were headed these events, who had educated in Europe and who knew the price and value of education. Ministry of Public Education, which was founded in 1919, carried out works on the sphere of education and enlightenment.

Reform commissions under the Ministry of Public Education was established after completion the I Turkish Teachers' Congress in 1919. It was committed preparing the state program of school reform, as well as, the content of education, by the beginning of the next academic year, and were formed individual subject commissions to change school programs.

Specially raised a question about problems of manualbooks, and were formed commissions for preparing of manualbooks. In a short time, manualbooks were published in 3 parts "Yeni mekteb", "Edebiyyat dersleri", "Muntakhabat", "Muellim-serf", "Serfi-Turki", "Turk chelengy", "Hikmeti-terbiye". Non-national children were taught their native language and was lesson fees was paid for by the state.

Special attention was paid to preparing of manualbooks by local (national) teachers in education policy. Hussein Javid, Mahmud Mahmudbekov, Rashid bey Efendiyev, Abdulla Shaig, Jamo Jabrailbekov, Aghabek, Samed bey Ajalov were actively took an active part on developing of manualbooks. Newly written manualbooks on literature were these: "Turk elifbasi ve ilk qiraet", "Turk qiraeti", "Yeni mekteb", "Rehberi-serf", "Serfi-Turk", "Son Turk elifbasi", "Tarixi-tebii", "Edebiyyat dersleri", "Halq qiraeti" (A.Shaig, 1919), "Turk ediblerinden numuneler".

Keywords: republic, education, teaching literature, manual book, subject programs.



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MEYVE VE SEBZELERİN ANTIOKSİDAN İÇERİKLERİ VE HASAT SONRASI UYGULAMALARIN ANTIOKSİDAN MİKTARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

ANTIOXIDANT CONTENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AND THE EFFECTS OF POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS ON ANTIOXIDANT QUANTITY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada meyve ve sebzelerin antioksidan içerikleri ve hasat sonrası uygulamaların antioksidan miktarı üzerine etkilerine yönelik olarak yapılan çalışmalar derlenmiştir. Meyve ve sebzeler içerdikleri vitaminler, mineraller, antioksidanlar ve lifler nedeniyle beslenme ve sağlık açısından oldukça önemlidir. Son zamanlarda yapılan çalışmalar meyve ve sebzelerin içerdiği biyokimyasal maddelerin ve antioksidanların düzenli olarak tüketilmesi sonucu insan sağlığını riske atan birçok hastalığın önüne geçtiğini kanıtlamıştır. Antioksidan bir mikro besin olup, ortamda oksitlenebilir substratın miktarından daha düşük konsantrasyonda bulunduğu dahi substratın oksidasyonunu önemli ölçüde geciktiren veya önleyen herhangi bir madde olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Vücudu zararlı serbest radikallere karşı koruyan vitaminler, mineraller, karotenoidler ve polifenoller için de ortak bir isim olarak kullanılmaktadır. Beslenme ile yeterli miktarda alınan antioksidanların bağışık sistemini uyararak, hücrenin savunmaya geçmesini sağladığı düşünülmektedir. Dolayısıyla antioksidanlar açısından zengin besinlerin tüketilmesi ile bağışık sisteminin güçlenmesi sağlanmaktadır. Besinlerden meyve ve sebzeler doğal antioksidan kaynaklarıdır. Günlük beslenme programlarında meyve ve sebzelerin tüketilmesi yoluyla, hücrelerde oksidatif zarar riski azaltılabilmektedir. Meyve ve



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sebzeler, birçok farklı antioksidan bileşenlerden oluşan çok iyi bir doğal antioksidan olduğundan “süper gıdalar” veya “fonksiyonel gıdalar” olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Meyve ve sebzelerde bulunan antioksidanlar karotenoidler, vitaminler, fenolik bileşikler, flavonoidler, diyetle alınan glutasyon ve içsel metabolitlerden oluşmaktadır. Bunlar serbest radikal temizleyici, tekli ve üçlü oksijen söndürücü, enzim inhibitörleri, peroksit ayrıştırıcılar ve sinerjistler olarak görev yapmaktadır. Meyve ve sebzelerde bulunan antioksidan maddeler hasattan sonra, depoda bekleme süresinde hatta minimal işleme süreçlerinde kayba uğramaktadır. Bu sebeple hasat sonrası uygulamalarla gıdalarda bulunan antioksidan maddelerin korunması hatta artırılması hedeflenmektedir. Hasat sonrası uygulamalar genellikle ürünün tazeliğini korumak ve mikrobiyal büyümeyi önlemek için yapılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bu uygulamalar ürünün metabolik aktivitesini etkileyerek, antioksidan bileşiklerin biyosentezini de tetikleyebilmektedirler. Meyve ve sebzelerin antioksidan kapasitesi yüksek olmakla birlikte, bu kapasitenin hasattan sonraki dönemde de korunması veya artırılması da önemlidir. Yapılan çalışmalarda, değişik hasat sonrası uygulamaların meyve ve sebzelerin antioksidan içeriğinin korunması veya artırılması üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Araştırmalar sonucunda uygulamaların; ürünlere ve kullanılan uygulamaya göre antioksidan miktarını koruduğu, arttırdığı veya azalttığı görülmüştür. Bu nedenle, konuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalar bulunmakla birlikte; yeni çalışmaların da yapılması gerektiği kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meyve, sebze, antioksidan, hasat sonrası, depolama.

ABSTRACT

In this study, antioxidant contents of fruits and vegetables and the effects of post harvest applications on antioxidant amount were reviewed. Fruits and vegetables are very important in terms of nutrition and health due to the vitamins, minerals, antioxidants and fibers they contain. Recent studies have shown that the regular consumption of compound substances and antioxidants contained in the content of fruit and vegetables prevents many diseases that endanger human health. An antioxidant micronutrient is defined as any substance that significantly inhibits or prevents oxidation of the oxidizable substrate even when it is present at a concentration lower than the amount of oxidizable substrate in the medium. It is also used as a common name for vitamins, minerals, carotenoids and polyphenols that protect the body against harmful free radicals. It is thought that the antioxidants taken in sufficient amounts with nutrition stimulate the immune system and enable the cell to pass to the defense. Therefore, our immune system can be strengthened by consuming foods rich in antioxidants. Fruits and vegetables among the foods are natural sources of antioxidants. By consuming fruits and vegetables in daily nutrition programs, the risk of oxidative damage to cells can be reduced. Fruits and vegetables are called “superfoods” or “functional foods” because they are very good natural antioxidants consisting of many different antioxidant components. Antioxidants found in fruits and vegetables consist of carotenoids, vitamins, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, dietary glutathione, and internal metabolites. They act as free radical scavengers, single and triple oxygen scavengers, enzyme inhibitors, peroxide scavengers, and synergists. Antioxidant



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substances in fruits and vegetables are lost after harvest, in storage time or even in minimal processes. For this reason, it is aimed to protect and even increase the antioxidant substances in foods through post-harvest applications. Post-harvest applications are generally carried out to preserve the freshness of the crop and prevent microbial growth. However, these applications may trigger the biosynthesis of antioxidant compounds by affecting the metabolic activity of the product. Although the antioxidant capacity of fruits and vegetables is high, it is also important to maintain or increase this capacity in the post-harvest period. In these studies, the effects of different post-harvest applications on preserving or increasing the antioxidant content of fruits and vegetables were investigated. As a result of research; It is seen that the amount of antioxidant preserves, increases or decreases according to the products and the application used. Therefore, although there are studies on the subject; It was concluded that new studies should be done.

Keywords: Fruit, vegetables, antioxidant, postharvest, storage.



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TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİLERİN DEPOLANMASI

STORAGE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

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ÖZET

Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler dünya çapında ya doğrudan tedavi amaçlı olarak veya tıbbi tanı ve tedavi yöntemlerinin tamamlayıcısı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca bu bitkilerden yemeklere aroma vermek amacıyla veya çay olarak da yararlanılmaktadır. Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler yaygın olarak kullanılmasına karşılık, tüketicilere sunulan benzer ürünlerin kalitelerinin farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bitkisel preparatların kalitesindeki bu farklılık ürünlerin üretim tekniklerinin değişiklik göstermesinden veya karmaşık olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra bu ürünlerin kalitesi bitki türü, çeşidi, kullanılan organın biyokimyasal bileşen içeriği, üretim teknikleri, mikrobiyal kontaminasyon gibi faktörlerin yanı sıra hasat ve hasat sonrası uygulamaların etkisi ile de değişebilmektedir. Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerde biyoaktif bileşenler bitkilerin farklı kısımlarında depolandığından, bu bitkilerin hasat sonrası dayanım süreci de kullanılan bitki kısmına göre değişiklik göstermektedir. Örneğin yaprakları kullanılan nane, kekik ve fesleğen gibi bitkilerin solunum hızı oldukça yüksek olup, bu nedenle depo ömürleri kısadır. Buna karşılık zencefil gibi rizomları kullanılan bitkilerin depolama süresi nispeten daha uzundur. Tüm ürünlerde olduğu gibi tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerde de hasat sonrası raf ömrünün uzatılmasında birinci adım, solunum hızının azaltılmasıdır. Bunun içinde ürünlerin sıcaklığının mümkün olan en kısa sürede depolama sıcaklığına düşürülmesi ve ürünler kullanılıncaya kadar soğuk zincirin korunması gereklidir. Dolayısıyla tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin depolanmasındaki temel amaç kalite kaybının önlenerek mümkün olan en uzun süre korunmasıdır. Bu nedenle türlere özgü ideal depolama sıcaklığı ve oransal nem şartlarının belirlenmesi, bu bitkilerin bozulması önlenmekte, kurutmanın ardından nitelik ve niceliğinin korunması sağlanmakta ve ayrıca kullanım sırasında mikroorganizmaların ve böceklerin istilasına karşı korunması da sağlanmaktadır. Depolama sırasında bitkilerin metabolik aktivitesi azaltılarak, bozulmaya karşı duyarlılığı en az seviyeye düşürülmektedir. Bu da ya kurutma yoluyla nem seviyesi düşürülerek, ya da bitkilerin soğutulması ve bunun yanı sıra modifiye atmosfer paketleme sistemlerinin kullanılması ile mümkün olmaktadır. Yapılan literatür incelemelerinden tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerde ön soğutma amacıyla su ile ön soğutmanın kullanıldığı, ön soğutmanın ardından paketleme yapıldığında raf ömrünün arttığı



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tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca genel olarak bu ürünlerin 10°C sıcaklıklarda depolanmasının kaliteyi korumada etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin hasat sonrası ön soğutulması ve depolanması ile ilgili çalışma sayısı oldukça sınırlı olup, konu ile ilgili daha çok araştırmaların yapılması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tıbbi ve aromatik bitki, esansiyel yağ, kalite, ön soğutma, depolama

ABSTRACT

Medicinal and aromatic plants are used worldwide either for direct therapeutic purposes or as a complement to medical diagnosis and treatment methods. In addition, these plants are beneficial to give flavor to the dishes, or some of them are also used as tea. Although medicinal and aromatic plants are widely used, it has been determined that the quality of similar products offered to consumers differs. This difference in the quality of herbal preparations is because the production techniques of the products vary or are complicated. In addition, the quality of these products can change with the effect of harvest and post-harvest practices as well as factors such as plant type, variety, biochemical component content of the organ used, production techniques, microbial contamination. Since the bioactive components in medicinal and aromatic plants are stored in different parts of the plants, the post-harvest storage period of these plants also varies according to the plant part used. For example, the respiration rate of plants such as mint, thyme, and basil, whose leaves are used, is quite high, so their storage life is short. On the other hand, the storage period of plants with rhizomes such as ginger is relatively longer. As in all products, the first step in extending the post-harvest shelf life of medicinal and aromatic plants is to reduce the respiration rate. In this, it is necessary to reduce the temperature of the products to the storage temperature as soon as possible and to maintain the cold chain until the products are used. Therefore, the main purpose of storing medicinal and aromatic plants is to prevent quality loss and to preserve them as long as possible. For this reason, determining the ideal storage temperature and relative humidity conditions specific to the species is provided that preventing the deterioration of these plants, preserving their quality and quantity after drying, and also protecting them against the invasion of microorganisms and insects during use. The metabolic activity of plants is being reduced and their susceptibility to spoilage is minimized with the storage. This is possible either by reducing the humidity level by drying, or by cooling the plants as well as using modified atmosphere packaging systems. From the literature reviews, it has been determined that pre-cooling with water is used for pre-cooling in medicinal and aromatic plants, and the shelf life increases when packaging is made after pre-cooling. In addition, it has been determined that generally storing these products at 10°C is effective in maintaining quality. However, the number of studies on post-harvest pre-cooling and storage of medicinal and aromatic plants is very limited, and it has been concluded that more research should be done on the subject.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, essential oil, quality, pre-cooling, storage.



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TAZE KESİLMİŞ KARPUZDA RAF ÖMRÜNÜN UZATILMASINDA KULLANILAN UYGULAMALAR

TREATMENTS USING IN EXTENDING THE SHELF LIFE OF FRESH-CUT
WATERMELON

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ÖZET

Taze kesilmiş meyve ve sebzeler; kabuk soyma, kesme, doğrama, dilimleme veya rendeleme yoluyla orijinal formu fiziksel olarak değiştirildikten sonra, paketlenen ürünlerdir. Taze kesilmiş meyve ve sebze üretiminin temel amacı tüketicilere arzu edilen besin değerine ve duyu kaliteye sahip, kullanışlı ve taze ürün sunulmasıdır. Son zamanlarda aile yapısının küçülmesi, tek yaşayan insan sayısının artması ile insanların gelir düzeyinin artması sonucu taze kesilmiş ürünlere olan talep de giderek artmaktadır. Taze kesilmiş karpuzda bu anlamda tüketiciler arasında giderek daha popüler hale gelmekte, dilim halinde veya küp küp kesilmiş olarak pazara sunulmaktadır. Karpuzun en önemli kalite bileşeni β -karoten ve likopen olup, su içeriği de oldukça yüksektir. Kesilmemiş karpuzlarda bu kalite bileşenlerinin miktarında daha az değişim meydana gelmekte, su kayıpları ise daha az olmaktadır. Bununla birlikte taze kesme işlemi ile karpuzun bütünlüğü bozulduğu ve doğrudan dış ortama açık hale geldiğinden kalite kayıplarının hızlanması dolayısıyla raf ömrü kısalmaktadır. Karpuz meyvelerinin kalitesi ürüne yapılan taze kesme işleminin yoğunluğuna bağlı olarak değişmekte, dilim karpuzlarda kalite daha yavaş azalırken, küp küp kesilmiş karpuzlarda yüzey alanının artması dolayısıyla kayıp miktarı daha da artmaktadır. Dolayısıyla parça boyutu taze kesilmiş karpuzun kalitesini doğrudan etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle taze kesilmiş karpuzda kalitenin korunması için değişik uygulamalar yapılmaktadır. Bu derleme çalışmada taze kesilmiş karpuzda kalitenin korunması ve raf ömrünün uzatılması amacıyla kullanılan uygulamalar incelenmiştir. Buna göre taze kesilmiş karpuzlarda raf ömrünün uzatılması amacıyla öncelikli olarak taze kesme işleminden başlayarak tüketiciye ulaşıncaya kadar tüm aşamalarda soğuk zincirin korunmasının çok önemli olduğu belirlenmiştir. Böylece kesme işlemi sonucu oldukça artan solunum hızı dolayısıyla ürünün metabolizma hızı azaltılmakta dolayısıyla yaşlanma da yavaşlatılabilmektedir. Buna ek olarak ise yüzey dezenfeksiyonu amacıyla klorlu bileşikler, ozon, ultraviyole-C, sıcak su, esansiyel yağlar, LED ışık uygulamalarının; sertliğin korunması açısından kalsiyum uygulamaları ile diğer uygulama kombinasyonlarının; yaşlanmanın



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yavaşlatılması amacıyla 1-MCP uygulamalarının; su kaybının azaltılması için ise modifiye atmosfer paket (MAP) uygulamalarının ve kombinasyonlarının kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Buna karşın konu ile ilgili çalışma sayısının oldukça sınırlı olduğu ve daha fazla çalışma yapılması gerektiği de saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taze kesme, karpuz, kalite, hasat sonrası, depolama.

ABSTRACT

Fresh-cut fruit and vegetables; are products that are packaged after the original form has been physically changed by peeling, cutting, chopping, slicing, or grating. The main purpose of fresh-cut fruit and vegetable production is to provide consumers with useful and fresh products with desired nutritional value and sensory quality. Recently, the demand for freshly cut products has been increasing as a result of the shrinkage of the family structure, the increase in the number of people living alone, and the increase in the income level of the people. In this sense, fresh-cut watermelon is becoming more and more popular among consumers and is offered to the market as slices or cubes. The most important quality components of watermelon are β -carotene and lycopene, and their water content is also quite high. There is less change in the amount of these quality components in intact watermelons and fewer water losses. However, since the fresh-cut process destroys the integrity of the watermelon and becomes directly exposed to the outside environment, its shelf life is shortened due to the acceleration of quality losses. The quality of watermelon fruits varies depending on the intensity of the fresh cutting process made to the product. While the quality decreases more slowly in sliced watermelons, the amount of loss increases even more in cubed watermelons due to the increase in surface area. Therefore, the size of the piece directly affects the quality of freshly cut watermelon. For this reason, different treatments are made to preserve the quality of freshly cut watermelon. In this review study, the applications used to preserve the quality and extend the shelf life of freshly cut watermelon were examined. Accordingly, in order to extend the shelf life of fresh-cut watermelons, it has been determined that it is very important to maintain the cold chain at all stages, starting from the fresh-cut process and reaching the consumer. Thus, the metabolic rate of the product is reduced due to the respiratory rate, which is considerably increased as a result of the cutting process, thus aging can also be slowed down. In addition, it has been determined that chlorinated compounds, ozone, ultraviolet-C, hot water, essential oils, LED light treatments for surface disinfection; calcium and other application combinations in terms of maintaining firmness; 1-MCP applications in order to slow down senescence; modified atmosphere package (MAP) applications and combinations are used to reduce water loss. On the other hand, it has been determined that the number of studies on the subject is quite limited and more studies are needed.

Keywords: Fresh-cut, watermelon, quality, postharvest, storage.



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THROMBOELASTOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF HEMOSTATIC FUNCTION IN DOGS NATURALLY INFECTED WITH CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS

KANİN DİSTEMPER VİRÜSÜ İLE DOĞAL OLARAK ENFEKTE OLAN KÖPEKLERDE HEMOSTATİK FONKSİYONUN TROMBOELASTOGRAFİK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Thromboelastography (TEG) has been accepted as a sensitive and useful test compared with traditional tests (prothrombin time-PT and activated partial thromboplastin time-aPTT) for evaluating coagulation status in dogs. This study aimed to evaluate hemostatic function by TEG and determine changes in hemostatic parameters in dogs with Canine Distemper virus (CDV). Eleven client-owned dogs and 10 healthy-control dogs (body-weight: 8 ± 1.6 kg; age: 3-4.5 months) presented to Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Bursa Uludag University, Bursa/Turkey were evaluated. CDV was diagnosed by clinical and haematological findings in combination with positive faecal and blood diagnostic tests (Antigen Rapid CDV Test, Animal Genetics, Inc., Suwon/Korea). Exclusion criterias were co-infection with other viral (parvovirus and/or coronavirus), parasitic (coccidiosis, giardiasis, ascaridiosis etc.), or vector-borne diseases by faecal screening tests (CPV+CCV+Giardia Triple Ag-snap ELISA, Biotech/China), fecal microscopic examinations, and speed ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, lyme, and dirofilariasis tests (Anigen Rapid CaniV-4, Bionote/Korea), respectively. Hemogram (VH5[®], Fuji-Japan) and serum biochemistry (Comprehensive Profile, Fuji/Japan) were evaluated. Hemostatic functions were assessed by clotting times (aPTT and PT; VetScan VSpro, Abaxis) and TEG (TEG 5000, Haemonetics, Braintree, MA/USA). TEG parameters included were reaction time (R), coagulation time (K), alpha (α) angle, maximum amplitude (MA), G value, LY30 (percentage of lysis 30 min after MA), and coagulation index (CI). TEG of dogs with CDV revealed significantly higher R (3.2 ± 0.4 min) and CI values (3.7 ± 0.5) than controls (1.5 ± 0.3 min; 1.5 ± 0.8 , $P<0.05$, respectively). MA (70.1 ± 1.7 min.), α -angle (72.4 ± 1.8 degrees), and G (12.2 ± 1.0 dyn/cm²) were lower ($P<0.05$) in dogs with CDV compared to controls (63 ± 4.1 min, 69.6 ± 3.2 degrees, 9.2 ± 1.5 dyn/cm²), respectively. LY30 did not statistically differ between groups. TEG profiles showed hypercoagulation, secondary fibrinolysis, or platelet dysfunction (hypocoagulation) in some cases of CDV. Study indicate that individual results were compatible with hypercoagulation state, however, coagulation is a dynamic process and can change to hypercoagulation in dogs with CDV.

Keywords: Coagulation, Thromboelastography, Dog, Canine Distemper Virus

ÖZET

Tromboelastografi (TEG), köpeklerde pıhtılaşma durumunu değerlendirmek için geleneksel testlere (protrombin zamanı-PT ve aktive kısmi tromboplastin zamanı-aPTT) kıyasla hassas ve faydalı bir test olarak kabul edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, Kanin Distemper Virüsü (CDV) olan köpeklerde hemostatik fonksiyonu TEG ile değerlendirmeyi ve hemostatik parametrelerdeki değişiklikleri belirlemeyi amaçladı. Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Bursa Veteriner Hayvan Hastanesi'ne başvuran hayvan sahiplerine ait 11 köpek ve 10 sağlıklı kontrol köpeği (vücut ağırlığı: 8 ± 1.6 kg; yaş: 3-4.5 ay) değerlendirildi. CDV tanısı klinik ve hematolojik bulgularla birlikte pozitif dışkı ve kan tanı testleri (Antigen Rapid CDV Test, Animal Genetics, Inc., Suwon/Korea) ile konuldu. Çalışmadan dışlama kriterleri, diğer viral (parvovirüs ve/veya koronavirüs), parazitik (koksidiyoz, giardiyaz, askaridiyoz vb.) ve vektör kaynaklı hastalıklar ile beraber enfeksiyondur. Bu amaçla dışkı tarama testleri (CPV+CCV+Giardia Triple Ag-snap ELISA, Biotech/China) dışkı mikroskopik incelemeleri ve hızlı ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, Lyme ve dirofilariasis testleri (Anigen Rapid CaniV4, Bionote/Korea) uygulandı. Hemogram (VH5®, Fuji Japan) ve serum biyokimyası (Comprehensive Profile, Fuji/Japan) değerlendirildi. Hemostatik fonksiyonlar, pıhtılaşma süreleri (aPTT ve PT; VetScan VSpro, Abaxis) ve TEG (TEG 5000, Haemonetics, Braintree, MA/ABD) ile değerlendirildi. Dahil edilen TEG parametreleri, reaksiyon süresi (R), pıhtılaşma süresi (K), alfa (α) açısı, maksimum genlik (MA), G değeri, LY30 (MA'dan 30 dakika sonra parçalanma yüzdesi) ve pıhtılaşma indeksi (CI) idi. CDV'li köpeklerin TEG'si, kontrollerden (sırasıyla 1.5 ± 0.3 dakika; 1.5 ± 0.8 , $P<0.05$) önemli ölçüde daha yüksek R (3.2 ± 0.4 dakika) ve CI değerleri (3.7 ± 0.5) ortaya çıkardı. CDV'li köpeklerde MA (70.1 ± 1.7 dk.), α açısı (72.4 ± 1.8 derece) ve G (12.2 ± 1.0 dyn/cm²) kontrollere kıyasla (63 ± 4.1 dk, 69.6 ± 3.2 derece, 9.2 ± 1.5 din/cm², sırasıyla) daha düşüktü ($P<0.05$) LY30 grupları arasında istatistiksel olarak farklılık göstermedi. TEG profilleri, bazı CDV vakalarında hiperkoagülasyon, sekonder fibrinoliz veya trombosit fonksiyon bozukluğu (hipokagülasyon) gösterdi. Çalışma, bireysel sonuçların hiperkoagülasyon durumuyla uyumlu olduğunu, ancak pıhtılaşmanın dinamik bir süreç olduğunu ve CDV'li köpeklerde hiperkoagülasyona dönüşebileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Pıhtılaşma, Tromboelastografi, Köpek, Kanin Distemper Virüsü



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İN VİTRO SIĞIR EMBRİYO KÜLTÜR SOLÜSYONUNA KATILAN OLEİK VE LİNOLEİK ASİDİN EMBRİYO BÜYÜKLÜĞÜNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF OLEIC AND LINOLEIC ACID ADDED TO IN VITRO BOVINE
EMBRYO CULTURE SOLUTION ON EMBRYO SIZE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı sığır embriyo üretiminde in vitro kültür solüsyonlarına ilave edilen ve oksidatif stresi engelleyici özelliğe sahip linoleik ve oleik asidin sığır embriyolarının büyüklüğü üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan sığır ovaryumları Ankara Çubuk ilçesi özel bir mezbahadan temin edildi. Laboratuvara % 0,9'luk tuzlu su içerisinde getirilen bu ovaryumlardan oositler elde edildikten sonra kalite sınıflandırması yapıldı. A ve B kalite oositler in vitro embriyo elde etmek amacıyla kullanıldı. Maturasyon, kapasitasyon, fertilizasyon ve embriyo kültürü işlemleri %5 CO₂ ve %95 nem içeren 38,5 °C'lik inkübatör ortamında gerçekleştirildi. Maturasyon medyumunu olarak doku kültür medyumunu 199 (TCM-199) kullanıldı. İn vitro fertilizasyon işleminde Lalahan Hayvancılık Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü Suni Tohumlama Laboratuvarında üretilen ve içerisinde 175X10⁵ spermatozoon bulunan, 0,25 mL'lik ticari payetlerde dondurulmuş Holstein Fresian ırkı boğa spermaları kullanıldı. Yaklaşık 5-6 saatlik fertilizasyon işleminden sonra oositlerin etrafındaki kumulus hücreleri pipetleme yöntemiyle uzaklaştırıldı. Kumulus hücreleri uzaklaştırılan ve etrafında bulunan hücrelerden temizlenen oositler Charles Rosecrans 1aa (CR1aa) kültür solüsyonlarına alındı. Kumulus hücreleri uzaklaştırılan ve fertilize olan oositler 3 gruba ayrıldı. Birinci grup linoleik asidin 10, 100 ve 1000 µM dozlarını ihtiva eden CR1aa kültür droplarına alındı. İkinci grup oleik asidin 10, 100 ve 1000 µM dozlarını ihtiva eden CR1aa kültür droplarına alındı. Son grup ise kontrol grubu olarak kullanılarak herhangi bir ilave yapılmadan CR1aa kültür droplarının içerisine alındı. Her 100 µL CR1aa kültür solüsyonu damla içerisine ortalama 18'er adet fertilizasyona tabi tutulmuş oositler konuldu. Embriyoların ilk gelişme kontrolleri inkübasyonun 48. saatinde, bölünmelerinin kontrolü amacıyla yapıldı. Kültürün 7. gününde gelişen embriyoların çapları Nikon Digital Sight system programı yöntemiyle ölçüldü. Yapılan değerlendirme sonucunda oleik asidin 10 µM dozunun ilave edildiği grupta embriyo çaplarının en yüksek seviyede olduğu gözlemlendi. İn vitro sığır embriyosu kültür solüsyonu içerisine katılan oleik asidin her üç dozunda linoleik asidin 3 dozundan ve kontrol grubunda bulunan embriyolardan daha çaplarının büyük olduğu gözlemlendi. Linoleik asidin 100 µM dozunda kontrol grubundan daha düşük embriyo çapı elde edildi. Linoleik asidin diğer 2 dozu ise kontrol



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grubundan daha iyi sonuç verdi. Sonuç olarak in vitro embriyo kültür ortamlarına katılacak olan oleik asidin embriyo gelişimine olumlu oranda katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler İn vitro kültür, Embriyo, Linoleik asit, Oleik asit, Embriyo çapı.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of linoleic and oleic acid, which is added to in vitro culture solutions in bovine embryo production and has oxidative stress inhibitory properties, on the size of bovine embryos. The cattle ovaries used in the study were obtained from a private slaughterhouse in Çubuk district of Ankara. Quality classification was made after the oocytes were obtained from these ovaries brought to the laboratory in 0.9% saline. A and B quality oocytes were used to obtain in vitro embryos. Maturation, capacitation, fertilization and embryo culture processes were performed in a 38.5 °C incubator with 5% CO₂ and 95% humidity. Tissue culture medium 199 (TCM-199) was used as maturation medium. In the in vitro fertilization process, frozen Holstein Fresian bull semen in 0.25 mL commercial straws containing 175X10⁵ spermatozoa and produced in Lalahan Livestock Central Research Institute Artificial Insemination Laboratory were used. After approximately 5-6 hours of fertilization, the cumulus cells around the oocytes were removed by pipetting. Oocytes, which were removed from the cumulus cells and cleaned from the surrounding cells, were taken into Charles Rosecrans 1aa (CR1aa) culture solutions. Oocytes from which the cumulus cells were removed and fertilized were divided into 3 groups. The first group was placed in CR1aa culture drops containing 10, 100 and 1000 µM doses of linoleic acid. The second group was placed in CR1aa culture drops containing 10, 100 and 1000 µM doses of oleic acid. The last group, on the other hand, was taken into CR1aa culture drops without any addition, using it as the control group. An average of 18 fertilized oocytes were placed into each 100 µL CR1aa culture solution drop. The first development checks of the embryos were made at the 48th hour of incubation to control their division. The diameters of the developing embryos on the 7th day of culture were measured by the Nikon Digital Sight system program method. As a result of the evaluation, it was observed that the embryo diameters were at the highest level in the group in which 10 µM dose of oleic acid was added. It was observed that the diameters of all three doses of oleic acid added to the in vitro bovine embryo culture solution were larger than the 3 doses of linoleic acid and the embryos in the control group. A lower embryo diameter was obtained in the 100 µM dose of linoleic acid than in the control group. The other 2 doses of linoleic acid gave better results than the control group. As a result, oleic acid, which will be added to in vitro embryo culture media, contributes positively to embryo development.

Keywords: In vitro culture, Embryo, Linoleic acid, Oleic acid, Embryo size



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TÜRKİYE’NİN YILLARA GÖRE KOYUN VARLIĞI VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

SHEEP PRESENTATION AND EVALUATION OF TURKEY BY YEARS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; son yıllarda artış gösteren küçükbaş hayvanlardan koyun sayısı ve bu hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin miktarının yıllara göre değişimini ortaya koymak olmuştur. Ülkemiz sahip olduğu geniş iklim yelpazesi ve çok çeşitli bitki örtüsüyle hayvancılığın yoğun olarak yapıldığı ülkelerden biridir. Coğrafyamız özellikle küçükbaş hayvan yetiştiriciliğine uygun bir yapıya sahiptir. Koyun yetiştiriciliği çiftçilere ekonomik katkılarının yanında insanımızın vazgeçemediği kültürel değerlerden birisi olmuştur. Türkiye’de küçükbaş hayvancılıkta ıslah çalışmalarının oldukça geç başlaması, bu hayvanlardan alınan verim düzeylerinin istenilen seviyeye çıkmaması koyun yetiştiriciliğinde olumsuz şekilde etkilemiştir. Koyun varlığımızda doksanlı yılların başından itibaren 2009 yılına kadar hızlı bir azalma yaşamıştır. 1991 yılında 40.432.340 baş olan koyun sayımız, 2009 yılına gelindiğinde ne yazık ki 21.749.508 sayısına kadar inmiştir. Ülke koyun varlığı 18 yıl gibi kısa bir süre içerisinde yarı yarıya azalmıştır. 2010 yılından itibaren koyun sayısının tekrardan bir artış gösterdiği görülmektedir. Bu artışın en büyük kaynağı ise Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı eliyle başlatılan ve 2005 yılından itibaren sahada uygulanmaya başlayan ıslah projelerinin etkisiyle olmuştur. Aynı zamanda ıslah amaçlı yetiştiriciliğe devlet desteğinin artması çiftçinin koyunculığa olan ilgisini tekrar arttırmıştır. 2020 yılına geldiğimizde koyun varlığımız 42.126.781 sayısı ile yeni bir yetiştirme ivmesi kazanmıştır. Kültür ırkı Merinos koyun yetiştiriciliğinde durum biraz farklılık göstermektedir. Merinos koyun sayısında 2006 yılına kadar tedrici bir azalma görülürken, bu tarihten sonra hem sayıları artmış hem de toplam koyun sayısındaki yüzdeler artmaya başlamıştır. 1991 yılında toplam koyun varlığımızın %2.08 gibi bir oranı Merinos ve melezlerinden oluşurken, 2020 yılında bu oran %8.42 değerine yükselmiştir. Gerek yerli ırklarımızın gerekse kültür koyun ırklarının sayısı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu sayısal artışlar ıslah çalışmaları ile birlikte yürütüldüğünden koyun başına elde edilen et ve süt miktarı da yıllar içerisinde artış göstermiştir. Türkiye koyun sayısındaki bu dalgalanmalar koyunlardan elde edilen et, süt ve yapağı miktarlarını da etkilemiştir. Son yıllarda koyun eti ve sütüne artan taleplerden kaynaklanan bu ürünlerde belirgin bir artışın olduğu görülmektedir. Hayvancılık sektöründe yeni teknolojilerinde kullanıldığı her türlü ıslah işlemlerinin bu hayvanlardan alınan verimi artırmaktadır. Daha önemlisi ise bu ıslah konusunun yetiştiricilerimiz tarafından benimsenmiş olmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Koyun, Yıl, Miktar



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the change in the number of sheep and the amount of products obtained from these animals over the years, which has increased in recent years. Our country is one of the countries where animal husbandry is intense with its wide climate range and wide variety of vegetation. Our geography has a structure especially suitable for small ruminant breeding. Sheep breeding has become one of the cultural values that our people cannot give up besides its economic contributions to the farmers. The fact that the improvement studies in sheep and goats breeding started quite late, and the yield levels obtained from these animals did not reach the desired level, adversely affected sheep breeding. There has been a rapid decrease in our sheep stock from the beginning of the nineties until 2009. The number of sheep, which was 40.432.340 heads in 1991, unfortunately decreased to 21.749.508 in 2009. The country's sheep presence has decreased by half in a short period of 18 years. It is seen that the number of sheep has increased again since 2010. The biggest source of this increase was the effect of the improvement projects initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and started to be implemented in the field since 2005. At the same time, the increase in state support for breeding has increased the interest of the farmer in sheep breeding. When we come to 2020, our sheep stock has gained a new momentum with the number of 42.126.781. The situation is slightly different in the culture breed Merino sheep breeding. While a gradual decrease was observed in the number of Merino sheep until 2006, both their numbers increased and the percentage values in the total number of sheep started to increase after this date. While in 1991, 2.08% of our total sheep stock consisted of Merinos and their crosses, this ratio increased to 8.42% in 2020. The number of both domestic and cultured sheep breeds is increasing day by day. Since these numerical increases are carried out together with breeding studies, the amount of meat and milk obtained per sheep has also increased over the years. These fluctuations in the number of sheep in Turkey also affected the amount of meat, milk and wool obtained from sheep. It is seen that there has been a significant increase in these products due to the increasing demands for sheep meat and milk in recent years. All kinds of breeding processes used in new technologies in the livestock sector increase the yield of these animals. More importantly, this breeding issue has been adopted by our breeders.

Keywords: Turkey, Sheep, Year, Amount



RATLARDA DENEYSEL OLARAK OLUŞTURULAN HEPATORENAL TOKSİSİTE MODELİNDE ZEYTİN YAPRAĞI EKTRESİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT IN THE EXPERIMENTAL HEPATORENAL TOXICITY MODEL IN RATS

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ÖZET

Otoimmün bozukluklar ve malign hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılan ve kemoterapötik bir ajan olan Siklofosamid (CP)'in özellikle hepatotoksisite ve nefrotoksisite gibi ciddi yan etkileri nedeniyle kullanımı kısıtlıdır. Bu çalışmada ratlarda deneysel olarak oluşturulan hepatorenal toksisite modelinde zeytin yaprağı ekstresinin (ZYE) etkinliğinin araştırılması amaçlandı. Deneme gruplarımız Grup 1 (Kontrol), Grup 2 (CP), Grup 3 (ZYE) ve Grup 4 (CP + ZYE) olmak üzere toplam 4 gruptan oluştu ve her grubumuzda 7 dişi rat yer aldı. Grup 1 ve grup 2'ye 1 ml serum fizyolojik, Grup 3 ve grup 4'e ise 400 mg/kg dozda ZYE uygulandı. Serum fizyolojik ve ZYE uygulamaları 28 gün süre ile ve oral gavaj yöntemi kullanılarak yapıldı. Ayrıca grup 2 ve grup 4'deki ratlara haftada bir kez ve 50 mg/Kg dozda kas içi siklofosamid uygulaması yapıldı. Denemenin 28. günü bütün ratlara anestezi (ketamin (60 mg/Kg İM) + ksilazin (10 mg/Kg İM) altında dekapitasyon yöntemi kullanılarak ötenazi işlemi uygulandı. Malondialdehit (MDA) ve indirgenmiş glutatyon (GSH) düzeyleri ile katalaz (CAT) ve glutatyonperoksidaz (GSH-Px) enzim aktivitelerine spektrofotometrik olarak bakıldı. CP uygulamasının karaciğer (p:0,000) ve böbrek (p:0.002) dokusu MDA düzeylerinde artışa, karaciğer (p:0,016) ve böbrek (p:0,001) dokusu GSH düzeyleri ile böbrek dokusu CAT (p:0,022) ve karaciğer dokusu GSH.Px (p:0,170) enzim aktivitelerinde ise azalmalara sebep olduğu tespit edildi. Böbrek dokusu GSH.Px ve karaciğer dokusu CAT enzim aktivitelerinde de azalmaların olduğu fakat bu azalmaların istatistiki açıdan anlamlı olmadığı belirlendi. ZYE uygulamasının karaciğer ve böbrek dokusunda siklofosamidin neden olduğu MDA artışlarını önlediği, düşmüş olan GSH düzeylerini ise arttırdığı görüldü. Ayrıca bu uygulamanın böbrek dokusu CAT aktivitesini arttırdığı, karaciğer dokusu GSH.Px aktivitesinde ise istatistiki açıdan önemli olmayacak düzeyde artışlara neden olduğu tespit edildi. Böbrek dokusu GSH.Px aktivitesi ve karaciğer dokusu CAT aktiviteleri üzerine ise etkisinin olmadığı belirlendi.

Sonuç olarak ZYE uygulamasının karaciğer ve böbrek dokusunda oksidatif hasarı azaltarak iyileştirici etkiler gösterdiği gözlemlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oksidatif Stres, Siklofosamid, Zeytin Yaprağı Ekstresi



ABSTRACT

The use of Cyclophosphamide (CP), a chemotherapeutic agent used in the treatment of autoimmune disorders and malignant diseases, is limited, especially due to its serious side effects such as hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the efficacy of olive leaf extract (ZYE) in the experimentally created hepatorenal toxicity model in rats. Our experimental groups consisted of 4 groups, Group 1 (Control), Group 2 (CP), Group 3 (ZYE), and Group 4 (CP + ZYE), and each group included 7 female rats. Group 1 and group 2 received 1 ml of physiological saline, and Group 3 and group 4 received a dose of 400 mg/kg ZYE. Physiological saline and ZYE applications were performed for 28 days using the oral gavage method. In addition, intramuscular cyclophosphamide was administered to the rats in group 2 and group 4 at a dose of 50 mg/Kg once a week. On the 28th day of the experiment, all rats were euthanized using the decapitation method under anesthesia (ketamine (60 mg/Kg IM) + xylazine (10 mg/Kg IM)). Malondialdehyde (MDA) and reduced glutathione (GSH) levels and catalase (CAT) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) enzyme activities were measured spectrophotometrically. CP application caused an increase in liver (p:0.000) and kidney (p:0.002) tissue MDA levels, as well as an increase in liver (p:0.016) and kidney (p:0.001) tissue GSH levels, but reduced kidney tissue CAT (p:0.022) and liver tissue GSH. It was determined that Px (p:0.170) caused decreases in enzyme activities. It was also determined that there were decreases in kidney tissue GSH.Px and liver tissue CAT enzyme activities, but these decreases were not statistically significant. It was observed that ZYE application prevented the increases in MDA caused by cyclophosphamide in the liver and kidney tissues, and increased the decreased GSH levels. In addition, it was determined that this application increased the CAT activity of the kidney tissue and caused an increase in the liver tissue GSH.Px activity at a level that was not statistically significant. It was determined that it had no effect on kidney tissue GSH.Px activity and liver tissue CAT activities.

As a result, it was observed that ZYE application showed healing effects by reducing oxidative damage in liver and kidney tissue.

Keywords: Oxidative Stress, Cyclophosphamide, Olive Leaf Extract.



**SIÇANLARDA POLİKLORLU BİFENİL (AROKLOR 1254) İLE OLUŞTURULAN
NEFROTOKSİSİTE ÜZERİNE ALFA LİPOİK ASİTİN ETKİSİ
EFFECT OF ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ON POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL
(AROCLOR 1254)-INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY IN RATS**

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ÖZET

Poliklorlu bifeniller (PCB'ler), çok sayıda endüstriyel ürünün üretiminde kullanılan ve çevre kirliliğine yol açan organik bileşiklerdir. PCB'ler, kontamine besinlerin tüketilmesiyle vücuda alınır ve organizmada zararlı etkiler oluşturur. Alfa lipoik asit (ALA), güçlü antioksidan özelliklere sahip bir maddedir. Vücutta sentezlenebilir, ayrıca brokoli, ıspanak ve bezelye gibi yiyeceklerde de bulunur. Sunulan çalışmada, PCB (Aroklor 1254)'ye maruz bırakılan sıçanların böbreklerdeki değişikliklerin belirlenmesi ve bu değişiklikler üzerine ALA'nın etkilerinin ortaya çıkarılması amaçlandı. Sıçanlar kontrol, ALA, PCB ve ALA+PCB olmak üzere rastgele dört gruba ayrıldı. ALA ve PCB uygulamaları otuz gün boyunca devam etti. Deney sonunda hayvanlardan böbrek örnekleri alındı. Histopatolojik ve histomorfometrik incelemeler için böbrek kesitlerine Crossmon'un üçlü boyama yöntemi uygulandı. Ayrıca böbrek dokusunda histokimyasal olarak periyodik asit-Schiff (PAS) reaksiyonu incelendi. Histopatolojik açıdan, böbrekte glomerüler dejenerasyon ile bağ doku yoğunluklarının kontrol grubuna göre PCB grubunda anlamlı bir şekilde arttığı tespit edildi. Bununla birlikte, glomerüler dejenerasyon yoğunluğunun PCB grubuna göre ALA+PCB grubunda anlamlı bir şekilde azaldığı saptandı. Histomorfometrik açıdan, böbrekte renal korpüskül, proksimal tübül, çıkan henle ve toplayıcı kanal çaplarının kontrol grubuna göre PCB grubunda anlamlı bir şekilde azaldığı, PCB grubuna göre ALA+PCB grubunda ise anlamlı bir şekilde arttığı tespit edildi. Histokimyasal açıdan böbrekte, glomerüler mezengial matriks yoğunluğu ile proksimal tübül epitelindeki glikojen yoğunluğunun kontrol grubuna göre PCB grubunda anlamlı bir şekilde arttığı, PCB grubuna göre ALA+PCB grubunda ise anlamlı bir şekilde azaldığı saptandı. Sonuç olarak, PCB böbrek histolojisinde bozukluklara neden olarak renal fonksiyonları olumsuz etkileyebilir. Bununla birlikte, PCB maruziyetine karşı ALA kullanımı böbrek dokusunun korunmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alfa lipoik asit, Aroklor 1254, böbrek, histoloji, sıçan



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ABSTRACT

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are organic compounds that are used in the production of many industrial products and lead to environmental pollution. PCBs are taken into the body by consuming contaminated foods and cause harmful effects in the organism. Alpha lipoic acid (ALA) is a substance that has strong antioxidant properties. It can be synthesized in the body and is also found in foods such as broccoli, spinach, and pea, too. In the present study, it was aimed to determine the changes in the kidneys of rats exposed to PCB (Aroclor 1254) and to reveal the effects of ALA on these changes. Rats were randomly divided into four groups as control, ALA, PCB and ALA+PCB. The applications of ALA and PCB continued for thirty days. At the end of the experiment, kidney samples were taken from the animals. Crossmon's triple staining method was applied to kidney sections for histopathological and histomorphometric examinations. In addition, periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) reaction was examined in kidney tissue histochemically. Histopathologically, it was determined that glomerular degeneration and connective tissue densities in the kidney significantly increased in the PCB group compared to the control group. Besides, it was found that glomerular degeneration intensity significantly decreased in the ALA+PCB group compared to the PCB group. In terms of histomorphometric, it was determined that the diameters of the renal corpuscle, proximal tubule, ascending limb of Henle's loop and collecting duct in the kidney significantly decreased in the PCB group compared to the control group, and they significantly increased in the ALA+PCB group compared to the PCB group. Histochemically, it was found that density of glomerular mesangial matrix and glycogen density in the proximal tubule epithelium in the kidney significantly increased in the PCB group compared to the control group and they significantly decreased in the ALA+PCB group compared to the PCB group. As a result, PCB may adversely affect renal functions by causing disorders in kidney histology. In addition, the use of ALA against PCB exposure may contribute to the preservation of kidney tissue.

Keywords: Alpha lipoic acid, Aroclor 1254, kidney, histology, rat



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HUBUBAT SEKTÖRÜNDE DOĞAL KATKI MADDELERİNİN KULLANIM OLANAKLARI

USAGE OPPORTUNITIES OF NATURAL ADDITIVES IN THE GRAIN SECTOR

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ÖZET

Yaşamın hızlı akışına paralel olarak besin tercihlerimiz de hızla değişmektedir. Tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde daha pratik, daha kolay tüketilebilen ürünlere talep süratle artmaktadır. Artan taleple birlikte hazır gıda sektörü gün geçtikçe gelişip, gıda katkı maddeleri de gıda sanayiinde daha fazla miktarda kullanılmaktadır. M.Ö. 3000' lerde gıdaların raf ömrünü arttırmak amacıyla kürelemeden ve odun tütsüsünden yararlanıldığı bilinmektedir. 19. yüzyıla geldiğimizde ise hızlı kentleşme ile beraber gıda katkı maddelerinin kullanımı, özellikle gıdaları bozulmalara karşı koruma amacıyla yaygınlaşmış olup günümüzde ise bu maddeler gelişen gıda teknolojisinin vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Ancak hazır gıdaya artan talebin yanı sıra, kronik hastalıklarla beraber artan salgın hastalıklar da toplumda bilinçli tüketicinin oluşmasını sağlamış ve doğal beslenmeye olan ilgi gün ve gün artmıştır. Bu eğilim gıda sektörünün her alanında olduğu gibi hububat sektörünü de etkilemiştir. Günümüzde fırıncılık ürünlerinin besin değerini ve kalitesini yükseltmek, görünüş ve yapısını düzenlemek, bayatlamayı geciktirmek, raf ömrünü uzatmak, lezzetini, tat-aromasını ve rengini çekici hale getirmek ve çeşitliliği arttırmak gibi fonksiyonları nedeniyle hububat sektöründe sentetik gıda katkı maddeleri yüksek oranda kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu ürünlerin gıda sektöründe sağladığı avantajların yanı sıra, deney hayvanları üzerinde katkı maddelerinin toksik etkilerinin incelenmesi hala devam eden çalışmalar arasındadır. Bu nedenle sentetik katkı maddelerinin kullanımını sınırlandırarak, sağladıkları fonksiyonları doğal katkı maddeleriyle gerçekleştirebilmek gıda pazarı için önem arz etmektedir. Bu ürünlerden en sık tercih edilen doğal katkı maddesi pelemin tohumu olup, yüksek protein ve besinsel lif içeriğiyle düşük buğdaylardan elde edilen unların ekmekçilik kalitesini yükseltmektedir. C vitamini bakımından oldukça zengin olan kuşburnu meyvesinin de oksidant madde olarak kullanılabilir olması, fırın ürünleri açısından değerlendirilmesi gereken başka bir doğal katkı maddesidir. Vital buğday gluteninin de hamurun reolojik özelliklerini iyileştirerek, işlenebilirlik kalitesini artırması ve doğal olması sebebi ile tercih edilebilir bir katkı maddesidir. Bu çalışmada ayrıca sirke, malt unu, ekşi maya, lüpen unu, keçiyoynuzu unu, chia tohumu, peynir altı suyu tozu, lesitin,



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Barbados kirazı gibi farklı doğal katkı maddelerinin hububat esaslı ürünlerde kullanılabilme olasılığı araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: gıda katkı maddesi, hububat sektörü, pelemir tohumu, vital gluten, malt unu

ABSTRACT

We quickly adopted different nutritional models according to a fast lifestyle. The demand for more practical and easily consumed products is increasing rapidly all over the world and in our country. With the increasing demand, the ready-made meals sector is developing day by day, and food additives are used more and more in the food industry. It is known that curing and wood incense were used to increase the shelf life of foods in 3000s BC. In the 19th century, the use of food additives became widespread in order to protect food materials against spoilage, and today these additives have become an indispensable part of developing food technology. However, epidemic diseases increasing together with chronic diseases have also enabled the formation of conscious consumers in the society and the interest in natural nutrition has increased day by day. This trend has affected the grain industry as well as in all areas of the food industry. Today, synthetic food additives are used at a high rate in the cereal industry due to their functions such as increasing the nutritional value and quality of bakery products, their appearance and structure, delaying staling, extending shelf life, making the flavor, taste-aroma and color attractive and increasing the variety. However, in addition to the advantages of these additives in the food industry, the research of the toxic effects of additives on experimental animals is still among the ongoing studies. For this reason, it is important for the food market to limit the use of synthetic additives and to perform the functions they provide with natural additives. The most frequently preferred natural additive among these products is pelemir seed which increases the baking quality of flours with its high protein and nutritional fiber content. The fact that rosehip fruit, which is very rich in vitamin C, can also be used as an oxidant substance is another natural additive that should be evaluated in terms of bakery products. Vital wheat gluten is a preferable additive because it improves the rheological properties of the dough, increases the workability quality and is natural. In this study, the possibility of using different natural additives such as vinegar, malt flour, sourdough, lupine flour, carob flour, chia seeds, whey powder, lecithin, Barbados cherry in cereal-based products was investigated.

Keywords: food additives, grain sector, pelemir seed, vital gluten, malt flour



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TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNDE PROJE YÖNETİM SÜRECİ VE ÖRNEK UYGULAMALAR

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

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ÖZET

Projelerin, başarılı bir şekilde tamamlanıp teslim edilebilmesi için proje yönetimi uygulamalarına önem verilmesi gerekmektedir. Proje yönetimi; oluşturulan taslak amaçların hedeflenen bir zaman diliminde, planlanması, uygulanması ve kontrol edilmesi sürecini kapsamaktadır (Puy, 2020). Eski yapıtlardan olan Mısır piramitleri ve Çin seddi gibi devasa projeler, tarihteki ilk proje yönetimi örnekleri olarak gösterilmektedir (Kömürlü ve Toltar, 2018). Modern proje yönetiminin temellerinin Henry Gantt ve Henri Fayol tarafından atıldığı belirtilmektedir. Gantt tarafından; 1910 yılında geliştirilen, *Gantt Şeması*, projelerde belirlenmiş olan faaliyetlerin ya da görevlerin, planlanıp izlenmesi için kullanılan grafiksel bir yöntemdir. Günümüzde Gantt Şemasından proje çalışmalarında yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Fayol ise, proje yönetim sürecini beş fonksiyona ayırmış ve bunları planlama, örgütlenme, yürütme, koordinasyon ve kontrol süreci olarak bölümlendirmiştir (Seymour ve Hussein, 2014). 1945 yılına gelindiğinde Japonya'ya atılmış olan atom bombası, Manhattan projesinin bir sonucudur. Bu proje, modern proje yönetiminin ilk eserleri arasında gösterilmektedir (Cicmil, Hodgson, Lindgren ve Packendorff, 2009). 1965 yılında, proje yöneticilerinin bilgi ve görüşlerinin paylaşımları için, İsviçre'de "Proje Yönetim Derneği" kurulmuştur. 1969 yılına gelindiğinde ise Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde kurulan "Proje Yönetim Enstitüsü", proje yöneticilerinin bilgi ve deneyimlerini bir kitapta toplayarak, bilimsel anlamda proje yönetiminin ilk temellerini atmıştır (Uysal ve Büyükkeklik, 2018). Turizm alanında da dünya üzerinde önemli projeler hayata geçirilmiştir. Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'nin popüler kenti Dubai'de enler listesine girebilecek birçok proje bulunmaktadır. Bu projelerden; Burj Khalifa gökdeleni, dünyanın en yüksek yapıtı olarak Guinness rekorlar kitabına adını yazdırmış (Subramanian, 2010) yine Dubai'de, inşa edilmiş Palmiye Adası ise denizin doldurulması ile yapılmış olan devasa projeler arasındadır (Hellebrand, Fernandez ve



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Stive, 2004). Türkiye’de yapılmış projeler arasında ise Antalya ilinde bulunan ‘‘The Land of Legends’’ projesi, Türkiye’de çocuklara yönelik planlanmış ilk otel olma özelliği taşımaktadır (Gökçek ve Dönmez, 2020). Konya ilinde bulunan ‘‘Kelebekler Vadisi’’, karasal iklim şartlarına rağmen, dört mevsim boyunca tropikal iklim havasına sahip bir proje özelliği taşımaktadır (NTV, 2022). Tüm bu projelerin başarılı bir şekilde tamamlanabilmesindeki en önemli ana etken, proje yönetiminin her aşamada doğru bir biçimde uygulanmasıdır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın temel amacı; turizm sektöründe yapılacak olan yatırımlarda, proje yönetimi uygulamalarının ne denli önem taşıdığını somut örneklerle ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma sonucunda; planlı proje yönetimi uygulamalarının avantajları ortaya koyulmuş ve öneriler getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Proje Yönetimi, Turizm, Hizmet.

ABSTRACT

Project management practices should be given importance in order to successfully complete and deliver projects. Project management; It covers the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the draft objectives created in a targeted time frame (Puy, 2020). Huge projects such as the Egyptian pyramids and the Great Wall of China, which are among the ancient works, are shown as the first examples of project management in history (Kömürlü and Toltar, 2018). It is stated that the foundations of modern project management were laid by Henry Gantt and Henri Fayol. by Gantt; Developed in 1910, the Gantt Chart is a graphical method used to plan and monitor activities or tasks determined in projects. Today, it is widely used in project studies from the Gantt Chart. Fayol, on the other hand, divided the project management process into five functions and divided them into planning, organizing, executing, coordination, and control processes (Seymour and Hussein, 2014). The atomic bomb dropped on Japan in 1945 is a result of the Manhattan Project. This project is shown among the first works of modern project management (Cicmil, Hodgson, Lindgren, and Packendorff, 2009). In 1965, the "Project Management Association" was established in Switzerland for project managers to share their knowledge and opinions. In 1969, the "Project Management Institute", which was established in the United States, laid the first foundations of scientific project management by collecting the knowledge and experience of project managers in a book (Uysal and Büyükkelik, 2018). In the field of tourism, important projects have been implemented all over the world. Many projects can enter the list of the best in Dubai, the popular city of the United Arab Emirates. Of these projects; The Burj Khalifa skyscraper has made its name in the Guinness Book of Records as the tallest building in the world (Subramanian, 2010), and Palm Island, which was built in Dubai, is among the gigantic projects built by filling the sea (Hellebrand, Fernandez and Stive, 2004). Among the projects made in Turkey, "The Land of Legends" project in Antalya has the feature of being the first hotel planned for children in Turkey (Gökçek and Dönmez, 2020). ‘‘Butterfly Valley’’ located in Konya province has the characteristics of a project with tropical climate throughout all four seasons, despite the terrestrial climatic conditions (NTV, 2022). The most important main factor in the successful completion of all these projects is the correct application of project management at every stage. In this context, the main purpose of the study is; The aim is to demonstrate with concrete examples how important project management practices are in investments to be made in the tourism sector. In the results of working; The advantages of planned project management practices have been revealed and suggestions have been made.



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Keywords: Project Management, Tourism, Service.



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DEPRESYON VE KOMORBİD HASTALIKLAR

DEPRESSION AND COMORBID DISEASES

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ÖZET

Komorbidite, aynı bireyde aynı zaman diliminde 2 veya daha fazla hastalığın bir arada bulunmasıdır. Mevcut depresyonun ikincil hastalığa mı yoksa komorbid hastalıkların mı depresyona neden olduğu hala gizemini korumaktadır. Hastaneye yatırılan veya poliklinikte tedavi edilen hastaların yaklaşık üçte biri ila dörtte birinde gözden kaçan psikiyatrik bozuklukların olması muhtemeldir. Muhtelif tıbbi hastalıklara şayet depresyonda eşlik ederse prognoz daha da kötüye gidebilir. Ayrıca, kronik tıbbi hastalıkların yanı sıra sosyal faktörlerde depresyon gelişme riskini etkileyebilirler. Hastanede yatan hastaların tahminen %12'sinde eşlik eden majör depresif bozukluk (MDB) vardır ve polikliniklere başvuran hastaların da yaklaşık %27'sinde depresyon veya depresif belirtiler bulunmaktadır.

Bazı hastalıklarda, özellikle genç yaşta ciddi ve kronik bir hastalığı olanlarda bazı nedenlerden dolayı depresyon gelişme olasılığı daha yüksektir. Nitekim ruh sağlığı bakımından, depresyona eşlik eden sık komorbid durumlardan biri de anksiyetedir. Yapılan araştırmalara göre majör depresif bozukluğu olan hastaların yaklaşık yarısının son bir ayda anksiyete bozukluğuna eşlik ettiği bildirilmiştir.

Çeşitli hastalıklarla depresyonun ilişkisini açıklayabilecek en belirgin biyolojik mekanizma, hastalıklar arasında paylaşılan genetik risk varyantlarıdır; birkaç çalışma, bu soruyu ele almak için büyük genetik veri kümelerinin artan kullanılabilirliğinden faydalanmıştır. Bununla birlikte, belirli hasta alt gruplarının özellikle depresyon geliştirme riski altında olup olmadığını belirlemek için daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Komorbidite, majör depresyon, kronik hastalıklar



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ABSTRACT

Comorbidity is the coexistence of 2 or more diseases in the same individual at the same time period. It is still unknown whether existing depression causes secondary disease or comorbid diseases cause depression. Nearly one-third to one-fourth of patients hospitalized or treated in an outpatient clinic are likely to have overlooked psychiatric disorders. The prognosis may worsen if depression accompanies various medical illnesses. In addition, chronic medical diseases as well as social factors can affect the risk of developing depression. An estimated 12% of hospitalized patients have accompanying major depressive disorder (MDD), and an estimated 27% of patients presenting to outpatient clinics have depression or depressive symptoms.

In some diseases, especially those who have a serious and chronic illness at a young age, the probability of developing depression is higher due to some reasons. As a matter of fact, one of the common comorbid conditions accompanying depression in terms of mental health is anxiety. According to studies, it has been reported that approximately half of patients with major depressive disorder have accompanied anxiety disorder in the last month.

The most obvious biological mechanism that can explain the relationship of depression with various diseases is the genetic risk variants shared among diseases; several studies have taken advantage of the increased availability of large genetic datasets to address this question. However, more research is needed to determine whether certain subgroups of patients are particularly at risk of developing depression.

Key words: Comorbidity, major depression, chronic diseases.



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DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOSITION AND SOME TRACE HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN *ALYSSUM CYPRICUM*

ALYSSUM CYPRICUM'DA UÇUCU YAĞ BİLEŞİMİ VE BAZI İZ AĞIR METAL SEVİYELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Alyssum is the genus which comprises about 250 species of flowering plants in Brassicaceae family and is inherent to Asia, Europe and Northern Africa with highest species diversity in Mediterranean region. This genus consists of annual and perennial herbaceous plants or small shrubs and is represented with about 100 taxa and 60% of them are endemic. The genus *Alyssum* is one of the most studied families for phytoremediation purposes and it is also known as Madwort. The name *Alyssum* is of Greek derivation: a-meaning not, and -lyssa alluding to madness, rage or hydrophobia. Accordingly, the names Madwort and *Alyssum* both refer to the plant's reputation as an officinal herb. *Alyssum cypricum* Nyár. is a perennial plant known as 'Kıbrıs kevkesi', growing in south-west Turkey. This work presents the first analysis of the chemical composition of *A. cypricum* essential oil. Also the quantification of some heavy metals in this species was carried out using microwave assisted digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). The hydrodistillation method using a modified Clevenger-type apparatus was used for essential oil (EO) extraction. The EOs were kept in dark vials at 4°C prior to analysis. Hydrodistilled oil from *A. cypricum* was subjected to detailed GC-MS analysis to determine its chemical composition. A total of sixty-two compounds were identified, constituting 92.7% of the oil composition. The main compounds were found as: caryophyllene oxide (16.07%), fitone (hexahydrofarnesyl acetone) (16.00%), phthalic acid, isobutyl octyl ester (6.70%), 3-phenylpropionitrile (3.96%) and phytol (3.19%). The amounts of Ni, Co, Cd, Cr, Cu and Fe contained in *A. cypricum* were determined as mg/kg. Ni was present in the highest amount (2156.15 ± 112.03 mg/kg) among the target heavy metals. It can be concluded that *A. cypricum* exhibits hyperaccumulator property since the amount of Ni contained in the dry weight of the stem is more than 1000 mg/kg. However, many of the compounds identified by GC-MS are biologically important and undoubtedly biological activity of *A. cypricum* essential oil should be investigated.

Keywords: *Alyssum*, essential oil, GC-MS, heavy metal, ICP-OES



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ÖZET

Alyssum, Brassicaceae familyasına ait yaklaşık 250 çiçekli bitki türünü içeren ve Akdeniz bölgesinde en yüksek tür çeşitliliğine sahip Asya, Avrupa ve Kuzey Afrika'ya özgü bir cinstir. Bu cins, tek yıllık ve çok yıllık otsu bitkilerden veya küçük çalılardan oluşur ve yaklaşık 100 taksonla temsil edilir ve bunların %60'ı endemiktir. *Alyssum* cinsi, fitoremediasyon amacıyla en çok çalışılan familyalardan biridir ve kuduz otu (madwort) olarak da bilinir. *Alyssum* adı Yunan kökenlidir: a-değil anlamındadır ve -lyssa delilik, öfke veya hidrofobiyi ima eder. Buna göre, kuduz otu ve *Alyssum* isimleri, bitkinin tıbbi bir bitki olarak ününe atıfta bulunur. *Alyssum cypricum* Nyár. Türkiye'nin güneybatısında yetişen 'Kıbrıs kevkisi' olarak bilinen çok yıllık bir bitkidir. Bu çalışma, *A. cypricum* uçucu yağının kimyasal bileşiminin ilk analizini sunar. Ayrıca bu türdeki bazı ağır metallerin miktar tayini, mikrodalga destekli sindirim ve ardından indüktif eşleşmiş plazma-optik emisyon spektrometrisi (ICP-OES) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uçucu yağ (UY) ekstraksiyonu için, modifiye edilmiş bir Clevenger tipi aparat kullanan hidrodistilasyon yöntemi kullanıldı. UY'lar, analizden önce 4°C'de koyu şişelerde saklandı. *A. cypricum*'dan elde edilen hidrodistile yağ, kimyasal bileşimini belirlemek için ayrıntılı GC-MS analizine tabi tutuldu. Yağ bileşiminin %92.7'sini oluşturan toplam altmış iki bileşik tanımlandı. Ana bileşikler: karyofilen oksit (%16.07), fiton (hekzahidro farnesil aseton) (%16.00), ftalik asit, izobütül oktil ester (%6.70), 3-fenilpropionitril (%3.96) ve fitol (%3.19) olarak bulundu. *A. cypricum*'un içerdiği Ni, Co, Cd, Cr, Cu ve Fe miktarları mg/kg olarak belirlendi. Ni, hedef ağır metaller arasında en yüksek miktarda (2156.15 ± 112.03 mg/kg) mevcuttu. *A. cypricum*'un gövde kuru ağırlığının içerdiği Ni miktarı 1000 mg/kg'dan daha fazla olduğu için hiperakümülatör özellik sergilediği sonucuna varılabilir. Bununla birlikte, GC-MS ile tanımlanan bileşiklerin birçoğu biyolojik olarak önemlidir ve şüphesiz *A. cypricum* uçucu yağının biyolojik aktivitesi araştırılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Alyssum*, uçucu yağ, GC-MS, ağır metal, ICP-OES



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KOLESTROL BİYOSENSÖRÜNDE SİNYAL GELİŞTİRME VE KOLESTEROL TAYİNİ

SIGNAL IMPROVEMENT IN CHOLESTEROL BIOSENSOR AND CHOLESTEROL DETERMINATION

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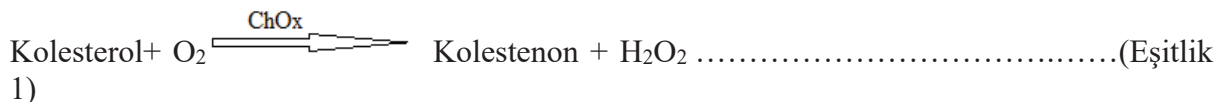
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ÖZET

Kolesterol büyük ölçüde karaciğerde bulunur ve insan hücrelerinin çoğu tarafından sentezlenen en önemli sterollerden biridir. Hücre zarları için gerekli bir bileşen olmasının yanı sıra steroid hormonları, D vitamini ve safra asitlerinin sentezi için de öncü görevi görür. Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar dünya çapında birçok insanın başlıca ölüm nedenidir. Bunun en önemli nedenlerinden biri hiperkolesterolemi yani kandaki kolesterol konsantrasyonunun artmasıdır. Kolesterol genellikle kan numunesi alınarak geleneksel metotlarla tayin edilir. Spektrofotometre, kolorimetri ve yüksek performanslı sıvı kromatografisi teknikleri kullanılan yöntemlerdendir. Bununla birlikte, bu yöntemlerin çoğu kompleks adımlar içerir ve tek bir analiz için oldukça uzun zaman ve uzman personel gerektirir. Toksik kimyasalların kullanımına ek olarak bazı analizlerde kararsız ve korosif reaktiflerin kullanımından kaynaklı girişim, bu analizlerin hassasiyetinde dezavantajlı bir durum yaratmaktadır. Geleneksel metotların yaratmış olduğu dezavantajlı durumun üstesinden gelen biyosensörler yüksek seçicilik ve hassaslıkları, tekrar üretilebilirlikleri, hızlı cevap süreleri ve ucuz olmaları açısından alternatif bir tayin yöntemidir. Bu nedenle kandaki kolesterol seviyesinin tayin aralığı geniş bir biyosensörle pratik tespiti, klinik uygulamalarda büyük önem arz etmektedir. Biyosensör elektrotu tasarımında biyoreseptör olarak tercih edilen enzimlerden biri *kolesterol oksidaz*dır (ChOx). Kolesterolün oksijen varlığında *kolesterol oksidaz* ile enzimatik reaksiyonu sonucu, kolesterol oksidasyona uğrar. Reaksiyon ürünü olarak kolestenon ve hidrojen peroksit oluşur (Eşitlik 1). Hidrojen peroksit uygun voltaj altında suya indirgenir ve ortaya çıkan elektronlar sayesinde kolesterol konsantrasyonu dolaylı olarak belirlenir. Bu işlem saniyeler içinde gerçekleşir. Dizayn edilen kolesterol biyosensörünün performansı tamamen elektrot konfigürasyonuna bağlıdır ve performansı artıracak şekilde optimize edilmelidir. Elektrot materyalinin cinsi (altın, karbon, platin vb.), kimyasal ya da elektrokimyasal olarak sentezlenen polimer filmin yapısı (iletkenliği, enzim bağlama kapasitesi, fonksiyonel grupları vb.), elektrot yüzeyine immobilize edilen enzim konsantrasyonu, enzim immobilizasyon metodu, elektron transferini hızlandıran medyatörlerin (elektroaktif maddeler ve nanopartiküller vb.) bulunması ve bu maddelerin tür ve konsantrasyonları, çalışma ortamının pH değeri biyosensör performansını etkileyen ana parametrelerdir. Bu çalışmada kolesterol biyosensörü performansının iyileştirilmesi için yapılması gereken optimizasyonlar deneysel verilerle açıklanmış ve detaylıca incelenmiştir.





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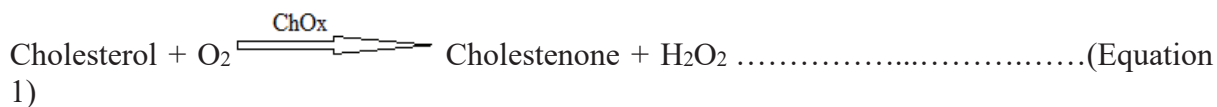
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Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolesterol, *kolesterol oksidaz*, biyosensör.

ABSTRACT

Cholesterol is found substantially in the liver and is one of the most important sterols synthesized by most human cells. Besides being a necessary component for cell membranes, it also acts as a pioneer for the synthesis of steroid hormones, vitamin D and bile acids. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death for many people in the worldwide. One of the most important reasons for this is hypercholesterolemia, that is, an increase in the concentration of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol is usually determined by conventional methods by taking a blood sample. Spectrophotometer, colorimetry and high performance liquid chromatography techniques are among the methods used. However, most of these methods involve complex steps and require quite a long time and expert for a single analysis. In addition to the use of toxic chemicals, interference from the use of unstable and corrosive reagents in some analyzes creates a disadvantage in the sensitivity of these analyzes. Overcoming the disadvantageous condition created by traditional methods, biosensors are an alternative detection method in terms of their high selectivity and sensitivity, reproducibility, fast response times and cheap. For this reason, it is of great importance in clinical applications to practically determine the cholesterol level in the blood with a wide range of biosensors. One of the enzymes preferred as a bioreceptor in the design of biosensor electrode is *cholesterol oxidase* (ChOx). As a result of the enzymatic reaction of cholesterol with *cholesterol oxidase* in the presence of oxygen, cholesterol is oxidized. Cholestenone and hydrogen peroxide are formed as reaction products (Equation 1). Hydrogen peroxide is reduced to water under the proper voltage, and the cholesterol concentration is indirectly determined by the resulting electrons. This process takes place within seconds. The performance of the designed cholesterol biosensor is completely dependent on the electrode configuration and should be optimized to increase performance. Type of electrode material (gold, carbon, platinum, etc.), the structure of chemically or electrochemically synthesized polymer film (conductivity, enzyme binding capacity, functional groups, etc.), enzyme concentration immobilized on the electrode surface, enzyme immobilization method, mediators (electroactive substances and nanoparticles, etc.) that accelerate electron transfer and the types and concentrations of these substances, the pH value of the working medium are the main parameters that effect the biosensor performance. In this study, the optimizations to be made to improve the cholesterol biosensor performance are explained with experimental datas and has been examined in detail.



Keywords: Cholesterol, *cholesterol oxidase*, biosensor.



**PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE GENÇ İŞSİZLİĞİNE İLİŞKİN POLİTİKALARI
YENİDEN DÜŞÜNMEK: GÜNEY AVRUPA ÜLKELERİ VE TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ**

**RETHINKING POLICIES TOWARD YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE
PANDEMIC PERIOD: THE CASE OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND
TURKEY**

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ÖZET

Sosyal politikanın en önemli konuları arasında yer alan işsizlik ve istihdam, ekonomik ve toplumsal açıdan ülkelerin gündemindeki yerini sürdürmeye devam etmektedir. Öte yandan, bir ülke ekonomisinde yaşanan işsizlik sorunu, o ülkenin içinde yer alan herkesi aynı derecede etkilememektedir. Bazı özellikleri veya içinde bulunduğu şartlar nedeniyle toplumun diğer kesimlerine göre dezavantajlı kabul edilen göçmenler, eski hükümlüler, engelliler, kadınlar ve gençler gibi nüfus grupları, işgücü piyasasına katılımında diğer bireylere kıyasla çeşitli zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Bahsi geçen dezavantajlı gruplar arasında yer alan gençler, özellikle kendilerini odak noktasına alan çeşitli işgücü piyasası politikalarına gereksinim duymaktadır. Ekonomik krizler, demografik değişimler, işgücü piyasası politikalarının yetersizliği, nitelik uyumsuzluğu, iş deneyimi eksikliği gibi çeşitli nedenlerle ortaya çıkan genç işsizliği; Güney Avrupa ülkeleri ve Türkiye’de uzun yıllardır yüksek oranlarda seyretmektedir. Avrupa İstatistik Kurumundan elde edilen Aralık 2021 verileriyle AB ülkelerinin genel işsizlik oranı %7 olarak açıklanırken; aynı dönemde genç işsizliği ise %14,9 olarak belirtilmiştir. Sayı olarak ise, AB sınırları içinde yaşayan 25 yaşın altındaki yaklaşık 2.74 milyon kişinin işsiz olduğu bilinmektedir. Güney Avrupa ülkeleri olarak nitelenen İspanya, İtalya, Yunanistan ve Portekiz’de ise genç işsizlik oranları AB ortalamasının oldukça üzerinde seyretmektedir. Bu ülkelerdeki genç işsizlik oranları Aralık 2021 tarihinde, sırasıyla; %30.6; %26.8; %30.5 ve %21.1 olarak açıklanmıştır. Bununla birlikte, bahsi geçen ülkelerle ekonomik ve toplumsal anlamda çeşitli benzerlikler gösteren Türkiye’nin genç işsizlik oranı da Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından yayınlanan son verilere göre %22,3 düzeyindedir.

Pandemi nedeniyle ekonomilerin daralması istihdam sağlayacak yeni işyerlerinin kurulmasını engellerken, yeni çalışma modellerinin son iki yılda yaygın olarak uygulanması ise iş yaşamında gençlerin deneyim eksikliğini giderecek staj imkânlarının azalmasına neden olmuştur. Bu durumun yakın gelecekte genç işsizliği sorununun daha da derinleşmesine neden olabileceği tahmin edilmektedir. Diğer taraftan, yeni çalışma modellerinde teknolojik kabiliyetler öne çıkmış ve yeni iş modellerine yönelik orijinal fikirlerle dayalı girişimciliğin teşvik edilmesi için ortam oluşmuştur. Ayrıca, niteliğini geliştirmek isteyen kişiler için uzaktan eğitim imkânlarına erişim büyük ölçüde kolaylaşmıştır. Bu durumun, önceki kuşaklara kıyasla bu teknolojileri daha iyi kullanan ve daha fazla risk alabilen genç bireyler için bir avantaj oluşturması beklenmektedir. Dolayısıyla, genç işsizliği ile mücadele eden Güney Avrupa ülkeleri ve Türkiye’nin, özellikle pandemi sonrası dönemde gençlere işgücü piyasasına katılımında avantaj sağlayacak söz konusu politikalara yatırım yapması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç İşsizliği, Türkiye, İspanya, İtalya, Yunanistan, Portekiz



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ABSTRACT

Unemployment and employment, which are among the most important issues of social policy, continue to be on the agenda of countries in terms of economy and society. On the other hand, the unemployment problem experienced in a country's economy does not affect everyone in that country to the same degree. Population groups such as immigrants, ex-convicts, the disabled, women, and youth, who are considered to be disadvantaged compared to other groups of the society due to some of their characteristics or conditions, face various difficulties in participation in the labor market compared to other individuals. Young people, who are among the aforementioned disadvantaged groups, need various labor market policies that focus on themselves. Youth unemployment, which arises due to several reasons such as economic crises, demographic changes, inadequacy of labor market policies, quality mismatch, lack of work experience, has been at high rates in Southern European countries and Turkey for many years. Data from EUROSTAT published in December 2021 show that the overall unemployment rate of EU countries is 7%, while the youth unemployment rate is 14.9%. Therefore, it is known that today, approximately 2.74 million people under the age of 25 living in the EU are unemployed. In countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal, which are described as Southern European countries, youth unemployment rates are well above the EU average. Youth unemployment rates in these countries in December 2021, respectively; 30.6%; 26.8%; 30.5% and 21.1%. However, Turkey's youth unemployment rate, which has economic and social similarities with the aforesaid countries, is 22.3% according to the latest data published by the Turkish Statistical Institute.

While the shrinkage of the economies due to the pandemic prevented the establishment of new workplaces that would provide employment, the widespread implementation of new work models in the last two years caused a decrease in internship opportunities that would fill the lack of experience of young people in business life. It is estimated that this situation may cause the youth unemployment problem to deepen in the near future. On the other hand, technological capabilities have come to the fore in new work models and an environment has been created to encourage entrepreneurship based on original ideas for new business models. In addition, access to online education opportunities has become much easier for people who want to improve their qualifications. This is expected to be an advantage for young individuals who can use these technologies better and take more risks compared to previous generations. Therefore, Southern European countries and Turkey, which are struggling with youth unemployment, need to invest in the abovementioned policies that will provide an advantage for young people in labor market participation, especially in the post-pandemic period.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal



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STOCK PRICES AND STATIONARITY: FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE TURKISH STOCK MARKET

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ABSTRACT

Efficiency of stock markets has been of interest to researchers for many years. The principle behind efficient markets is the instant reflection of new information to stock prices. For this reason no investor can gain abnormal returns and hence, beat the market. Especially with the announcement of the COVID-19 as a pandemic in March 2020, stock markets have been severely affected with majority of the sectors experiencing a huge loss. Investor reactions have become even more cautious and efficiency of the major stock markets have become even more popular. Turkish stock market is one of the most widely traded markets around the world with a trading volume of over \$700 billion. With these in mind, aim of this study is to examine the efficiency of the Turkish stock market using nonlinear unit root tests, focusing especially on the period after the announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results of the study are similar to that of past literature as it is not clear. The unit root tests used all have different structures and hence can have different powers in capturing the stationarity within these time series. Therefore, while the Turkish stock market is seen to be weak form efficient in some of the tests, in others it is found to be stationary. It can be concluded that investors can be able to predict future stock prices using past price information as information is not instantaneously reflected in the market.

Keywords: Market Efficiency; COVID-19; Unit Root; Stationarity



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ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYE VE FİRMA DEĞERİ İLİŞKİSİ: BİST HOLDİNG VE YATIRIM ENDEKSİ FİRMALARI ÜZERİNE DİNAMİK PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND FIRM VALUE:
DYNAMIC PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON BIST HOLDING AND INVESTMENT
INDEX FIRMS

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ÖZET

Bilginin öneminin arttığı günümüz dünyasında şirketlerin diğer ekonomik birimlerle rekabet edebilmesi, gelişen ve değişen dünyaya ayak uydurabilmesi, pazarın ihtiyacı olan mal ve hizmetlere karşılık verebilmesi, pazar payını arttırabilmesi ve diğer ekonomik zorlukları kendi lehine çevirebilmesi için entelektüel sermayeye ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bu bağlamda değere dönüştürülebilir bilgi olarak ifade edilebilen entelektüel sermaye işletmelerin değeri, karlılığı ve devamlılığı açısından önem arz etmektedir. Özellikle 1980 sonrası küreselleşmeye başlayan ve 2000 sonrası hızlı bir küreselleşme sürecine giren dünya ile birlikte entelektüel sermayenin şirketler, holdinler, kurumlar kısaca tüm ekonomik birimleri için öneminin her geçen gün arttığı ve şirketleri yakından ilgilendiren bir kavram olduğusöylenebilmektedir.

Bu kapsamda çalışmada BİST holding ve yatırım endeksinde işlem gören firmalar üzerine entelektüel sermaye ve firma değeri arasındaki ilişkinin 2010-2020 döneminde GMM panel veri analizi yöntemiyle araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Entelektüel sermaye değişkeni Pulic (1998) entelektüel katma değer katsayısı ile hesaplanmıştır. Entelektüel katma değer katsayısı, kullanılan sermaye etkinliği, insan sermayesi etkinliği ve yapısal sermaye etkinliği olmak üzere üç faktörden oluşmaktadır. Firma değeri değişkeni için piyasa değeri/defter değeri oranı dikkate alınmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmada kullanılan sermaye etkinliği, insan sermayesi etkinliği ve yapısal sermaye etkinliği ile firma değeri ilişkisinin araştırıldığı ve entelektüel katma değer katsayısı ile firma değeri ilişkisinin araştırıldığı iki ayrı model oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, insan sermayesi etkinliği ile firma değeri arasında negatif yönlü, kullanılan sermaye etkinliği ve firma değeri arasında pozitif yönlü, yapısal sermaye etkinliği ve firma değeri arasında negatif yönlü ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Entelektüel katma değer katsayısı ile firma değeri arasında ise negatif yönlü bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde BİST holding ve yatırım endeksinde işlem gören firmalarda entelektüel sermayenin artmasının firma değeri üzerinde negatif etkisinin olduğu, ancak kullanılan sermaye etkinliğinin pozitif etkisinin olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Dolayısıyla işletmelerin yarattığı katma değerini olumsuz etkilediği, satışlarını artırıp, giderleri azalttıklarında katma değerlerini yükseltebilecekleri ve firma değerini pozitif yönde etkileyebilecekleri söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Entelektüel Sermaye, Firma Değeri, BİST.



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ABSTRACT

In today's world, where the importance of information is increasing, companies need intellectual capital in order to compete with other economic units, to keep up with the developing and changing world, to respond to the goods and services that the market needs, to increase their market share and to turn other economic difficulties in its favor. In this context, intellectual capital, which can be expressed as information that can be converted into value, is important for the value, profitability and continuity of enterprises. Especially with the world that started to globalize after 1980 and entered a rapid globalization process after 2000, it can be said that the importance of intellectual capital for companies, holdings, institutions, briefly all economic units is increasing day by day and it is a concept that closely concerns companies.

In this context, in this study, it is aimed to investigate the relationship between intellectual capital and firm value on the companies traded in the BIST holding and investment index with the GMM panel data analysis method in the 2010-2020 period. Intellectual capital variable is calculated with Pulic (1998) intellectual value added coefficient. The intellectual value added coefficient consists of three factors: efficiency of capital employed, efficiency of human capital and efficiency of structural capital. The market value/book value ratio is taken into account for the firm value variable. In this context, two different models have been created in which the relationship between capital efficiency, human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency and firm value used in the study and the relationship between intellectual value added coefficient and firm value have investigated. As a result of the analysis, a negative relationship was found between human capital efficiency and firm value, a positive relationship between used capital efficiency and firm value, and a negative relationship between structural capital efficiency and firm value. A negative relationship was found between the intellectual value added coefficient and the firm value. When the findings obtained as a result of the study are evaluated in general, it is observed that the increase in intellectual capital in the companies traded in the BIST holding and investment index has a negative effect on the firm value, but the efficiency of the capital used has a positive effect. Therefore, it can be said that the added value created by the enterprises affects the firm value negatively, and when they increase their sales and decrease their expenses, they can increase their added value and affect the firm value positively.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Firm Value, BIST.



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BELEDİYE DÜZEYİNDE E-DEVLET UYGULAMASI

E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

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ÖZET

Bilgi iletişim teknolojilerinin gelişmesi ile birlikte hemen her alanda kullanılmaya başlanması, kurum ve kuruluşları etkisi altına alarak özel sektörün yanında kamu sektörünü de bir değişim içerisine sokmuş ayrıca çalışma şekillerini farklılaştırmıştır. Bu değişim ortamının oluşmasında sadece merkezi hükümet sorumlu değildir. Bunun yanında belediyeler de büyük görevler üstlenmekte ve büyük sorumluluklar yüklenmektedirler. Yerel haneye, yerel halka ve mahalle eşrafına en yakın devlet kurumu belediyeler olduğundan, vatandaşların internet teknolojilerine ulaşma, internet teknolojilerini kullanma ve kullanırken uyum sorununu ortadan kaldırma gibi temel unsurları sağlama görevi de öncelikli olarak belediyelere düşmektedir. E-devlet uygulamalarının en mühim yardımcısı bilindiği gibi e-belediye uygulamaları olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Belediyeler bünyesinde e-devlet uygulamasının kullanım şekli; halka yönelik ve halk için yapılan hizmet düzeyinin iyileşmesi ile birlikte, şeffaf, adaletli, güvenilir ve kolay bir hizmet görüntüsü oluşturur. Halk süre kısıtlaması olmaksızın yani istediği zaman ve istediği yerde, e-devlet uygulamaları ile hem kısa zamanda işlerini ve işlemlerini yerine getirmekte hem de kendi zamanından tasarruf ederek yaşam standardını daha iyi seviyeye taşımaktadır. Belediye düzeyinde e-devlet uygulamaları, yerel vatandaş ve merkezi devlet arasında karar alma ve karar verme süreçleri açısından bir köprü konumunda bulunarak aradaki iletişimi sağlamaktadır. Bir örnek verilecek olursa; bilişim teknolojileri sayesinde ulaşım araçlarının modelinin ve renginin anketler aracılığıyla seçme olanağı, yapılacak hizmetlerin ve işlemlerin gerçekleştirilme şeklinin seçilmesine kadar vatandaşların karar alma süreçlerine dâhil edilmesi ve vatandaşların kullanacağı hizmetlerde onların da söz sahibi olmaları sağlanmıştır. Gelişen ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde e-devlet uygulamalarının belediyeler ile paralel bir şekilde işlemlerini gerçekleştirilmeye çalışıldığı görülmektedir. Bundan dolayı da bu araştırma içerisinde, e-devlet ile e-belediye hizmetlerinin uygulamaları, Türkiye’de e-belediye uygulamalarının şekilleri, farklı belediye web sayfalarının incelenmesi gibi konulara yer verilmiştir. Çalışma dört ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk olarak giriş bölümü ile konuya geniş bir başlangıç yapılmıştır. Sonrasında gelen başlık altında e-devlet ve e-belediye kavramlarının analizi ve farklı tanımlamalarına yer verilmiştir. Daha sonrasında ise Türkiye’de e-belediye uygulamalarının iller ve ilçeler bazında nasıl bir mekanizma ile çalışmalarını sürdürdükleri ifade edilmiştir. Çalışma sonuç ve değerlendirme bölümü ile son bulmuştur. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye’de e-belediye uygulamaları hususunda içerik analizi yöntemi ile yapılmış çalışmaların literatür taraması yapılarak belediye düzeyinde e-devlet uygulamasına yönelik işlemler ve sonuçlar ortaya koyulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: e-Devlet, e-Belediye, Türkiye’de E-devlet Uygulamaları ve Belediye Web Sayfaları



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ABSTRACT

The fact that information and communication technologies have been used in almost every field with the development of information and communication technologies has influenced institutions and organizations, putting the public sector into a change as well as the private sector and also differentiating the way of working. The central government is not solely responsible for the creation of this change environment. In addition, municipalities also undertake great duties and undertake great responsibilities. Since municipalities are the closest state institutions to local households, local people and neighborhood gentry, the task of providing basic elements such as citizens' access to internet technologies, using internet technologies and eliminating the problem of adaptation while using them, falls primarily on municipalities. As it is known, the most important assistant of e-government applications is e-municipality applications. Usage of e-government application within municipalities; With the improvement of the service level for and for the public, it creates a transparent, fair, reliable and easy service image. With e-government applications, people can carry out their work and transactions in a short time, and save their own time, thereby raising their standard of living to a better level. At the municipal level, e-government applications act as a bridge between the local citizen and the central government in terms of decision-making and decision-making processes, and provide communication between them. To give an example; Thanks to information technologies, the opportunity to choose the model and color of transportation vehicles through surveys, the inclusion of citizens in the decision-making processes until the selection of the services and the way the transactions are carried out, and the citizens have a say in the services they will use. It is seen that e-government applications are tried to be carried out in parallel with municipalities in developing and developing countries. Therefore, in this research, the applications of e-government and e-municipality services, the forms of e-municipality applications in Turkey, and the examination of different municipality web pages are included. The study consists of four main parts. First of all, a broad introduction to the subject was made with the introduction part. The analysis and different definitions of the concepts of e-government and e-municipality are given under the next title. Afterwards, it was stated that e-municipality practices in Turkey continue to work with a mechanism on the basis of provinces and districts. The study ended with the conclusion and evaluation part. In this context, the literature review of the studies conducted with the content analysis method on e-municipal applications in Turkey, and the processes and results for the e-government application at the municipal level have been tried to be revealed.

Keywords: e-Government, e-Municipality, E-Government Applications and Municipal Web Pages in Turkey



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KAMU ÇALIŞANLARININ YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİNİN FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC WORKERS' OPINIONS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Yapılan çalışmayla Bilecik il merkezinde görev yapan kamu çalışanlarının alternatif enerji kaynakları hakkındaki görüşleri ve yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları kullanımı niyetlerinin farklı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, 2021 yılında Bilecik Merkez ilinde görev yapan 337 kamu personelinden anket yöntemi ile toplanan veriler yardımı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda Cinsiyet ile Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları kullanımı, Yaş ve Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları kullanımı arasında bir farklılık bulunamazken, Eğitim Durumu ile Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları kullanımı ve Gelir Düzeyi ile Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları kullanımı arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları, Planlı Davranış Teorisi, Çevreci Davranışlar

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of public employees working in Bilecik about renewable energy sources and their intention to use renewable energy sources in terms of different variables. The research was carried out with the help of data collected by survey method from 337 public personnel working in Bilecik in 2021. As a result of the study, it was concluded that there was no difference between Gender and Renewable Energy Resources use, Age and Renewable Energy Resources use, while there was a significant difference between Educational Status and Renewable Energy Resources use and Income Level and Renewable Energy Resources use.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Sources, Planned Behavior Theory, Environmental Behavior.



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İKLİM FİNANSMANI

CLIMATE FINANCE

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ÖZET

İklim değışimleri tüm canlıların dünyadaki yaşamlarını tehdit eden sorunların ilk sırasında yer almaktadır. İster gelişmiş ister gelişmekte olsun tüm toplumlar yaşadıkları gezegende yüksek düzeylerde karbon ayak izleri bırakmaktadırlar. Toplumlar üreterek var ola gelmişlerdir. Gelişmiş ekonomi olabilmenin temel motivasyonlarından biri de üretimdir. Ancak, lojistik, inşaat, teknoloji şirketleri gibi pek çok sektör, insan aktiviteleri ve tüm üretim aşamaları dahil olmak üzer enerji kullanımına bağımlıdır. Ayrıca, ülkeler gelişen ekonomileri ile birlikte daha çok sanayileşirken daha fazla enerji tüketmektedirler. Bu enerji kullanımı ise yüksek karbon salınımına neden olmaktadır. Eğer birde bu ekonomik faaliyetleri gerçekleştirmek için kullanılan enerji fosil yakıtlara dayalı ise dahada yüksek karbon salınımı kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Bunun sonucu dünya daha fazla çevre ve iklim riskleri ile yüzleşmek zorunda kalmaktadır. Yaşanan çevreye duyarlı olmak ve ekonomik kalkınmanın sürdürülebilir olması için iklim duyarlılığı gerekmektedir. Bunun için sadece hükümetlerin ya da bireylerin değil aynı zamanda tüm sektörlerinde temel yapısal değışimi gerçekleştirmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu sürecin sağlıklı olarak devam edebilmesi için pek çok alanda yatırımlar yapılmasına ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Yatırımların finansal kaynağını sağlama aşamasına gelindiğinde ise yeni nesil olan iklim finansmanı devreye girmektedir. Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi (UNFCCC) iklim finansmanını, “Emisyonları azaltmayı ve sera gazı yutaklarını artırmayı amaçlayan, insan ve ekolojik sistemlerin olumsuz iklim değışikliği etkilerine karşı kırılganlığını azaltmayı ve direncini artırmayı amaçlayan finansman” olarak tanımlamıştır. İklimi ve ekolojik sistemi korumak için maliyetli uluslararası projelerin hayata geçirilmesi önemlidir. Ekolojik sistemin korunması, geliştirilebilmesi ve sürdürülebilmesi için gerekli olan projelerin fonlanması ve bu fonları sağlamaya aracılık eden finansal enstrümanların yatırımcılara sunulması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, yatırımcıların çevreye ve iklime olan duyarlılıklarının artması ile birlikte yeşil menkul kıymetlere olan talep artmaya devam etmektedir. Artan yatırımcı talepleri ile piyasa koşulları iyileşerek yeşil finansal enstrümanların ihracı kayda değer boyutlarda büyümeye başlamıştır. Günümüzde ister gelişmiş ister gelişmekte olan borsalarında yeşil tahviller ve diğer iklim uyumlu menkul kıymetler evreninin piyasa büyüklüğünde artmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, finansal piyasalarda yeşil ve sürdürülebilir tahvillerin özellikleri incelenirken düşük karbon salınımı ekonomisi ve iklim değışim finansmanı da değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil tahviller, Ekoloji finans, Eco-yatırım.



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ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the first problems that threaten the lives of all living things on earth. All societies, whether developed or developing, leave high levels of carbon footprints on the planet. Societies have come into existence by producing. One of the main requirements for being a developed economy is production. However, many sectors such as logistics, construction, technology are dependent on energy use, in terms of human activities and all production stages. In addition, countries consume more energy while industrializing with their developing economies. This energy use causes high carbon emissions. If the energy used to carry out these economic activities is based on fossil fuels, even higher carbon emissions into the atmosphere are inevitable. As a result, the world has to face more environmental and climate risks. Climate sensitivity is required for caring to the living environment and to ensure sustainable economic development. For this, not only governments or individuals, but also all their sectors need to realize fundamental structural change. In order for this process to continue in a healthy way, it is necessary to make investments not only in the sector, but also in many fields. When it comes to providing the financial source of investments, the new generation climate finance comes into play. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate finance as “Climate finance aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.” It is important to implement costly international projects to protect the climate and ecological system. It is necessary to fund the projects for the protection, development and sustainability of the ecological system, while presenting the financial instruments that mediate the provision of these funds to the investors. In addition, the demand for green securities continues to increase with the increasing sensitivity of investors to the environment and climate. With the increasing investor demands, the market conditions improved and the issuance of green financial instruments started to grow to a significant extent. Today, the market size of green bonds and other climate compatible securities continues to increase in both developed and emerging stock markets. In this study, while examining the characteristics of green and sustainable bonds in financial markets, low carbon emission economy and climate change finance are also evaluated.

Keywords: Green bonds; Ecological finance; Eco-investing.



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ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 KAPSAMINDA VE COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE YÖNETİM MUHASEBESİNDE DİJİTALLEŞME VE YÖNETİM MUHASEBESİNİN TEKNOLOJİYLE ENTEGRASYONU¹

DIGITALIZATION IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND INTEGRATION OF
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING WITH TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
INDUSTRY 4.0 AND THROUGH THE PERIOD OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Muhasebe, para ile ifade edilen işlem ve olayların kaydedilmesi, sınıflandırılması, özetlenmesi, raporlanması, analiz edilmesi ve yorumlanması ile ilgili bir bilim dalıdır. Muhasebe türleri genel muhasebe (finansal muhasebe), maliyet muhasebesi ve yönetim muhasebesi olarak kategorize edilmektedir. Muhasebe, ilk ortaya çıktığı dönemde daha çok bir kaydetme, ölçme ve hesaplama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Zaman içerisinde ise muhasebenin sınıflandırma, özetleme, raporlama, analiz etme ve yorumlama fonksiyonları da işlerlik kazanmıştır. Örnek vermek gerekirse, günümüzde analiz etme ve yorumlama fonksiyonlarını içeren ve işletmelerin stratejik karar alma mekanizmaları hususunda büyük öneme sahip olan finansal analiz (mali tablolar analizi) dikkat çekmektedir. Hiç şüphesiz, çift taraflı kayıt sisteminin İtalyan matematikçi Luca Pacioli tarafından Summa Arithmetica isimli kitabında yer bulmasıyla muhasebenin modern bir bilim haline gelmesi de dönüm noktalarından biridir. Günümüzde ise muhasebe tamamen teknoloji ile entegre bir kimliğe bürünmüştür. Endüstri 4.0 ve Covid-19

¹ Bu çalışma, 30.12.2021 Perşembe günü aramızdan ayrılan ve bilimsel araştırmamız sürecinde bizden manevi desteğini hiçbir zaman esirgemeyen Songül Çetinkaya'ya armağan edilmiştir.



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pandemesi, muhasebenin teknolojiye entegrasyonunu ve dijitalleşme sürecini hızlandırmıştır. Muhasebe ve yapay zeka, muhasebe ve makine öğrenmesi, entelektüel sermayenin muhasebeleştirilmesi ve raporlanması, entegre raporlama, kripto paraların muhasebeleştirilmesi, bulut muhasebe ve muhasebe eğitiminde teknolojinin kullanılması ile dijitalleşme gibi kavramlar çağımızda sıkça kullanılmakta ve tartışılmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Endüstri 4.0 kapsamında ve Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde yönetim muhasebesinde dijitalleşme ve yönetim muhasebesinin teknolojiyle entegrasyonunu analiz etmektir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, Endüstri 4.0 ve Covid-19 pandemisi nedeniyle muhasebe biliminde bir takım değişiklikler ve şekillenmeler söz konusudur. Endüstri 4.0 bağlamında, muhasebe uygulamaları daha hızlı, etkin ve maliyetsiz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Yeni istihdam alanları doğmakta, muhasebe verilerinin karşılaştırılabilirliği, güvenilirliği ve şeffaflığı artmaktadır. Muhasebe hata ve hileleri azalmakta, yalınlık ile esneklik yükselmektedir. Dağıtık defter teknolojisinin bir tipi olan blok zinciri teknolojisi bu noktada örnek teşkil edebilir. Covid-19 pandemisi bağlamında ise, denetim ve danışmanlık faaliyetlerinin uzaktan yapılması konusunda bir takım gelişmeler kat edilmiştir. Bunun yanında, Covid-19 pandemisi bazı yeni muhasebesel ve finansal hilelerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur ve bu konuda çok dikkatli olunmalıdır. Son olarak, muhasebe meslek mensuplarının Endüstri 4.0, dijitalleşme, teknoloji ile inovasyon alanlarında sürekli gerekli eğitim süreçlerine katılarak kendilerini güncel tutmaları şarttır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Muhasebe, Yönetim Muhasebesi, Endüstri 4.0, Teknoloji, Covid-19.



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ABSTRACT

Accounting is a branch of science concerned with recording, classifying, summarizing, reporting, analyzing and interpreting transactions and events expressed in monetary terms. Accounting types are categorized as general accounting (financial accounting), cost accounting and management accounting. Accounting was used mostly as a recording, measuring and calculating tool when it first appeared. Over time, the classification, summarizing, reporting, analyzing and interpretation functions of accounting have also become operational. To give an example, financial analysis (financial statement analysis), which includes the analysis and interpretation functions and has a great importance in strategic decision-making mechanisms of enterprises, draws attention. Undoubtedly, it is one of the turning points that accounting became a modern science, with the double-entry booking keeping system being featured in the book *Summa Arithmetica* by the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli. Today, accounting has taken on an identity that is completely integrated with technology. Industry 4.0 and the Covid-19 pandemic have accelerated the integration of accounting into technology and the digitalization process. Concepts such as accounting and artificial intelligence, accounting and machine learning, accounting and reporting of intellectual capital, integrated reporting, accounting for cryptocurrencies, cloud accounting and the use of technology in accounting education and digitalization are frequently used and discussed in our age. The aim of this study is to analyze the digitalization of management accounting and the integration of management accounting with technology within the scope of Industry 4.0 and through the period of Covid-19 pandemic. According to the results of the research, there are some changes and formations in accounting science due to Industry 4.0 and the Covid-19 pandemic. In the context of Industry 4.0, accounting applications can be realized faster, more effectively and cost-free. New employment areas are emerging, and the comparability, reliability and transparency of accounting data are increasing. Accounting errors and frauds are reduced, and flexibility increases with simplicity. Blockchain technology, which is a type of distributed ledger technology, can serve as an example at this point. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, some developments have been made in remote auditing and consultancy activities. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has led to the emergence of a number of new accounting and financial frauds, and one should be very careful in this regard. Finally, it is imperative that professional accountants keep themselves up-to-date by constantly participating in the necessary training processes in the fields of Industry 4.0, digitalization, technology and innovation.

Keywords: Accounting, Management Accounting, Industry 4.0, Technology, Covid-19.



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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SECURING PEACE

Maryam Sadat

This article was written before the 1398 presidential election and is now being edited to participate in the International Congress of Scientific Research and Current Development of the Eurasian Summit Research Sent for publication; Therefore, the events that have been unveiled in the last two years about peace are not included in this article.

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ABSTRACT

Peace is a global necessity that we address by how to achieve this, we must address issues such as the protection of citizens' rights and let's focus on the achievements of the last few years. More important than this is the issue of women and what role it can play in the peace process it has become one of the most important and controversial concerns. Based on this concerns, the present article seeks to highlight the role of women in securing peace as a highlights a serious and fundamental discussion in this process and the question that "women in "what is the role of peace?" provide answers. Because women for many years the main victims of war and violence in afghanistan and now according to the context which is provided, can promote culture and create discourses of peace given their place in national and international instruments to play an effective role. This article examines the subject descriptively-analytically and shows the results gives that women can play a quadruple role in peacekeeping. These roles are: political, social, cultural role and creating space discourse.

Keywords: peace, war, women, Taliban, Afghanistan



HEADMASTER’S DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP STYLE ON TEACHER’S PERFORMANCE: A STUDY QUALITATIVE ON VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN JAKARTA AREA.

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ABSTRACT

A school principal usually uses an authoritarian leadership style in managing the educational institution, especially the high school level. This aims to make teachers’ performance optimal or remain at its best. This research seeks to reveal how the performance of teachers under the principal’s democratic leadership style wherein this style is prioritized openness and flexibility to express opinions for teachers.

The research focus is the influence of the principal's democratic leadership style on teacher performance, research questions 1 - What do teachers think of the principal's leadership style and its effect on management? 2 - What is the reality of the performance of teachers and school staff with the leadership style of the principal? 3 - Why is the principal so influential on teachers? How implemented the principal’s leadership style advance school management? How does the school's achievement progress with the school's leadership style?

Qualitative methods are used for this research because the topic concerns social and human sciences issues. The research setting is in the natural situation in vocational high schools in the area around the city of Jakarta, Indonesia. Data collection was conducted by observation procedures and in-depth interviews one by one with informants with open and unstructured questions to uncover the experiences, knowledge, and deepest opinions of informants about the topics studied.

From the data processing with the theme analysis procedure and content analysis obtained research findings, namely 1,) Teachers are more open in revealing the problems they faced. 2) The work environment and management become more relaxed and comfortable. 3) Teachers are eager to attend school and complete their tasks better. 4) The principal is highly respected and obeyed by all school management personnel. 5) With a more open and familiar management atmosphere, the achievements of the school are increasing. 6) But sometimes the awareness of the hierarchical positions must be maintained so that management does not overlap in the work.

This research adds to the real knowledge that occurs with democratic leadership styles. This research also reveals the positive and negative aspects of a democratic leadership style in an educational institution.

Keywords: Democratic leadership style, Qualitative Research, teacher’s performance, social sciences, principal.



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PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS (1999-2020)

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of government expenditures on education and health sectors on the economic development of Nigeria. Time series data for real gross domestic product (RGDP), government expenditure on education (GEXE), government expenditure on health (GEXH) and exchange rate (EXGR) from 1999 to 2020 are used. The study used secondary data which were sourced from World Bank database and Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning. Unit root test result indicated that all the variables are none stationary at level but becomes stationary at first difference which necessitated the use of error correction model (ECM) to determine the short and the long run relationship of the variables. The result of the analysis reveals that there is a long run relationship among the variables which is consistent with the theoretical expectations. It is further revealed that there is a relationship between government expenditures and economic development. The study concludes that even though government expenditures on education and health sectors are positive, they have not significantly resulted in economic development. It is therefore recommended that government should ensure that expenditures in these sectors are properly managed in a manner that it will raise the nation's productivity, production capacity and accelerate sustained economic growth. Additionally, there is need for improvement in the budgetary provisions for these sectors because of the roles they play in the economic development in the country.

Keywords: RGDP, GEXE, GEXH, EXGR



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EFFECT OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS ON CORPORATE FRAUD DETERRENCE IN DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS I

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ABSTRACT

Background: Corporate crimes and fraudulent activities have been one of the major challenges faced by financial institutions in Nigeria. Deposit money banks (DMBs) as part of the institutions carries out various financial activities which make them very prone, deliberately or otherwise, to corporate frauds. This possibility necessitated the need for regular forensic investigation on procedures, findings, observations and recommendations of the annual/financial statement of the DMBs.

Objectives: Sequel to the above, this study therefore sets to determine the effect of forensic investigations on corporate frauds deterrence in the DMB. Specifically, the study seeks to determine the effect of both income statement analysis and statement of cash flow analysis on both financial reporting and tax frauds by the DMBs.

Methodology: A total of 100 respondents from the internal audit department/unit of 10 DMBs were purposively selected for the survey. Therefore, 100 copies of questionnaire were distributed with due consideration for the validity and reliability of the instrument. The data were subjected to correlation analyses and the hypotheses were tested using multiple regression and these analyses were carried out with the aid of statistical package for social scientist (SPSS v. 22).

Findings/Conclusion: The findings of this study reveal that forensic investigations have insignificant positive effect on corporate frauds deterrence in the DMB. Furthermore, the study indicates that eventhough financial reporting frauds are not significant as a result of the forensic investigation, the tax frauds are abound in the DMBs.

Recommendations: The government's financial and crime regulatory agencies should secure the services of government-owned or government supervised independent forensic entity to help monitor the reports' procedures, findings, observations and recommendations of the DMBs' records with the view to eliminating both financial reporting and tax frauds.

Keywords: Corporate, Deposit Money Banks and Fraud



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METHODOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF TEACHERS: A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR ACHIEVING REFLECTIVE PRACTICE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

It is an undeniable fact that today's modern school needs a teacher who critically reflects on his practice, independently researches and uses those results in order to improve his work, but also his professional development.

The aim of the paper is to review and analyze relevant literature to consider important theoretical aspects related to methodological education of teachers for reflective practice, which inevitably includes their methodological culture, methodological competencies, but also action research that can be a significant factor in building methodological education of teachers and by whose engagement reflective practice can be very effectively achieved. Content analysis was used as a research method.

The issue of methodological education of teachers for reflective practice is, therefore, the central topic of the paper and is certainly one of the fundamental, when it comes to quality teaching, successful and efficient engaging in the educational process. It is important to note that the other related terms mentioned in the explanation of the goal that will be considered within the specific segments of the paper are also undoubtedly of great importance for scientific development and enrichment of constantly new, changed knowledge and qualitative contributions within a broader concept „turning towards reflective practice“. There is certainly a kind of unbreakable cause-and-effect connection, as well as dialectical unity, between the methodological education of teachers, methodological culture, methodological competence, the application of action research and reflective practice.

In the light of their connection and orientation towards reflexivity, all the listed concepts in a certain way represent the starting point, a key factor and a kind of *conditio sine qua non* of engaging in scientific research activities of every researcher, as well as of a teacher.

Keywords: Methodological education, methodological culture, methodological competence, reflective practice, action research, teacher



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FINANCIAL LITERACY IN ETHIOPIA; WHAT IS STUDIED AND WHAT IS NOT STUDIED IN GLOBAL CONTEXT AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

People who lack a fundamental understanding of financial principles are ill-equipped to make financial management decisions. People who are financially literate can make well-informed financial decisions about saving, investing, borrowing, and other financial matters. Financial literacy in the world is lower, especially in developing countries.

This study's aim was based on assessing financial literacy in the Ethiopian context using previous studies' literature and other sources and looking at literature on financial literacy to see what is studied and what is not studied in a global context.

In Ethiopia, financial literacy survey research is very limited and not comprehensive at all, and the studies show that the literacy level in the country is very low in the surveyed area. For instance, in Africa in general and in Ethiopia in particular, there is a need to establish financial survey institutions at the national as well as at the continental level that document and investigate the financial literacy levels of individuals in all aspects, considering the socio, demographic, and economic characteristics of the people within a given period for the sake of policy designing, research work, enhancing financial knowledge of the society, and building up nations' financial resilience capacities.

According to the S&P financial literacy survey and other research literature on financial literacy, gender, age, sex, marital status, educational level, religion, ethnicity, financial inclusion, type of job (private, government institution), income level, and background of study affect the level of financial literacy of an individual. However, the financial literacy survey studies still did not address whether the economic activities of an individual (trader, investor, farmer, etc.) and language have an impact on financial literacy or not.

Key words: Financial literacy, financial literacy survey institution, Ethiopia



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THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF ISO 9000 CERTIFICATION: THE EVIDENCES FROM DELHI NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The idea for this paper came about when it was discovered that certification could improve a company's performance. The purpose of this study is to find out if ISO certification actually impacted performance and the determinants responsible for adopting ISO certification. This study examines the relationship between why ISO certification was obtained and the overall variables associated with the adoption of ISO certification by certified companies. Customer focus and demand are considered to know the company's performance, internal and external efficiency. Researchers sought to investigate the impact of adopting ISO certification on manufacturers in the Delhi NCR region. The whole paper focuses on these parameters. Researcher has tried to establish on a conclusion whether the factors under study has affected the firm's performance. How ISO 9000 certification has helped the company improve its overall growth. Further researcher has tried to establish a relationship between the four variables under study.

Key words: ISO 9000, internal operational efficiencies, external efficiencies, customer focus, firm performance



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NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY IN THE CONTEXT OF A PARTICULAR SUBJECT OF STUDY

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ABSTRACT

After 1990, a new field of study known as the "new economic geography" has arisen. It varies from previous economic geography work primarily in that it employs an effective one that employs the same analytical techniques which have did play a really huge role in the 'new trade' but also 'new growth' hypotheses; while these modeling tactics disqualify any assertions of generalisation, they do require the development of designs which are completely general-equilibrium analytic models, unlike many other conventional spatial data. This paper also describes the geographical concentration of economic activity may be identified. Unlike the US, we don't all live in one big city, and the global economy doesn't concentrate production in one area. The natural world's constant struggle between forces that promote spatial focus and those that discourage it is inevitable. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are distinguished by their distinct names. The new economic geography has been most apparent in recent years in reducing marginalization. While certain economic modeling methods can no longer properly reflect geographical structure as a solution to market structure issues, they may nevertheless offer a solution and so allow mainstream economics to pay attention to spatial structure. However, the fact that economic geography is really important in the real world should be enough to deem it a legitimate academic subject in its own right.



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FINANCIAL MODELING IN BUSINESS: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Financial modeling is a representation in numbers of a company's operations in the past, present, and the forecasted future with spreadsheet software's. Such models are intended to be used as decision-making tools. Company executives might use them to estimate the costs and project the profits of a proposed new project. Financial analysts use them to explain or anticipate the impact of events on a company's stock, from internal factors, such as a change of strategy or business model to external factors such as a change in economic policy or regulation. This paper will give you an idea about the meaning of financial modeling. This paper analyzes the various tools and techniques of financial modeling. It will also discuss the uses and limitations of financial modeling and different types of financial models.

KEYWORDS: Financial Modeling, Financial Models, Dcf Model, M&A Model, Credit Rating.



KONVANSİYONEL SAVAŞLARDAN HİBRİT TEHDİTLERE İSRAİL DEVLETİNİN ULUSAL GÜVENLİK STRATEJİSİ

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, FROM
CONVENTIONAL WARS TO HYBRID THREATS

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ÖZET

1948 yılında kurulan İsrail devleti 1950'lerden itibaren bir ulusal güvenlik politikası belirlemeye başladı. İsrail devletinin etrafı düşman olan devletlerle sarılıydı. Üstelik devletin içerisinde azınlık olarak bulunan Arap toplumu da içten ayrılıkçılık faaliyetleri yürütüyordu. Bu yüzden İsrail önceliği güçlü bir askeri kolluk kuvveti tesis etmeye verdi. İç güvenliği sağlayabilmek adına ilk etapta Filistinlilere karşı baskıcı politikalar izlendi. Diaspora Yahudilerinin ülkeye göçünü teşvik programlarıyla ülkenin demografik yapısı dönüştürülmek istendi. Hedef devletin yaşatılabilmesiydi. Böylelikle nüfus yapısı 1949'da %80 Yahudi, %20 Arap şekline getirildi. Ardından da İsrail Savunma Güçleri kurularak, ulusal güvenlik stratejisinin merkezine oturtuldu. Bu dönemde İsrail ülke topraklarının korunmasını temel aldığı için bir yandan savunma stratejisine dayalı ancak diğer yandan da sıcak çatışmanın kendi topraklarında değil de düşman ülkelerin topraklarında gerçekleşmesini sağlamaya dönük saldırgan bir askeri doktrin geliştirdi. Devlet yeni kurulduğundan Yahudi nüfusu yaklaşık olarak 650.000 civarındaydı ve bu nedenle küçük ama hareket kabiliyeti yüksek işlevsel bir ordunun kurulması tercih edildi. Güvenlik doktrinin hedefleri ise caydırıcılık, olası savaşların engellenebilmesi için işlevsel bir istihbarat ağının inşası, her an potansiyel bir çatışmaya hazır bulunan bir ordunun geliştirilmesi oldu. İsrail'in geleneksel güvenlik doktrini ortada bir sorun yokmuş gibi gözükürken bile olası sıcak çatışmaya hazırlıklı olma üzerine şekillendi ve aslında ülke Arap devletleri ile girdiği her savaşta bu taktiğini daha da geliştirdi. Ancak savunma sanayi ve bilişim alanlarında gerçekleşen gelişmeler ve tehdidin boyutunun asimetrik olup, çeşitlenmesi ile birlikte İsrail de ulusal güvenlik stratejisini güncelledi. Devlet dışı saldırgan aktörlerin de sistemde yer almasıyla birlikte İsrail'e yönelik tehdit oluşturan aktörler çoğaldı. Ülkenin karşısında birlik olmuş Arap devletinin dışında Hamas, İslam-i Cihad ve Hizbullah gibi devlet dışı aktörler yer aldı. İsrail içten gerilla mücadelesi ve Filistinli radikal grupların terörizmi ile boğuşurken, dışarıdan da İran ve onun uzantıları olan örgütlerin eylemleri, siber güvenlik sorunları ve hibrit tehditler ile uğraşmaya başladı. Bu çalışmanın amacı İsrail'in kurulduğu günden beri inşa ettiği ulusal güvenlik algısının yıllar içerisinde aldığı seyri analiz etmek ve ülkenin tehdit algısındaki dönüşümleri analiz etmektedir. Yıllardır intifada hareketleri ile de mücadele eden devletin bir yandan terörle mücadele ederken diğer yandan sivilleri ayırıştırmak ve korumak için nasıl bir yol izlediği ortaya konulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İsrail, ulusal güvenlik, İsrail Savunma Güçleri, Hamas, hibrit tehdit, Hizbullah



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ABSTRACT

Established in 1948, the state of Israel began to determine a national security policy from the 1950s. The state of Israel was surrounded by hostile states. Moreover, the Arab community, which was a minority in the state, was also carrying out internal separatism activities. That's why Israel gave priority to establishing a strong military law enforcement force. In order to ensure internal security, repressive policies were followed against the Palestinians in the first place. It was aimed to transform the demographic structure of the country with programs encouraging the immigration of Diaspora Jews to the country. The goal was to keep the state alive. Thus, the population structure was changed to 80% Jewish and 20% Arab in 1949. Subsequently, the Israel Defense Forces was established and placed at the center of its national security strategy. In this period, Israel developed an aggressive military doctrine based on the defense strategy on the one hand, but on the other hand, aimed at ensuring that the conflict takes place not on its own territory, but on the territory of the enemy countries, as it was based on the protection of the territory of the country. Since the state was newly established, the Jewish population was approximately 650,000, so it was preferred to establish a small but highly mobile functional army. The goals of the security doctrine were deterrence, the construction of a functional intelligence network to prevent possible wars, and the development of an army that is always ready for a potential conflict. Israel's traditional security doctrine was shaped by being prepared for a possible conflict even when it seemed like there was no problem, and in fact, the country further developed this tactic in every war it entered into with Arab states. However, with the developments in the defense industry and informatics and the size of the threat is asymmetrical and diversified, Israel has also updated its national security strategy. With the inclusion of non-state aggressive actors in the system, the actors posing a threat to Israel increased. Apart from the united Arab state against the country, non-state actors such as Hamas, Islam-i Jihad and Hezbollah took part. While Israel was struggling internally with guerrilla struggle and terrorism by Palestinian radical groups, it began to deal with the actions of Iran and its extensions, cyber security problems and hybrid threats from the outside. The aim of this study is to analyze the course of the national security perception that Israel has built since the day it was founded and to analyze the transformations in the threat perception of the country. It will be tried to analyze how the state, which has been fighting against intifada movements for years, has followed a path to separate and protect civilians while fighting against terrorism.

Keywords: Israel, national security, Israel Defense Forces, Hamas, hybrid threat, Hezbollah.



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TEORİ VE PRATİKTE İRKÇİLİK KİTABI HAKKINDA MAKALE

ARTICLE ABOUT THE BOOK RACISM IN THEORY AND

Farida Tagiyeva

Azerbaycan Milli İlimler Akademisi'nden A.A Bakikhanov'un adını taşıyan Tarih Enstitüsü
Araştırmacısı

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ÖZET

Sinan Özbek Hoca'nın ırkçılık üzerine 157 sayfalık eseri felsefenin ana konularını kapsamaktadır. Orada ele alınan İrk kavramı, İrk kuramları, İrk Oluşumları Antik Çağ, Antik Yunanistan ve Mısır'da İrkçilik Var mıydı, Anti-Semitizm İrkçilik mi?, İrkçiliğin Tarihsel ve Ekonomik Kökenleri, İrkçiliğin Ekonomik Politikası İrkçilik ve Cinsellik, Foucault'da Cinsellik ve Güç, Biyo-İktidar , İrkçilik ve Cinsellik Aynı İdeolojidir?, Kadın ve İrkçilik, İrkçilik ve Milliyetçilik, Ulus Devlet ve Milliyetçilik, Kitap ve Dil Olarak Meta, Milliyetçilik ve İrk Yeni İrkçilik, Fanon ve Kültürel İrkçilik Eleştirisi, Levi-Strauss'ta İrk ve Kültür, Farklı İrkçiliğin Yanıltıcı Etkisi, Türkiye'de İrkçilik, İrkçi İdeoloji Aktarılıyor, Türkiye'de İrkçilik, İrkçilik Daima Kültürel, Akılcıdır, Uygardır, Uygardır Türkiye'de ırkçılık evrensel değildir ve zengin kaynakça bu konunun inceliklerini tam olarak ortaya koymaktadır.

Tüm bunlardan yola çıkarak ırkçılık ve felsefesi ile ilgili bir takım konulara değinmek önemlidir. Bildiğiniz gibi erken insan topluluklarının oluşumundan bu yana aileye, topluma, kabileye ve ülkeye bağlılık, onları düşünmek ve hatta onlar uğruna ölmek gibi konular olmuştur. Ancak herhangi bir halk, dil, din, kabile, klan vb. bu tür anlamların diğerlerine üstün gelmesi ve onlara hakim olması önemli olduğu gibi, demokratik olmayan sorunlar yalnız 17. yüzyıldan sonra Avrupa'nın sömürge devletlerinde ortaya çıkmıştır. İrkin kendisi, türlerin büyük biyolojik farklılıklara göre bölünmesidir, oysa ırk olarak bilinenler arasındaki farklar kendi içlerindeki farklılıklardan çok daha fazladır ve şimdi bilim aksini kanıtıyor.

Çağdaş sosyal bilimde ırk ve etnik kavramları ayrı ayrı ele alınsa da, iki terim yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır ve eski sosyal bilim literatüründe uzun süredir eşit olarak kullanılmaktadır. "Etnikte" geleneksel olarak "ırk" ile ilgili bir anlamda kullanılır: bir grup insanın önemli veya yerli olması muhtemel niteliklere göre bölünmesi (örneğin, ortak ata veya ortak davranış). Bu nedenle, ırkçılık ve ırk ayrımcılığı, bu farklılıkların ırksal olarak tanımlanıp tanımlanmadığına bakılmaksızın, etnik veya kültürel temeldeki ayrımcılığı tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İrkçilik, Teori, Pratikte, İrk ve etnik kavramları



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SUMMARY

Sinan Uzbek Hoca's 157-page work on racism covers the main themes of philosophy. The Concept of Race, Race Theories, Race Formations Ancient Age, Ancient Greece and Egypt Was Racism, Anti-Semitism Was Racism ?, Historical and Economic Roots of Racism, The Economic Policy of Racism is Racism and Sexuality, Sexuality and Power, Bio-Power, Racism and Sexuality in Foucault ?, Women and Racism, Racism and Nationalism, Nation State and Nationalism, Book and Language Fanon and Cultural Racism Elections, Race and Culture in Levi-Strauss, The Misleading Influence of Different Racism, Racism in Turkey, Racism Ideology Transferred, Racism in Turkey, Racism is always Cultured, It is clever, it is Uyghur, it is ingenious, it is ingenious, it is ingenious in Turkey.

Based on all these, it is important to touch on a number of issues related to racism and its philosophy. As you know, since the formation of early human societies, there have been issues such as devotion to family, society, tribe and country, thinking about them and even dying for them. But any people, language, religion, tribe, clan etc. While it is important that such meanings prevail over and dominate others, non-democratic problems have arisen only in the colonial states of Europe after the 17th century. Race itself is the division of species by major biological differences, whereas the differences between what are known as races are much greater than differences within themselves, and science now proves otherwise. as racial or not.

Although the concepts of race and ethnicity are treated separately in contemporary social science, the two terms are widely used and have long been used equally in the ancient social science literature. "Ethnicity" is traditionally used in a related sense of "race": the division of a group of people according to qualities likely to be important or indigenous (for example, common ancestry or common behavior). Therefore, racism and racial discrimination are used to describe discrimination on ethnic or cultural basis, regardless of whether these differences are defined as racial or not.

Key Words: Racism, Theory, Practice, Race and ethnic concepts



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TOPLUMSAL OLAYLAR KARŞISINDA KRİKOR ZOHRAB EFENDİ’NİN MECLİS-İ MEBUSAN’DAKİ TUTUMU

IN THE FACE OF SOCIAL EVENTS KRIKOR ZOHRAB EFENDI'S ATTITUDE IN
PARLIAMENT-I MEBUSAN

Oğuzhan ER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada 19. yy. Osmanlı Devleti içerisinde faaliyet gösteren ve ortaya koyduğu çalışmalar sonrası Osmanlı entelektüelleri arasında yer alan Krikor Zohrab'ın Meclis-i Mebusan faaliyetlerinde toplumsal olaylar karşısında sergilemiş olduğu tutum değerlendirilecek olup bu alandaki kısıtlı literatüre katkı sunulması amaçlanmıştır. Türk ve Ermeni milleti arasındaki ortak bağın çok daha eski dönemlerden günümüze uzandığı gerçeğini kabul etmek, bugün her iki toplum adına da birtakım endişeler uyandırmaktadır. Ancak bu iki halk arasındaki diyalog aslında çok daha eski zamanlara dayanmaktadır. Osmanlı Devleti içerisinde Türk halkıyla uzun süre sorunsuz yaşayan Ermeni halkına, sosyal hayatın her alanında rastlamak mümkündür. Hatta ilerleyen dönemlerde devlet yönetiminde de önemli mevkilerde görev almaya başlayan Ermeniler, Osmanlı Devleti'nde "Millet-i Sadıka" olarak nitelendirilmiş, zaman içerisinde yaşantımızın bir parçası ve ortağı olmayı başarmıştır.

Günümüzde ülkeler arası ikili ilişkilerin daha çok "1915 Olayları" baz alınarak yapılan değerlendirmelerle sınırlandırılıyor oluşu, Türk-Ermeni ilişkilerinde kimi zorluklar yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. Ortak bir kültürü paylaştığımız Ermeniler ile ilgili tarihi-kültürel ilişkilere binaen ortaya konulan bu çalışmada, Osmanlı Devleti'ndeki entelektüeller arasında yer alan Krikor Zohrab'ın Meclis-i Mebusan faaliyetlerinin Osmanlı Ermenileri üzerindeki etkileri değerlendirilmiştir.

Krikor Zohrab, Meclis-i Mebusan'da gerçekleşen oturumlarda azınlık sorunları başta olmak üzere toplumun öncelikli sorunlarının gündeme getirilmesinde etkin bir rol oynamıştır. Zohrab Efendi, meclis içerisindeki diğer Ermeni mebuslar arasında en çok söz alan vekiller arasında da başı çekmektedir. Meclis içerisindeki farklı etnik kökenlere sahip Osmanlı vatandaşlarının da yer alıyor olması, Zohrab'ın diğer mebuslar arasında ön plana çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. Onun siyasi çalışmaları dışında edebiyat ve hukuk alanında çalışmalarının olması, onun saygın Osmanlı entelektüelleri arasında yer almasında önemli rol oynamıştır.

Mevcut literatürde ortaya konulan çalışmaların kısıtlı olması ve Osmanlı-Ermeni ilişkilerinin sınırlı konular üzerinden değerlendirilmesi, bu alandaki araştırmaların azınlıkta kalmasına neden olmuştur. Bu nedenle çalışma sonrası bu alandaki boşluğun doldurulması ve araştırmacıların bu alana ilgi duyması arzulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ermeni, Osmanlı Ermenileri, Osmanlı Entelektüelleri, Ermeni Mebus



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ABSTRACT

In this study, Krikor Zohrab, who was one of the Ottoman intellectuals after his work in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, will evaluate the attitude of the Parliament-i Mebusan in the face of social events and it is aimed to contribute to the limited literature in this field. Accept the fact that the connection between the Turkish and Armenian nation extends from much older periods to the present day, today this connection causes number of concerns on behalf of both society. However, the dialog between these two population is actually based on much older times. It is possible to see armenian people living without problems with the Turkish people in the Ottoman Empire in all areas of social life. In fact, Armenians who started to take important positions in the state administration in the later periods were described as "Millet-i Sadika" in the Ottoman Empire and managed to become a part and partner of our lives over time.

In these days, the fact that bilateral relations between countries are limited to evaluations based on the "events of 1915" and this problem causes some difficulties in Turkish-Armenian relations. In this review, which was put forward based on historical-cultural relations with Armenians with whom we shared a common culture, the effects of Krikor Zohrab's Parliamentary-i Mebusan activities, which were among the intellectuals in the Ottoman Empire, on Ottoman Armenians were evaluated.

Krikor Zohrab played an active role in raising the priority issues of society, especially minority issues, during the sessions held in Parliament-i Mebusan. Zohrab Efendi is also one of the most prominent deputies among other Armenian MPs in parliament. The fact that ottoman citizens of different ethnicities are also present in the parliament causes Zohrab to come to the forefront among other MPs. Apart from his political work, his work in literature and law played an important role in his involvement among respected Ottoman intellectuals.

The limited studies presented in the current literature and the evaluation of Ottoman-Armenian relations on limited subjects have left research in this field in the minority. Cause of that, it is desirable lack of literature in this field after the study and to be interested in this field by the researchers.

Keywords: Armenian, Ottoman Armenians, Ottaman Intellectuals, Armenian Deputies

İBN BATTÛTA’NIN TÜRKİYE NOTLARINDA BAHSİ GEÇEN BİTKİLER HAKKINDA

ABOUT THE PLANTS THAT WERE MENTIONED IN IBN BATTUTA’S TURKEY RECORDS

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ÖZET

Ortaçağın en meşhur Müslüman seyyahlarından biri olan İbn Battûta (ö. 1368-69), 1332 yılında beşinci kez hac yaptıktan sonra Hindistan’a gitmek üzere harekete geçtiyse de Kızıldeniz’de yakalandığı fırtına yüzünden yolculuk güzergahında değişik yaptı. Planlanan yeni seyahat rotası onu Lazkiye limanından bir Ceneviz gemisiyle Türkiye’ye getirdi. Alanya’da karaya çıkan İbn Battûta, Anadolu yolculuğu sırasında Isparta, Eğridir, Denizli, Tavas, Muğla, Milas ve Barçın’a ulaştı. Seyahatnâmesine göre buradan Konya ve Erzurum’a gitti. Kayseri’yi gördü. Birgi’ye geldi ve buradan da Ayasulug, İzmir, Manisa, Bursa ve İznik’e gitti. Sakarya vadisini kat ederek Geyve, Göynük, Bolu ve Kastamonu’ya uğradı. En son Sinop’a gitti ve buradan bir gemi ile Kırım’a gitmek üzere hareket ederek Türkiye seyahatini tamamladı. O, Türkiye seyahatine başladığında yirmili yaşlarının sonundaydı.

İbn Battûta’nın donanımı, seyahatleri ile artan görgüsü, diplomatik görevleri ve çeşitli ülkelerde yaptığı kadılık mesleği şüphesiz onun bakış açısını, değerlendirmelerini ve üslubunu doğrudan etkilemişti. Battûta kimimi zaman derviş gibi giyinip davranmış, kimi zamansa dünyadan el çekip zâhid gibi yaşamıştı. Maceraları kadar üslubunun da renkli olduğu şüphesizdir. Er-Rihle, Ortaçağ Türkiye tarihi çalışmalarının temel kaynakları arasındadır. Her ne kadar Anadolu hakkında daha önceden çeşitli seyahat kayıtları varsa da İbn Battûta’nınki daha kapsamlı ve ayrıntılıdır. Araştırmacılar Anadolu’nun siyasi, sosyal, ekonomi ve müessese tarihi gibi pek çok değişik alanda yaptıkları çalışmalarda er-Rihle’den kaynak olarak faydalanmışlardır.

Biz bu çalışmada İbn Battûta’nın eserindeki Türkiye anlatısında yer verdiği bitkilere odaklandık. Acaba İbn Battûta’nın kaydettiği bitkiler ortaçağ Anadolu’sunda hangi kullanım alanlarına sahipti? Bu sorunun cevabını Ortaçağ Anadolu’sunda Türkçe kaleme alınan, tercüme edilen veya derlenen eserlerde aradık.

İbn Battûta, doğa tasvirleri sırasında genel ifadelerle bitkileri andığı gibi bazen de çeşitli tanımlamalar yaparken bir ad kaydetmeden bitki alanlarından bahseder. Tarla, bağ-bahçe, bostan gibi... Önun isimlerini andığı bitkiler genellikle yenilebilir olanlardır. Bir çok şehir meyvelerinin güzelliği sebebiyle över. Eserde adı geçen meyveler arasında üzüm, incir, nar, kayısı, şeftali, elma, erik, limon, ceviz ve kestane sayılabilir. Ayrıca safran, haşhaş, pirinç, pamuk, kamış, buğday ve arpa da eserde yer alan bitkiler arasındadır. Sebze ve baharatlardan da çeşitli vesileler ile bahsedilir. Bitkilerin kullanım alanlarına dair de bazı bilgiler vardır. Örneğin gülsuyu dökmek, güzel kokmak için hamamda kullanıldığı gibi ev sahibinin misafirin üst seviyede ağırlama uğraşının da bir göstergesidir.

Er-rihle’de bahsi geçen bitkilerin Ortaçağ Anadolu’sunda geniş bir kullanım alanı mevcuttur. Bahsi geçen bitkilerin birçoğu iktisadi bakımdan kıymetlidir. Yaygın olarak insan ve hayvanlar



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için gıda ve sağlık amacıyla onlara başvurulmuştur. Kişisel bakım ürünlerinin hammaddesi oldukları gibi tâbirnâme ve dîvânlarda sembol değerlerinden de faydalanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İbn Battûta, seyahatname, ortaçağ, bitki tarihi.

ABSTRACT

Ibn Battuta (d. 1368-69), one of the most famous Muslim travellers of Medieval Ages, decided to move to India after his fifth pilgrimage in 1332. However, a storm made him change his route. The new travelling route took him to Turkey in a Genovese Ship sailing from Latakia Port. He set foot on Alanya, then started his Anatolian journey. He visited Isparta, Egirdir, Denizli, Tavas, Mugla, Milas and Barcin. According to his Seyahatname, he travelled to Konya and Erzurum. He saw Kayseri, came to Birgi and then moved to Ayasulug, İzmir, Manisa Bursa and Iznik. He moved across Sakarya Valley and visited Geyve, Goynuk, Bolu and Kastamonu. Sinop was his last stop, then he embarked on a ship that was destined to Crimea, and Battuta finished his travelling in Turkey.

Battuta's knowledge, manners, experience in travelling, diplomatic missions he concluded and working as a judge in certain places affected his perspective, analysis and wording. The Rihla is among primary sources of the History of Turkey studies. There were other records of travels about Anatolia prior to The Rihla, but Battuta's records have a wide range and more details. Researchers used The Rihla as a source in political history, social history and economical history.

In this study, we focused on the plants of Turkey that Battuta mentioned in his work. What uses the plants he mention had in Medieval Anatolia? We looked for answers from Medieval Anatolian Turkish works that were written, collected or translated in the region.

Ibn Battuta sometimes briefly mention plants when describing the nature, and sometimes he mentions farms, vegetable plants and gardens without giving any name of such plants. Most of the plants he mentions in his work are the edible ones. He praises many cities for the beauty and tastefulness of the plants. Grape, figs, pomegranate, apricot, peach, apple, lemon, plum, walnut, chestnut, saffron, hashish, rice, cotton, cane, wheat, and barley are among the plants he mentions with their names in his work. The usage of plants are also referred to. For example, pouring rose water is used in public baths for the good smell, but also used when a host had guests in their home. It was a sign of top level hospitality.

The plants mentioned in The Rihla had a wide range of use in Medieval Anatolia. The plants referred to in The Rihla were mostly precious economically. Most of them were edible and used as food for humans and animals. The plants could also be raw material for personal care products as well as being decorations for their symbolic value in divans and dream interpretations.

Keywords: Ibn Battuta, The Rihla, Medieval Anatolia, history of plants.



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ON ISLAMIC ACTIVITIES IN ANATOLIA IN THE XIIIth CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

Religion is an important phenomenon for a nation. In this context, religious tendencies and changes are factors that can have a primary impact on the actions and discourses of both societies and the institutions and individuals that govern those societies. Turks met with Islam in the 8th century and became members of this religion in masses over time. The Turks, who accepted Islam and tried to exist with their Muslim identities, then tried to spread this religion and impose it on new societies depending on the conquest movements and areas of conquest. Anatolian geography is one of these new places. With the conquest movements they carried out at the beginning of the XIth century, they managed to dominate this geography in a short time. At the end of the XIIth century, Anatolia became a definite Turkish homeland and with the political structures established here by the Muslim Turks themselves, they tried to both Turkify and Islamize the region. Here, in this study, one of the groups that made the greatest contribution to this work of Muslim Turks, Sufi figures, and their contributions and activities to the Islamization of Anatolia in the XIIIth century were discussed.

Keywords: XIIIth centuries, Anatolia, İslamization



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HÜKÜMET İSTİKRARSIZLIKLARINA ÇÖZÜM OLARAK SİYASİ MÜHENDİSLİK: LÜBNAN ÖRNEĞİ

POLITICAL ENGINEERING AS A SOLUTION FOR GOVERNMENT INSTABILITY:
CASE OF LEBANON

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ÖZET

Devletin hukuki varlığının devamı ve kamu hizmetlerinin sunulması için örgütlenmiş olan hükümet bazen başarısız olmakta ve siyasi sorunların çözüm adresi olması gerekirken sorun üreten bir mekanizmaya dönüşmektedir. Hükümet başarısızlığı kronik bir hal aldığında siyasi sistemde tadilat yapılması sık karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Devletin şekli, hükümet sistemi, seçim sistemi ve parti sisteminden oluşan siyasal sistemin bazen bir parçası bazen de tamamında değişiklik yapılarak hükümet istikrarsızlıkları aşılmaya çalışılır. Siyasi kültür, siyasi yapı ve toplumsal yapının sonucu olan siyasi sistem bu gibi durumlarda siyasi mühendislik araçlarıyla değiştirilerek siyasi kültür devre dışı bırakılıp mekanik bir siyasi yapı kurulur. Bir örnek olay olarak, kırılğan ülkeler sıralamasında 148. sırada yer alan Lübnan'da da siyasi kültür hükümet istikrarsızlığına sebep olmaktadır. Ülkede resmi olarak tanınan 18 mezhep vardır ve siyasi sistem taifecilik üzerine bina edilmiş, tüm siyasi ve idari pozisyonlar mezhepler arasında paylaştırılmıştır. Parlamenter sistemin uygulandığı ülkede toplumsal parçalanmışlık ve seçim sistemi aşırı çok parti sistemine sebebiyet vermiştir. Bu çalışma siyasi sisteme yapılabilecek muhtemel müdahaleler yoluyla Lübnan'da hükümet istikrarsızlığının nasıl önlenebileceğini tartışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasi sistem, siyasi mühendislik, hükümet sistemi, seçim sistemi, parti sistemi



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ABSTRACT

The government, which is organized for the continuation of the legal existence of a state and the provision of public services, sometimes fails and turns into a problem making mechanism. When government failures become chronic problem, it is common to overhaul the political system. Government instability may be overcome by changing political system, which consists of form of the state, government system, electoral system and party system. In such cases, a mechanical political structure may be established by disabling the political culture which is generally derive from social structure and political history. As a case, political culture in Lebanon, which ranks 148th in the list of fragile countries, causes government instability. There are 18 officially recognized sects in the country and the politics is built on confessionalism, and all political and administrative posts are shared among sects. In the country where the parliamentary system is implemented, the social fragmentation and the electoral system causes excessive and polarized multi-party system. This study discusses how government instability in Lebanon may be affected by possible interventions on the political system.

Keywords: Political system, political engineering, form of government, electoral system, party system



**1919-1920 YILLARINDA KARABAĞ'DAKI ERMENİ ÇETELERİNİN
İSYANLARINA KARŞI AZERBAIJAN HÜKÜMETİ'NİN ALDIĞI ÖNLEMLER VE
SONUÇLARI**

THE MEASURES TAKEN AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
AZERBAIJAN AGAINST THE REBELLIONS OF ARMENIAN GANGS IN KARABAKH
IN 1919-1920

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ÖZET

Dünya tarihinde farklı milletler arasında savaş nedeni olan bir çok stratejik bölgede, günümüzde de dondurulmuş veya aktif olarak çatışmalar sürmektedir. Bu çatışma bölgelerinden birisi de Dağlık Karabağ'dır. Dağlık Karabağ Sorununun temellerinin bir çok tarihe göre Rus işgalleri sonrası atıldığı iddia edilse de sorunun köklerinin Arapların bölgeyi işgalinedek uzandığını görmekteyiz. Bölgede yaşayan ve çoğunluk oluşturan Türkler ve göçler sonrası bölgede yerleşen Ermeniler, bölge üzerinde her zaman toprak iddiasında bulunmuşlardır. Bu toprak iddiaları zamanla aşırı milliyetçilikle birleşerek, bölgede katliam ve soykırım faaliyetlerine kadar ilerlemiştir. Bu iki halk bölge uğrunda 20 ve 21. yüzyıllarda bir çok savaşı göze almıştır. Bölgede hükümet çapında ilk askeri operasyonlar 1919-1920 yılları arasında düzenlenmiştir. 1919 yılında Paris Konferansı'nda de facto olarak tanınan Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti, bölgede artan Ermeni çete saldırılarına karşı ilk önce General Hosrov Bey Sultanov'u Karabağ ve Zengezur Gubernatoru olarak atamıştır. Akabinde General Hosrov Bey komutasında bölgedeki Ermeni çetelerine karşı bir dizine askeri operasyon düzenlemiştir. Ermenistan Taşnak Hükümeti Karabağ'daki isyanlara gizli yollarla destek sağlamıştır. Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan arasında imzalanan antlaşma metnine rağmen Karabağ ve Zengezur bölgelerinde Ermeni saldırıları durmamıştır. XI. Kızıl Ordunun bölgeni işgale kadar Karabağ ve Zengezur'da Ermeni çetelerinin terör faaliyetleri sürmüştür. Hatta General Sultanov, bölgede iki halk arasında dostluk ilişkilerini sağlamak için beyanname yayınlamıştır. Fakat yapılan bütün bu faaliyetlerin bölgedeki Ermeni isyanının tamamen bastırılmasında ne kadar etkili olduğu tartışılan diğer bir konudur.

Bu çalışmada, dönemin Azerbaycan Hükümeti'nin Karabağ'daki Ermeni çetelerinin isyanlarına karşı aldığı önlemler ve bu önlemlerin sonuçları araştırılırken, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman ve belge analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Böylece arşiv belgeleri, gazeteler ve dönemi anlatan birinci el kaynaklar incelenerek objektif bir çalışma ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karabağ, Ermeni Çeteleri, General Sultanov, Azerbaycan Hükümeti, Taşnak Hükümeti



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ABSTRACT

In many strategic regions that have been the cause of war between different nations in the history of the world, conflicts are frozen or actively ongoing today. One of these conflict zones is Nagorno-Karabakh. Although many historians claim that the foundations of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict were laid after the Russian invasions, we see that the origin of the problem dates until back to the Arab occupation of the region. The Turks, who live in the region and form the majority, and the Armenians who settled in the region after the migrations have always claimed land in the region. Eventually, these territorial claims merged with ultranationalism and moved towards massacres and genocidal activities in the region. These two peoples have risked many wars for the sake of the region in the 20 and 21 centuries. The first government-wide military operations were organized in the region between 1919 and 1920. The Republic of Azerbaijan which was de facto recognized at the Paris Conference in 1919, first appointed General Khosrov Bey Sultanov Governor of Karabakh and Zengezur in response to increasing Armenian gang attacks in the region. Subsequently, the government organized a series of military operations against Armenian gangs in the region under the command of General Khosrov Bey. The Dashnak Government of Armenia has secretly supported the insurgencies in Karabakh. Despite the text of the treaty signed between Azerbaijan and Armenia, Armenian attacks didn't stop in the Karabakh and Zengezur regions. The terrorist activities of Armenian gangs have continued in Karabakh and Zangezur until the invasion of the region by the XI Red Army. In fact, General Sultanov has also issued a declaration to ensure friendly relations between the two peoples in the region. However, how effective all these activities were in completely suppressing the Armenian rebellion in the region is another issue that is being discussed.

In this study, the measures taken by the Azerbaijani Government of the period against the rebellions of Armenian gangs in Karabakh and the results of these measures were investigated, and the document analysis method was used as one of the qualitative research methods. In this way, archival documents, newspapers, and first-hand sources describing the period were examined and an objective study was tried to be revealed.

Key Words: Karabakh, Armenian Gangs, General Sultanov, Azerbaijan Governmet, Dashnak Government



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ÖZƏT

Tüklər çox qədim dövrlərdən başlayaraq əkinçiliklə və heyvandarlıqla eyni vaxtda məşğul olmuşlar. Əkinçilikdə bir çox işlər ağır zəhmət tələb etdiyinə görə, insanlar onu yüngülləşdirmək haqqında düşünmüşlər və müxtəlif əmək alətləri düzəltmişlər. Bunların arasında boyunduruğun xüsusi yeri var.

Boyunduruq adından göründüyü kimi, boyun üçündür. Onu öküzün, yaxud camışın boynuna taxırlar. Arabaya, cürbəcür yüklərə, xışa, vələ, tapana və s. qoşurlar.

Boyunduruğun şəklinə 5-6 min il bundan əvvələ aid Şumer kitablarında rast gəlinir. Texnikanın bugünkü yüksək inkişaf səviyyəsi də boyunduruğu insanların həyatından tamamilə sıxışdırıb çıxara bilməmişdir. Ondan bu gün də bir sıra dağlıq bölgələr də istifadə edilir.

Boyunduruğun yaranması bir kəşfdir. Şumer mətnlərində deyildiyinə görə, insanların əkinçilikdəki ağır işlərini yüngülləşdirmək üçün onu Tanrı Enlil kəşf etmişdir. Bununla da insanlar çox ağır fiziki işlərdən azad olmuşlar. Boyunduruq yaradılanda hələ öküz yox idi. Ona görə boyunduruğa buğaları qoşurdular. Buğaları boyunduruğa qoşmaq isə olduqca çətin işiydi, onu insanlar bacarmırdılar. Şumer mətnlərində belə bir bilgi də var ki, buğaları boyunduruğa Tanrı Enlil özü qoşurdu.

Boyunduruğun bütün hissələri ağacdən hazırlanır. Bu məqsədlə palıd, fıstıq, vələs və s. kimi möhkəm ağaclardan istifadə edilir. Onun quruluşu bu günkü təsəvvürümüzdə görə, çox sadədir. Lakin 6-7 min il bundan qabaqki dövr üçün boyunduruğun quruluşu mürəkkəb sayılırdı.

Boyunduruğun əsas hissələri onun üst və alt ağaclarıdır. Bundan başqa, boyunduruğun dörd ədəd samısı var. Samılar da möhkəm ağacdən hazırlanır ki, gücə düşdükdə qırılmasın.

Boyunduruğun üst ağacı nisbətən yoğun və canlı olur. Çünki onu öküzə qoşarkən çəkilən yükün bütün ağırlığı üst ağaca düşür. Üst ağacın sağ və sol tərəfləri bir az oyulur ki, öküzün boynuna otursun. Onun tən ortasından deşik açılır. Bu deşiyə əvvəllər kəndirdən möhkəm halqa taxırdılar və arabanı, yaxud digər yükləri ona bağlayırdılar. Dəmir kəşf olunandan sonra kəndir halqanı dəmir halqayla əvəz elədilər. Boyunduruğun üst və alt ağaclarının uzunluğu eyni olur. Onun hər ikisinin sağ və sol tərəflərində dörd ədəd deşik açılır. Üst və alt ağaclarını üst-üstə qoyanda həmin deşiklər də üst-üstə düşməlidir. Deşiklərin ikisi qıraqda, ikisində içəri tərəfdə olur. Həmin deşiklərə samılar taxılır. Bir boyunduruqda dörd dənə samı olur. İç samılar həmişə boyunduruğun üstündə qalır və heç vaxt çıxarılmır. Samılar da ağacdən hazırlanır. Onlar da



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möhkəm ağacdan olmalıdır. Qıraq samılar isə çıxarılıb taxıla bilir. Boyunduruğu öküzlərin boynuna salandan sonra qıraq samılar yerinə taxılır ki, heyvan boynunu çıxarda bilməsin.

Açar sözlər: boyunduruq, əkinçilik, öküz, camış, xış, vəl, tapan, araba.

ABSTRACT

From ancient times the Turks have been engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry at the same time. Since much of the work in agriculture is labor-intensive, people have thought of making it easier and have developed various tools.

Among them, the yoke has a special place.

As the name implies, the yoke is for the neck. They put it on the neck of a bull or a buffalo. Hook up to the cart, various loads, wooden plough, threshing board, tapan (an agricultural tool used to soften the soil).

The shape of the yoke is found in Sumerian books dating back 5,000 to 6,000 years. Today's high level of technical development has not completely removed the yoke from people's lives. It is still used in a number of mountainous areas today.

The creation of the yoke is a discovery. According to Sumerian texts, it was discovered by God Enlil to alleviate the hard work of people in agriculture. In this way, people are freed from very heavy physical work. When the yoke was created, there were no bulls. That's why they tied the yoke to the bulls. It was very difficult to tie the bulls to the yoke, and people could not do it. There is also information in the Sumerian texts that God Enlil himself attached the bulls to the yoke.

All parts of the yoke are made of wood. For this purpose, oak, beech, hornbeam, etc. such as solid wood. Its structure is very simple, as we imagine it today. However, for 6,000 to 7,000 years ago, the structure of the yoke was considered complex.

The main parts of the yoke are its upper and lower trees. In addition, the yoke has four samsas (part of the yoke). Sams (part of the yoke) are also made of solid wood so that they do not break under weight.

The top of the yoke is relatively dense and lively. Because when you put it on the bull, all the weight falls on the top tree. The right and left sides of the top tree are slightly carved to fit the bull's neck. A hole is drilled in the middle of the yoke. Earlier, a strong rope was tied to the hole and a cart or other load was tied to it. After the discovery of iron, the rope ring was replaced by an iron ring. The top and bottom of the yoke are the same length. There are four holes on the right and left sides of both of them. When you put the top and bottom trees on top of each other, these holes should also overlap. Two of the holes are on the edge and two are on the inside. Sams are put in those holes. There are four sami on one yoke. The inner pillars are always on the yoke and are never removed. Sams are also made of wood. They must also be



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made of solid wood. The edges can be removed and installed. After placing the yoke on the bulls' necks, the edge is put in place of the saddle so that the animal cannot remove its neck.

Key words: yoke, agriculture, bull, buffalo, wooden plough, threshing board, tapan (an agricultural tool used to soften the soil), cart.



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MİQRASIYA TƏBİİ-TARİXİ PROSES KİMİ, ÜMUMİ BAXIŞ: ANLAYIŞI VƏ SƏBƏBLƏRİ DOĞAL–TARİHSEL BİR GÖÇ SÜRECİ OLARAK GENEL BAKIŞ: TANIM VE NEDENLERİ AS A NATURAL-HISTORICAL PROCESS OF MIGRATION, OVERVIEW: DEFINITION AND CAUSES

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ÖZET

Dışarıdan bakıldığında göç kaotik ve kontrol edilemez bir süreç gibi görünse de bu sürecin temelinde siyasi ve ekonomik zorluklar yatmaktadır. Göç, demografi vb. süreçler sonucunda insanlar yaşadıkları yeri değiştirmek için bir yerden başka bir yere taşınırlar. Aslında bu kavram insanlık tarihi kadar eski olmasına rağmen ilk zamanlarda göçler kabileler, klanlar, topluluklar şeklinde gerçekleşmiştir. Bununla birlikte, modern zamanlarda göç, daha çok bireysel bir süreç olarak kabul edilir. Ancak aynı zamanda savaşlar, iç çekişmeler, ekonomik, sosyal ve politik nedenlerle her yıl milyonlarca insan anavatanını terk ediyor.

Anahtar kelimeler: dünya nüfusu, doğal ve mekanik büyüme, demografik durum, Birleşmiş Milletler

Nüfus Fonu (UNFPA), yabancılar ve vatansız kişiler, işçi göçmenleri

Açar sözlər: dünya əhalisi, təbii və mexaniki artım, demografik vəziyyət, BMT Əhali Fondu (UNFPA), əcnəbilər və vətəndaşlığı olmayan şəxslər, əməkçi miqrantlar.

ABSTRACT

From the outside, migration seems to be a chaotic and uncontrollable process, but political and economic difficulties are at the root of this process. Migration, demography, etc. as a result of processes, people move from one place to another in order to change their place of residence. In fact, although this concept is as old as human history, in the early days migrations took place in the form of tribes, clans, communities. In modern times, however, migration is considered more of an individual process. But at the same time, millions of people leave their homeland each year for wars, internal strife, economic, social, and political reasons.

Keywords: world population, natural and mechanical growth, demographic situation, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), foreigners and stateless persons, labor migrants



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DIŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE CAD/CAM’de ÜRETİLEN GEÇİCİ RESTORASYONLAR

CAD\CAM FABRICATED TEMPORARY RESTORATIONS IN DENTISTRY

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ÖZET

Sabit restorasyonların yapım aşamasında prepare edilmiş dişlerin korunması ve hastanın konforunun sağlanabilmesi için tedavi bitirilene kadar bir geçici restorasyon kullanılması önemlidir . Geçici restorasyonlar, daimi restorasyonlar tamamlanıncaya kadar destek dişleri korumak, dişlerin prognozlarını gözlemlemek, hastanın estetik, fonksiyon, fonetik ve doku uyumunu kazandırmak amacı ile uygulanan protetik tedavi türüdür. Literatürde çok sayıda yöntem geçici restorasyonların mekanik özelliklerinin artırılması için kullanılmıştır. Geçici kronların metal destekli yapılması veya fiberle güçlendirilmesi ve materyal olarak ısı ile polimerize olan polimetil metakrilat kullanılması bu yöntemlerden bazılarıdır . Son yıllarda endüstriyel olarak önceden polimerize edilmiş rezin blokların bilgisayar destekli tasarım/bilgisayar destekli üretim (CAD/CAM) tekniği ile şekillendirilmesi yoluyla da geçici restorasyonlar üretilmektedir. Ayrıca CAD/CAM sistemlerle yapılan restorasyonlar hastanın koltukta oturma süresini azaltmakta ve üstün mekanik ve estetik özellikler göstermektedir. Diş hekimliğinde (CAD/CAM) sistemini kullanılarak objelerin, yani dişlerin dijital görünümü veya modelleri elde edilir. Bu dijital veri yardımıyla son ürünün tasarımı ve üretimi yapılır. Diş hekimliğinde kullanımı son yıllarda oldukça popüler olmuştur. Vita CAD ve Telio CAD gibi uzun süreli geçici restorasyonlarda en çok kullanılan bloklardır. CAD/CAM materyalleri ile üretilen geçici restorasyonlar için sınırlı klinik kanıt mevcuttur. Bununla birlikte geleneksel yöntemlere göre tedavi süreleri daha kısa olması ve mekanik özelliklerin yüksek olması sebebiyle günümüzde çok önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmada geçici restorasyonlarda kullanılan materyallerin farklı özelliklerini araştırmaktadır. Muayene edilen restorasyonların klinik performansları iki tecrübeli gözlemci tarafından Modifiye Ryge Kriterleri (USPHS Kriterleri) kullanılarak değerlendirilmesi planlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla restorasyonların retansiyonu, renk uyumu, kenar renklenmesi, anatomik formu, kenar uyumu, yüzey pürüzlülüğü, sekonder çürük oluşumu ve postoperatif hassasiyeti incelenecektir. Bununla birlikte sonda lamada kanama ve plak endeksine bakılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geçici restorasyonlar, Cad Cam, Sabit restorasyonlar



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ABSTRACT

Fixed prosthodontics is the area of prosthodontics focused on permanently attached (fixed) dental prostheses. Such dental restorations, also referred to as indirect restorations, include crowns, bridges (fixed dentures), inlays, onlays, and veneers. Fixed prosthodontics can be used to restore single or multiple teeth, spanning areas where teeth have been lost. In general, the main advantages of fixed prosthodontics when compared to direct restorations is the superior strength when used in large restorations, and the ability to create an aesthetic looking tooth. As with any dental restoration, principles used to determine the appropriate restoration involves consideration of the materials to be used, extent of tooth destruction, orientation and location of tooth, and condition of neighboring teeth. Temporary restoration is a temporary filling of a prepared tooth until permanent restoration is carried out. It is used to cover the prepared part of the tooth, in order to maintain the occlusal space and the contact points, and insulation of the pulpal tissues and maintenance of the periodontal relationship. Sometimes permanent restoration is not done after tooth preparation; this may be to prepare for indirect restoration such as inlays and onlays. Temporary fillings are also used for 'stabilization' techniques where many restorations are needed, and the problem may become worse before it can be fully treated – so temporary fillings are placed in order to stop progression. CAD/CAM dentistry is a field of dentistry and prosthodontics using CAD/CAM (computer-aided-design and computer-aided-manufacturing) to improve the design and creation of dental restorations,^{[1][2]} especially dental prostheses, including crowns, crown lays, veneers, inlays and onlays, fixed dental prostheses bridges, dental implant supported restorations. In dentistry Vita-Cad and Telio-Cad most used materials for interim restorations. The aim of this study is to evaluate the differences between various temporary restorative materials fabricated with CAD/CAM. Restorations will be fabricated conventionally. All restorations will be evaluated using USPHS criteria.

Key Words : Fixed Restorations, Temporary Restorations, Cad Cam.



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DIŞ HEKİMLİĞİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ VE DIŞ HEKİMLERİNİN BEL BOYUN SAĞLIĞI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ: BİR PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

INVESTIGATION OF DENTISTRY STUDENTS AND DENTISTS IN TERMS OF LOW
BACK AND NECK HEALTH: A PILOT STUDY

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ÖZET

Amaç: Diş hekimlerinde bel ve boyun problemleri en sık görülen kas iskelet sistemi problemleridir. Bu problemler okul eğitimi döneminde başlayıp önlem alınmadığı takdirde meslek yaşamları boyunca devam edebilir. Çalışmamızda diş hekimlerinde bel ve boyun problemlerini araştırmayı ve etkileyen faktörleri incelemeyi amaçladık.

Yöntem: Çalışma, 1. Sınıf (1.grup) ve 5. Sınıf diş hekimliği öğrencileri (2. Grup) ve çalışan diş hekimleri (3. Grup) olmak üzere 3 grupta gerçekleştirildi. Grupların yaş ortalamaları sırayla $18,32\pm 0,6$, $21,88\pm 0,49$, $40,10\pm 8,76$ idi. Boyun ağrısına bağlı özür seviyesi Boyun Özürlülük Anketi ve bel ağrısına bağlı özür seviyesi Oswestry Bel Özürlülük Anketi ile değerlendirildi. Ayrıca, hareket korkusunu değerlendirmek için Tampa Kinezyofobi Skalası, psikososyal durumu değerlendirmek için Hastane Anksiyete ve Depresyon Ölçeği kullanıldı. Gruplar arasındaki farkın anlamlılık testi “Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA)” testi ile değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiye “Pearson Korelasyon Testi” ile bakıldı.

Sonuçlar: Çalışmaya toplam 118 kişi (1.grup; n=37, 2.grup; n=43, 3. grup; n=38) dahil edildi. Gruplar arasında boyun ağrısı sıklığı 1. grup, 2. grup ve 3. grup sırayla %70, %79 ve %74 iken;



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bel ağrısı görülme sıklığı ise %54, %58 ve %74 idi. Boyun ve bel ağrısına bağlı özür seviyesi ve anksiyete düzeylerinde, gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak fark varken ($p < 0,05$), hareket korkusu ve depresyon düzeylerinde fark yoktu ($p > 0,05$). Pearson Korelasyon testi sonuçlarına göre, boyun ve bel ağrısına bağlı özür seviyesinin anksiyete düzeyiyle ilişkili olduğu bulundu ($p < 0.05$).

Tartışma: Çalışma sonuçları, diş hekimliği mesleğinde eğitim döneminden itibaren bel ve boyun problemlerinin ortaya çıkabileceğini gösterdi. Diş hekimliği öğrencilerinde, daha meslek hayatına başlamadan boyun ağrısının olduğu, bel ağrısının ise meslek hayatının ilerleyen zamanlarında ortaya çıktığı görüldü. Ayrıca, omurga problemlerinin psikososyal durumdan da etkilendiğini bulduk. Bu sonuçlar diş hekimliği öğrencilerinde ilk yıllardan itibaren omurga sağlığı açısından özellikle de boyun sağlığı açısından farkındalığın kazandırılması, önlenmesi konusunda ise bilgilendirilmeleri ve koruyucu egzersiz programlarının uygulanması gerektiğini düşündürdü. Bu çalışma pilot bir çalışma olup, bel ve boyun problemlerinin altında yatan nedenlerinin gelecekteki çalışmalarda incelenmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: diş hekimleri, boyun, bel, ağrı, omurga



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ABSTRACT

Objective: Low back and neck problems are the most common musculoskeletal problems among dentists. These problems can start during college education and continue throughout their professional lives if no precautions are taken. We aimed to investigate low back and neck problems in dentists and dentistry student and to examine the factors affecting them, in the current study.

Method: This study was carried out in 3 groups: 1st year (1st group) and 5th year dentistry students (2nd group) and professional dentists (3rd group). The mean ages of the groups were 18.32 ± 0.6 , 21.88 ± 0.49 , 40.10 ± 8.76 , respectively. The level of disability due to neck pain was evaluated with the Neck Disability Index and the level of disability due to low back pain was evaluated with the Oswestry Disability Index. Also, Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia was used to assess fear of movement and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale was used to assess psychosocial status. The significance of the difference between the groups was tested using the "One-Way ANOVA" test, and the relationship between the variables was evaluated with the "Pearson Correlation Test".

Results: A total of 118 individuals (1st group; n=37, 2nd group; n=43, 3rd group; n=38) were included in the study. The frequency of neck pain among the groups was 70%, 79% and 74%; the frequency of low back pain was 54%, 58% and 74%.% in the 1st group, 2nd group and 3rd group, respectively. While there was a statistically significant difference between the groups in the level of disability and anxiety due to neck and low back pain ($p < 0.05$), there was no



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difference in the levels of fear of movement and depression ($p > 0.05$). According to the Pearson Correlation test results, the level of disability due to neck and low back pain was related with the level of anxiety ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion: The results of the current study indicated that low back and neck problems may occur in the dentistry profession starting from the college education period. It was observed that dentistry students had neck pain before they started their professional life, and low back pain occurred with starting their professional life. Also, it was found that spinal problems were affected by the psychosocial state. These results made us think that dentistry students should be aware of spine health from the college years, especially neck health; and should be informed the dentistry students about prevention of spine problems; preventive exercise programs should be performed. This study is a pilot study and the affecting factors of low back and neck problems should be investigated in the future studies.

Keywords: dentists, neck, low back, pain, spine



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HUZUREVİNDE YAŞAYAN YAŞLILARIN YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN ARTTIRILMASINDA GÜNCEL BİR UYGULAMA: KAHKAHA TERAPİSİ

A CURRENT APPLICATION IN INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE
ELDERLY LIVING IN NURSING HOME: LAUGHTER THERAPY

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ÖZET

İnsan sağlığının iyileştirilmesi ve geliştirilmesinde kullanılan “kahkaha terapisi”, alternatif ve tamamlayıcı bir uygulama olarak bilinen, nefes ve gevşeme egzersizlerinin gülme ile birleşmesi sonucu oluşturulan egzersiz uygulamalarıdır. Özellikle son yıllarda, yaşlılarda kahkaha terapisinin hastalığa bağlı semptomların azaltılması, sağlığın iyileştirilmesi ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasında bir hemşirelik girişimi olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Yaşlılıkla birlikte hareketlerin yavaşlaması, huzurevinde yaşayan yaşlıların sistemli bir şekilde hareket etmelerini sağlayacak motivasyonlarını azaltırken yaşam kalitelerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Huzurevi yaşlılarında yaşam kalitesini arttırmaya yönelik kahkaha terapisinin ulusal ve uluslararası kullanımı henüz yok denecek kadar azdır. Ülkemizde, özellikle yaşlılara yönelik hemşirelik girişimlerinde kahkaha terapisinin uygulanabilir olması ve yaygınlaştırılması yaşam kalitelerinin artırılması açısından önemlidir. Bu makalede, yaşlılıkta yaşam kalitesi, kahkaha terapisi tanımı ve açıklayan teoriler, kahkaha terapisinin uygulanması, bölümleri, yaşlı sağlığında ve hemşirelik bakımında kahkaha terapisinin kullanımı ile ilgili konularda bilgi verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kahkaha terapisi, yaşlı, huzurevi

ABSTRACT

“Laughter therapy”, which is used to improve and develop human health, is an alternative and complementary practice known as exercise practices created as a result of combining breathing and relaxation exercises with laughing. Especially in recent years, it has been seen that laughter therapy is used as a nursing intervention to reduce the symptoms related to the disease, improve health and increase the quality of life in the elderly. Slowing down of movements with old age negatively affects the quality of life of elderly people living in nursing homes, while reducing their motivation to move systematically. The national and international use of laughter therapy to improve the quality of life in the elderly in nursing homes is almost non-existent. In our country, the applicability and dissemination of laughter therapy, especially in nursing interventions for the elderly, is important in terms of increasing their quality of life. In this



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article, information about quality of life in old age, definition of laughter therapy and explanatory theories, application of laughter therapy, its parts, use of laughter therapy in elderly health and nursing care are given.

Keywords: Laughter therapy, elderly, nursing home



2 FARKLI YÖNTEMLE 2 FARKLI DİASTEMA KAPATMA VAKASI

2 DIASTEMA CLOSURE CASES IN WITH 2 DIFFERENT METHODS

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ÖZET

Diastema ön dişlerde sık görülen bir estetik problemidir. Diastema sadece 2 diş arasında olabileceği gibi ağızda çok sayıda dişte de olabilir. Diastemanın derecesi ve etiyojisi iyi değerlendirilmelidir. Başarılı bir tedavi için uygun vaka seçimi önemlidir. Diastemanın adeziv restoratif materyaller kullanılarak kapatılabilmesi konservatif ideal bir tedavi yöntemidir. Bu vaka sunumunda adeziv restoratif materyal 2 farklı yöntemle uygulanarak diastema kapatma işlemi yapıldı.

17 yaşındaki bayan hastamızın ortodonti tedavisi fakültemizde yapıldıktan sonra diastemalarının kapanması isteğiyle restoratif diş tedavisi kliniğimize geldi. Hastamızın diş minesinin rengi A2 olarak seçildi. Hastamızdan ölçü alınıp model üzerinde mock up çalışması yapıldı. Mock up üzerinden silikon anahtar elde edildi. Diş minesine 20 sn ortofosforik asit uygulandı, yıkandı, kurutuldu. Sırayla Clearfil SE bond (Kuraray Medical Inc., Tokyo, Japan) primeri ve bonding ajanı uygulanıp LED ışık cihazıyla (VALO, Ultradent Products Inc., South Jordan, UT) 20 sn ışıkla polimerize edildi. Palatal duvarı oluşturmak için silikon anahtara ince bir tabaka G-ænial Anterior (GC Corp. Kasugai, Aichi, Japan) A2 renkli kompozit yerleştirildi. Silikon anahtar dişlerin palatinalinden sıkıca bastırıldı ve LED ışık cihazıyla 20 sn polimerize edildi. Palatinal duvar oluşturulduktan sonra üzerine GC G-ænial Anterior A2 renkli kompozitle vestibül şekillendirildi. Restorasyonun cilası Sof-Lex cila diskleriyle (3M ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) yapıldı. Hasta her 6 ayda bir kontrollerle takip edildi.

24 yaşında bayan hasta ön dişlerinde aralık şikayetiyle kliniğimize geldi. Hastamızın diş minesinin rengi A1 olarak seçildi. Diş minesine 20 sn ortofosforik asit uygulandı, yıkandı, kurutuldu. Metal bölümlü matrix bandı (Palodent Dentsply Sirona, Bensheim, Germany) kompozit restorasyona doğru çıkış profilini sağlayacak şekilde sulkusa hafifçe yerleştirildi. Sırayla CLEARFIL SE bond primeri ve bonding ajanı uygulanıp LED ışık cihazıyla 20 sn polimerize edildi. Ağız spatülü yardımıyla kompozit 3M™ Filtek™ Z350 XT A1 Body (3M ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) proksimalden yerleştirildi. Kompozit LED ışık cihazıyla polimerize olduktan sonra Sof-Lex diskleriyle cila yapıldı. Hasta her 6 ayda bir kontrollerle takip edildi.



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ABSTRACT

Presence of diastema between anterior teeth is often considered an esthetic problem. Diastema can be between only 2 teeth or can be multiple type. The extent and the etiology of the diastema must be properly evaluated. Selection of proper case is important for a successful treatment. Closing the diastema using adhesive restorative materials is an ideal conservative treatment method. In these case reports, diastema closure was performed by applying adhesive restorative material with 2 different methods.

After the orthodontic treatment of our 17-year-old female patient was performed in our faculty, she came to our restorative dental treatment clinic with the request for closure of her diastemas. The color of our patient's enamel was chosen as A2. Impression was taken. Mock-up was made on model. Silicon guide was obtained from the mock-up model. Orthophosphoric acid was applied to the tooth enamel for 20 seconds, washed and dried. Clearfil SE bond (Kuraray Medical Inc., Tokyo, Japan) primer and bonding agent were applied respectively and polymerized with LED light device (VALO, Ultradent Products Inc., South Jordan, UT) for 20 seconds. A thin layer of G-aenial Anterior (GC Corp. Kasugai, Aichi, Japan) A2 color composite was placed on the silicone guide to form the palatal wall. The silicone key was pressed tightly the palatal side of the teeth and polymerized for 20 seconds with the LED light device. After the palatinal wall was formed, the vestibule was shaped with GC G-aenial Anterior A2 colored composite. The restoration was polished with Sof-Lex polishing discs (3M ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA). Patient was kept on recall every 6 months.

A 24 years old female patient came to our clinic with the complaint of gaping in her anterior teeth. The color of our patient's enamel was chosen as A1. Orthophosphoric acid was applied to the tooth enamel for 20 seconds, washed and dried. A metal sectional matrix band (Palodent Dentsply Sirona, Bensheim, Germany) was slightly placed in the sulcus to provide the correct emergence profile to the composite restoration. Clearfil SE bond primer and bonding agent were applied respectively and polymerized with LED light device for 20 seconds. The composite 3M™ Filtek™ Z350 XT A1 Body (3M ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) was placed proximally with the aid of a spatula. The restoration was polished with Sof-Lex polishing discs. Patient was kept on recall every 6 months.



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A SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TOOL TO SPREAD MORTAR ON FLOOR FOR TILE INSTALLATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to design a tool that can aid bricklaying process in a way that can improve the efficiency of the process by reducing the usage of mortar and producing well-spread mortar on floors. Most bricklayers find bricklaying process inconvenient, time-consuming and tedious duty to the difficulty of spreading mortar on floors in order to meet the standards required by construction protocols. Thus, this project aims to tackle this issue by introducing a specifically modified tool that can help bricklayers perform the routine in a more efficient manner. It has been proposed that this tool will be tested in a field work by several volunteers and the process will be observed by several experienced and expert construction specialists who will assess the quality of this tool based on a set of criteria. If the tool proves to be practical and the approach is deemed feasible to be applied in a larger scale, there is a potential for such tool to be further developed and ultimately, commercialized in the construction industry.

Keywords: floor tiles, tile installation, bricklaying, mortar.



IŞIMA YOLU İLE MEYDANA GELEN ELEKTROMANYETİK GİRİŞİMLERİN ÖNLENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE PREVENTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCES BY RADIATED EMISSION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma da ışıma yolu ile meydana gelen elektromanyetik girişimlerin yerinde bastırılmasına yönelik araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Elektromanyetik girişimlerin azaltılması ve diğer sistemlere olan etkilerinin en aza indirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Farklı frekans seviyelerinde ekranlama faaliyetleri MIL-STD-461 standartlarında belirtilen RE102 testlerine göre incelenmiştir. Tasarlanan bir jeneratörün elektromanyetik uyumluluk testleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Son bölümde ise radar aracının tepesinde yayın yapan antenlerin araç camı içerisinden geçerek kullanıcıyı en az şekilde etkilemesi için EMI/RFI cam kullanımı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektromanyetik manyetik girişimler ve uyumluluk, MIL-STD-461, Yüksek frekans, Radar sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, studies were carried out on the suppression of interferences that occur by radiated emission. Studies have been carried out to reduce electromagnetic interference and to minimize its effects on other systems. Shielding activities at different frequency levels were examined according to RE102 tests in MIL-STD-461 standards. Electromagnetic compatibility tests of a designed generator were carried out. In the last section, the use of EMI/RFI glass was evaluated so that the antennas broadcasting on the top of the radar vehicle would pass through the vehicle glass and affect the user in the least possible way.

Keywords: Electromagnetic interference and compability, MIL-STD-461, High frequency, Radar systems



**HORASAN HARCININ KUMLARIN SIVILAŞMA DİRENCİNE ETKİSİNİN
ARAŞTIRILMASI**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF HORASAN MORTAR ON LIQUEFACTION
RESISTANCE OF SAND**

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ÖZET

Depremler sırasında gelişen zemin sıvılaşması nedeniyle bina, köprü, barajlar gibi üst yapılarda ve boru hatları, yeraltı depolama tankları ve atık su sistemleri gibi gömülü alt yapı sistemlerinde ciddi hasarlar oluştuğu bilinmektedir. Sıvılaşma sonucunda ağır yapılarda çoğunlukla devrilme ve/veya zemininin içine doğru batma oluşurken, gömülü hafif yapıların ise yüzeye doğru hareketi söz konusudur. Günümüze kadar yapılan önceki çalışmalarda zeminlerin sıvılaşmaya karşı direncinin artırılmasıyla sıvılaşmadan kaynaklanan hasarların azaltılabilmesi için iyileştirmeye yönelik araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Söz konusu çalışmalarda sıvılaşmaya karşı direncin artırılması için farklı türdeki malzemeler kullanılmasına rağmen daha önceki hiçbir çalışmada Horasan harcı kullanılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, daha çok eski dönemlerde tarihi yapılarda kullanılmış olan hidrolik özellik gösteren, düşük yoğunluklu ve yüksek dayanımlı Horasan harcının kumlu zeminlerin sıvılaşma potansiyeline etkisi araştırılmıştır. Horasan harcının temiz bir kuma katkı maddesi olarak eklenmesiyle hazırlanan kum örneklerinin kesme dayanım parametreleri ve sıvılaşma direnci üzerindeki etkilerinin dinamik basit kesme deneyleri yapılarak araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, %3, %6 ve %12 oranlarında Horasan harcı içeren örnekler %20, %40 ve %60 rölatif sıklık (D_r) değerlerinde sıkıştırılarak hazırlanmıştır. Bu örnekler 25, 50 ve 100 kPa efektif gerilmeler altında drenajsız sabit hacim koşullarında deformasyon kontrollü dinamik basit kesme deneylerine tabi tutulmuşlardır. Sıvılaşma potansiyelinin hesaplanmasında enerjiye dayalı yöntem kullanılmıştır. Yüksek efektif gerilmelerin ($\sigma' = 100$ kPa) uygulandığı deneyler başta olmak üzere D_r arttıkça Horasan harcı oranının artmasıyla birlikte sıvılaşma enerjisinin de (W) önemli derecede arttığı gözlenmiştir. Buna karşın, düşük rölatif sıklıktaki örnekler için deney sonuçlarına göre efektif gerilme düşük olduğunda Horasan harcı oranları ile sıvılaşma enerjisi arasında anlamlı ilişkiler bulunamamıştır. Horasan harcı içeren tüm örneklerde rölatif sıklığın sıvılaşma enerjisine etkisi özellikle 100 kPa efektif gerilme uygulanan deneylerde çok daha net bir şekilde gözlenmiştir. Dahası %60 rölatif sıklıkta 100 kPa efektif gerilme uygulandığında, Horasan harcı oranlarının artmasıyla birlikte sıvılaşma enerjisi değerlerinin de önemli derecede arttığı belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Horasan harcının kumun sıvılaşma potansiyelini önemli oranda azalttığı belirlenmiştir. Sıvılaşma potansiyelini azaltmak için Horasan harcının bir iyileştirme yöntemi olarak kullanılması durumunda, sıvılaşma enerjisinin belirlenmesinde Horasan harcı oranlarının yanı sıra rölatif sıklığın ve efektif gerilme de oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Horasan harcı, sıvılaşma direnci, dinamik kesme gerilmesi, dinamik basit kesme deneyi, enerjiye dayalı yöntem.



ABSTRACT

It is known that severe damages may occur in superstructures and buried infrastructure systems such as buildings, bridges, dams, pipelines, underground storage tanks and sewer systems due to soil liquefaction that develops during earthquakes. Heavy structures often overturn and/or sink into the ground, while buried lightweight structures move towards the surface because of liquefaction. In the previous studies, various improvement methods providing increment of the soil liquefaction resistance have been investigated to reduce the damage caused by liquefaction. Although different types of improvement materials have been used to increase the resistance to liquefaction, Horasan mortar has not been investigated in any previous study. In this study, the effect of Horasan mortar which has low density, high strength and hydraulic property mostly used in historical buildings in ancient times on the liquefaction potential of sandy soils was investigated. It is aimed to investigate the dynamic shear strength behaviour and liquefaction resistance of sand specimens which prepared by adding Horasan mortar as an additive to clean sand by applying dynamic simple shear tests. For the purpose, the specimens containing 3%, 6% and 12% ratios of Horasan mortar were prepared by compressing at the relative density (D_r) values of 20%, 40% and 60%. The specimens were subjected to strain-controlled dynamic simple shear tests under undrained constant volume conditions under effective stresses of 25, 50 and 100 kPa. The energy-based method was used to calculate the liquefaction potential. It was observed that the liquefaction energy (W) increased significantly with the increase in the ratio of Horasan mortar while the D_r increased, especially in the tests which high effective stresses were applied. On the other hand, no significant relationship was found between the ratios of Khorasan mortar and the liquefaction energy according to the test results of the specimens with low relative density under low effective stresses. The effect of the relative density on the liquefaction energy was observed more clearly in all specimens containing Horasan mortar especially in the tests of 100 kPa effective stress. Moreover, when an effective stress of 100 kPa is applied at 60% relative density, it was determined that the liquefaction energy values increased significantly with the increase in the Horasan mortar ratios. Consequently, it is indicated that Horasan mortar significantly reduced the liquefaction potential of the sand. In case Horasan mortar is used as an improvement method to reduce the liquefaction potential, relative density and effective stress are also very important parameters as well as Horasan mortar ratios in determining the liquefaction energy.

Keywords: Horasan mortar, liquefaction resistance, dynamic shear stress, dynamic simple shear test, energy-based method.



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KETEN LİFLERİNE VE İŞLENMESİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FLAX FIBERS

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ÖZET

Tekstil ve hazır giyim, dünya üzerinde en kirlenici sektörlerin başında gelmektedir. Günümüzde negatif çevresel etkileri azaltmak ve/veya elimine etmek için öne çıkan çözümlerden en önemlisi, nihai ürün eldesi için sürdürülebilir malzemelerin seçimidir. Şu anda en fazla üretilen doğal liflerden biri olan pamuk, yoğun su ve kimyasal kullanımı gerektirmektedir. Moda değişkenliği ve bunun karşısında hazır giyime yönelik günbegün artan talepler, var olan hammadde kaynaklarının azalması, çevre koruma bilincinin ve ekolojik endişelerin artması, ekonomik ve sürdürülebilir alternatif doğal liflerin geliştirilmesini ve konvansiyonel üretim süreçlerine adaptasyonunu zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Tekstil ürünlerinde pamuk kullanım oranını azaltacak veya tamamen ortadan kaldıracak alternatif hammadde araştırmalarında, popülerliği son yıllarda artan sak liflerinden (keten, kenevir, jüt, rami vb.), keten lifleri işaret edilmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze yazlık giysi alanında sağladığı giyim konforu ve boyamada daha canlı renkler elde edilmesini sağlaması ile bilinen keten elyafı, pamuğa alternatif olarak gösterilen ilgi çekici bir araştırma konusudur. Ketenin dayanıklı bir bitki olması ve yetiştiriciliğinde pamuğa göre çok daha az suya, kimyasal maddeye ve böcek ilacına gereksinim duyulmasının yanı sıra besince zengin olmayan topraklarda da yetişebilme yeteneği onu eşsiz kılan birkaç özelliğinden biridir. İşte bu yüzden keten lifleri, tekstil ürünleri üretiminin daha sürdürülebilir bir yolu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Keten elyaf *Linum usitatissimum* bitkisinin gövdesi ve kökünden elde edilir. Keten liflerinden üretilen kumaşlar hızlı nem emme ve nemi iletme, antibakteriyel aktivite, UV direnç, antistatiklik, pastel renk ve benzersiz stil gibi birçok özelliği ile tüketiciler tarafından tercih edilmekte, giysi ve hazır giyimde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu nedenle, keten geçmişten beri tekstil endüstrisinin vazgeçilmez bir hammaddesi olma özelliğini sürdürmektedir. Bu çalışmada önce keten liflerinin yapısal özellikleri, liflerin kimyasal bileşimleri, eğirme için gerekli fiziksel özellikler, liflerin genel olarak avantajları ve dezavantajları hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra bu liflerden üretilen iplik ve kumaşların bir tekstil mamulü olarak performans özellikleri değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu liflerden üretilmiş kumaşların boyama ve terbiyesine ilişkin literatürdeki bazı çalışmalar özetlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keten, lif, iplik, kumaş, boyama.



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ABSTRACT

Textile and ready-made clothing is one of the most polluting sectors in the world. Today, the most important solution to reduce and/or eliminate negative environmental effects is the selection of sustainable materials for the final product. Cotton, which is currently one of the most produced natural fibers, requires intensive use of water and chemicals. The variability of fashion and the increasing demands for ready-made clothing in the face of it, the decrease in the existing raw material resources, the increase in environmental protection awareness and ecological concerns make it necessary to develop economical and sustainable alternative natural fibers and adapt them to conventional production processes. In searches for alternative raw materials that will reduce or completely eliminate the rate of cotton use in textile products, flax fibers, which are among the bast fibers (linen, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.), whose popularity has increased in recent years, are pointed out. Known from the past to the present for the wearing comfort it provides in the field of summer clothing and for obtaining more vivid colors in dyeing, linen fiber is an interesting research topic shown as an alternative to cotton. The fact that flax is a durable plant, and its cultivation requires much less water, chemicals and pesticides than cotton, as well as its ability to grow in soils that are not rich in nutrients, is one of the few features that make it unique. Therefore flax fibers are considered a more sustainable way of producing textiles. Flax fiber is obtained from the stem and root of the *Linum usitatissimum* plant. Fabrics produced from linen fibers are preferred by consumers with their many features such as fast moisture absorption and moisture transmission, antibacterial activity, UV resistance, antistatic, pastel color and unique style, and are widely used in clothing and ready-made clothing. For this reason, linen has been an indispensable raw material of the textile industry since the past. In this study, firstly, the structural properties of flax fibers, the chemical composition of the fibers, the physical properties required for spinning, the general advantages and disadvantages of the fibers are given, and the performance properties of the yarns and fabrics produced from these fibers as a textile product are evaluated. In addition, some studies in the literature on dyeing and finishing of fabrics produced from these fibers are summarized.

Keywords: Linen, fiber, yarn, fabric, dyeing.



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SONLU ELEMANLAR SİMÜLASYONU İLE BORU BÜKÜMDE GERİ ESNEME HESAPLAMALARI

SPRINGBACK PREDICTION IN TUBE BENDING THROUGH FINITE ELEMENT
SIMULATIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, otomotiv sektöründe kullanılan boru profillerin boru bükme makinelerinde Döner çekme yöntemi ile farklı çap ve et kalınlıklarında çelik malzemelerden boruların bükümü esnasında büküm parametrelerinin geri esnemeye etkileri incelenmektedir. Boru bükme prosesi, uzay-havacılık ve otomotiv sektörlerinde oldukça kompleks şase kısımlarının tek parçada üretilebilmesini sağlayarak komponentin ağırlığını ve üretim maliyetini düşürmesi nedeniyle tercih edilmektedir. Boru bükme prosesinde Döner-Çekme (Rotary Draw), Makaralı-İtme (Push Rolling), Sıkıştırma (Compression) ve Pres Kütüğü (Ram) ile boru bükme yöntemleri kullanılır. Bükülen boruların kullanıldığı bu gibi yerlerde hassas büküm açısı ve uygun kesit alanı önem arz etmektedir. Boru bükme proseslerinde en sık karşılaşılan problem kesit alanı bozulmasıdır. Makaralı itme ile bükümde büküm açısını etkileyen en önemli faktör kalıp makarası, kılavuz makara ve destek makaralı adları verilen üç unsurun birbirlerine göre konumlarının ayarlanmasıdır. Büküm açısını etkileyen bir diğer önemli faktör de geri esneme miktarıdır. Makaralı itme ile bükümde kalıp çapından çok daha büyük radyüslü büküm işlemleri yapıldığı için geri esneme bükülen borunun malzemesi ve kesitine bağlı olarak daha yüksek ölçelerde görülebilmektedir. Boru bükme operasyonunun simüle edilmesi için ticari dinamik sonlu elemanlar analizi (SEA) programları olan Dynaform ve Ls-Dyna gibi explicit dinamik programlarından faydalanılmaktadır. Döner çekme yöntemiyle çeşitli boru bükme işlemlerinin 3 boyutlu FEA simülasyonları ile geri yaylanma ve kesit bozulması gibi konuların araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Açık ve kapalı kesit alanına sahip profillerin geri yaylanma davranışları kesit alanlarının şekline, kesit alanı ölçülerine, bükme yarıçapına ve bükme açısına göre değişkenlikler gösterir. Bu çalışmada ayrıca boru kesit alanındaki bozukluklar incelenmektedir. Çünkü bükülen borunun iç yüzeyinde (borunun kalıba değdiği yüzey) kalınlaşma görülürken, borunun dış yüzeyinde ise incelmelere rastlanmaktadır. Son



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olarak, boru bükmede karşılaşılan problemlerin oluşmaması için neler yapılması gerektiği açıklanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dinamik sonlu elemanlar analizi, boru bükme, Ls-Dyna, Dynaform, geri esneme.

ABSTRACT

In this research, an investigation of bending parameters of tubular profiles bent by tube bending machines during bending through Push Rolling method shall be conducted for those used in automotive industry. Tube bending process offers production of chassis parts with highly complicated geometries as single components so that it can reduce weight and manufacturing cost of the components hence it has been preferred in fields of aerospace and automotive. Precise degree of bending and proper cross-section area is of paramount importance in such fields where bent tubes are used. Cross-section distortion is the most widely confronted problem in tube bending process. In tube bending process, Rotary Draw, Push Rolling, Compression and Ram methods are utilized. The most significant factor in push rolling is the setting of positions of die roll, guide roll, support roll against each other. Another significant factor affecting the degree of bending is the springback. Since bending radius is much larger in comparison to the die radius in the rotary draw bending, the springback occurs large scales depending on the cross-section and the material of the tube material. Commercial explicit dynamics finite element analysis (FEA) softwares such as Dynaform and Ls-Dyna are to be employed for simulations of tube bending operation. Issues such as springback and cross section distortion are aimed to be investigated by 3-D FEA simulations of variety of tube bending operations with push rolling method. Springback behaviour of profiles with open and closed cross-section can be various depending on the dimensions and forms of the cross-section area, bending radii, and degree of bend. The distortions at the cross-section area of pipes are investigated. Because while thickening of the inner surface of a bending tube (the surface in vicinity of die) is observed, thinning on the extrados of the tube can be confronted. To sum up, what can be done to prevent such issues in tube bending shall be explained.

Keywords: explicit dynamics finite element analysis, pipe bending, Ls-Dyna, Dynaform, springback



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ŞEKİL HAFIZALI ALAŞIMLARIN DÜŞÜK HIZLI DARBE DAVRANIŞLARININ SAYISAL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF LOW VELOCITY IMPACT BEHAVIORS OF
SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS

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ÖZET

Şekil hafızalı alaşımlar metallerin de sahip oldukları dayanım, sertlik, işlenebilirlik vb. özelliklerinin yanı sıra yapısındaki karakteristik fonksiyonel özellikler sayesinde biyomedikal, havacılık ve uzay, otomobil, elektronik, ve sismik gibi birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. ŞHA'lı malzemelerin karakteristik özelliği malzeme içinde gerçekleşen martenzit ve östenit katı faz dönüşümleri sonucunda şekil değişimi yapabilesidir. Bu faz dönüşümlerinde, malzeme düşük sıcaklıkta martenzit yapıya sahipken daha kolay deformasyona uğrar, uygun sıcaklıkta ısıtıldığında yüksek sıcaklık fazı olan östenit faza geçerek deformasyon öncesi orijinal şekline tekrardan geri dönebilmektedir. Literatürde Şekil Hafızalı Alaşımlar'ın deformasyon davranışını tanımlamak için deneysel sonuçlara dayalı makroskopik ve mikroskopik modeller önerilmiştir ve makroskopik modellerden bir tanesi süperelastik modeldir. Süperelastik model özellikleri ile ilgili birçok araştırma yapılmıştır. Bu sayede bu alaşımların süper elastik davranışını gösterir birçok sayısal model geliştirilmiş ve elde edilen bu modeller sayesinde, Abaqus gibi analiz programların içersin de şekil hafızalı alaşımların süperelastik özellikleri malzeme modeli olarak yer almaktadır. Darbeler genel olarak düşük, orta, yüksek ve aşırı yüksek hızda darbe olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Büyük kütle darbesi olarak da bilinen düşük hızda darbe 10 m/s hıza kadar olan darbeleri kapsamaktadır. Düşük hızlı darbe olaylarında darbe süresi yüksek hızlı darbeye göre daha uzun sürer ve darbeye uğrayan cisim bölgesellikten ziyade bir bütün olarak tepki üretir ve sınır şartları da önemli derecede darbe mekaniğine etki eder. Ayrıca düşük hızlı darbeye süre daha uzun olduğu için daha fazla elastik enerji emilimi gerçekleşir. Bu çalışmada NiTi şekil hafızalı plakanın düşük hızlı davranışı bir sonlu elemanlar yazılımı olan ABAQUS ile sayısal olarak incelenmiş ve sonuçlar literatürdeki deneysel sonuçlarla ile kıyaslanmıştır. ABAQUS malzeme model kütüphanesinde bulunan süperelastik model kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen sayısal çalışmalar, 10,15,20, ve 25J olmak üzere 4 farklı vurucu enerji değerinde tekrarlanmış ve sayısal analiz sonuçları ile literatürden alınan deneysel test sonuçları arasında minimum 1,31% maksimum 5,72% oranında uyumluluk yakalanmıştır. Yapılan çalışmaların sonucunda elde edilen maksimum temas kuvvetleri 10 J dan 25 J a sırasıyla 5126 N, 6264 N, 7452 N ve 8443 N dur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düşük hızda darbe, Şekil Hafızalı Alaşım, NiTiNOL, Sonlu elemanlar yöntemi



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ABSTRACT

Shape memory alloys are used in many fields such as biomedical, aviation and space, automobile, electronics, and seismic, due to the resistance, stiffness, workability, etc. properties of metals, as well as the characteristic functional properties in their structure. The characteristic feature of SMA materials is that they can change shape as a result of martensite and austenite solid phase transformations in the material. In these phase transformations, the material deforms more easily when it has a martensite phase at low temperature, and when heated at the appropriate temperature, it can pass into the austenite phase, which is the high temperature phase, and return to its original shape before deformation. In the literature, macroscopic and microscopic models based on experimental results have been proposed to describe the deformation behavior of Shape Memory Alloys, and one of the macroscopic models is the superelastic model. Many studies have been conducted on superelastic model properties. In this way, many numerical models showing the superelastic behavior of these alloys have been developed and thanks to these models, the superelastic properties of shape memory alloys are included as material models in analysis programs such as Abaqus. Impacts are generally classified as low, medium, high and extremely high speed impacts. A low velocity impact, also known as a large mass impact, includes impacts up to 10 m/s. In low-velocity impact situation, the duration of the impact is longer than in a high-speed impact, and the impacted body produces a response as a whole rather than locality, and boundary conditions also affect the impact mechanics significantly. In addition, since the duration of the low-speed impact is longer, more elastic energy absorption occurs. In this study, the low speed behavior of the NiTi shape memory plate was numerically investigated with ABAQUS, a finite element software, and the results were compared with the experimental results in the literature. Numerical studies using the superelastic model in the ABAQUS material model library were repeated at 4 different impact energy values, 10, 15, 20, and 20J. A minimum of 1.31% and a maximum of 5.72% compatibility was achieved between the numerical analysis results and the experimental test results taken from the literature. The maximum contact forces obtained as a result of the studies are 5126 N, 6264 N, 7452 N and 8443 N, from 10 J to 25 J, respectively.

Keywords: Low speed impact, Shape Memory Alloy, NiTiNOL, Finite element Method



DİNLENME DURUMUNDAKİ EEG SİNYALLERİNİN LYAPUNOV ÜSTELLERİ METODUYLA ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF RESTING-STATE EEG SIGNALS WITH LYAPUNOV EXPONENTS METHOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, dinlenme durumundaki EEG sinyalleri kaosu niceliksel olarak ölçen Lyapunov üstelleri metoduyla incelenmiştir. EEG sinyalleri, doğaları gereği nonlineer özellikler taşıdığından, bu sinyallerin kaos analiz yöntemleriyle incelenmeleri kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Dinlenme durumundaki beyin sinyalleri, beyin-bilgisayar arayüzü çalışmalarında önem arz ettiğinden bu konuya yoğunlaşma isteğini gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kullanılan dinlenme durumundaki EEG verileri, Sabancı Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sinyal İşleme ve Bilgi Sistemleri Laboratuvarından elde edilmiştir. Bu veriseti 10 hastadan alınan ve 2,5 dakikalık gözler açık ve gözler kapalı olma durumlarını kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, datasetinin sadece 64 kanallık EEG verileri incelenecektir. Beyin sinyallerini içeren bu ham verilerin öncelikle gözler açık ve gözler kapalı olma durumlarının faz uzay grafikleri oluşturulmuş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Daha sonra gözler açık ve kapalı olma durumlarının kısa süreli maksimum Lyapunov üstel değerleri bulunmuş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Yapılan analizler, ham verilerdeki düzensizliğin yerini belli bir düzene bıraktığı görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla ham verilerin geniş bir bantta, işlenmiş verilerin ise dar bir bantta osilasyon yaptığı görülmüştür. Çalışma kapsamında dinlenme durumundaki gözler açık ve gözler kapalı ham EEG verilerinin kısa süreli maksimum Lyapunov üstel grafikleri oluşturulmuş ve ortalama Lyapunov üstel değerleri bulunmuş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın beyin-bilgisayar arayüzü çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lyapunov üstelleri, Kaos, EEG, Faz uzayı.



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ABSTRACT

In this study, resting-state EEG signals were investigated using the Lyapunov exponents method, which quantitatively measures chaos. Since EEG signals have nonlinear characteristics by their nature, it is inevitable to examine these signals with chaos analysis methods. Brain signals in resting-state are important in brain-computer interface studies, thus making it necessary to concentrate on this subject. The resting-state EEG dataset used in this study were obtained from Sabanci University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Signal Processing and Information Systems Laboratory. This dataset includes 10 patients and 2.5 minutes of eyes open and eyes closed. Within the scope of this study, only 64-channel EEG of the dataset will be examined. First of all, phase space graphs of eyes open and eyes closed resting-state of these raw dataset containing brain signals were created and compared. Then, the short-term maximum Lyapunov exponents values of eyes open and eyes closed were found and compared. The analyzes showed that the irregularity in the raw dataset was replaced by a certain order. Therefore, it has been observed that raw dataset oscillates in a wide band and processed dataset oscillates in a narrow band. Within the scope of the study, short-term maximum Lyapunov exponents plots of raw resting-state EEG dataset with eyes open and eyes closed were created and mean Lyapunov exponents values were found and compared. It is thought that this study will contribute to brain-computer interface studies.

Keywords: Chaos, EEG, Lyapunov Exponents, Phase space.



PRE-TREATMENT WITH FATTY ALCOHOL AND DYEING OF WOOL FIBERS

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the influence of pre-treatment with fatty alcohol, on the dyeing of wool fibers. Wool is a natural fiber that contains natural pigments, waxes, pectin and proteins (keratin) that provide moisture, nutrients, oxygen. Acid dyes are classified on the basis of affinity, dyeing properties and chemical composition of dyes. They are used for dyeing textiles, leather, paper, food, cosmetics. Octanol is used in various applications, but the usual use is in the production of plasticizers. Due to its low volatility, the maximum concentrations that can be formed as vapor, while maintaining the chamber temperature below 80 °F, are quite low. 100% wool fiber was used in this study. The wool fiber is dyed with Supramin Blau acid dye. In the experimental part, the wool fiber was treated in the presence of 1-octanol at temperatures of 20 °C at a ratio of bath R 1:50. Dyeing of the samples treated in this way was performed for 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 minutes, at a ratio of bath R 1:50 at temperatures of 40, 60 and 98 ° C with the addition of 50 mg/dm³ HCOOH, at acid dye concentrations. 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 mg/dm³. Increasing the concentration of dye when dyeing wool fibers with acid dye reduces the degree of dye exhaustion, longer dyeing gives a higher degree of dye exhaustion, and this is maintained throughout the dyeing process. The change in the adsorbed amount of adsorbate (dye) on the adsorbent (fiber), for different initial concentrations and dyeing time, increases during the increase of the initial concentration and time, ie. a larger amount of dye or a longer period of dyeing time yields a larger amount of adsorbed dye per unit mass of fiber.

Keywords: wool, fatty alcohol, dyeing fiber



REMOVAL OF AN ORGANIC POLLUTANT IN AQUEOUS PHASE BY THE ELECTROFENTON PROCESS. EFFECT OF SOME PARAMETERS ON THE DEGRADATION

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ABSTRACT

Many industries (textile, paper, plastic, food,...) are large consumers of water and use organic dyes (soluble or pigmentary) to color their products. These synthetic dyes are both toxic and responsible for the coloring of water. The simplest and oldest processes for removing pollutants that are refractory to biological treatment are physical methods of transferring such material. These methods simply displace the pollution in large quantities of sludge, and on the other hand, they are not sufficiently active to eliminate the color. As a result, chemical techniques based on the oxidation of dyes by chemical agents that are generally free radical producing systems, particularly the hydroxyl radical, are gradually replacing traditional physical approaches.

Advanced oxidation processes are the name for these innovative chemical processes (AOP). The in situ production of highly oxidizing radical species with a high oxidizing power underpins all AOPs. Because of their high standard redox potential of 2.8 V, the hydroxyl radicals -OH are the species responsible for the mineralization of organic contaminants. These hydroxyl radicals, unlike the mild oxidant oxygen molecule, are exceedingly aggressive and non-selective.

As a result, they can respond to any contaminant.

One of the most modern oxidation processes is the electrofenton procedure. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of various factors on the degradation of the chosen dye, such as pH, temperature, varied electrolyte, catalyst, and dye concentrations, the influence of electric current and natural matrices, and degradation kinetics. Electrochemical treatment of RhB-contaminated water has resulted in a significant and substantial 99%. This method has been successfully used to decolorize a variety of organic pigments.

Key words: Degradation; Electrofenton; AOP; Operating factors



**UNVEILING THE STOCHASTIC ATTRIBUTES OF GROUND ACCELERATION
TRIGGERED BY MINING-INDUCED SEISMIC EVENTS**

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ABSTRACT

In present paper it is shown that ground acceleration induced by deep-mining activities belongs to a group of stochastic processes, indicating low probability of prediction of the soil dynamics triggered by mining-induced seismic events. In particular, we analyze the seismic ground acceleration triggered by mining-induced seismic event $M=2$ recorded at the location of deep copper mine "Rudna" in western Poland in 2001. All three acceleration components are examined by invoking the series of techniques for nonlinear time series analysis: phase portrait reconstruction, Fourier spectrum calculation, surrogate data testing, mutual information method and false nearest neighbor method for determining optimum embedding dimension and embedding time interval, determinism and stationarity test with the determination of maximum Lyapunov exponent. The results of testing the dynamics of soil oscillations during mining-generated earthquakes indicated the nonlinear nature of the registered series, both north-south and vertical, while soil oscillations in the east-west direction belong to the class of stochastic processes with Gaussian distribution of stochastic part, which can be modified by some unknown nonlinear function. However, despite the fact that soil oscillations in the north-south and east-west directions belong to the group of nonlinear processes, the analysis of nonlinear time series showed that in these directions the soil oscillations also belong to stochastic processes. These results were confirmed by a low value of the deterministic factor κ (<1) and a low cross-prediction error in the stationarity test. Also, false nearest neighbor method did not give results in terms of determining the optimal embedding dimension, which again indicates the stochastic nature of the registered ground acceleration.

Keywords: mining-induced seismicity, nonlinear time series analysis, determinism, stochastic process



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INVESTIGATION OF THE THERMOELECTRIC FIGURE OF MERIT OF MATERIALS FOR MULTISECTION THERMOELECTRIC GENERATORS

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ABSTRACT

Thermoelectricity is a promising field of science and technology, which is rapidly developing now. According to the forecasts of MarketsandMarkets analytical company, production of thermoelectric generators (TEG) will reach about 1 billion dollars a year by 2024. TEGs are alternative energy sources and attract increased attention due to the possibility of converting waste heat into electrical energy.

However, the wide application of thermoelectric devices (TEDs) is constrained by their low efficiency, which is associated with insufficient thermoelectric efficiency of thermoelectric materials (TEM) used for the fabrication of TEDs. One of the ways for increasing the TEG efficiency is the use of several different materials for the fabrication of legs, which have the maximum values of thermoelectric figure of merit (Z) in the range of operating temperatures. However, in order to manufacture such legs, it is necessary to carry out complex investigations of low, middle and high temperature TEMs. Such study must include investigation of the Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity and thermal conductivity, which allow to calculate Z , and to determine efficient materials for the operating temperature range.

So, the purpose of this work was to study the properties of TEMs of various compositions in order to determine efficient low, middle and high temperature TEMs.

Following materials were investigated as low, middle and high temperature TEMs: bismuth and antimony chalcogenides, germanium and lead tellurides, silicon-germanium solid solutions.



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Based on the results of measuring the Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity and thermal conductivity, Z values were calculated. From the results obtained, it follows that the most effective TEMs are: $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_{2,8}\text{Se}_{0,2} + 0,11\% \text{Bi}_{11}\text{Se}_{12}\text{Cl}_9$ (n-type), $\text{Bi}_{0,5}\text{Sb}_{1,5}\text{Te}_3 + 3\% \text{Te}_{\text{H36}}$ + $0,09\% \text{Pb}$ (p-type), $\text{PbTe} + 2,98\% \text{Ni} + 0,93\% \text{PbI}_2$ (n-type), $\text{Ge}_{0,9}\text{Pb}_{0,08}\text{Bi}_{0,02}\text{Te} + 1,8\% \text{Cu}$ (p-type), $\text{Si}_{0,8}\text{Ge}_{0,2} + 2,2\% \text{P}$ (n-type), $\text{Si}_{0,8}\text{Ge}_{0,2} + 0,7\% \text{B}$ (p-type).

This work was supported by Russian Science Foundation (project number 21-19-00312).

Keywords: energy harvesting, thermoelectric materials, thermoelectricity



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YAPAY BAĞIŞIKLIK SİSTEMLERİ İLE YERLEŞİM YERLERİ İÇİN FAYDA-MALİYET İLİŞKİSİNE DAYALI OPTİMUM SU KAYNAKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ: RUTBA ŞEHİRİ, IRAK ÖRNEĞİ

SPECIFYING OPTIMUM WATER RESOURCES BASED ON COST-BENEFIT RELATIONSHIP FOR SETTLEMENTS BY ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEMS, CASE STUDY: RUTBA CITY, IRAQ

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ÖZET

Su temini ve enerji insanlar için hayati öneme sahiptir. Azalan su kaynakları (su kaynaklarına ulaşmaktaki zorluklar) ve artan enerji maliyetleri (işletmedeki elektrik tüketim maliyeti) insanoğlunu, suyun iletimi için fayda-maliyet ilişkisinde optimizasyon uygulamalarına itmektedir. Bu ilişkiyi optimize etmek için çok sayıda deneme-yanılma gerçekleştirmek gerekir. Dolayısıyla bu işlem (manuel olarak) uzun zaman almaktadır. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma, yerleşim yerleri için toplam net gelir ve su ihtiyacına bağlı olarak sezgisel optimizasyon ile optimum su kaynaklarının belirlenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç kapsamında, Irak'da yakın zamanda kurulacak olan Rutba Şehri örnek çalışma olarak ele alınmıştır. Şehrin su ihtiyacı 4 farklı pompajlı boru hattından (4 ayrı su kaynağı; nehir, baraj gölü ve yeraltı suyu pompaj kuyuları) temin edileceği planlanmaktadır. Günlük su ihtiyacı ile boru hatlarının günlük gelir (m^3 başına su ücreti) ve giderleri (pompa istasyonlarının elektrik masrafı) dikkate alınarak bu boru hatlarının arasından optimum su temini belirlenmiştir. Bu optimizasyon problemi, sezgisel optimizasyon tekniği olarak Yapay Bağışıklık Sistemlerinden biri olan modifiye Klonal Seçim Algoritması kullanılarak çözülmüştür. Algoritma, Matlab programlama dilinde kodlanmış olup algoritmanın kararlılığını test etmek için 10 defa çalıştırılmıştır. Şehrin gerekli olan günlük su ihtiyacı (Yıllık olarak ilk 6 ay için $15000 m^3/gün$ ve ikinci 6 ay için $10000 m^3/gün$) ve pompa kapasiteleri (Pompa istasyonu 1: $4600 m^3/gün$, pompa istasyonu 2: $9000 m^3/gün$, pompa istasyonu 3: $4000 m^3/gün$, pompa istasyonu 4: $8000 m^3/gün$) kısıtları altında toplam günlük net geliri (Toplam günlük gelir ile gider farkı) maksimize etmek için toplam günlük gelir ve gideri temsil eden iki amaç fonksiyonu eş zamanlı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra, diğer bir kısıt olarak; 10 yıllık toplam net gelirin, henüz inşaa edilmemiş 4. boru hattının yapım maliyetini karşılaması dikkate alınmıştır (4. boru hattı mevcut bir baraj gölünden suyu iletecek olup haznedeki yıllık su çekim limiti 3 milyon $m^3/yıl$



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dır). Sonuçlar, modiye Klonal Seçim Algoritmasının fayda-maliyet ilişkisi açısından optimum su teminin belirlenmesi için kullanışlı ve uygulanabilir olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su kaynakları, su temini, fayda-maliyet ilişkisi, optimizasyon, yapay bağışıklık sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

Water supply and energy are crucial for people. Decreasing water resources (challenges in reaching water resources) and increasing cost of the energy (cost of the electricity consumption in the operation-service) force human to apply optimization of a cost-benefit relationship in the water transmission. In order to optimize this relationship, numerous trial-and-error processes should be performed. Therefore, it takes a long time (manually). In this regard, the present study aims to specify optimum water resources depending on total net income and water demand for residential areas by heuristic optimization. Within this purpose, a case study of Rutba City in Iraq, which will be constructed in the near future, was tackled. It is planned that a water demand of the city is supplied by four different pumped pipelines (four different water resources; rivers, dam reservoir, pumping wells). An optimum water supply among these pipelines was determined for the destination city by considering their daily incomes (water charge per m^3) and expenses (electricity price of pump stations), and daily demand. This optimization problem was solved by using modified Clonal Selection Algorithm, a class of Artificial Immune Systems, as heuristic optimization technique. The algorithm was coded in Matlab programming language, and it was run 10 times for testing its stability. Two objective functions of total daily income and expense were simultaneously used for maximizing total daily net income (difference of total daily income and expense) under constraints of required daily water demand of the city ($15000 m^3/day$ for first six months and $10000 m^3/day$ for second six months throughout the year) and pump capacities (pump station 1 is $4600 m^3/day$, pump station 2 is $9000 m^3/day$, pump station 3 is $4000 m^3/day$, pump station 4 is $8000 m^3/day$). Also, another constraint was that total net income for ten years should afford a cost of the unconstructed pipeline 4 (Pipeline 4 to transmit water from a reservoir of existing dam, there is a limit for withdrawing a water by 3 million $m^3/year$ from the dam reservoir). The results showed that the modified Clonal Selection Algorithm is useful and feasible for determining optimum water supply in terms of the cost-benefit relationship.

Keywords: Water resources, water supply, cost-benefit relationship, optimization, artificial immune systems.



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DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF A STACKED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR WLAN APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research mainly focuses on a stacked edge and slot cutting microstrip patch antenna for WLAN applications. The operating frequency of the proposed design is 5.2GHz. The overall dimension of the design is 20mm×20mm×3.2mm. The same height and different dielectric constants are proposed in this design. To improve the gain and low return loss, the proposed stacked design uses RT5880 as the bottom substrate with a height of 1.6 mm and FR-4 as the upper substrate with a height of 1.6 mm. The proximity-coupled rectangular microstrip antenna is proposed for better results. In this stacked design, the microstrip feed line is on the bottom, and the radiating patch is on the upper substrate. The proposed antenna has a two-layered substrate where the radiating patch is on the top substrate and a microstrip feed line on the bottom substrate. The operating bandwidth is from 4.9GHz to 5.4GHz. The simulation results are obtained using Computer Simulation Technology Microwave Studio (CSTMW) 2018. The advantages of this proposed design are its simple structure and compact size. The other important parameters of the system, such as radiation pattern, directivity, VSWR, reflection coefficient, are also simulated and discussed. The simulated results of the S11 are -41dB, VSWR is less than 2, gain is 4.3dB, and directivity is 5.3dBi. From the simulation results, this structure is well recommended for WLAN applications.

Keywords: Patch Antenna, Gain, Bandwidth, WLAN



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DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF TRUNCATED STACKED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR WLAN APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on an analysis of the stacked truncated microstrip patch antenna for WLAN applications. The total size of the antenna is $20\text{mm}\times 20\text{mm}\times 3.2\text{mm}$. The same height and different dielectric constants are proposed in this design. For the improvement of the antenna required parameters, the basic microstrip is truncated at the edges. The proposed stacked design uses RT-5880 as the bottom substrate with a height of 1.6 mm and FR-4 as the upper substrate with a height of 1.6 mm to improve gain and low return loss. The proposed antenna is designed with a truncated microstrip patch with a proximity feeding technique. The microstrip feed line is on the bottom of this stacked design, and the radiating patch is on the upper substrate. The proposed antenna has a two-layered substrate where the radiating patch is on the top substrate and a microstrip feed line on the bottom substrate. The operating frequency of the proposed design is 5.6GHz. The operating bandwidth is from 5.4GHz to 5.8GHz. Computer Simulation Technology Microwave Studio (CSTMW) 2018 was used to generate the simulation results. The benefits of this proposed design include its simple structure and small size. The other important parameters of the system, such as radiation pattern, directivity, VSWR, and reflection coefficient, are also simulated and discussed. The simulated results of the reflection coefficient are -30dB, VSWR is less than 2, gain is 6.38dB, and directivity is 5.52 dBi. According to the simulation results, this structure is well suited for WLAN applications.

Keywords: two layer, Gain, Truncated, WLAN



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USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Mechanical engineering has developed a lot in recent years. Data analytics is the study of dissecting crude data to make decisions about that data. Advances in data analytics and procedures are used in various ventures, for example in business. Analytics is a Python programming language that is most commonly used to program and use data analytics.

In the case of Q-training, the machine basically learns from scratch how to perform a certain task to optimize future rewards. For example, we have a store that has one entrance and one exit and in this store there are departments that have some with two entrances, some with three and some with one. We have to go through the entrance of the store to install the robot and find a way to the goal stage. The robot starts to walk and does not know what to do next. This approach requires constant trial and error as it collects data about the environment and determines how to achieve the goal. This opens up exciting possibilities, what about recording additional information such as environmental details on the road that you may not fully understand until you reach the goal? Can he review this additional data to determine if any of them would help him achieve his goal faster?

The idea is to prepare an algorithm to find the optimal path to which we give the initial promise. According to the initial condition, should find out and get the result of maximization. In this case the best way is there, and we can easily determine it regardless of the initial condition. In addition, the labyrinth does not change over time. But other problems in the real world make it difficult to apply Q-teaching in practice.

keyword : Machine Learning, Q-training, Data analytic, Python, Robot.



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PERFORMANCE PARAMETER OF A SINGLE SERVER QUEUE: A TEACHING FORUM

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ABSTRACT

Students in business modelling programs can learn about queue behaviour by simulating it with a process-driven spreadsheet. Queuing theory or specific simulation tools are not as effective as process-driven spreadsheet queuing simulation for analysing queue behaviour. It teaches students in business modelling classes about queue behaviour in a transparent and intuitive manner. It is not difficult to design a single server spreadsheet simulation model utilizing basic spreadsheet abilities, some direction on the production of random variates, and simple assumptions like "service in arrival order." However, it might be challenging for students to understand and compute the performance parameters at times. Hora (2003) demonstrated how to design the G/G/c spreadsheet model with a parametrically changeable number of servers using array formulae instead. This is a significant advance, but array formulations are still intrinsically complicated, making them difficult for students to understand and implement.

This study was carried out in order to calculate the different performance parameters (i.e., idle time of the server, server utilization, throughput of the server, waiting time of the customer in the queue, waiting time of the customer in the system, number of customers waiting in the queue, and waiting time of the customer in the system) with different formulas for the understanding of the M/M/1 queue using an Excel spreadsheet.

Keywords: Queuing theory, spreadsheet, simulation, performance parameter

**FRACTIONAL-ORDER MRAC ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR F15 AIRCRAFT
PITCH ANGULAR MOTION USING DYNAMIC INVERSION****Ms. Amani R.YNINEB**

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F15 Eagle aircraft

Adaptive control is one of the nonlinear control methods that deal with systems with uncertainties. In the early 1950s, there was a large research interest in designing advanced autopilots for aircraft with high performance. The studies included a wide range of flight conditions [1-2]. Many adaptive control studies have emerged in the 2000s such as (add reference above)

This study aims to improve stabilization and the performance of an F-15 fighter aircraft's pitch angular rate, by applying a fractional-order MRAC adaptive control using dynamic inversion and a linear dynamic compensator. Many tests have been done in order to ameliorate the system's output. A comparison between the integer control method and the fractional method is done in the end to show how the fractional-order system improves the system's response.

The adaptive control structure consists of a first-order command filter, dynamic compensators, dynamic inversion, and a fractional-order model reference adaptive controller [2-3]. The control design is based on a state representation of the longitudinal dynamics of the aircraft provided by NASA Dryden, which is a MISO 5D model. This latter is affected by unknown wind shears. The theoretical results are validated with a numerical simulation using Matlab/Simulink model.

Keywords: Model Reference adaptive control, Fractional order adaptive control, F-15 aircraft control, Dynamic inversion



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FRACTIONAL ACTUATOR FAULT COMPENSATION CONTROL FOR LATERAL DYNAMICS OF BOEING 747

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ABSTRACT

The constant advancements in the domain of automatic control led to substantial improvements to flight control systems in terms of performance and reliability, however despite these improvements some malfunctions in certain components such as sensors and actuators can still be encountered during the course of operation, these unwanted behaviors can cause severe degradation of performance and in some cases total loss of control that results in disaster with terrible human and material losses. For that matter a great deal of researches was conducted to design efficient control strategies that can take into account possible failures and compensate them to ensure satisfactory performances.

This work will be tasked with presenting an adaptive actuator fault compensation strategy using fractional calculus, for the control of the lateral motion a Boeing 747 aircraft in the presence of actuator faults. The proposed controller is based on a fractional order sliding surface from which an adaptive actuator failure compensation control scheme is obtained. A linearized model of the Boeing 747 lateral dynamics augmented with multiple redundant rudder segments is developed, which is subjected to actuator failures. A set of simulations representing different scenarios of actuator failures are carried out on a mathematical model of the Boeing 747 lateral dynamics to assess the output tracking performance of the proposed controller design when dealing with such failures

Keywords: Fractional order control, Actuator failures, Adaptive sliding mode, Aircraft control.



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NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI BASIS AND NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI SUB BASE TOPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

There is a lot of unclear information in the real world that crisp values can't handle. Although Zadeh's fuzzy theory is a tried-and-true strategy for dealing with ambiguous data, it can only be used to random processes. Based on fuzzy set theory, Sebastian et al. introduced fuzzy multisets, Atanassov proposed intuitionistic fuzzy theory, and Shinoj et al. proposed intuitionistic fuzzy multisets. These theories, on the other hand, are incapable of dealing with all sorts of uncertainty, such as ambiguous and inconsistent data in a range of decision-making situations. To address this weakness, Smarandache developed the neutrosophic set (NS) theory, which makes Atanassov's theory very practical and simple to use. In this decade, several fields of study are particularly focused in neutrosophic environments. Much theoretical research in the context of the neutrosophic environment has also been observed in mathematics. More theoretical study will be required to build a complete framework for decision-making and to identify patterns for the design and implementation of complex networks. Deli et al. and Ye introduced the notion of neutrosophic multiset (NMS) for describing ambiguity and uncertainty in order to further improve the NS theory. Moreover, Yolcu et al. et al. defined neutrosophic soft multisets and neutrosophic soft multitopological spaces. In this study, we presented neutrosophic soft multi basis and neutrophic soft multi sub-base topology. Also some properties of these notions investigated.

Keywords: neutrosophic soft multi sets, neutrosophic soft multi topological spaces, basis, sub-base topology



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BOUNDARY AND DENSE SETS ON NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MULTI TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In the actual world, there is a lot of ambiguous information that sharp values can't manage. Zadeh's fuzzy theory is a tried-and-true method for dealing with ambiguous data, however it can only be applied to random processes. Sebastian et al. introduced fuzzy multisets based on fuzzy set theory, Atanassov proposed intuitionistic fuzzy theory, and Shinoj et al. suggested intuitionistic fuzzy multisets based on intuitionistic fuzzy theory. These theories, on the other hand, are incapable of coping with a wide range of uncertainty, including ambiguous and inconsistent facts in a variety of decision-making scenarios. To overcome this flaw, Smarandache devised the neutrosophic set (NS) theory, which makes Atanassov's theory extremely practical and straightforward to use. Several disciplines of research in neutrosophic settings have gotten a lot of attention in the last decade. Mathematics has seen a lot of theoretical research in the setting of the neutrosophic environment. To develop a full framework for decision-making and to uncover patterns for the design and execution of complex networks, further theoretical research will be necessary. In order to strengthen the NS theory, Deli et al. and Ye created the concept of neutrosophic multiset (NMS) to describe ambiguity and uncertainty. Yolcu et al. defined neutrosophic soft multisets and neutrosophic soft multi topological spaces, among other things. In this study, we presented neutrosophic soft multi boundary and neutrosophic soft multi dense sets on neutrosophic soft multi topological spaces.

Keywords: neutrosophic soft multi sets, neutrosophic soft multi topological spaces, boundary, dense sets



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DETERMINING THE MOST USEFUL RENEWABLE ENERGY ALTERNATIVE FOR TURKEY BY COMBINING MAUT AND TAOV METHODS

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ABSTRACT

The need for energy in the world has recently increased as a result of increasing population, global growth and industrialization. The fact that the increasing energy need cannot be fully met with the existing fossil-sourced reserves, and the increase in environmental awareness and energy supply security shows that the use of renewable energy sources is very important in Turkey as well as in the rest of the world. In this study, a new multi-criteria decision making (TAOV MAUT) method is proposed by combining Multi-Attribute Theory of Utility (MAUT) and Total Area Based on Vertical Vectors (TAOV). Using this proposed method, the most useful renewable energy source for Turkey has been tried to be determined. As a result of the literature study conducted for the evaluation of renewable energy source alternatives that can be used in our country, the most important criteria that can affect the decision are; productivity, construction time, cost, government incentives, economic life, foreign dependency, employment opportunities, social acceptance, space requirement and greenhouse gas emissions. As a result of the study, Turkey's most useful renewable energy sources are respectively; hydroelectric, wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy sources have been identified.

Keywords: Multi Criteria Decision Making(MCDM), Multi-Attribute Theory of Utility (MAUT), Total Area Based on Vertical Vectors (TAOV), Renewable Energy Sources.



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AĞIRLIKLI KARMA TAHMİN EDİCİ VE BU TAHMİN EDİCİYE DAYANAN YENİ TAHMİN YÖNTEMLERİ

WEIGHTED MIXED ESTIMATOR AND NEW ESTIMATE METHODS BASED ON
THIS ESTIMATOR

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ÖZET

Çoklu doğrusal regresyon modelinde değişen varyans problemi olduğunda genelleştirilmiş en küçük kareler tekniği (GEKK), en küçük kareler (EKK) tekniğine alternatif olarak geliştirilmiştir. Uygulamalarda örneklem bilgisine ek olarak yardımcı bilgi de aynı anda görülebilmektedir. Bu iki bilginin birleştirilmesiyle karma tahmin tekniği geliştirilmiştir (Durbin 1953, Theil ve Goldberger 1961, Theil 1963). Daha sonra ağırlıklı karma tahmin edici (WME) Schaffrin ve Toutenburg (1990) tarafından tanımlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle WME'ler ele alınmıştır. Daha sonra bilinen bazı tahmin yöntemlerinin birleştirilmesiyle tanımlanan yeni bazı tahmin ediciler, ağırlıklı karma Liu tahmin edici, ağırlıklı karma ridge tahmin edici, ağırlıklı karma hemen hemen yansız Liu ve ridge tahmin ediciler ve bunların çeşitli kriterlere göre karşılaştırılmaları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karma tahmin edici, Ridge tahmin edici, Liu tahmin edici

ABSTRACT

When there is a heteroskedasticity problem in the multiple linear regression model, the generalized least squares technique (GEKK) has been developed as an alternative to the least squares (EKK) technique. In addition to sample information, auxiliary information can be seen simultaneously in applications. By combining these two information, the mixed estimation technique was developed (Durbin 1953, Theil and Goldberger 1961, Theil 1963). Later, the weighted mixed estimator (WME) was defined by Schaffrin and Toutenburg (1990). In this paper, first of all, weighted mixed estimators were discussed. Then, some new estimators defined by combining some known estimation methods, weighted mixed Liu estimator, weighted mixed ridge estimator, weighted mixed almost unbiased Liu and ridge estimators and their comparisons according to various criteria are examined.

Keywords: Mixed estimator, Ridge estimator, Liu estimator.



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LİNEER KONVEKS KOMBİNASYON TAHMİN EDİCİLER

LINEAR CONVEX COMBINATION ESTIMATORS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, en küçük kareler (EKK), ridge ve Liu tahmin edici gibi bilinen tahmin edicilerin kullanılmasıyla iki lineer konveks kombinasyon tahmin edicisi tanımlanmış ve bu tahmin edicilerin öngörü performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Ayrıca, öngörü hata kareleri ortalaması kriterine göre tahmin ediciler bir sayısal örnek ile incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yanlı tahmin; Ridge tahmin edici; Lineer konveks kombinasyon; Liu tahmin edici; Öngörü hata kareleri ortalaması.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce two linear convex combination estimators by using known estimators such as ordinary least squares, ridge and Liu estimators and examine the predictive performance of these estimators. Furthermore, a numerical example is examined to compare these estimators under the prediction mean squared error criterion.

Keywords: Biased estimation; Ridge estimator; Linear convex combination; Liu estimator; Prediction mean square error.



**GM (1,1) VE EXGM (1,1) TAHMİN MODELLERİNİN TÜRKİYE’NİN AR-GE
HARCAMALARINA UYGULANMASI**

**APPLICATION OF GM (1.1) AND EXGM (1.1) FORECASTING MODELS TO
TURKEY'S R&D EXPENDITURES**

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ÖZET

Gri sistem teorisi ilk olarak 1980’ li yılların başlarında Deng tarafından geliştirilmiştir ve bilinmeyen sistemlerin davranışını az sayıda veri ile tahmin etmektedir. Gri tahmin teorisi disiplinler arası bir bilimsel alandır ve son otuz yılda kısmen bilinmeyen parametrelere sahip birçok sisteme uygulanmıştır. Gri tahmin modelleri, endüstri, bilim ve teknoloji, ekonomi, enerji tüketimi ve diğer alanlar gibi çeşitli alanlara yaygın ve başarılı bir şekilde uygulanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada ise Türkiye’ nin 2011-2020 yılları arasındaki Ar-Ge harcamaları verileri Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu’ ndan alınarak 2021-2030 yıllarının tahmini Standart Gri Model (GM (1,1)) ve tarafımızdan geliştirilen Eksponansiyel Gri Model (EXGM (1,1)) kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir. Her iki modelin sonuçları karşılaştırılmıştır. 2011-2020 yılları arasındaki verileri kullanarak, gerçek ve tahmin değeri arasındaki yüzde bağıl hata (RPE) ve ortalama yüzde bağıl hata (MAPE) belirlenmiştir. Gerçek değer ve tahmin değerleri arasındaki korelasyon incelenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak MAPE değeri GM (1,1) ile %2.95 ve EXGM (1,1) ile % 1.48 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Gerçek değer ve tahmini değer arasındaki korelasyonu gösteren R^2 değerleri sıra ile GM(1,1) için 0.9974 ve EXGM (1,1) için 0,9985 olarak belirlenmiştir. Hesaplanan hata ve R^2 değerleri ile tahminin kesinliği ortaya konmuştur. Buna göre 2021-2030 yılları için Ar-Ge harcamaları tahmin edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak önümüzdeki 10 yıl içerisinde Ülkemizin Ar-Ge harcamalarının üstel bir şekilde artacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gri Model, Eksponansiyel Gri Model, Tahmin Kesinliği



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ABSTRACT

Gray systems theory was first developed by Deng in the early 1980s and predicts the behavior of unknown systems with little data. Gray prediction theory is an interdisciplinary scientific field and has been applied to many systems with partially unknown parameters over the past three decades. Gray forecasting models have been widely and successfully applied to various fields such as industry, science and technology, economics, energy consumption and other fields.

In this study, Turkey's R&D expenditure datas were taken from the Turkish Statistical Institute for the years 2011-2020 and estimated for the years 2021-2030 using Standard Gray Model (GM (1,1)) and Exponential Gray Model (EXGM (1,1)) developed by us. The results of both models were compared. The percentage relative error (RPE) between the actual and predicted values and mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) were determined using the data from 2011-2020. The correlation between the actual value and the predicted value was examined.

As a result, the MAPE value was calculated as 2.95% with GM (1.1) and 1.48% with EXGM (1.1). R^2 values showing the correlation between the actual and predicted values were determined as 0.9974 for GM (1.1) and 0.9985 for EXGM (1.1), respectively. The precision of the estimation was demonstrated with the calculated errors and R^2 values. Accordingly, R&D expenditures were estimated for the years 2021-2030. As a result, it is predicted that our country's R&D expenditures will increase exponentially in the next 10 years.

Keywords: Gray Model, Exponential Gray Model, Prediction Precision.



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İKİ REPDİJİTİN FARKI OLAN BALANS SAYILARI

BALANCING NUMBERS AS DIFFERENCE OF TWO REPDIGITS

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ÖZET

b tabanında repdijit, tüm rakamları aynı olan negatif olmayan tam sayıdır. $b = 10$ olduğunda N 'ye kısaca repdijit denir. Yani $0 \leq d \leq 9$ ve $m \geq 1$ koşullarını sağlayan d ve m pozitif tam sayıları için N sayısının formu

$$N = \underbrace{(dd \dots dd)}_{m \text{ tane}}_{10} = d + d \cdot 10 + \dots + d \cdot 10^{m-1} = d \cdot (1 + 10 + \dots + 10^{m-1}) = \frac{d \cdot (10^m - 1)}{9}$$

dır. Balans sayı dizisi (B_n) , $n \geq 2$ için $B_0 = 0$, $B_1 = 1$ ve

$$B_n = 6B_{n-1} - B_{n-2}$$

ile tanımlanır. Bu çalışmada, iki repdijitin farkı olarak ifade edilebilen balans sayılarını elde ettik. Yani $n \geq 2, m \geq 1$ için (d_1, d_2, k, m, n) pozitif tam sayılar ve $0 < d_1, d_2 \leq 9$ olmak üzere

$$B_k = \frac{d_1 \cdot (10^n - 1)}{9} - \frac{d_2 \cdot (10^m - 1)}{9}$$

Diyofant denklemini çözdük. İki repdijitin farkı olarak temsil edilen en büyük balans sayısı

$$B_3 = 35 = 44 - 9$$

olarak gösterildi. Üstelik, $n > m$ olmak üzere $B_k = 10^n - 10^m$ denkleminin çözümü yoktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Balans sayıları, repdijit, Diyofant denklemleri, logaritmalarda lineer formlar

ABSTRACT

A base b -repdigit is a non-negative integer whose digits are all equal. When $b = 10$, we simply say that N is a repdigit. That is, N is of the form

$$N = \underbrace{(dd \dots dd)}_{m \text{ tane}}_{10} = d + d \cdot 10 + \dots + d \cdot 10^{m-1} = d \cdot (1 + 10 + \dots + 10^{m-1}) = \frac{d \cdot (10^m - 1)}{9}$$

for some positive integers d, m with $0 \leq d \leq 9$ and $m \geq 1$. The balancing number sequence (B_n) is defined by $B_0 = 0, B_1 = 1$ and

$$B_n = 6B_{n-1} - B_{n-2}$$

for $n \geq 2$. In this study, we find all balancing numbers expressible as difference of two repdigits. We solve the Diophantine equations

$$B_k = \frac{d_1 \cdot (10^n - 1)}{9} - \frac{d_2 \cdot (10^m - 1)}{9}$$

(d_1, d_2, k, m, n) positive integers and $0 < d_1, d_2 \leq 9$ for $n \geq 2, m \geq 1$.

It is shown that the largest balancing numbers which can be representable as a difference of two repdigits are

$$B_3 = 35 = 44 - 9.$$

Also, the equation $B_k = 10^n - 10^m$ has no solutions if $n > m$.

Keywords: Balancing numbers, repdigit, Diophantine equations, linear forms in logarithms

FOTOPERİYODUN *SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA* FORSK. (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE)'DA NİMFAL GELİŞİM SÜRESİ, EŞEYSEL OLGUNLUK SÜRESİ, NİMFAL ÖLÜM YÜZDESİ VE BESİN TÜKETİM MİKTARINA ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF PHOTOPERIOD ON DEVELOPMENT, NYMPHAL DEVELOPMENT TIME, SEXUAL MATURATION TIME, PERCENTAGE OF NYMPHAL DEATH AND FOOD CONSUMPTION OF *SCHISTOCERGA GREGARIA* FORSK. (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma fotoperiyodun , çöl çekirgesi , *Schistocerca gregaria* 'nın nimfal gelişim süresi, eşeyssel olgunluğa ulaşım süresi, nimfal ölüm yüzdesi ve besin tüketim miktarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çöl çekirgesi büyük mesafeler boyunca uçabilmesi ve dünya çapında büyük zararlara yol açması nedeniyle çok tehlikelidir. Çalışmalar Devamlı aydınlık (DA), 16 saat aydınlık, 8 saat karanlık (16A;8K) ve 12 saat aydınlık, 12 saat karanlık(12A; 12K) fotoperiyot ,30±2°C sıcaklık and 60±5% nem şartlarında yapıldı. Böceklerin beslenmesinde taze buğday çimi ve kepek kullanıldı. Böcekler özel hazırlanmış kafeslerde yetiştirildi. Nimfal gelişim süresi en kısa 12 A; 12 K Şartlarında gerçekleşti. 12 A; 12 K şartlarda nimfal gelişim süresi 32,73 gün olurken bu süre, DA da 36.82, 16 A; 8K da 36,68 gün oldu. Eşeyssel olgunluğa ulaşım süresi en kısa 12A, 12 K da 48,02 gün olurken, en uzun Devamlı aydınlıkta 56,46 gün olmuştur. Nimfal ölüm yüzdesi en az 12 A, 12 K fotoperiyot şartlarında % 11,06 olurken, en çok Devamlı aydınlık fotoperiyot şartlarında % 24,40 olmuştur. Böcekler bütün fotoperiyot şartlarında en çok çim tüketmişlerdir. Hem çim hem de kepek tüketimi en çok 12A, 12 K şartlarda olmuştur. 12 A, 12 K da çim tüketimi 20.17 gr iken, kepek tüketimi 3,37 gr olmuştur. DA şartlarda çim tüketimi 17, 32 gr, kepek tüketimi 2.41 gr olmuştur. 16 A, 8 K Şartlarda çim tüketimi 19.31 gr, kepek tüketimi ise 3.33 gr olmuştur. *S.gregaria* için kısa fotoperiyot şartlarının daha hızlı bir gelişim ve daha az ölüm oranı için uygun olduğu tesbit edilmiştir. 12 saat aydınlık 12 saat karanlık fotoperiyotlarda mimfal gelişim ve eşeyssel olgunluk daha hızlı gerçekleşirken, nimfal ölüm oranında düşüş olmuştur. Oldukça zararlı olan bu türün biyolojisinin her açıdan incelenmesi önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Schistocerca gregaria*, eşeyssel olgunluk süresi, nimfal gelişim süresi, besin tüketimi , fotoperiyot

Effect of photoperiod on Development, nymphal development time, Sexual Maturation Time, percentage of nymphal death and food consumption of *Schistocerca gregaria* Forsk. (Orthoptera: Acrididae)



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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the effect of photoperiod on nymphal development time, time to reach sexual maturity, percentage of nymphal death and food consumption of desert locust, *Schistocerca gregaria*. The desert locust is very dangerous as it can fly over great distances and cause great damage worldwide. The trials were carried out in three different photoperiod regimes including 24L:0D [continuous light (CL)], 12L:12D (12 hours of light, 12 hours of dark), 16L:8D (16 hours of light, 8 hours of dark), with a temperature of relative humidity. Fresh wheatgrass and bran were used to feed the insects. Insects were reared in specially prepared cages. The shortest nymphal development time was 12 L;12 D conditions. While the development period lasted 32.73 ± 1.37 days under 12L,12 D conditions, it lasted for 36.82 ± 2.34 days under CL conditions. The shortest time to reach sexual maturity was 48.02 days in 12L, 12 D conditions while the longest was 56.46 days in continuous light. While the percentage of nymphal death was 11,06% under 12 L; 12 D photoperiod conditions, it was 24,40% at the highest in the continuous light photoperiod conditions. Insects consumed the most grass under all photoperiod conditions. Both grass and bran consumption were mostly in 12L, 12D conditions. While grass consumption was 20.17 g in 12 L, 12 D conditions, bran consumption was 3.37 g. While grass consumption was 19.31 g in 16 L, 8 D conditions, bran consumption was 3.33 g.. Short photoperiod conditions for *S.gregaria* were found to be suitable for faster growth and less mortality. In photoperiods of 12 hours of light and 12 hours of darkness, nymphal development and sexual maturity were faster, while the nymphal mortality rate decreased. It is important to examine the biology of this species, which is quite harmful, from every angle.

key words: *Scsichistocelca gregaria*, nymphal development time, Sexual Maturation Time, food consumption, photoperiod



**ULUSAL YAZIN BAĞLAMINDA HİZMET KALİTESİNİN MÜŞTERİ
MEMNUNİYETİNE ETKİSİ ÇALIŞMALARINA YÖNELİK BİR META ANALİZ**

**A META ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER
SATISFACTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL LITERATURE**

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ÖZET

Hizmet sektörünün ekonomik anlamda katkısının farkında olan işletmeler, bu sektörde faaliyetlerini sürdürebilmek için müşterinin tatmin düzeyini artırabilmek adına hizmetin kalitesine odaklanmaktadır. İşletmelerin müşteri memnuniyetini gerçekleştirmeleri durumunda rakipleri karşısında rekabet edebilirlik gücünü artıracak aksi halde faaliyet alanını terk etmek durumunda kalacaktır. Bu sebeple hizmet kalitesinin ne olduğu ve müşteri tatminin nasıl sağlanacağı önemlidir. Hizmet kalitesi, hizmeti kullanan kişinin beklentilerine uygunluk derecesi iken müşteri tatmini; müşterinin hizmeti kullandıktan sonra beklentilerini elde etmesidir. Hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerine yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde literatürde hakim olan durum hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde yüksek düzeyde etkili olduğudur. Bu çalışmanın amacı; literatürde yapılmış olan çalışmaları bir literatür taramasından ziyade var olan verileri kullanarak meta analiz yöntemi ile son halini ortaya koyarak literatürde ortak bir kanı oluşturmaktır. Bu sebeple 2019-2021 yılları arasında ulusal nitelikte yapılmış bilimsel çalışmalar derlenmiştir. Çalışma verileri Ocak 2022 tarihinde toplanmıştır. Toplama esnasında sadece ulusal yazınlar dikkate alınmış ve “hizmet kalitesi”, “müşteri memnuniyeti”, “customer satisfaction” ve “service quality” anahtar kelimeleri önce ayrı ayrı sonrada birlikte GoogleScholar, ScienceDirect ve YökTez sayfalarında taranmıştır. Bu araştırma sonucunda toplamda 80 adet çalışmaya rastlanmıştır ve bu çalışmalar içinden “r” veya “R²” değerlerini içermeyen çalışmalar elenmiştir. Eleme sonrası 2 adet bildiri, 3 adet tez ve 21 adet bilimsel makale olmak üzere toplamda 26 adet (k=26) çalışma ve 9094 adet (N) örneklem sayısına ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler ilk önce Microsoft Excel programında bir tabloya dönüştürülmüş ardından heterojenlik testine tabi tutulmuştur. Heterojenlik testi sonucunda “Q” değeri 857,084 bulunmuş olup “X²” 25 serbestlik derecesindeki değerinden büyük olması sebebiyle veri dağılımı heterojen bir dağılım gösterdiğine karar verilmiştir. Heterojen dağılım göstermesi sebebiyle çalışma verilerine Fisher z rastgele etki modeli uygulanmıştır. Rastgele etki modeli sonucunda da “r” değeri 0,84 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu değer sınıflandırmadaki karşılığına bakıldığında değişkenler arasında çok yüksek derecede bir etki büyüklüğü olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuç; hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde çok yüksek düzeyde bir etki büyüklüğüne sahip olduğudur.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Müşteri Memnuniyeti ve Kalite, Meta Analiz, Servis Kalitesi

ABSTRACT

In order to continue their activities in this sector, which is aware of the economic contribution of the service sector, they focus on the quality of the service in order to increase the satisfaction level of the customer. If the businesses realize customer satisfaction, they will increase their competitiveness against their competitors, otherwise they will have to leave the field of activity. For this reason, it is important what service quality is and how to ensure customer satisfaction. While service quality is the degree of conformity with the expectations of the person using the service, customer satisfaction is; to achieve their expectations after using the service. When the studies on customer satisfaction of service quality are examined, the prevailing situation in the literature is that service quality has a high effect on customer satisfaction. The aim of this study; is to create a common opinion in the literature by using the existing data rather than a literature review, by revealing the final version with the meta-analysis method. For this reason, national scientific studies between the years 2019-2021 were compiled. Study data were collected in January 2022. During the collection, only national literature was taken into account and the keywords "service quality", "customer satisfaction", "customer satisfaction" and "service quality" were scanned first separately and then together on GoogleScholar, ScienceDirect and YökTez pages. As a result of this research, a total of 80 studies were found and among these studies, studies that did not contain "r" or "R²" values were eliminated. After the elimination, a total of 26 (k=26) studies and 9094 (N) samples were reached, including 2 papers, 3 theses and 21 scientific articles. The obtained data was first converted into a table in Microsoft Excel program and then subjected to heterogeneity test. As a result of the heterogeneity test, the "Q" value was found to be 857,084 and it was decided that the data distribution showed a heterogeneous distribution because "X²" was greater than the value at 25 degrees of freedom. Because of heterogeneous distribution, Fisher z random effects model was applied to the study data. As a result of the random effects model, the "r" value was found to be 0.84. When the equivalent of this value in the classification is examined, it is understood that there is a very high effect size between the variables. The result obtained; service quality has a very high effect size on customer satisfaction.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction and Quality, Meta-Analysis, Service Quality



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ULUSLARARASI ALANDA YAPILMIŞ HİZMET KALİTESİ MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİ İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE META ANALİZ

META ANALYSIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP QUALITY OF SERVICE AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION MADE IN THE INTERNATIONAL AREA

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ÖZET

Hizmetin soyut bir kavram olması ve meydana getirilmesinde beşeri unsurların fazla olması sebebiyle müşteri gözünden değerlendirilmesi esnasında bütün bileşenlerinde dikkate alınması önemlidir. Hizmet kalitesinden bahsedilmesi için önce müşteri tatmininin meydana gelmesi, müşteri tatmini içinde müşterinin ne beklediğinin bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Hizmet kalitesi, müşterinin hizmeti elde etmeden önce o hizmetten bir beklentiye girmesi ve elde ettikten sonra da müşteri beklentilerinin büyük oranda karşılanması durumudur. Bu durumda tatmin de; müşterinin hizmetten aldığı fayda ile orantılı bir biçimde o hizmete karşı takındığı pozitif tutumdur. İşletmenin hizmetin kalitesine odaklanması müşteri memnuniyetini ortaya çıkaracak bir unsur olarak kabul edilir. Ayrıca hizmet sektöründe faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin rekabet ortamında rakiplere üstünlük sağlayabilmeleri, ortaya koyacakları hizmetin kalitesi ile müşterinin bu hizmetten beklentilerinin örtüştüğü durumlarda mümkün olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerindeki etkisinin sadece birkaç çalışma ile ilişkilendirmek değil belirlenen tarihler arasında yapılmış kriterlere uygun bütün çalışmaları dahil ederek kesin sonuç elde etmektir. 2019-2021 yılları arasında uluslararası alanda yapılmış yabancı çalışmalar “GoogleScholar”, “ScienceDirect” portallerinden “customer satisfaction”, “service quality” anahtar kelimeleri ayrı ayrı olarak ve “service quality and customer satisfaction” anahtar kelimelerini içeren çalışmalar derlenmiş ve toplamda 821 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen çalışmalardan “r” “R²” değerleri içerip içermediği kontrol edilerek içermeyen çalışmalar elenerek 6 adet tez, 5 adet bildiri ve 127 adet bilimsel makale ile toplamda 138 çalışmaya ve (N) 59067 adet örneklem sayısına ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen verilere Jamovi 1.6.23 programında ilk önce heterojenlik testi uygulanmış ve daha sonra Fisher z testi uygulanmıştır. Heterojenlik testinde “Q” değerinin 10583,955 olması ve “X²” değerinin 137 serbestlik derecesindeki değerinden büyük olması nedeniyle heterojen bir dağılım sergilediği görülen çalışma verilerine rastgele etki modeli uygulanmıştır. Rastgele etki modeli sonucunda “r” değeri 0,93 olarak bulunmuş ve bu değer sınıflandırmadaki karşılığı etki büyüklüğünün çok yüksek derecede olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Analiz ile elde edilen sonuç; hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde çok yüksek derecede etkiye sahip olduğudur. Bu sonuç, çalışmanın literatürü destekler nitelikte olduğunun göstergesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meta Analiz, Müşteri Tatmini, Hizmet Kalitesi



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ABSTRACT

The service is an abstract concept and there are many human elements in its creation, it is important to consider all its components during the evaluation from the customer's point of view. In order to talk about service quality, first of all, it is necessary to create customer satisfaction and to know what the customer expects in customer satisfaction. Service quality is the situation in which the customer has an expectation from that service before obtaining the service, and after obtaining the customer's expectations are met to a large extent. In this case, satisfaction is also; It is the positive attitude of the customer towards that service in proportion to the benefit he receives from the service. The focus of the business on the quality of service can be accepted as an element that will reveal customer satisfaction. In addition, it is possible for businesses operating in the service sector to gain an edge over their competitors in a competitive environment, in cases where the quality of the service they will provide and the expectations of the customer from this service coincide. The aim of this study is not to associate the effect of service quality on customer satisfaction with only a few studies, but to obtain a definite result by including all the studies that were made between the specified dates in harmony with the criteria. Foreign studies conducted in the international arena between 2019-2021 were compiled from the "GoogleScholar", "ScienceDirect" portals with the keywords "customer satisfaction", "service quality" separately and the keywords "service quality and customer satisfaction", and a total of 821 studies were reached. . Among the studies obtained, 138 studies and (N) 59067 samples were reached, with 6 thesis, 5 publication at symposium and 127 scientific articles, by checking whether they contain "r" and "R²" values, and the studies that did not were eliminated. The obtained data was first applied to the heterogeneity test in the Jamovi 1.6.23 program and then the Fisher z test was applied. Random effects model was applied to the study data, which showed a heterogeneous distribution since the "Q" value was 10583.955 and the "X²" value was greater than 137 degrees of freedom in the heterogeneity test. As a result of the random effect model, the "r" value was found to be 0.93, and it was understood that the effect size of this value in the classification was very high. The result obtained with the analysis; service quality has a very high impact on customer satisfaction. This result indicates that the study supports the literature.

Keywords: Meta-Analysis, Customer Satisfaction, Service Quality



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SOSYO EKONOMİK GERÇEKLİK VE GÜNEY KORE KÜLTÜR TRANSFERİ BAĞLAMINDA SQUID GAME FİLMİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE SQUID GAME FILM IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
REALITY AND SOUTH KOREA CULTURE TRANSFER

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ÖZET

Güney Kore'nin kültür endüstrisi içinde Hallyu olarak yer alan popüler kültür ürünlerinden biri de diziler ve filmler. Özellikle 1990'lı yıllardan sonra Güney Kore'nin kendini Çin'in baskısı altında hissetmesi nedeniyle bir çıkış noktası araması ve aynı zamanda ABD'nin filmleri ve dizileriyle kültürel emperyalizmine maruz kalmamak için yaptığı atak Güney Kore'nin bunu bir kültür diplomasisine dönüştürmesini de hızlandırdı. Bu kültür diplomasisi kendisinin gerek dizi gerek film gerek şarkı ve grup olarak göstermiştir. Bu makalede ele alınacak konu Güney Kore'nin 1990'lı yıllarda tüm engellemelere rağmen ve Kuzey Kore ile yaşadığı savaşın hemen ardından yükselişe geçmek ve kültürel alanda görülen boşluğu doldurmak için atılan adımlar yapılan atılımlar ile kazandığı başarıdır. Her yönüyle hem kültürel hem ekonomik hem de sosyal anlamda eşitsizliklerin haksızlıkların sorunların gözler önüne serildiği Squid Game'de 456 kişi bu sorunların hepsini geride bırakarak bir yolculuğa çıkar. Yolculuk amaçları para kazanmak ve ekonomik sorunlarını ortadan kaldırmak için alında bir nevi ölümle danstır. Ancak bu bile onları korkutmaz. Bu korkunun yerini oyunları kazanma hırsı alır. İnsanlar ölümle yaşam arasında gidip gelirken tek amaçları para kazanmak ve rahat yaşamaktır. Ancak bu 456 kişiden sadece bir kişi için mümkün olur. Bu karakter üzerinden anlatılan haksızlık hukuksuzluk parasızlık adaletsizlik kavramları sonunda Seong Gi un adlı karakterin 45 milyon 599 bin won kazanmasıyla son bulur. Ancak hayatı sorgulaması ve haksızlıklara tahammülsüzlüğü devam eder. Squid Game o yüzden bir ülkenin insanlarının ekonomik sosyal kültürel durumunun fotoğrafını çekerken bir yandan da Güney Kore'nin kültür transferine aracılık eden bir yapıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kültür endüstrisi, Kültür transferi, Popüler kültür, Panoptikon, Kültürel diplomasi, Squid Game



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ABSTRACT

One of the popular culture products that take place as Hallyu in South Korea's culture industry is serials and movies. Especially after the 1990s, South Korea's search for an exit point because it felt under the pressure of China, and at the same time, the attack made by the USA to avoid being exposed to cultural imperialism with its movies and series accelerated South Korea's transformation into a cultural diplomacy. This cultural diplomacy has shown itself both in TV series, movies, songs and groups. The subject that will be discussed in this article is the success of South Korea in the 1990s, despite all the obstacles and immediately after the war with North Korea, with the steps taken to fill the gap in the cultural field. In Squid Game, where cultural, economic and social inequalities, injustices and problems are revealed in every aspect, 456 people leave all these problems behind and embark on a journey. Journey purposes are a kind of dance with death on the forehead to earn money and eliminate their economic problems. But even that doesn't scare them away. This fear is replaced by the greed to win the games. While people go back and forth between death and life, their only purpose is to earn money and live comfortably. However, this is only possible for one person out of 456. The concepts of injustice, lawlessness, moneylessness, injustice, which are told through this character, finally come to an end with the character named Seong Gi un winning 45 million 599 thousand won. However, his questioning of life and his intolerance of injustices continue. That's why Squid Game is a production that mediates the cultural transfer of South Korea while taking a picture of the economic, social and cultural situation of the people of a country.

Keywords: Culture industry, Culture transfer, Popular culture, Panopticon, Cultural diplomacy, Squid game



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ÜRETEN TÜKETİCİ TOPLULUKLARININ OLUŞUMUNDA DİJİTAL ORTAMLARIN ROLÜ: SECOND LIFE OYUNUNUN İNCELENMESİ

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF PRODUCING CONSUMER
COMMUNITIES: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SECOND LIFE GAME

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ÖZET

Toplumda sayılarının az olmasına karşın etkili role sahip olan yeni tüketici gruplarının yaygın adı “üreten tüketiciler” olarak kavramsallaşmıştır. Tüketici kavramı incelendiğinde, tek yönlü bir satın alma ve tüketme eğilimi göze çarpmakta iken, son dönemlerde toplumda etkili olan ve yeni bir kavram olarak nitelendirilen üreten tüketiciler hem üreten hem de tüketen bir gruba temsil etmektedir. Bu sebeple de üreten tüketici grupları, başarılı olmak isteyen her kuruluşun edinmesi gereken bir topluluktur. Bu topluluk önceki yıllarda kendi ürettiğini hem tüketen hem de bu üründen para kazanan bir topluluk olarak bilinmekte idi. Fakat geçen yıllarla bu kitle önce sadece tüketici olmaya ve daha sonra tekrar üreten tüketici olmaya başlamıştır. Bu durumun yani üreten tüketici olmanın en önemli etkeni elbette internetin icadı ile arından gelişen web 2.0 teknolojileridir. Bu konuda yapılan literatür taraması sonucunda, gelişen ekonomik yapılarda üreten tüketicilerin konumunun öneminden bahsedildiği görülmektedir. Birçok kuruluşun dijital platformlara gerek sosyal medya gerekse çevrimiçi kullanıcıları olan Second Life ortamlarına geçiş sürecin üreten tüketici dönüşümünü hızlandırdığı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda ortaya konan derlemede Second Life üreten tüketicilerin kullandıkları içerik ürettikleri ve ürettikleri içeriklerle para kazandıkları bir platform olarak önem arz etmektedir. Yapılan inceleme ve araştırmalar binaen, üreten tüketici topluluğunun, teknolojik araçlardan biri olan Second Life ortamlarını kullanma eğilimleri, teknoloji geliştikçe artış gösterecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Üreten tüketici, Second Life, İletişim araştırmaları, İletişim araçları



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ABSTRACT

The common name of the new consumer groups that have an effective role in society despite their small number is conceptualized as "producing consumers". When the concept of consumer is examined, a one-way purchasing and consuming tendency stands out, while producing consumers, which have been influential in the society and characterized as a new concept in recent years, represent both a producing and consuming group. Therefore, producing consumer groups is a community that every organization that wants to be successful should acquire. In previous years, this community was known as a community that both consumed what they produced and earned money from this product as well. However, with the passing years, this mass has started to be only a consumer and then a reproducing consumer. The most important factor of this situation, namely being a producing consumer, is of course the web 2.0 technologies that have developed with the invention of the internet. As a result of the literature review on this subject, it is seen that the importance of the position of the producing consumers in the developing economic structures is mentioned. It is thought that the transition process of many organizations to digital platforms, both social media and Second Life environments with online users, accelerates the transformation of producing consumers. An important result of the researches made in this study is that Second Life is important as a platform where consumers produce the content they use and earn money with the content they produce. Based on the studies and researches, it appears that the tendency of the producing consumer community to use Second Life environments, which is one of the technological tools, will increase as technology develops.

Keywords; Producing Consumer, Second Life, Communication research, Communication tools



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DİJİTAL AKTİVİZM VE SOSYAL PAZARLAMA

DIGITAL ACTIVISM AND SOCIAL MARKETING

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ÖZET

Pazarlama anlayışında zaman içerisinde gerek bakış açıları gerek fonksiyonlar bağlamında birçok değişiklik yaşanmıştır. Bir taraftan farklılaşan tüketim kalıpları ve ürün tercihleri, diğer taraftan teknolojik ilerlemeler ve küreselleşme gibi olgular birçok disiplin gibi pazarlama yaklaşımlarında da bir dönüşümü gerekli kılmıştır. Pazarlama uygulayıcıları değişen rekabet ve pazar şartlarını da dikkate alarak pazarlama yönetimi ve felsefesi bağlamında geleneksel anlayışın dışına çıkarak yapısal değişimlere gitmektedir. Bugün artık pazarlama stratejilerinde ürün, kalite, maliyet, satış ve kar maksimizasyonu gibi hedeflerin yanısıra ürün ve hizmetlerde tüketici istek ve ihtiyaçlarına uygunluk, müşteri deneyimi, müşteri sadakati ve müşteri memnuniyeti gibi tüketici ve değer odaklı yaklaşımlar öne çıkmaktadır. Bu yaklaşımlar içerisinde işletmelerin üretim, pazarlama ve satış faaliyetlerinde toplumsal çıkarları göz önünde bulundurarak hareket etmeleri temeline dayanan bir yaklaşım olarak sosyal pazarlama anlayışı öne çıkmaktadır. Bu anlayışa göre işletmeler örgütsel birtakım hedeflere ulaşmanın dışında faaliyetlerinde toplumsal faydayı da gözetmelidir. Sosyal pazarlama uygulamaları, çeşitli politikalar, programlar ve kampanyalar aracılığıyla çevre, sağlık ve eğitim gibi birçok sosyal alanda tüketici davranışlarında toplumsal refahın sağlanması yönünde bir değişimi amaçlamaktadır. Günümüzde yaşanan birçok sosyal probleme dikkat çekilmesi ve çözümlü bağlamında sosyal pazarlama uygulayıcıları kadar bugünün tüketicisinin de aktif rol oynadığı gözlenmektedir. Hemen her alanda dijitalleşme ve sosyal medyanın da etkisiyle tüketiciler artık ürün ve hizmetler, işletme faaliyetleri ve sosyal problemler gibi konularda hızlı bir şekilde örgütlenip olumsuz olarak nitelendirdikleri noktalarda bir değişimi sağlayabilme gücüne sahiptir. Geleneksel anlamda yapılan kampanyalar artık yerini dijital mecralara bırakmış durumdadır. Dijital aktivizm olarak adlandırılan bu tüketici hareketleri sanal ortamda gerçekleştirilen bir dizi protesto ya da sosyal destek olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Sosyal pazarlama gibi dijital aktivizm de temelinde sosyal problemler karşısında birey ve toplumsal davranışlarda bir farkındalık meydana getirme fikrine dayanmakta ve bir davranış değişikliği oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu noktada, sosyal pazarlama uygulayıcıları açısından dijital aktivizm



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olgusunun irdelenmesinin önem taşıdığını ifade etmek mümkündür. Bu amaçla çalışmada, öncelikle dijital aktivizm ve sosyal pazarlama konuları kavramsal açıdan ele alınmış, ardından tüketici davranışları perspektifinde her iki konuya ilişkin bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital, Dijital Aktivizm, Pazarlama, Sosyal Pazarlama

ABSTRACT

In the understanding of marketing, there have been many changes in terms of both perspectives and functions over time. Differentiating consumption patterns and product preferences on the one hand, and phenomena such as technological advances and globalization on the other hand necessitated a transformation in marketing approaches like many other disciplines. Marketing practitioners, taking into account the changing competition and market conditions, go beyond their traditional understanding in the context of marketing management and philosophy and go to structural changes. Today, in addition to objectives such as product, quality, cost, sales and profit maximization in marketing strategies, consumer and value-oriented approaches such as compliance with consumer demands and needs in product ve services, customer experience, customer loyalty and customer satisfaction come to the fore. Among these approaches, the concept of social marketing stands out as an approach based on the fact that enterprises act by considering social interests in their production, marketing and sales activities. According to this understanding, businesses should consider the social benefit in their activities apart from reaching some organizational goals. Social marketing practices aim to change consumer behavior in many social areas such as environment, health and education through various policies, programs and campaigns to ensure social welfare. It is observed that today's consumers, as well as social marketing practitioners, play an active role in the context of drawing attention to and solving many social problems experienced today. With the effect of digitalization and social media in almost every field, consumers now have the power to organize quickly on issues such as products and services, business activities and social problems and to make a change at the points they describe as negative. Campaigns made in the traditional sense have now left their place to digital channels. These consumer movements, called digital activism, are defined as a series of protests or social support in the virtual environment. Like social marketing, digital activism is based on the idea of raising awareness of individual and social behaviors in the face of social problems and aims to create a behavioral change. At this point, it is possible to state that it is important to examine the phenomenon of digital activism for social marketing practitioners. For this purpose, in the study, first of all, digital activism and social marketing issues were discussed conceptually, and then an evaluation was made on the issues according to consumer behaviour perspective.

Keywords: Digital, Digital Aktivizm, Marketing, Social Marketing.



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BİR KÜLTÜR ENDÜSTRİSİ ARACI OLARAK SOSYAL MEDYA

SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL OF CULTURE INDUSTRY

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ÖZET

Modernizm süreci, başlangıcından bu yana toplumsal hayatta sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel birçok değişimi beraberinde getirmiştir. Modern dönemde bir yandan teknolojik gelişmelerle geleneksel yaşam standartlarında iyileşmeler gerçekleştirilirken, diğer yandan birçok toplumu etkisi altına alan yeni bir kültür yapısının da ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlanmıştır. Kapitalist paradigmanın etkisiyle modern hayatın getirdiği bu yeni kültür yapısında birey ve toplum özne konumundan nesne konumuna evrilmiş ve metalaşarak sistemin ürettiği standart yapıda bir endüstri ürünü haline gelmiştir. Kültür endüstrisi fenomeniyle açıklanan bu yeni yapıda özgünlük kavramı yerini tek boyutluluğa bırakmıştır. Kültür endüstrisi, birey ve toplumları belli ortak değerler ve çıkarlar doğrultusunda aynılaştırmayı hedefleyen bir sistem sunmaktadır. Ortaya çıkan yeni düzenle birlikte birey artık seçme özgürlüğünü yitirmiş durumdadır ve özellikle bireyin tüketim tercihlerinin endüstriyel kaygılar doğrultusunda yönlendirildiği görülmektedir. Standartlaşmayı olumlayan bir anlayış olarak kültür endüstrisinde hâkim olan evrensel kurallar bireyin ne düşüneceğinden ne satın alacağına, nerede zaman geçireceğinden, hangi ürün ve hizmeti kullandığında tatmin olacağına kadar onun adına karar verebilmektedir. Bu noktada sistemin yayılma süreci başta kitle iletişim araçları olmak üzere, reklam, müzik, moda, sinema, dizi vs. gibi birçok unsurun kullanımıyla sağlanmaktadır. Günümüzde bu araçların en fazla dikkat çekeninin sosyal medya olduğu görülmektedir. Sosyal medya, internet teknolojilerinin gelişimiyle birlikte yeni çağın iletişim aracı haline gelmiştir. Hayatın birçok alanında kullanılan ve son yıllarda dijitalleşme eğilimindeki artışla birlikte birey ve toplum üzerindeki etki gücünü de artıran sosyal medya küresel tüketim kalıplarını da yönlendirebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda sosyal ağların kültür endüstrisinin metalaşan tek tip insan modeli anlayışına büyük ölçüde hizmet ettiği gözlenmektedir. Bugünün dijital dünyasında kitleler yaşam tarzlarını artık Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok vs. gibi sosyal medya uygulamaları aracılığıyla şekillendirmektedir. Dolayısıyla kültür endüstrisinin yayılımında bugün sosyal medyanın rolünün yadsınamaz bir gerçek olduğunu kabul etmek mümkündür. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada



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çeşitli boyutlarıyla kültür endüstrisi ve dünden bugüne sosyal medya kavramı ele alınmış ardından bir kültür endüstrisi aracı olarak sosyal medya konusu irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Kültür Endüstrisi, Medya, Sosyal Medya.

ABSTRACT

The process of modernism has brought many social, economic and cultural changes in social life since its emergence. In the modern era, while improvements in traditional living standards were achieved with technological developments, on the other hand, a new cultural structure that influenced many societies was prepared for the emergence of a new culture. In this new cultural structure brought by the modern life with the influence of the capitalist paradigm, the individual and society have evolved from the subject position to the object position and become a standard industrial product produced by the system by commodifying. In this new structure, which is explained by the phenomenon of the culture industry, the concept of originality has left its place to one-dimensionality. The culture industry offers a system that aims to unite individuals and societies in line with certain common values and interests. With the new order that has emerged, the individual has now lost his freedom of choice and it is seen that the consumption preferences of the individual are directed in line with industrial concerns. As an understanding that affirms standardization, the universal rules prevailing in the culture industry can decide on behalf of the individual, from what he will think to what he will buy, where he will spend time, what product and service he will be satisfied with. At this point, the spreading process of the system provided by the use of many elements such as especially the mass media, advertising, music, fashion, cinema, TV series etc. Today, it is seen that the most striking of these tools is social media. Social media has become a communication tool of the new age with the development of internet technologies. Social media, which is used in many areas of life and has increased its influence on individuals and society with the increase in digitalization trend in recent years, can also direct global consumption patterns. In this context, it is observed that social networks largely serve the understanding of the commodified uniform human model of the culture industry. In today's digital world, the masses now share their lifestyles on Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok etc. through social media applications such as Therefore, it is necessary to accept that the role of social media in the spread of the culture industry is an undeniable fact. In this direction, the cultural industry with its various dimensions and the concept of social media from past to present have been discussed in this study, and then the subject of social media as a tool of the culture industry has been examined.

Keywords: Culture, Culture Industry, Media, Social Media.



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GEBELİK BULANTILARINA NONFARMAKOLOJİK BİR ÇÖZÜM: AKUPRESÜR

A NONPHARMACOLOGICAL SOLUTION TO PREGNANCY NAUSES:
ACUPRESSURE

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ÖZET

Gebelikte bulantı ve kusma gebelerin %50-90'ında değişen şiddet düzeyinde görülmektedir. Gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarının kadının yaşam kalitesi, sosyal ve ev içi hayatı ve genel refahı üzerinde ciddi olumsuz etkileri olabilir. Bu nedenle, bu durumu tedavi etmek oldukça önemlidir. Gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarının farmakolojik ve farmakolojik olmayan (akupresür, akustimülasyon, akupunktur, zencefil ve B6 vitamini) antiemetik yöntemler ile tedavi edilebilmektedir. Bileğin iç kısmında yer alan Neiguan (P6) noktasının uyarılması bulantı ve kusmayı rahatlatığı düşünülmektedir. P6 noktası, önkolun anteromedial yüzünde, iki fleksör tendon arasında, bireyin distal palmar kıvrımının üç parmak üzerinde bulunur. Bu derlemenin amacı P6 noktasına akupresür uygulamanın, gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarına etkisini değerlendirmektir.

Bu çalışma; Pubmed, EBSCO Host, Ulakbim Tıp Veri Tabanı veri tabanları taranarak yürütülmüş bir literatür incelemesidir. Tarama için “gebelik bulantı ve kusmaları” ve “akupresür” kelimeleri ile bu kelimelerin İngilizce karşılıkları kullanılmıştır. İngilizce olarak yayınlanan 2001’den bu yana yapılan randomize kontrollü çalışmalar derlemenin kapsamına dahil edilmiştir.

Gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarının tedavisinde akupresür uygulamasının etkilerinin değerlendirildiği sekiz randomize kontrollü çalışma bu literatür incelemesinin kapsamına alınmıştır. Literatür incelemesi kapsamında değerlendirilen çalışmaların hepsinde P6 noktasına



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akupresür uygulamanın erken gebelik haftalarında yaşanan bulantı ve kusmalara etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmaların hepsinde, P6 noktasına akupresür uygulamanın gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarını azaltmada girişimin etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca bazı çalışmalarda akupresürün hastane yatış süresini kısalttığı, ketozisi azalttığı da bildirilmiştir. Bir çalışmada zencefille karşılaştırılan akupresürün gebelik bulantı ve kusmaları üzerine etkisinin zencefilden daha zayıf olduğu görülmüştür. Akupresür ile B6 vitaminin karşılaştırıldığı bir çalışmada ise her iki yöntemin de benzer şekilde gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarını azalttığı görülmüştür.

P6 noktasına akupresür uygulamasının gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarına etkisinin incelendiği çalışmaların nicelik ve nitelik olarak güçlü olduğu görülmektedir. Randomize kontrollü olarak yürütülmüş bu çalışmalar, gebelik bulantı ve kusmalarının çözümünde P6 noktasına akupresür uygulamasının etkili olduğunu gösteren güçlü kanıtlar oluşturmaktadır. Gebelerin bakımında önemli rol oynayan hemşire ve ebelerin P6 noktasına akupresür uygulamasını kullanımlarının yaygınlaşması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bulantı, kusma, akupresür



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ABSTRACT

Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy are seen in 50-90% of pregnant women with varying severity. Therefore, it is very important to treat this condition. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy can be treated with pharmacological and non-pharmacological (acupressure, acustimulation, acupuncture, ginger and vitamin B6) antiemetic methods. Stimulation of the Neiguan (P6) point on the inside of the wrist is thought to relieve nausea and vomiting. The P6 point is located on the anteromedial surface of the forearm, between the two flexor tendons, three fingers above the distal palmar fold of the individual. The purpose of this review is to evaluate the effect of applying acupressure to the P6 point on pregnancy nausea and vomiting.

This literature review study was conducted by using Pubmed, EBSCO Host, Ulakbim Medical Database databases. The words "pregnancy nausea and vomiting" and "acupressure" and their Turkish equivalents were used. Randomized controlled studies published in English since 2001 are included in the review.

Eight randomized controlled studies evaluating the effects of acupressure in the treatment of pregnancy nausea and vomiting were included in this literature review. In all of the studies evaluated within the scope of the literature review, the effect of applying acupressure to the P6 point on nausea and vomiting experienced in early pregnancy weeks was evaluated. In all studies, it was observed that applying acupressure to the P6 point was effective in reducing pregnancy nausea and vomiting. In addition, some studies have reported that acupressure shortens the length of hospital stay and reduces ketosis. In one study, acupressure compared to ginger had a weaker effect on pregnancy nausea and vomiting than ginger. In a study comparing acupressure and vitamin B6, it was seen that both methods similarly reduced pregnancy nausea and vomiting.

It is seen that the studies examining the effect of acupressure application on the P6 point on pregnancy nausea and vomiting are strong in terms of quantity and quality. These randomized controlled studies provide strong evidence that acupressure application to the P6 point is effective in the solution of pregnancy nausea and vomiting. It is recommended that nurses and midwives, who play an important role in the care of pregnant women, use acupressure at the P6 point to become widespread.

Keywords: nausea, vomiting, acupressure



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MENOPOZ DÖNEMİNDE SICAK BASMALARINDA KULLANILAN TAMAMLAYICI YÖNTEMLER

COMPLEMENTARY METHODS USED IN HOT FLUSH
DURING MENOPAUSE PERIOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma literatürde yer alan Menopoz döneminde kadınların sıcak basmalarında kullandıkları tamamlayıcı ve alternatif tedavi yöntemlerini incelemek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmada literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılmış, Google Scholar’ da Türkçe yayınları aramada “menopoz”, “sıcak basması”, “tamamlayıcı yöntemler”, İngilizce yayınları aramada ise “menopause”, “hot flashes”, “complementary methods” anahtar kelimeleri son 5 yıl (2017-2022) için taranmıştır. Türkçe anahtar kelimeler ile yapılan arama sonucunda 3 anahtar kelimeyi de içeren tek yayına ulaşılmıştır. Hemşirelik alanında yapılan review çalışmada sıcak basması yaşayan kadınların başvurdukları non-farmakolojik yöntemlerin diyet ve yaşam biçimi değişiklikleri, bitkisel terapi, hipnoz, refleksoloji, homeopati, akupunktur, egzersiz, gevşeme ve rahatlama teknikleri ile yoga olduğu belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada tüm yöntemler için kanıt düzeyi yüksek çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulduğu vurgulanmıştır. İngilizce anahtar kelimeler ile yapılan aramada 46 makale tespit edilmiştir. Bu makalelerin 44 tanesine ulaşılmıştır. Makalelerin 1 tanesi tanımlayıcı, 17 tanesi meta analiz, sistematik review ve şemsiye review yöntemleriyle yapılan literatür taraması, 26 tanesi ise randomize kontrollü çalışmadır. Randomize kontrollü çalışmalarda akupunktur, yoga, öz şefkat eğitimi, hipnoterapi ve homeopati gibi yöntemlerle, E vitamini, folik asit, omega 3 gibi besin takviyelerinin ve soya, çuha çiçeği, Malagueta biberi (kırmızı acı biber), curcumin, kediotu, kırmızı yonca, ısırgan otu, safran, hayıt, karayılan otu, çörek otu, iffet ağacı ve dul avrat otu ve karışık bitkilerden oluşan bitkisel çay kapsülü gibi yöntemlerin etkisi ve farablik kumaşı (yatak takımlarında) kullanımının etkileri değerlendirilmiştir. Randomize kontrollü çalışmalarda en fazla akupunktur, yoga gibi tamamlayıcı yöntemlerinin etkisinin araştırıldığı, bitkilerle yapılan randomize kontrollü çalışmalar içinde ise en fazla soya, karayılan otu, çuha bitkisi, kedi otu ve ısırgan otu ile ilgili daha fazla çalışmanın yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Randomize kontrollü çalışmalarda Hipnoterapi ve hayıt bitkisi dışındaki tüm tamamlayıcı yöntemlerin sıcak basmaları üzerine olumlu etkisinin olduğu ancak kanıt seviyelerinin çok yüksek olmadığı

belirtilmiştir. Review çalışmalarda ise akupunktur, hipnoz, homeopati, tempolu solunum, bilişsel davranışçı terapi yöntemlerinin, omega-3 takviyeleri ve E vitamini gibi besin takviyelerinin, soya, kırmızı yonca, keten tohumu, adaçayı, çemen otu, çarkıfelek gibi bitkilerin etkileri değerlendirilmiştir. Review çalışmalarda tüm yöntemlerin çoğunlukla düşük düzeyde de olsa sıcak basmalarında etkili olduğu, yan etkilerinin az olduğu düşünüldüğü içinde kadınlar tarafından tercih edildiği vurgulanmıştır. Bu verilerin sonucunda bu alanda, daha büyük gruplarda, iyi tasarlanmış, çift kör, plasebo kontrollü, randomize çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, Sıcak Basması, Tamamlayıcı Yöntemler

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out with the aim of examining the complementary and alternative treatment methods used by women during menopause for hot flashes in the literature. Literature review method was used in the study. In Google Scholar, the keywords “menopause”, “hot flashes”, “complementary methods” were searched for Turkish publications, and “menopause”, “hot flashes”, “complementary methods” keywords were searched for English publications for the last 5 years (2017-2022). As a result of the search made with Turkish keywords, a single publication containing all 3 keywords was found. The study is a review study in the field of nursing. In this study, it was stated that the non-pharmacological methods applied by women experiencing hot flashes were diet and lifestyle changes, herbal therapy, hypnosis, reflexology, homeopathy, acupuncture, exercise, relaxation and relaxation techniques, and yoga. In addition, it was emphasized in the study that there is a need for studies with a high level of evidence for all methods. In the search made with English keywords, 46 articles were found. 44 of these articles were reached. One of the articles is descriptive, 17 of them are literature review made with meta-analysis, systematic review and umbrella review methods, and 26 of them are randomized controlled studies. In randomized controlled studies, methods such as acupuncture, yoga, self-compassion education, hypnotherapy and homeopathy, nutritional supplements such as vitamin E, folic acid, omega 3 and soy, evening primrose, malagueta pepper (red hot pepper), curcumin, valerian, red clover, nettle, saffron, vitex angus, black cohosh, black cohosh, chaste tree and widowgrass and herbal tea capsules consisting of mixed herbs were evaluated. In randomized controlled studies, the effects of complementary methods such as acupuncture and yoga were investigated the most. Among randomized controlled studies with plants, it was determined that more studies were conducted on soybean, black cohosh, evening primrose, valerian and nettle. In randomized controlled studies, it was stated that all complementary methods except hypnotherapy and vitex angus had a positive effect on hot flashes, but the level of evidence was not very high. In review studies, the effects of acupuncture, hypnosis, homeopathy, brisk breathing, cognitive behavioral therapy methods, nutritional supplements such as omega-3 supplements and vitamin E, plants such as soy, red clover, flaxseed, sage, fenugreek, passionflower were evaluated. In the review studies, it was emphasized that all methods were mostly effective in hot flashes, albeit at low levels, and were preferred by women since they were thought to have few side effects. As a result of these data, it can be said that there is a need for well-designed, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized studies in larger groups.

Keywords: Menopause, Hot Flashes, Complementary Methods



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AGING IN PLACE AND ELDERLY CARE ISSUE IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

In Turkey, the population is ageing rapidly as high birth and death rates turn into low birth and death rates. There are severe searches in ageing sociology to combat the difficulties caused by the ageing of the population. However, this issue is not sufficiently on the agenda of sociological studies.

Most elderly have various care needs in the last part of their life, even short or long term. The transformation in the family and the change in the position of the elderly make the issue of elderly care in the family increasingly difficult. Developing mechanisms to support elderly care at home is vital for the future sustainability of family care and ageing.

In this study, the issue of ageing-in-place in Turkey is evaluated from a holistic perspective. The general situation of the elderly in Turkey is discussed. The importance of ageing in place in tackling the problems of population ageing and reducing the public burden of elderly care is a concern. In the study, it was concluded that the issue of elderly care in Turkey has become more and more complex. In this context, new health and social care policies are needed.

There are things to be done and steps to maintain ageing-in-place. All common areas, not just residences, must be age-friendly. The features of roads and pavements in the city should be arranged in an age-friendly manner. Local governments should provide social and health support services in many areas should be provided to the elderly by local governments. The prevalence and quality of services such as home care and health care for the elderly should be increased so that the elderly does not need institutional care. National projects on ageing in situ should be developed.

Keywords: Sociology of ageing, ageing in place, elderly care, social policy.



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POPULATION AGING AND ACTIVE AGING IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The population in Turkey is aging rapidly. The main reason for this situation is converting high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates. The demographic transformation that started two centuries ago in the European continent started in Turkey in the late 1940s. The fertility rate in Turkey has also dropped from seven children per woman in the 1920s to less than two today. However, while the average life expectancy was 40 in the Republic's first years, it is around 80 today.

The demographic transformation brings some social and economic problems. There are severe searches in the public bureaucracy to combat the difficulties caused by the aging of the population. However, this issue is not sufficiently on the agenda of social policy. In this study, the aging of the population in Turkey is evaluated from a holistic perspective. It focuses on how the aging of the population affects the country's health, social, and economic life. In this direction, examined the existing literature and population statistic. The issue of active old age, which is proposed in the fight against the problems caused by aging, has been critically evaluated.

The study concluded that the aging of the population in Turkey makes issues such as elderly loneliness and age discrimination more visible. It can say that elderly care is becoming more and more complex. In this context, new adult social care policies are needed. National projects should be developed, especially on active aging issues.

Keywords: Population aging, sociology of aging, active aging, social policy.



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ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİN PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDEKİ DENEYİMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES DURING PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Mevcut araştırma, Covid-19 pandemisi sürecinde üniversite öğrencilerinin 2019/2020 Güz ve 2020/2021 Bahar Dönemlerindeki eğitim sürecine ilişkin ve sosyal yaşamlarına dair deneyimlerinin incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Nitel yöntemlerden fenomenolojik desende planlanan araştırmanın çalışma grubu uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiş 857 üniversite öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunda yer alan öğrencilerin 765'i kadın, 92'si erkek olup 18-20 yaş aralığında 416, 21-23 yaş aralığında 372, 25-27 yaş aralığında 31, 28 yaş ve üzerinde ise 37 öğrenci bulunmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulmuş kişisel bilgi formu ve pandemi süreci deneyimler görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf gibi demografik bilgilere yönelik sorular yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise üniversite öğrencilerinin pandemi dönemindeki deneyimlerine yönelik dört soru bulunmaktadır. Bu sorular uzaktan eğitim sürecinde yaşanan problemler, pandemi sürecinde edinilen hobiler, pandemi sürecinde evde keyif alınan etkinlikler ve evde zorlayıcı faktörleri kapsamaktadır. Çalışmanın gerçekleştirilebilmesi için ilk olarak T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Bilimsel Araştırmalar Platformu (2020-09-16T23_11_46) ve Ankara Üniversitesi Etik Kurulundan (03.11.2020 tarihli ve



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56786525-050.04.04/75565 sayılı) onay alınmıştır. Daha sonra veriler öğrencilerin mail gruplarından Google Formlar paylaşarak gönüllü olan öğrencilerin katılımı ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ilk olarak elde edilen tüm veriler öğrencilerin ifadeleri aynı kalacak şekilde düzenlenerek MAXQDA 2020 programına aktarılmıştır. Sonrasında cevap formları Ö1, Ö2, Ö3 şeklinde kodlanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi yönteminden faydalanılarak tema, kodlar ve alt kodlar belirlenmiştir. Kodlamalar iki farklı araştırmacı tarafından yapılarak güvenilirliği sağlanmıştır. Karşılaştırmalar sonucunda farklı oluşturulan kodlarla görüş birliğine varılarak son hali verilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda öğrencilerin odaklanma problemi, etkileşimin az olması, bağlantı problemleri gibi problemleri yaşamının yanında staj ve uygulamaların yapılmaması nedeniyle zorluk yaşadığı belirlenmiştir. Öğrenciler pandemi sürecinde spor yapma, kitap okuma, resim çizme gibi çeşitli hobiler edinmişlerdir. Bunun yanında pandemi sürecinde evde keyif alınan etkinlikler arasında film izlemek, kitap okumak, yemek yapmak, dans etmenin olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrencileri evde zorlayıcı faktörler incelendiğinde aile içi problemler, iletişim problemleri, dışarı çıkamamak, hijyen uygulamalarının devam ettirilmesi gibi çeşitli faktörlerin olduğu saptanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrudan alıntılarla desteklenerek sunulmuş olup literatürde yer alan çalışmalar eşliğinde tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: pandemi, uzaktan eğitim, üniversite, öğrenci, görüş, deneyim.

ABSTRACT

The current research was carried out to examine the experiences of university students regarding the education process and social life in the 2019/2020 Fall and 2020/2021 Spring Semesters during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study group of the research, which was planned in a phenomenological design from qualitative methods, consists of 857 university students selected by convenient sampling method. There are 765 female and 92 male students in the study group, with 416 students aged 18-20, 372 students aged 21-23, 31 students aged 25-27, and 37 students aged 28 and over. The personal information form created by the researchers and the pandemic process experiences interview form were used as data collection tools. The interview form consists of two parts. In the first part, there are questions about demographic information such as gender, age and class. In the second part, there are four questions about the experiences of university students during the pandemic period. These questions include the problems experienced in the distance education process, the hobbies acquired during the pandemic process, the activities enjoyed at home during the pandemic process, and the compelling factors at home. In order to carry out the study, T.C. Approval was obtained from the Ministry of Health Scientific Research Platform (2020-09-16T23_11_46) and Ankara University Ethics Committee (03.11.2020 date and 56786525-050.04.04/75565 number). Then, the data were collected with the participation of the students who volunteered by sharing



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the Google Forms from the mail groups of the students. All the data obtained in the analysis of the data were arranged in a way that the expressions of the students remained the same and transferred to the MAXQDA 2020 program. Afterwards, the answer forms were coded as Ö1, Ö2, and Ö3. Theme, codes and sub-codes were determined by using the content analysis method in the analysis of the data. The coding was done by two different researchers and its reliability was ensured. As a result of the comparisons, a consensus was reached with the different codes created and their final form was given. As a result of the analyzes made, it was determined that the students had problems such as focusing problems, low interaction, connection problems, as well as difficulties due to the lack of internship and applications. Students have acquired various hobbies such as doing sports, reading books, and drawing during the pandemic process. In addition, it has been observed that watching movies, reading books, cooking and dancing are among the activities enjoyed at home during the pandemic process. When the compelling factors were examined at home, it was determined that there were various factors such as family problems, communication problems, not being able to go out, and maintaining hygiene practices. The findings were presented with support from direct quotations and discussed in the light of the studies in the literature.

Keywords: pandemic, distance education, university, student, opinion, experience.



COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ TÜKENMİŞLİK DÜZEYLERİ İLE RUHSAL PROBLEMLERİNE YÖNETİMİN ANALİTİK YAKLAŞIMI

ANALYTICAL APPROACH OF MANAGEMENT TO THE BURNOUT LEVELS AND SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS

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ÖZET

Covid-19 küresel salgını, geldiği günden itibaren ölümlere yol açmaya devam etmektedir. Bu salgın hastalık iki yılı aşkın süredir bireyler üzerinde ciddi psikolojik sıkıntılar yaratmaktadır. Toplumun tüm bireylerinin, maske, mesafe, hijyen gibi uygulamalarla özgürlükleri kısıtlanmaktadır. Toplumun büyük bir kısmı aldıkları önlemlerle az da olsa kendilerini bu hastalıktan koruyabilirler. Ancak bazı çalışanlar isteseler de kendilerini bu hastalıktan ayrı tutamazlar. İşte bu özverili grup, hastalığın pençesinde olanlara canları pahasına yardım eden sağlık çalışanlarıdır. Doktorundan hemşiresine, sağlık memurundan temizlik görevlisine, büyük bir kesimi kapsayan bu sağlık ordusu 24 saat mücadeleye devam etmektedir. Covid-19'la birlikte artan iş yükleri, iş saatlerinin yanı sıra hastalarla birlikte geçirilen zor zamanlar problemlere yol açmaktadır. Hastalığın getirdiği sıkıntılı süreçleri hastalarla birlikte geçiren sağlık çalışanlarının, çok az elde ettikleri istirahat saatleri ve dinlenme süreleri ayrı bir sorun teşkil etmektedir. Maalesef zor şartlar altında uzayan bu süreç, sağlık çalışanlarında stres, sıkıntı, depresyon, uykusuzluk gibi psikolojik sorunlara sebep olmakta ve tükenmişlik düzeylerinde artışa yol açmaktadır. Bu araştırma sağlık çalışanlarının sorunlarını az da olsa gündeme getirmek ve bu yöne dikkat çekmek için yapılmış bir çalışmadır. Bu çalışmada, literatür incelemesi yapılarak sağlık çalışanlarının stres, depresyon, ruh sağlığı durumları ile tükenmişlik düzeylerini analiz eden özgün araştırmalar taranmıştır. Toplanan verilerin analizi aşamasında “Belgesel Kaynak Derlemesi” yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmacılar tarafından sağlık çalışanlarının tükenmişlik durumlarını ölçen 28 özgün araştırma çalışma kapsamına alınmıştır. Bu araştırmalar içerisinde ise farklı ülkelerde yapılan konuya uygun çalışmalar seçilmiştir. Avustralya, ABD, Birleşik Krallık, İtalya, İspanya, Portekiz, Romanya, Japonya, Güney Kora, Çin, Tayvan, Singapur, Hindistan, Endonezya, Malezya, Mısır, Ürdün, İran, Türkiye’de sağlık çalışanları üzerinde tükenmişliği ölçen araştırmalara yer verilmiştir. Ayrıca 45 ülkede, 60 ülkede, 85 ülkede şeklinde yapılan analitik çalışmalara yer veren araştırmacıların çalışmaları da kapsam içerisine alınmıştır. Yine araştırmanın doktor, hemşire, sağlık memuru, temizlik görevlisi gibi tüm sağlık çalışanlarını kapsadığı görülmüştür. Çalışma sonucunda, başta covid-19 ünitelerinde görevli doktorlar ve hemşireler olmak üzere tüm sağlık



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çalışanlarının etkilendiği görülmüştür. Bu etki, tükenmişlik düzeylerinde yüksek düzeyde artış olarak kendini göstermiştir. Yine uzayan bu süreçte stres, depresyon, anksiyete bozukluğu, uykusuzluk vb. ruhsal sıkıntıların arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Tükenmişlik.

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 global epidemic continues to cause deaths from the day it arrived. This epidemic disease has been causing serious psychological problems for individuals for more than two years. The freedoms of all members of society are restricted by practices such as masks, distance, and hygiene. A large part of the society can protect themselves from this disease, even a little, with the precautions they take. However, some employees cannot keep themselves apart from this disease even if they want to. This self-sacrificing group is the health workers who help those who are in the grip of the disease at the expense of their lives. This army of health, which covers a large segment from doctors to nurses, from health officers to cleaners, continues to struggle 24 hours a day. Increasing workloads with Covid-19, as well as working hours, hard times spent with patients, cause problems. The rest hours and rest periods that health workers, who go through the troublesome processes brought by the disease together with the patients, get very little, constitute a separate problem. Unfortunately, this process, which is prolonged under difficult conditions, causes psychological problems such as stress, distress, depression, insomnia in health workers and leads to an increase in burnout levels. This research is a study carried out to bring the problems of health workers to the agenda, even if it is a little, and to draw attention to this direction. In this study, original research that analyzed the stress, depression, mental health status, and burnout levels of health workers was by reviewing the literature. The “Documentary Source Compilation” method was used in the analysis of the collected data. 28 original studies measuring the burnout status of health workers were included in the study by the researchers. Among these research, studies in different countries were selected. Studies measuring burnout on healthcare workers in Australia, USA, UK, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Singapore, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, and Turkey were included. In addition, the studies of researchers who included analytical studies conducted in 45 countries, 60 countries, and 85 countries were also included. Again, it was seen that the research covered all health workers such as doctors, nurses, health officers, cleaning staff. As a result of the study, it was seen that all health workers, especially doctors and nurses working in covid-19 units, were affected. This effect manifested itself as a high level of increase in burnout levels. Again, in this prolonged process, stress, depression, anxiety disorder, insomnia, etc. It has been observed that there is an increase in mental distress.

Keywords: Covid-19, Health Workers, Burnout.

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KLİNİK PERFORMANSTA ÖZ YETERLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF NURSING STUDENTS'

SELF- EFFICACY IN CLINICAL PERFORMANCE

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ÖZET

Hemşirelik eğitiminde öğrencilere gerekli bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor davranışların kazandırılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu doğrultuda öğrencilerin klinik performanslarının değerlendirilerek, öğrenme hedeflerine ulaşıp ulaşılmadığının belirlenmesi önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin klinik performanslarına ilişkin özyeterliliklerinin belirlenmesidir. Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte gerçekleştirilen bu araştırmanın örneklemini Türkiye’de bir vakıf üniversitesinin sağlık bilimleri fakültesi ile sağlık bilimleri yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören 262 hemşirelik öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri “Bireysel Özellikler Formu” ve “Klinik Performansta Özyeterlilik Ölçeği” kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Sürekli veriler ortalama ve standart sapma, kategorik veriler ise sayı ve yüzde (%) olarak verilmiş olup, verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğunun araştırılmasında Kolmogrov Smirnov testi kullanılmıştır. Grupların karşılaştırılmasında Mann-Whitney U ve Kruskal Wallis testi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada, öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması 21.29 ± 1.63 olmakla birlikte büyük çoğunluğu (%84.7) kadınlardan oluşmaktadır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin Klinik Performansta Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları 80.14 ± 11.96 olup, ölçeğin alt boyutları olan veri toplamada 80.56 ± 11.34 , tanılama ve planlamada 77.19 ± 13.97 , uygulamada 82.45 ± 12.84 ve değerlendirmede 79.84 ± 14.20 olarak saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin Klinik Performansta Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları ile cinsiyetleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olmadığı ($p > 0.05$), ancak sınıf düzeyi, mezun olunan lise, hemşirelik mesleğini isteyerek seçme ve klinik uygulamada hemşirelik sürecini kullanma durumu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p < 0.05$). Ayrıca öğrencilerin akademik not ortalaması ile Klinik Performansta Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel açıdan ilişki bulunmamıştır. Sonuç olarak; hemşirelik öğrencilerinin klinik performansta öz yeterlilik düzeylerinin ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu, sınıf düzeylerinin arttıkça klinik performansta öz yeterlilik düzeylerinin de arttığı görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte öğrencilerin klinik performansta özyeterliliklerinin mezun olunan lise türü, hemşirelik mesleğini isteyerek seçme ve klinik uygulamada hemşirelik sürecini kullanma durumu gibi birçok faktörden etkilendiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik, klinik yeterlilik, öz yeterlilik, öğrenci,



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ABSTRACT

In nursing education, it is aimed to provide students with the necessary cognitive, affective and psychomotor behaviors. In this direction, it is important to evaluate the clinical performance of the students and to determine whether the learning goals have been achieved. The aim of this study is to determine the self-efficacy of nursing students regarding their clinical performance. The sample of this descriptive and cross-sectional study consists of 262 nursing students studying at a health sciences faculty and a health sciences college of a foundation university in Turkey. Research data were collected using the “Individual Characteristics Form” and “Self-Efficacy in Clinical Performance”. Continuous data were given as mean and standard deviation, categorical data were given as numbers and percentages (%), and Kolmogorov Smirnov test was used to investigate the compliance of the data with normal distribution. Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests were used to compare the groups. In the study, the mean age of the students was 21.29 ± 1.63 , but the majority (84.7%) were women. The mean scores of the students participating in the study on the Clinical Performance Self-Efficacy Scale were 80.14 ± 11.96 , and the sub-dimensions of the scale were 80.56 ± 11.34 in data collection, 77.19 ± 13.97 in diagnosis and planning, 82.45 ± 12.84 in practice, and 79.84 ± 14.20 in evaluation. It was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between the students' mean scores on the Clinical Performance Self-Efficacy Scale and their genders ($p > 0.05$), but there was a statistically significant difference between the grade level, the high school graduated, choosing the nursing profession willingly and using the nursing process in clinical practice ($p < 0.05$). In addition, there was no statistically significant relationship between the students' academic grade point averages and the Clinical Performance Self-Efficacy Scale point averages. As a result; It has been observed that the self-efficacy levels of nursing students in clinical performance are above the average, and as the grade levels increase, the level of self-efficacy in clinical performance also increases. However, it can be said that students' self-efficacy in clinical performance is affected by many factors such as the type of high school they graduated from, choosing the nursing profession willingly and using the nursing process in clinical practice.

Keywords: Nursing, student, clinical competence, self-efficacy.



SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-BACTERIAL EVALUATION OF METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM CEPHALOSPORINS AND VANILLIN

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ABSTRACT

Schiff Base ligands and their complexes with Copper(II), zinc(II) nickel(II), manganese(II) and iron(II) were obtained by the condensation of 3rd generation Cephalosporin e.g., Cefpodoxime, Ceftriaxone and Cefixime with an aromatic aldehyde (4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde). Complexes were synthesized using (1:2) metal ligand ratio. These were characterized by their physical, molar conductance, FT-IR, LC-MS, ICP-OES, ¹H NMR and elemental analysis data. Analytical data and measurements indicated the formation of complexes of the type [M (L)₂(H₂O)₂] [where M = Cu (II), Zn (II), Ni (II), Mn (II) and Fe (II)] in which ligands act as bidentate towards divalent metal ions via azomethine-N and deprotonated-O of Vanillin. The main objective of present study is to highlight the potential of Cephalosporin derivatives as antibacterial agents. The synthesized ligands, along with their metal complexes were screened for their antibacterial activity against different Gram-positive & Gram-negative bacterial strains using Disc diffusion method. The results of these studies showed metal complexes were more active against bacteria as compared to their respective parent drug and free ligands.

Keywords: Schiff Base, Metal Complexes, Cephalosporins, Vanillin, Anti-bacterial



CARDIOPROTECTIVE AND HYPOTENSIVE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels, including coronary heart disease, ischemia, myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial disease, cardiomyopathy, stroke, hypertension, heart failure and dyslipidaemia. Vascular dysfunction in cardiovascular diseases is largely attributed to atherosclerosis, high blood pressure and thrombosis. Cardiovascular diseases continue to result in high morbidity and mortality despite various advancements. Conventional treatment includes anticoagulants like warfarin, heparin; antiplatelets like aspirin, clopidogrel; cholesterol-lowering statins and blood pressure medications. Plants have been used in traditional systems since antiquity and constitute a source of natural, structurally complex therapeutic compounds, with a wide spectrum of pharmacological properties that include antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, detoxifiers, antimicrobials and immunomodulators. *Terminalia arjuna* is a powerful cardioprotective, antihypertensive plant of Indian Ayurveda system of medicine, the bark of which is used for angina pectoris, congestive heart failure, ischemia, cardiomyopathy, hyperlipidaemia, atherosclerosis and myocardium necrosis. *Curcuma longa* and *Centella asiatica* have been shown to result in decreased systolic and diastolic blood pressure as well as improved arterial stiffness in animal models. The roots of *Rubia cordifolia* inhibit platelet aggregation, remove blockages and stagnant blood, and promote blood circulation. The potent antioxidant properties of *Phyllanthus emblica* fruit extract have demonstrated significant reduction of Total Cholesterol and Triglycerides, comparable to statins in patients with dyslipidaemia. The oleo-gum-resin of *Commiphora wightii* has long been used in Ayurveda for treatment of atherosclerosis, hyperlipidaemia, coronary thrombosis and inflammation. The article intends to highlight the potential and inclusion of these plants in our lifestyle for prevention and management of cardiovascular diseases.

Key Words: Coronary heart disease, Hypertension, Dyslipidaemia, Cardioprotective, Hypotensive, Hypolipidaemic, Anti-thrombotic, Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant.



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ADVANCEMENT IN MEASUREMENTS DEVICES BY USING ENGINEERED TYPE NANO SENSORS FOR OIL AND GAS PIPELINE MEASUREMENT

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ABSTRACT

Temperature and Pressure along the oil and gas transmission pipelines are done using pneumatic probes. The required benchmarks of measurements depend on gas flow rates, composition and compressibility factors which provide accurate readings during recording of actual volumetric mass flow rate via electronic volume controllers. Sensing devices using conductive materials may be employed for the measurement of parameters of concern in pipelines. In this study, we use 3d printed chips formed by using conductive polymers and diffusion channels of steel mesh on a substrate of MnO₂ for the flow channels in pipelines. Carbon polymer based sensors exhibit a reasonable effect in their capacity to detect the volumetric flow rate. Moreover, the MnO₂ employed provide excellent conductivity which induce accurate flows which showed maximum turbulence and volumetric controller provide more readings then conventional sensors.

Keyword: Sensors, conductive polymers, 3d printed chips



HALOPRIMING WITH NaCl AND CaSO₄ AND HYDROPRIMING IMPROVE SALINITY TOLERANCE IN THE GERMINATED SEED OF *VIGNA UNGUICULATA* L. WALPS.

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ABSTRACT

Salinity is one of the major abiotic stresses for crop production in many parts of the world including Algeria. Salt stress influence seed germination and seedling growth of many plants, such as Cowpea. Seed priming could be used to alleviate the depressive effects of salt stress. The study was carried out to assess whether salt tolerance could be enhanced by seed priming at the germination stage in Algerian Maghreb Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L. Walp.). Seeds of two Cowpea landraces (A18 and TZ2) were soaked for 4 h at 25°C in the dark in distilled water (hydropriming) or 80 mM of NaCl, CaSO₄ or CaCl₂ (halopriming) separately. Untreated seeds were taken as control (Unprimed seeds). Both primed and unprimed seeds germinated under salt stress (0 (distilled water), 85 mM and 170 mM of NaCl). Germination traits all decreased gradually with increasing salt intensity. These effects were more pronounced in TZ2, landraces as compared to A18. However, seed priming increased significantly germination percentage, speed of germination, final germination percentage, radical length, hypocotyl length, epicotyl length induced better vigour index under saline and non-saline conditions as compared to the unprimed seed. Hydropriming, halopriming with NaCl or CaSO₄ proved to be the most effective since the seeds primed with these treatments had significantly higher germination performance and seedling Vigour index than those treated with CaCl₂ under saline and non-saline conditions as compared to the unprimed seed. Hydropriming, or halopriming with NaCl 80 mM or CaSO₄ 80 mM proved to be effective methods.

Keywords: Cowpea, Salinity tolerance, CaSO₄, NaCl, hydropriming.



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THE E-WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR CONTROLLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Electronic waste or E-waste is relatively a novel addition to the ever-growing hazardous waste stream. It includes discarded electronic and electrical equipment. Developing countries are facing enormous challenges related to the generation and management of E-waste which are either internally generated or imported illegally; India is no exception to it. However, the existing management practices related to E-waste in India are reasonably poor and have the potential to risk both human health and the environment. Moreover, the policy level initiatives are not being implemented in an appropriate way. The austere problem of E-waste along with its policy level implications is looked upon in the paper. During the course of study it has been found that there is an urgent need to address the issues related to E-waste in India in order to avoid its detrimental future consequences.

Keywords: E-waste, Hazardous waste, Risk management and Environmental Protection

A DNA NANODEVICE SIMULTANEOUSLY ACTIVATING THE EGFR AND INTEGRIN FOR ENHANCING CYTOSKELETAL ACTIVITY AND CANCER CELL TREATMENT

Mirza Muhammad Faran Ashraf Baig; PharmD,

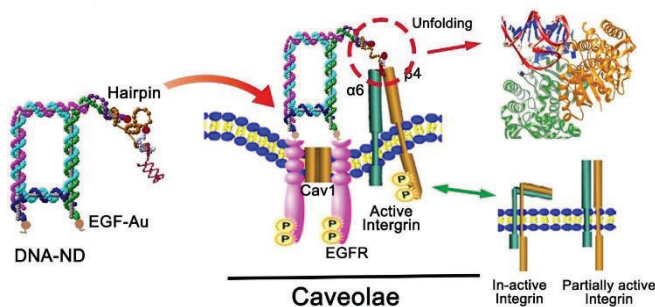
MPhil, PhD; The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China.

ABSTRACT (300 or more word limit)

Cell-surface receptors (e.g., EGFR and integrin) and their interactions play determining roles in signal transduction and cytoskeletal activation, which affect cell attachment/detachment, invasion, motility, metastasis (intra-cellular), and cell-cell signaling. For instance, the interactions between the EGFR and integrin ($\alpha6\beta4$) may cause increased mechanical force and shear stress via enhanced cytoskeleton activation.

Here, we design a DNA nanodevice (DNA-ND) that can simultaneously target the EGFR and integrin receptors on the caveolae. The piconewton (pN) forces in response to the EGFR-integrin coactivation can be sensed upon the unfolding of the DNA hairpin structure on the side arm of the device via changes of the fluorescence and plasmonic signals. We find that simultaneous activation of EGFR-integrin receptors causes enhanced signal transduction, contractions of the cells, and initiation of the biochemical pathways, thus resulting in a change of the cell division and endocytosis/exocytosis processes that affect the cell proliferation/apoptosis. The DNA-ND further enables us to visualize the cointernalization and degradation of the receptors by lysosomes, providing a novel approach toward bioimaging and mechano-pharmacology.

Image





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PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY OF MCB BANK BEFORE AND AFTER GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

This analysis aims at inspecting the difficulties faced by MCB Bank of Pakistan in the course of global financial crisis. The key performance index for this objective was liquidity, profitability, stability. The study semblance a period of six years from 2016-2021 and the Year 2015 was taken as a base year on the basis of that the concussion and performance was standardized by using financial ratios as gauging tool. The financial ratio implied for profitability, liquidity and capital structure were computed and average of selected were use to elude disparity in size. Also smash the performance of loans was calculated to relate it with globalization. The analysis was made by getting along a close ended questionnaire; a five point Likert scale was used as a calculating tool to estimate the response of Bankers, scholars and customers.

The main statements are (I) there seems serious effect on deposits, liquidity and profitability of banking system. (II) Non performing Loans were aggregated importantly after multiyear efficient performance of active loans due to raising of interest rates by central bank to manage the book and impudence of stake holders which has negatively affected the profitability of well known bank of the country.

Key Word: Global Financial Crisis, Before and after, MCB



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THE E-WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR CONTROLLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Subhashish Dey

Department of Civil Engineering, Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Electronic waste or E-waste is relatively a novel addition to the ever-growing hazardous waste stream. It includes discarded electronic and electrical equipment. Developing countries are facing enormous challenges related to the generation and management of E-waste which are either internally generated or imported illegally; India is no exception to it. However, the existing management practices related to E-waste in India are reasonably poor and have the potential to risk both human health and the environment. Moreover, the policy level initiatives are not being implemented in an appropriate way. The austere problem of E-waste along with its policy level implications is looked upon in the paper. During the course of study it has been found that there is an urgent need to address the issues related to E-waste in India in order to avoid its detrimental future consequences.

Keywords: E-waste, Hazardous waste, Risk management and Environmental Protection



**ВКЛАД ПРОФЕССОРА Н.И. КАРАСЕВА В АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЮ И
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
ПРОЦЕССАМИ ТЕПЛОСНАБЖЕНИЯ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ КАЗАХСТАНА И
СНГ**

DEPOSIT BY PROFESSOR NI KARASEVA IN AUTOMATION AND CONTROL
HEAT SUPPLY PROCESSES AT ENTERPRISES IN KAZAKHSTAN AND THE CIS

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Личность человека формируется и развивается в результате воздействия многочисленных факторов, объективных и субъективных, природных и общественных, внутренних и внешних, независимых и зависимых от воли и сознания людей, действующих стихийно или согласно определенным целям. При этом сам человек не мыслится как пассивное существо, которое фотографически отображает внешнее воздействие. Он выступает как субъект своего собственного формирования и развития.

Жизнь Николая Ивановича Карасева, наполненная трудностями, которые он смог преодолеть, не изменяя высокому призванию ученого, может стать наглядным примером служения науке и Отечеству. Вполне возможно, что знание жизненных принципов, которыми руководствовался Н.И. Карасев, поможет подрастающему поколению ученых выдержать трудности, встречающиеся на пути, остаться верными отечественной науке. Существуют определенные условия, в которых формируются нравственные качества человека и ученого. Личность человека формируется на основе того, что дала человеку природа (наследственность), окружающая среда и что человек сам из себя сделал.

Николай Иванович Карасев родился 18 декабря 1936 г. в поселке Осакаровка Карагандинской области в семье служащего, как он отметил в личном листке по учету кадров. Видный советский и казахстанский ученый, яркий, душевно щедрый, неординарный человек, он пользовался необыкновенным авторитетом как крупный теоретик и талантливый экспериментатор, автор общепризнанных фундаментальных работ в области энергосберегающей автоматизированной технологии для нагрева атмосферного воздуха, поступающего в шахты, а в последующем - информационной технологии для оперативно-диспетчерского управления теплогидравлическими режимами больших теплоснабжающих систем.

Время – неумолимо строгий, но справедливый судья – воздаст должное научным и инженерным заслугам профессора Карасева, определит истинное значение его творческого и практического наследия. Былые достижения тускнеют в восприятии людей. Может быть, в будущем, кое-кто свысока посмотрит на вышедшие из обихода конструкции, машины, технологии. Работы Николая Ивановича были направлены на решение, в первую очередь, сегодняшних проблем в области управления процессами энерго- и теплоснабжения, на создание конкретных технологий и устройств для горнодобывающих предприятий, но именно в этих работах заложены принципиальные теоретические основы, которые имеют непреходящее значение. Разработанные профессором Николаем Ивановичем Карасевым вопросы технологии технического обслуживания калориферных установок воздухоподающих стволов шахт, методы

выполнения и периодичности технической диагностики воздушного тракта, технологические схемы основных ремонтно-наладочных работ - не потеряли своей актуальности и на сегодняшний день.

Вышедшее в 1984 г. в московском издательстве «Недра» «Руководство по техническому обслуживанию калориферных установок шахт», под общей редакцией профессора Н.И. Карасева, обобщило его многолетний опыт и труды по техническому обслуживанию технологической части калориферных установок шахт с водяным энергоносителем и явилось инструктивно-методической основой для широкого внедрения системы технического обслуживания объектов теплоснабжения шахт в наладочных управлениях и трестах всех бассейнов бывшего Союза.

Разработка технологии и методологии технического обслуживания калориферных установок горнодобывающих предприятий выполнялась силами Энергомеханического управления Министерства угольной промышленности СССР, управления Спецшахтомонтаж и Карагандинского политехнического института. Но именно профессор Карасев инициировал разработку и создание этого актуального технического регламента, он заложил главные теоретические основы перечисленных вопросов и был основным исполнителем выполненных бюджетных и хоздоговорных тематик.

Беспримерная творческая продуктивность, широта диапазона, смелость и остроумие технических решений – вот что отличало инженерную деятельность Николая Ивановича. Его коллеги отмечают самоотверженное трудолюбие профессора Н.И. Карасева, его живость и остроту мысли, подкупающую скромность и искренность, интерес ко всему новому. Инженерное мастерство Николая Ивановича, его увлеченность работой невольно передавались молодежи, вызвали желание проявить себя полнее и ярче.

Человек глубоко порядочный, Николай Иванович ощущал свою личную ответственность за все, что происходило вокруг него. В тяжелые 90-е годы, когда повсюду ощущались коммунальные проблемы городов и промышленных предприятий, именно он взялся за разработку компьютерных технологий для оперативно-диспетчерского управления режимами работы тепло- и энергоснабжающих систем для населенных пунктов и хозяйствующих субъектов всего Казахстана. Личность является личностью и в малом, до сих пор благодарны Николаю Ивановичу Карасеву жители дома, где он проживал, за его бескорыстность, когда он, при прокладке теплосетей к дому по улице Ермекова 73 корпус 3, все расходы полностью взял на себя.

Всех, кто общался с ним, поражала его беспримерная привязанность и любовь к своей супруге – Люзиде Шахисламовне Галеевой, которая, к сожалению, ушла из жизни раньше его. Николай Иванович сделал все, чтобы память о любимой супруге никогда не угасала, напоминанием об этой любви является памятник, поставленный на могиле жены. Его постоянная, систематическая забота о матери Люзиды Шахисламовны вызывает восхищение: ежедневная покупка продуктов, даже ремонт в квартире пожилого немощного человека, потерявшего зрение – он все брал на себя, успевая всегда и во всем: и на работе, и дома.

Профессор Николай Иванович Карасев не дождал до своего 75-летия, к сожалению, уйдя из жизни в июле 2010 г. Его большая, чистая, благородно прожитая жизнь навсегда останется в памяти всех, кто общался с ним и знал его. Он был человеком, творившим добро!



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METHODOLOGY OF IMPROVING THE LIFTING DEVICE OF DRILLING INSTRUMENTS БҰРҒЫЛАУ ҚОНДЫРҒЫЛАРЫНЫҢ КӨТЕРУ ҚОНДЫРЫҒЫСЫН ЖОҒАРЫЛАТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ

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ABSTRACT

Insufficient durability of machines and mechanisms makes it necessary to reduce the load on individual units and parts, increase their dimensions and weight, increase the cost of manufacturing spare parts and equipment. Improving the durability of machines is very important for the oil and gas industry, as many parts of oil equipment operate in severe conditions, subject to significant variable and dynamic loads.

The comparative analysis shows that the nodes of the drilling systems of Russian drilling rigs are 1.78 times larger than the foreign rigs with the same passport load capacity.

For every 10% increase in the load-bearing capacity of towers manufactured by USA companies, their mass increases by 4 ÷ 4.5%, while in Russian towers this figure is 2 ÷ 3 times higher.

According to the study, more than 90% of drilling rig failures are caused by failures of drilling pumps and pulleys, with brake pulleys often failing on the pulleys, causing them to explode during lifting operations, resulting in injuries and sometimes death of drilling crew members. horizontal cracks appear.

The technique of calculating the longevity of the load-bearing elements of the lifting complex of drilling rigs has been mastered and algorithms for its application have been developed to assess the impact of the strength and load characteristics of the lifting elements.

Keywords: Lifting-lowering complex, Drilling rig, Well, Depth, Bearing, Pulley



**БҰРҒЫЛАУ ҚОНДЫРҒЫЛАРЫНЫҢ КӨТЕРУ ҚОНДЫРҒЫСЫН
ЖОҒАРЫЛАТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ**

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Аңдатпа. Бұрғылау қондырғыларының түсіру-көтеру кешенінің көтергіш элементтерінің ұзақ мерзімділігін есептеу әдістемесі игерілді және алгоритмдер жасалды, беріктік пен жүктеме сипаттамаларының ұзақ мерзімділікке әсерін бағалау үшін қолдану. Бұрғылау қондырғыларының түсіру-көтеру кешенінің көтергіш элементтерін есептеудің қолданылған әдісі бұрғылаудың нақты жағдайлары үшін бұрғыланған ұңғымалардың белгілі бір санымен олардың ұзақ мерзімділігін бағалауға мүмкіндік берді.

Жобалау кезеңінде түсіру-көтеру кешенінің өнімділігін есептеу әдістемесін қолдану әртүрлі модификациядағы бұрғылау қондырғыларының көтеру кешендерінің өнімділігін бағалауға мүмкіндік беретіні көрсетілді.

Аннотация. Освоена методика расчета долговечности несущих элементов спуско-подъемного комплекса буровых установок и разработаны алгоритмы, её применение для, оценки влияния прочностных и нагрузочных характеристик на долговечность. Примененный метод расчета несущих элементов спуско-подъемного комплекса буровых установок позволяет оценить их долговечность выраженную количеством пробуренных скважин для конкретно заданных условий бурения.

Показано, что применение методики расчета производительности СПК позволяет на стадии проектирования оценить производительность подъемных комплексов буровых установок различных модификаций.

Annotation. The methodology for calculating the durability of the bearing elements of the tripping complex of drilling rigs has been mastered and algorithms have been developed, its application for assessing the effect of strength and load characteristics on durability. The applied method of calculating the load-bearing elements of the tripping complex of drilling rigs makes it possible to assess their durability expressed by the number of drilled wells for specific drilling conditions.

It is shown that the application of the methodology for calculating the productivity of the SPK allows at the design stage to assess the productivity of lifting complexes of drilling rigs of various modifications.

Кілт сөздер: түсіру-көтеру кешені, бұрғылау қондырғысы, ұңғыма, тереңдік, мойынтірек, шығыр



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INFLUENCE OF ROTATIONAL SPEED ON THERMAL BEHAVIOR AND TENSILE STRENGTH OF FRICTION WELDED AISI 316L AND COPPER JOINTS

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ABSTRACT

This experimental work aims to study the effect of variations of rotary friction welding parameters on the thermal behavior and mechanical properties of dissimilar joints stainless steel/copper. To achieve this objective, a rotary friction welding process of AISI 316L stainless steel rods with copper rods was carried out, using a milling machine as the friction welding machine, with changing the rotational speed, and measuring the temperature changes of the joints during the welding process. After welding, the joints were subjected to tensile tests to evaluate their mechanical strength. The experimental results showed a strong relationship between the rotational speed and the thermal behavior of the joints, and the strength of the joints is also affected by the changes of the rotational speed.

Keywords: Rotary friction welding, Copper, AISI 316L stainless steel, rotational speed, temperature measurement, tensile strength.



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DEVELOPMENT OF BAYESIAN NETWORKS FOR A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM DURING THE ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL CYBER THREATS

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ABSTRACT

Currently, from the point of view of technical implementation, network attacks remain the most complex, staff abuse and the category of cyber incidents that can be attributed to internal threats remain the most dangerous from the point of view of most management companies and organizations around the world. At the same time, the decision-making procedure for assessing the situation associated with an internal threat and predicting the consequences of the implementation of an internal threat to the OI requires clear algorithms of action on the part of information security services.

In such a situation, in order to successfully counteract internal violators (IV), it is necessary not only to detect their illegal actions at an early stage, but also to simulate further steps with varying degrees of probability, as well as to calculate the consequences of the implementation of each of the options for the actions of such an internal violator. And in such a situation, it is the Bayesian network that allows you to perform these actions. Also note that the actions of the IV are described by a set of events and facts. Data on such events and facts on the part of the defense of the OI allow us to conclude with a sufficient degree of probability that a certain employee of the company can either realize or has already realized a threat to the information security (IS).

Thus, such data on events and facts can be attributed to threat indicators. Such threat indicators, depending on the method of obtaining information, can be divided into the following categories: 1) technical (for example, obtained with the help of a system for monitoring the actions of personnel); 2) behavioral (the result of observations and fixation of illegal actions of an employee by the information security service). Behavioral indicators reflect the behavior of a potential insider, the damage from whose actions can many times exceed the damage from any even the most technically advanced network attack. If the information security service ignores such manifestations, then an internal attacker can proceed to real actions, for example, theft or damage of information resources. Note that it is difficult to identify the actions of an unmotivated IV. The absolute majority of such violations are implemented unintentionally and without prior preparation.

Thus, based on the results of previous research in this area and using the apparatus of Bayesian networks, in this section of the work we will focus on the issue of using the DSS and the corresponding content of the knowledge base for modeling the behavior of IV.

Keywords: decision support system, Bayesian networks, internal violators, cybersecurity, information technology, object of informatization, information security system.



ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ГЕОГРАФИИ

THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING GEOGRAPHY ANNOTATION

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена особенностям применения современных образовательных и цифровых технологий на уроках географии. Дана основная характеристика образовательного процесса при цифровизации, описаны образовательные технологии, используемые в современных образовательных условиях, и их влияние на обучение и обучение. Здесь анализируются подходы учителей географии к значительному расширению возможностей обучения за счет эффективного изложения материала с использованием цифровых технологий. По критерию доступности формы подачи учебного материала проводится анализ методов, используемых в образовательной деятельности, и установлено, что средства цифровизации в сфере образования способствуют повышению индивидуализации их учебного процесса. В исследовательской работе рассматриваются возможности использования цифровых средств обучения, сравнения традиционных и цифровых образовательных систем, концепции цифровой дидактики, реализации задач концепции географического образования посредством цифровых ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: цифровые средства обучения, цифровизация, цифровая дидактика, интернет-ресурсы, география.

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of using modern educational and digital technologies in geography lessons. The main characteristic of the educational process in the conditions of digitalization is given, educational technologies used in modern educational conditions and their impact on education and vocational training are described. It analyzes the approaches of geography teachers to significantly expand learning opportunities through effective presentation of material using digital technologies. According to the criterion of accessibility of the form of submission of educational material, the analysis of methods used in educational activities was carried out, and it was found that the means of digitalization in the field of education contribute to the individualization of their educational process. The research paper examines the possibilities of using digital learning tools, comparing traditional and digital



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educational systems, the concept of digital didactics and the implementation of the tasks of the concept of geographical education using digital resources.

Keywords: digital learning tools, digitalization, digital didactics, Internet resources, geography



**НАЛОГОВЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ
КАЗАХСТАН**

**TAX CHALLENGES OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN**

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Аннотация

Актуальность статьи связана с тем, что в настоящее время во всем мире наблюдается тенденция развития цифровой экономики и технологических инноваций. Технологический прогресс и цифровизация стали необходимым условием социально-экономического роста и конкурентоспособности страны, а пандемия COVID-19 еще отчетливее показала необходимость развития данной сферы. Если сравнивать цифровизацию с предыдущими этапами индустриального развития, то можно отметить, что текущая тенденция отличается высокой нестабильностью и скоростью изменений. Эта особенность цифровой экономики обуславливает необходимость перехода к более гибким, быстрым и инициативным подходам. Развитие цифровой экономики в Республике Казахстан, как и во всем мире, сопряжено с рядом проблем. Одной из таких проблем является неактуальность традиционной системы налогообложения в условиях цифровизации, которая позволяет вести бизнес виртуально в глобальных масштабах, без физического присутствия, при минимальных затратах. Это приводит к несправедливому перераспределению налоговой нагрузки между традиционным и цифровым бизнесом, а также между странами с разным уровнем цифровизации. В данной статье рассмотрено изменение системы налогообложения в Республике Казахстан под влиянием развития цифровой экономики. Рассмотрены проблемы и определены перспективы налогообложения электронной торговли, онлайн-услуг, операций с криптовалютами, затронуты вопросы оказания электронных государственных услуг для налогоплательщиков и налоговых органов. Сформулированы выводы касательно направления дальнейшего эффективного развития налоговой системы в стране в условиях цифровизации экономики.

Ключевые слова: налогообложение, цифровая экономика, цифровизация, налоговое регулирование, налоговая система, цифровые технологии в налогообложении.



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THE DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT OF A MODERN UNIVERSITY: STUDENT OPINION

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ABSTRACT

The processes of globalization and digital communication contribute to the formation of a "knowledge-based economy" around the world, including Kazakhstan. Reforms in Kazakhstani education are actively implemented in higher education. At the same time, the system of higher education does not meet the needs of Kazakh society.

The current situation in education is complicated by the spread of COVID-19 virus around the world and requires a response to the emerging threats. The changes in the higher education sphere revealed the acute problems of higher education, actualizing the search for effective ways and approaches in the organization of educational process of higher education institution, which allow to form a professional orientation of students.

The study reflects the results of a survey among university students in Almaty (Kazakhstan), aimed at analyzing and evaluating the work of a modern university and the activity of a teacher in it. 189 students from different universities (International Information Technology University, NARHOZ University, Kazakh National University, UIB University, KIMEP University, Kazakh-British Technical University) participated in the survey,

The results of the survey showed that the digital educational environment of a modern university requires the revision of methods, techniques and means of teaching; rejection of the traditional pedagogical position, increasing the importance of interpersonal communication of subjects of the educational process, increasing the role of interactive learning format. The productivity of the educational process in the context of digitalization is determined by the quality of the formation and development of students' competencies (soft skills) and professional orientation, relevant in today's digital environment.

Keywords: Digitalization, The educational process of the university, Student survey, Interactive learning format, Changing the role of the teacher, Professional orientation.



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«ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ САНДЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ РӨЛІ МЕН ДАМУЫ»

THE DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT OF A MODERN UNIVERSITY: STUDENT OPINION

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КІРІСПЕ

Бүгінгі таңда технологияның қарқынды даму дәуірінде, цифрландыру және цифрлық мәдениеттің қалыптасуы ерекше мәнге ие болып отыр, цифрландыру халықтың әл-ауқатын және мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-экономикалық тұрақтылығын сақтап, әрмен қарай дамытуға жағдай жасайтын құрал десек болады. Қазіргі уақытта Қазақстан экономикасы және қоғамы заманауи жағдайларға бейімделуді қажет етеді. Қабылданған цифрландыру мен цифрлық мәдениетті дамыту жөніндегі мемлекеттік стратегиялар, бағдарламалар Қазақстанның ары қарай цифрлық технологиялар бойынша түрленуінің базасын құрды деп айта аламыз.

Қазіргі таңда көптеген мемлекеттік дамыту бағдарламалары бар, солардың ішіндегі маңыздысы, және де еліміздің Елбасы бастап, қазіргі Президентіміз қолдап отырған бағдарламаның бірі – «Цифрлық Қазақстан» бағдарламасы.

«Цифрлық Қазақстан» мемлекеттік бағдарламасының мақсаттары орта мерзімді перспективада цифрлық технологияларды пайдалану есебінен Қазақстан Республикасы экономикасының даму қарқынын жеделдету және халықтың өмір сүру сапасын жақсарту, сондай-ақ ұзақ мерзімді перспективада Қазақстан экономикасының



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Болашақтың цифрлық экономикасын құруды қамтамасыз ететін қағидаттық жаңа даму траекториясына көшуі үшін жағдайлар жасау болып табылады».

Осы мақсатқа қол жеткізу дамудың екі векторы бойынша қозғалысты білдіреді: "Қазіргі экономиканы цифрландыру" - нақты сектордағы нақты жобалардан тұратын прагматикалық бастауды қамтамасыз ету, экономиканың қазіргі салаларын, мемлекеттік құрылымдарды цифрландыру және технологиялық қайта жаратандыру жөніндегі жобаларды іске қосу және цифрлық инфрақұрылымды дамыту.

Жалпы мемлекеттік бағдарламалардың стратегиялық міндеті орасан зор, олар ең алдымен халықтың әл-ауқатын, өмірінің сапасын жақсартуға, адами капиталды дамытуға, сонымен қатар мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-экономикалық әл-ауқатын жоғарылатуға бағытталған міндеттерді атқаруға арналып жасалады.

Негізі, Қазақстанның осы Цифрландыру бағдарламасы әлемдік тәжірбиеге сүйене отырып, өзіндік цифрландыру стратегиясын жүзеге асырып келеді. Қазақстан ТМД елдері арасында Цифрландыру бағдарламасын жүзеге асыру бойынша көшбасшы ел болып табылады, бірәк даму жолы өте аз уақыт ішінде өзгеруі мүмкін. Өйткені осы технологиялық трансформация жолында әр ел бір кішкентай инновациялық жаңалықты енгізу арқылы әлем біріншілігіне ие бола алады.



**ОСМЫСЛЕНИЕ НОВЫХ ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ЧЕРЕЗ
ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СЕТЕВОГО СООБЩЕСТВА В ИСТОРИИ
НОМАДОВ И КОЧЕВОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ**

UNDERSTANDING NEW EDUCATIONAL MECHANISMS THROUGH HISTORICAL

FOUNDATIONS OF THE NETWORK COMMUNITY IN THE HISTORY OF
NOMADS AND NOMADIC CIVILIZATION

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются историко-педагогические аспекты социализации и воспитания личности в средние века периода казахской государственности. Автор сосредоточил внимание на исторических источниках и проанализировал сквозь их призму процессы социализации и воспитания человека в социуме, а известный принцип «Жеты Ата» представил в качестве центра сетевого сообщества. В основе ретроспективного анализа находятся документальные источники казахского народа: «Қасымханның Қасқа жолы- Светлый путь Касым хана». «Есімханның Ескі жолы- Праведный путь Есим хана» и «Жеті Жарғы» Тауке Хана»- Свод Законов Тауке хана. Ключевые понятия: институт геронтократии, образование, воспитание, Великая степь, управление, документальные источники, Великий Жасак

Annotation. The article deals with the historical and pedagogical aspects of socialization and education of personality in the Middle Ages of the period of Kazakh statehood. The author focused on historical sources and analyzed through their prism the processes of socialization and education of a person in society. The well-known principle of "Zheti Ata" was presented as the center of the network community. The retrospective analysis is based on documentary sources: "Kasymkhannyn Kaska zholy - The Bright path of Kasym Khan" "Yesimkhannyn Eski zholy- The righteous path of Yesim Khan". "Zheti Jargy" Tauke Khan"- The Code Of Laws Of Tauke Khan

Key concepts: institute of gerontocracy, education, upbringing, Great Steppe, management, documentary sources, Great Zhasak



**ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕКСТ: НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ
ДОМИНАНТЫ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЯ**
LITERARY TEXT: NATIONAL AND CULTURAL DOMINANTS COMPARATIVE
LITERATURE

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье раскрываются проблемы сравнительного литературоведения и эстетическая сила художественного слова, призванная воспитывать и обогащать человечество, доказывая родство народов, их взаимозависимость и кросскультурную принадлежность.

ABSTRACT

The article reveals the problems of comparative literary studies and the aesthetic power of the artistic word, designed to educate and enrich humanity, proving the kinship of peoples, their interdependence and cross-cultural affiliation.

Процесс проникновения одной национальной литературы в мир другой национальной литературы как части культуры народов сегодня приобретает необычайную масштабность, интенсивность и общественную значимость. Возрастающий интерес к изучению сложной проблемы взаимосвязей и взаимодействия национальных литератур убеждает нас в том, что эта область культуры и литературоведения стала чрезвычайно актуальной.

Сила художественного текста в своей структуре отражает как национально-культурные доминанты: культура, нация, менталитет, традиции, обычаи, образ жизни и ценности, так и кросс-культурные. Это область научного исследования относится к сравнительному литературоведению. С момента своего зарождения сравнительное литературоведение ставило перед собой конкретную цель изучения процесса проникновения и влияния одной литературы в другую и последующее раскрытие общих историко-литературных закономерностей между ними, что синонимично с понятием межкультурные контакты. Это также соответствует концепциям трехъязычия и поликультурного образования, «Рухани Жанғыру» и другим национальным идеям Казахстана, определяющим особенности формирования кросс-культурной компетентности у будущих педагогов-филологов.

Нельзя не согласиться со взглядами известного М.М.Бахтина, который в «Эстетике словесного творчества» писал, что «Наиболее напряженная и продуктивная жизнь культуры проходит на границах отдельных областей ее, а не там и не тогда, когда эти области замыкаются в своей специфике». [1].

В мире, сравнительное литературоведение или компаративистика, как и сам литературный процесс реализуется и заявляет о себе по-разному, и соответственно, развивается неоднородно. Общеизвестным фактом является, что методологический фундамент компаративистики был заложен в XIX веке в результате многочисленных исследований создания инструментов исследования и библиографии. Само понятие было введено во Франции. Основателем исторического изучения литературы



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считают немецкого философа И.Г.Гердера (*Herder*, 1744-1803), который доказывал национальную самобытность искусства, своеобразие и равноценность различных эпох культуры и поэзии. Он обосновал зависимость культуры любого этноса от таких факторов, как климат, формы правления, религии и др.

Возникшая из необходимости осознания национальной литературы в мировом литературном контексте литературоведческая компаративистика обращается к сопоставлениям близкородственных литератур и отдаленных литератур[2]. В ней существуют множество школ и направлений и она неотделима от национальных литератур, одним из таких направлений является казахстанская компаративистика. В свою очередь казахстанское литературоведение берет свои корни из советской компаративистики.

Исследователь Ш. Сатпаева в своей книге «Казахско-европейские литературные связи XIX века и первой половины XX века» отмечала: «Литературные связи – проникновение одной литературы в мир другой – стали важным моментом в развитии литературы каждого отдельного народа и вместе с тем фактом мирового литературного процесса». [3].

Наиболее известными представителями советского сравнительного литературоведения, чьи труды, по нашему мнению, в области сопоставительно-типологического литературоведения раскрывают наличие в каждой национальной литературе кросс-культурного содержания являются Н. Веселовский, В.М. Жирмунский, Н.И. Конрад, И.С. Брагинский, В.В.Бартольд, В.В. Радлов и др. Именно они внесли огромный вклад в формирование и развитие новых исследовательских в этом направлении.



ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ МЕДИАҚАУІПСІЗДІК ЖӘНЕ БАЛАЛАР ҚҰҚЫҒЫ
MEDIA SAFETY AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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АНДАТПА

Бұл мақалада қазіргі кезде елімізде өзекті болып отырған интернет кеңістігін құқықтық тұрғыдан реттеу мәселесінің маңыздылығы сипатталады. Оның ішінде ғаламтордың балалар үшін зиянды қауіп-қатерінің күннен-күнге артып келе жатқандығы туралы сөз болады. Бұл сұрақ біздің еліміздің ғана емес, барлық әлемнің құқық қорғаушылары мен БАҚ өкілдерін толғандырып отыр. Мұның себептері де салмақты, біріншіден, бұл ұлттық қауіпсіздік, азаматтардың құқықтары мен еркіндіктерін қорғау, екіншіден, сөз бостандығы мен жариялылығы мәселелерімен тығыз байланыста қарастырылатындығында болса керек. Әлемнің дамыған елдерінде интернет кеңістікті заңдық тұрғыдан реттеу тәжірибесі кеңінен қолданылып келеді және олар ғаламтордың шексіз мүмкіндігін заңсыз әрекет етуші күштердің пайдалануына тосқауыл қоюдың түрлі әдіс-тәсілдерін ойластырып қойған.

Автор еліміздегі әлеуметтік желілердің балаларға қолжетімділігі және оның ықпалы туралы деректерді алға тарта отырып, бұл бағытта мемлекет пен қоғам тарапынан заңдық реттеу шараларын қолға алу қажеттігін көрсетеді.

Бұл тұрғыдан алғанда біздің елімізде бұл мәселе соңғы екі-үш жылда ғана қоғам тарапынан кеңінен талқыланып, заңдық тұрғыдан реттеудің қатаң шаралары қолға алынып жатыр. Мақала авторы осы бағыттағы шетелдік реттеу шараларын жан-жақты талдай келіп, сонымен қатар олардың озық тәжірибелерін сараптайды. Мәселен, терроризмді насихаттау, бейәдеп сөзбен балағаттау мәселелерін реттеуге қатысты атқарылып жатқан жұмыстарды жүйелі сөз етеді. Осылайша нақты деректер негізінде мәселені салыстыра қарастырып, еліміздегі интернет кеңістікті бақылаудың кемшіліктері мен жетілдірер тұстарын ашып көрсетеді.

Еліміздегі ақпаратты бұғаттау және оны қайта қалпына келтіру тәртібі ақпараттың немесе ақпараттық ресурстың мазмұнына тікелей қатысты. Заңнама бойынша олар жүйеленіп, нақты атап көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: медиа, құқықтық реттеу, балалар құқығы, ақпаратты бұғаттау, ақпаратқа қолжетімділік, киберқауіпсіздік.



IMPROVING PEDIATRIC POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, against the background of the rapid development of the pediatric service industry, there has been a clear lag in the number and quality of training of doctors in pediatric faculties. The postgraduate educational process of training pediatricians consists of both immediate measures (introduction of a one-year internship program) and a two-year residency program. All this contributed to strengthening the priority of domestic medicine, which, through the system of the post-Soviet training program for doctors at pediatric faculties, created a large-scale pediatric practice, service that has proven its effectiveness and profitability in the post-Soviet countries.

The analysis of monitoring the shortage of healthcare professionals in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan shows a shortage in 5 specialties, including pediatricians. According to statistics, the need for pediatricians and neonatologists in 2018 is 303 specialists (6.82 %); in 2019 – 403 (9 %); in 2020 – 266 (5.9 %).

With accelerated training programs for pediatricians, there is a need to adequately measure the quality of care provided, reflecting all the important aspects. For this purpose completed a survey 274 stakeholders from academic institutions, health-care centers, and government agencies in different countries Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan). Structural indicators of quality assessment were based on criteria for evaluating the methods used to provide assistance, including technical, statistical and educational components. The results reflect a lag in specialized paediatric care. Based on the results, the Baseline document for a Central Asia curricular proposal for the professionalization of children care management was compiled, which became the basis for strategic modernization of the system of postgraduate training of pediatricians.

A positive suggestion was the integration of the Project ChildCA programs continuing education "Improving child care education as a model for improving medical education in child care management in Central Asian countries such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in collaboration with universities from Italy, Germany and Poland who want to share their expert opinion and experience in the field of postgraduate training in pediatrics. The introduction of the new education system provides for a four-year period of study in accordance with international standards for training specialists. This duration forms the backbone for preparation preparing a resident for independent practice.

Thus, one of the key factors for improving the quality of medical care for children is the development and implementation of practice-oriented educational programs in the residency program in Pediatrics, providing a basis for continuous and high-quality training of pediatricians.

Keywords: postgraduate education, pediatrics, child care



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ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION PROCESS WITH THE USE OF EDTECH IN A POST-PANDEMIC ENVIRONMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The global pandemic has brought major challenges to education systems across the world. Students, faculty and administration of higher education institutions had to adapt quickly to the changes in education process.

Currently, there are 120 higher education institutions in Kazakhstan with more than 620 000 students and 36 307 faculty. Organization of education process in a post-pandemic environment at national level included the following measures from the Ministry of Education and Science: i) implementation of automated monitoring systems, ii) placement of information messages for students and faculty on main webpage of universities, iii) provision of support to faculty and staff, including methodological and psychological support iv) instant problem solving etc. At the institutional level, a number of activities were introduced: i) capacity building workshops on the use of EdTech for students and faculty were conducted, ii) detailed video and text instructions for the use of platforms such as Moodle were produced and published on the university website, iii) hot lines were opened and made available for students and faculty etc.

At the same time, university top management faced a number of issues with the organization of education process during the transition to online mode of studies. The issues included issues with infrastructure, employees qualifications and communication.

The **aim** of this study is to analyze the organization of education process with the use of EdTech in a post-pandemic environment in higher education institutions in Kazakhstan and to identify major challenges and lessons learnt. The study was conducted in two universities in Kazakhstan - Kazakh American Free University and Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages. In-depth interviews conducted during the study revealed common challenges that higher education institutions faced during the transition period. They are not only related to connectivity issues, but also to the content of education programs and IT skills of faculty, students and staff. Recommendations include: regular updates of universities IT systems, training of personnel, digital content update etc.

Keywords: Covid-19, Kazakhstan, higher education institutions, organization of education process, EdTech.



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THE MONEY ISSUE AND THE WOMAN IN THE MODERN KAZAKH SOCIETY

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ANNOTATION

The study aims to examine the role of the phenomenon of money in the modern Kazakh family from a gender perspective. With the transition to a market system of economic relations in post-Soviet Kazakhstan, socio-cultural institutions in society are being transformed, which are reflected in gender relations in the family. Recently, the problem of family maintenance is one of the main problems in the country. The study is based on a sociological measurement in the form of an interview (N=20), in which the following results are obtained. An attempt is made to reveal the role of women in modern Kazakh society in monetary and financial matters. In this context, there are two main trends in family relationships.

The first, it is a family where only the man earns, and the woman is a housewife. This model is based on the traditional model in the Kazakh culture. The second is a family where the woman is the breadwinner. In this aspect, most men stopped earning money not only for their families, but also for themselves. Men stay at home and do household chores and stop working. The main point, the authors emphasize that in the context of a pandemic in a family where a man earns, there is a tendency to increase the growth of domestic violence and psychological pressure on a woman. As a result, some women decide to live independently without pressure and be financially independent from men, which in turn leads to divorce at the woman's request. The pandemic showed a number of problems where women in society have rethought their role in the family, in this reality they see themselves as either strong or weak. A strong woman is a woman who has financial stability, and a weak woman does not have financial support and a job. This is what breaks it psychologically and morally. The authors of the study aim to identify this problem and support the category of weak women. How this assistance can be implemented. Taking into account the socio-economic situation in the country, I believe that there are several ways to solve this problem. First, strengthen the work of special centers for working with women who need psychological and moral support. Second, a special online course for women on personal growth and development in the financial and economic sphere. The actualization of the role of money in modern Kazakh society changes traditional family values and the roles of men and women.

Key words: phenomenon of money, Kazakh family, gender perspective, society, financial support.



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ИСТОРИЯ ЗАПОДНО – ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ И РУССКОЙ ВЫШИВКИ HISTORY OF WESTERN - EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN EMBROIDERY

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Резюме

В статье описаны история развития вышивального искусства, виды таблиц, технология их изготовления, вышивки, необходимое оборудование. Думаю, что простейшие технологии создания прекрасных произведений ремесел будут способствовать возрождению в быту и развитию мастерства подрастающего поколения.

Ключевые слова: декоративно-прикладное искусство, вышивочное искусство, виды вышивок, необходимое оборудование, технология шитья, творческий поиск, художественное творчество.

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Summary: The article describes the history of the development of embroidery art, types of tables, technology of their production, embroidery, necessary equipment. I am sure that the simplest technologies of creating beautiful works crafts will contribute to the revival in everyday life and the development of skills of the younger generation.



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Keywords: arts and crafts, national embroidery art, types of embroidery, necessary equipment, sewing technology, creative search, artistic creativity.

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Түйіндеме: Мақалада кесте өнерінің шығу даму тарихы, кестенің түрлері, олардың жасалу, тігілу технологиясы, қажетті құрал-жабдықтары жазылып көрсетілген. Қолөнерінің тамаша туындыларын жасаудың қарапайым технологиясын осы күнде тұрмысқа қайта ендіріп, өсіп келе жатқан жасөспірімге қазақ халқының қолөнеріне қызығушылығын арттырып, шеберлігін дамытуға әсері болар деген сенімдемін.

Кілттік сөздер: сәндік қолданбалы өнер, ұлттық кесте өнері, кесте түрлері, қажетті құрал-жабдықтар, тігу технологиясы, шығармашылық ізденіс, көркем шығармашылық қабілет.



ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ НОҒАЙ ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНА ОРТАҚ КЕЙБІР
МҰРАЛАРДАҒЫ ҰҚСАСТЫҚТАР МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕР
IN SOME HERITAGE COMMON TO THE KAZAKH AND NOGAI PEOPLES
SIMILARITIES AND FEATURES

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақалада қазақ және ноғай халықтарының тарихы мен әдебиетінде ерекше із қалдырған Ноғайлы дәуірі және сол кездегі мұралар қарастырылған. Ноғайлы дәуірінің өмір сүрген кезеңіне сипаттама беріліп, қазақ халқы тарихындағы рөлі көрсетілген. Жалпы аталмыш дәуір тек қазақ халқының ғана емес, басқа да түркі халықтары, оның ішінде ноғай халқының тарихында да маңызды рөлге ие. Осы дәуір поэзиясы өршіл рухқа толы. Жыраулық әдебиет туып, қалыптасып, шырқау шегіне жетті. Сөз өнері шарықтап дамып, идеология құралына айналды. Сөз құдыреті арқылы халық атынан сөйлейтін жыраулар хандарға бұқара пікірін жеткізді. Жаугершілік заманда сөзді насихат құралына айналдырып, халықты жорықтарға жұмылдырды. Мақалада жыраулық поэзияның осындай ерекшеліктері де атап өтілген.

Сондай-ақ, Ноғайлы дәуірі бұрынғы түркілік дәуірге қарағанда уақыт тұрғысынан қазақ халқына біршама жақын. Осы кезеңде туған жырлар қазақ ауызша әдеби тілінің негізін қалап берді. Сол ауызша әдеби тіл кейіннен жазбаша әдеби тілдің қалыптасуына негіз болды. Сол себепті де Ноғайлы дәуірінің маңыздылығына көңіл бөлінген. Осы кезең әдебиетін зерттеген қазақ ғалымдарының еңбектеріне шолу жасалған. Әдеби мұраның тең құқылы иегерлері саналатын қазақ, ноғай халықтарының тарихи тағдырлары көрсетіле отырып, сақталған әдеби мұралары салыстырылған. Атап айтатын болсақ, Шалкиіздің «Алаштан байтақ озбаса...» толғауы мәтініндегі екі халық нұсқасындағы ұқсастықтар мен ерекшеліктер көрсетілген. Сонымен қатар, Асанқайғы толғауы да талданған. Бір толғау мәтінінде кездесетін ерекшеліктердің болжамды себептері ұсынылған. Өзекті мәселе ретінде мәтінтанымдық талдаулар керектігі айтылған.

Кілт сөздер: Ноғайлы дәуірі, жыраулық поэзия, мұра, түркі тектес халықтар, тарихи кезең, қазақ халқы, ноғай халқы.



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DETERMINATION OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME COMMERCIAL SOAPS SOLD IN MARKETS In the North- West NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Soaps are agents used for cleaning that are usually made by reacting alkali with naturally occurring fats. The reaction produced salts of these fatty acids, which improve the cleaning ability of water in order to remove greasy stains from skin, hair and clothes. The physicochemical properties of eight soaps (antiseptic, toilet and laundry soaps) were determined using World Health Organization Standards (WHO) and Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) methods of analysis. The results showed the values for matter insoluble in alcohol (9.0 - 45%); Free caustic alkali (0 - 0.8), pH value (9.1- 12.0), total fatty matter (50 to 100%), and free acidity (0.20 to 0.62%). The data recorded corroborate with previous work and are within the standard permissible limits. Hence, the soap produced in the selected markets are of the global standards.

Keywords: Soap, free acidity, free caustic alkali, total fatty matter, matter insoluble in alcohol, pH, foam height



GROWTH AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN MAJOR CARPS FINGERLINGS FED ON *MORINGA OLEIFERA* BY-PRODUCTS BASED DIETS

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ABSTRACT

A 90-days feeding trial was conducted to determine potential of six isonitrogenous and isoenergetic experimental diets; formulated by replacing fish meal (FM) with *Moringa oleifera* by-product based diets at varying replacement levels (0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%). Cr₂O₃ incorporation level was 1% in all diets. For each test diet, fifteen fingerlings having an initial average weight (7.29±0.07g) were stocked in tanks. Diets were fed to the fingerlings at feeding level (5%) of total biomass twice a day. From the analysis, a significant ($p<0.05$) improvement in growth parameters was found which marks indication of maximum digestibility of nutrients such as crude protein, crude fat and gross energy in fish fed on MOLM and MOSM based diet at 10% replacement level. Analysis of carcass composition also showed that replacement of FM with MOLM and MOSM up to 10% increased crude protein and decreased crude fat deposition in fish body as compared to fish fed on control and other by-products based diets. It was concluded that the 10% replacement of FM by MOLM and MOSM based experimental diet is cost effective for *Catla catla* fingerlings without compromising growth parameters.

Key words: MOLM, *C. catla*, growth performance, nutrient digestibility, body composition



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STRUCTURAL EFFECT ON THE REDOX MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

The chemical properties of transition metal complexes, specifically their reduction potential and reactivity patterns, are affected by the structural variation. The redox mechanism and applications of substances may be altered if the reactivity pattern changes. The mechanistic pathways of the redox reaction of dicyanobis(phenanthroline)iron(III) with 1-ferrocenylethanone, 1-ferrocenylethanol, and hexacyanoferrate(II) are revealed in this study, and a comparison is drawn to surface the effect of structural variation. The reactions were found to follow a complex kinetics. Each redox reaction's pathway was divided into two phases. When a reaction has an overall zeroth order, it is in the first phase. In the second phase, the rate of reactions follows an overall second order. This is the sensitive phase, where the influence of various parameters alters reaction rates. Although the reactions have the same kinetic patterns and order, the rate-controlling species are different in each case. The results show that the solvent system and protonation are important in accommodating species to the rate-determining step(s).



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A MODIFIED BIPOLAR SOFT SETS BASED MODEL FOR SOLVING DECISION- MAKING PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Bipolar soft sets (BSS) and rough sets (RS) are two practical approaches to deal with uncertainty. In 2018, Karaaslan and Cagman introduced the idea of bipolar soft rough sets (BSRSs), a hybridization of RS and BSS. There are certain shortcomings with BSRS, that violates Pawlak's RS theory. To address these deficiencies, this thesis introduces the notion of the modified bipolar soft rough set (MBSRS). Additionally, we analyze this concept by doing a careful inspection of the key properties using illustrative examples. Moreover, several key MBSRS-related metrics are included. Finally, we present an application of the MBSRS to decision making (DM) problems and give an algorithm for it, along with a practical example, that determines the optimal alternative among several possibilities. Additionally, we conduct a comparison study of the proposed model with BSRS.

Keyword: Bipolar soft set, Bipolar soft rough set, MBSR-approximations, MAGDM.



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PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEPATITIS B AND HEPATITIS C VIRUS CASES IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis is the inflammation of hepatocytes, caused by both infectious and non-infectious agents but the main concern is viral hepatitis. Viral hepatitis has five different types i.e., hepatitis A, B, C, D and hepatitis E with the difference in pathogenicity, distribution, prevention methods as well as mode of transmission. Among all, Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) are most common causes of chronic liver disorder by infecting millions of people around the globe. According to a recent report 15 million people are infected with HBV and HCV in Pakistan, among them 5 million affected with hepatitis B and 10 million affected with hepatitis C virus. Current cross-sectional study was designed to investigate the prevalence and distribution of both HBV and HCV cases across the district Faisalabad. Data was collected from different THQ (Tehsil Head Quarter) hospitals across the district. Data comprised the health status of individuals from urban and peri-urban areas across the whole district.



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Informed consents were taken from all individuals. Confirmed cases were reported, evaluating the prevalence and distribution of both hepatitis B and C viruses. The results revealed that the prevalence of Hepatitis C virus (18%) is higher than Hepatitis B (1.4%) virus in the region. After evaluating it on the basis of gender, hepatitis B virus found to be 0.47% and 0.77% in males and females respectively. Hepatitis C virus prevalence is 6.2% among males and 11.8% among females. In each category, higher prevalence of disease among females as compared to males. According to geographical prevalence hepatitis B was 1.73% in urban area and 1% in peri urban area. Hepatitis C virus prevalence was 18% in urban and 14.4% in peri urban population. In tehsil wise distribution, Hepatitis B virus prevalence was highest in Samanabad (2.3%) and Hepatitis C virus prevalence was highest in Tandlianwala (33%). The alarming situation of the disease show that immediate actions are required to be taken by government and health institutions in order to control the incidence and prevalence of both of the viral diseases.

Keywords: Hepatocytes, Prevalence, Inflammation, Hepatitis



GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING *PUNICA GRANATUM* EXTRACT AND ITS IN VITRO CYTOTOXIC EFFECT ON MCF-7

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ABSTRACT

Background: In recent years, green synthesis has received much attention as an eco-friendly and cost-effective method for synthesizing stable and biocompatible different nanoparticles (NPs). The current study synthesized silver NPs using *Punica granatum* aqueous stem extract and determined their anticancer potential against human breast carcinoma cell line (MCF-7).

Methods: The effects of different synthesis parameters, such as light, pH, and extract concentration, were optimized to determine the rapid synthesis rate with high yield silver NPs. The synthesized silver NPs were characterized using ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM). The anticancer potential of the biosynthesized silver NPs was evaluated using a 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay.

Results: The formation of silver NPs was visually detected through the color change from light yellow to dark brown, and it was confirmed using surface plasmon resonance band (SPR) in ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy. The green synthesis of silver NPs was also monitored by using ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy. The results showed the optimum condition for rapid formation of silver NPs with high yield was achieved under sunlight, pH 7, and the ratio of the volume of *Punica granatum* extract to the volume of 1mM silver nitrate (AgNO_3) solution was 1:9. The FTIR analysis confirmed that the biological molecules of *Punica Granatum* extract involved in capping and stabilizing the biosynthesized silver NPs. The FE-SEM analysis revealed that they were mostly spherical in shape and ranged from 13 to 24.7 nm (average particle size of 18 nm). The anticancer study revealed that the biosynthesized silver NPs had shown cytotoxicity against MCF-7 cells.

Conclusions: The overall results indicated that the biosynthesized silver NPs using *Punica granatum* aqueous stem extract showed promising results as a potential anticancer agent in cancer therapy. Based on the results of the present study, the green-synthesized silver NPs would open the direction towards novel various therapeutic applications.



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Keywords: Green synthesis, silver nanoparticles, *Punica granatum*, MCF7.



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DEPLOYMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TOWARD EMISSION REDUCTION AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The negative effects of non-renewable energy on the environment and human health have recently engineered interest for the search for eco-friendly, sustainable and renewable energy. Many countries have been gradually shifting their focus on the utilization and generation of renewable energy to replace non-renewable energy with government collaborating with experts and researchers working on energy sectors for better results to curb environmental degradation effects rising from utilization of non-renewable energy couple with climate change effects recently reported. Therefore, the productive deployment of renewable energy is seeing as one of the positive strategies to address this issue. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has proposed utilization of renewable energy as a catalyst to address energy issues and as well attain environmental sustainability globally. Therefore, the purpose of this presentation is to



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present utilization of renewable energy as a key alternative pathway to attain sustainability and equally help in mitigation of emissions that responsible for pollution in our environment which in turn cause negative impacts on our health. Implementation of policy promoting the use and generation of renewable energy will help us reduce our dependence on the use of fossil fuels. From various published reports fossil fuels have been confirmed as principal source of greenhouse emissions and other air pollutants. Therefore, they cause harm on human health, such as respiratory and cardiovascular diseases etc. When renewables contribute to reducing the use of fossil fuels and associated air pollutant emissions, they have a positive effect on human health. Therefore, we need to embrace the use of renewable energy.

Keywords: Fossil fuels, Environmental pollution, Sustainability, Renewable energy, Human Health.



ANTICANCER ACTIVITIES OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED
FROM *AZADIRACHTA INDICA* FRUIT EXTRACT ON THE A549 LUNG CANCER
CELL LINE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nanotechnology is a science field conducted at the nanoscale, which is almost 1 to 100 nm, helping study the atomic arrangements, structures, and associated properties. Recently, nanotechnology in biological systems proclaims a novel section in the arena of translational and reformative treatment. Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) have attracted consideration in the recent past owing to their fundamental properties such as catalytic, optical, and physical properties.

Methods: In this study, AgNPs was synthesized in an easy, clean, reliable, and economical way using fruit extract of *Azadirachta indica* (*A.indica*). Also, several parameters, including extract concentration, pH, temperature, and light intensity, were optimized to obtain the required size and high yield of AgNPs. The yields and characteristics of the formed nanoparticles were further assessed using an Ultraviolet-Visible (UV-vis) Spectrophotometer, furrier- transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM). Then, the anticancer activity of AgNPs against human lung adenocarcinomic alveolar basal epithelial cells (A549) was assessed using cell viability.

Results: The FTIR analysis confirmed the presence of functional groups on the surfaces of the silver nanoparticles, which were derived from bio-compounds, phenolics, and flavonoids found in plant extracts. According to FESEM, the nanoparticles ranged from 14 to 19 nm.



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Additionally, green synthesized AgNPs showed strong antitumor activity against human lung cancer.

Conclusions: According to this study, aqueous fruit extracts of *A.indica* are an efficient reducing agents in the biosynthesis of AgNPs possessing both antioxidant and anticancer properties.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles, Green synthesis, *Azadirachta indica*, UV-vis Spectrophotometer, FTIR, FESEM, A549.



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KIWIFRUIT: HEALTH BENEFITS AND ITS DAILY PRESCRIPTION FOR BOOSTING IMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Kiwifruit is regarded as nutrient dense fruit is incomparable with other generally consumed fruit on basis of health benefits. Generally, there are two kinds of kiwifruit-*Actinidia deliciosa* 'Hayward' (green kiwifruit) and *Actinidia chinensis* (gold kiwifruit). However, both green and gold kiwifruit are remarkably rich in vitamins such as C, E, K, folate, carotenoids, potassium, fibre. Nevertheless, phytochemicals activity has revealed manifold health benefits. Kiwifruit has several pharmacological actions involving improvement in iron status, aids digestion and laxative, protects our body from oxidative damage, decreases triglycerides, platelet aggregation and further reduces allergenic reactions, severity of cold and other cardiovascular related diseases. Hence recommended to consume daily by doctors as "daily prescription for health" due to its manifold health benefits. The Gold kiwifruit reduces the upper respiratory tract infections and proves to be beneficial for boosting immunity during Covid-19 infections. Kiwifruit possess phytoconstituents such as phenolics and flavonoids which exerts potential anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and antiviral activity. Consumption of whole fruit with peel has displayed excellent bioactivity in combating various deadly diseases. Therefore, our study provides broad insights on composition of kiwifruit and phytoconstituents existed in it and further the pharmacological actions exerted by this nutrient dense kiwifruit which is recommended daily for its multiple health benefits.

Keywords: Kiwifruit, *Actinidia chinensis* (gold kiwifruit), carotenoids, Folate, COVID-19, Boosting Immunity



SYNERGISTIC ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY EXHIBITION BY AQUEOUS EXTRACT MIXTURES OF RIPE AND UNRIPE *MUSA ACUMINATA* FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Musa acuminata* fruits have a variety of water soluble components such as phenolics, flavonoids and vital nutrients. Fruit intake decreases mortality from senescence related disorders relatively due to the antioxidant compounds. Antioxidant compounds are known to act synergistically. Complex pathways of metabolic disorders make it imperative to simultaneously activate/block the involved pathways. One strategy is to conglomerate two or more active ingredients in one dosage form. A more convincing evidence about the benefits of the fortification of bioactive compounds is collected in the current study by performing *in vitro* screening of the extract.

Methodology: Preparation of aqueous extracts: Ripe *Musa acuminata* fruit extract was obtained using soxhlet assembly and unripe *Musa acuminata* fruit extract through microwaved extraction process. *In vitro* assay of mixed extracts of ripe and unripe fruits (dual component): Banana extracts were rationalized by mixing extracts of unripe and ripe fruits and screening for free radical foraging as per 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay. Different combinations of ripe and unripe fruit extracts (5:1, 4:1, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5) were subjected to *in vitro* antioxidant activity.

Results: Banana extracts mixture of unripe and ripe fruits exhibited IC₅₀ in the range of 52.48 - 60.24 µg/mL as compared to unripe banana (57.23 µg/mL) and ripe banana (62.95 µg/mL). Extract mixture consisting of ripe banana extract and unripe banana extract in proportion of 2:1 was the most active (IC₅₀ = 52.48 µg/mL).

Discussion and Conclusion: Aqueous extraction is known to ensure high recovery of polyphenols, glycoside and protocatechuic acid. Thus a solvent having established safety and superiority in extracting soluble polyphenols was used for the extraction. The mixed extracts exhibited enhanced free radical scavenging as compared to individual extracts of unripe fruits as well as ripe fruits. The altered antioxidant activity of mixed extracts of ripe and unripe fruits may be a result of variation in constitutions. Water extract of unripe banana is known to be rich in leucocyanidin and dopamine levels increase on ripening. Ripe banana pulp has an abundance of catecholamines and ripening increases the ascorbic acid. The current antioxidant screening provides a strong foundation for the phytochemical screening and establishing these findings *in vivo*, further in free radical mediated disorders, initially in animal models and continued as human studies.

Keywords: Synergy, polyphenols, antioxidants, *Musa acuminata*.



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THE IMPACTS OF GREEN INNOVATION AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY (CE) AS INTEGRATED MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

We present the impacts of green innovations and circular economy as integrated mechanism to achieve sustainability. The essential elements of circular economy-environmental and economic growth are presented as factors that need to be considered to attain effective circularity toward sustainable development. Green innovations are strategical pathways that are equally sustainable and as well pregnant with indicators capable of preventing further degradation on our environment and also can help shift from traditional linear economy to circular economy as wastes are converted to products of high values with potentials to reduce unemployment rate and further improve revenues. In this project we further stress the important of 3R's (i.e Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) as right weapons to combat linear economy effects on our environment. Therefore, transformation of waste materials via industrial pathway is important to productively manage our existing resources and to prevent reckless use as no-waste approach become the focus in the system. The focus of this is identify a circular economy



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as a better approach over linear economy to attain sustainability, to present the three components of sustainable development (i.e., environmental–social–economic) as access to economic growth. In conclusion, this work evaluated correlation between a circular economy to economic growth, highlighting the crucial role of sustainability, green innovation, and investment in no-waste initiatives to promote wealth and as well create job opportunity.

Keywords: Green Innovation, Environment, Economic development, circular economy, sustainability.



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MINERALOGICAL ASPECT OF CERTAIN ARGILLACEOUS DEPOSITS OF THE MOROCCAN NORTH EAST

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ABSTRACT

In the context of the identification of clays formed during the Messinian-Pliocene period and the study of their possible uses in industry, a systematic collection of samples in the form of a mesh was carried out in the Nador region of northwest Morocco. This work is in the framework of the study and the characterization of the Moroccan clays. It consists in studying the mineralogical and geochemical aspect of some clayey materials coming from the Moroccan North East. For that, it **was** based on some analytical techniques such as X-ray Diffraction, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, morphology and texture of the surfaces of the material was examined by scanning electron microscopy, and chemical analysis X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

The results showed that our clay samples are interstratified materials with a base mineral smectite-montmorillonite and impurities such as quartz, calcite, feldspar, anorthite, ...etc. SEM observation and analysis by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), reveals the presence of feldspar, zircon, calcic albite, iron oxides, and barite.

Keywords: Messinian-Pliocene, interstratified, materials, smectite-montmorillonite, impurities.



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NEW GREEN FLOCCULANT AND ITS APPLICATION FOR CLAY BENTONITE AND KAOLINITE

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ABSTRACT

In this study a new green flocculant QC was synthesized through an environmental friendly process. The HEC was modified by quaternary ammonium. Orthogonal tests were carried out to achieve the optimal conditions of the reaction process. The structural characterization of FT-IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR, DSC, DRX were carried out and further confirmed the successful of the reaction. Influence factors including flocculant dosage, pH and flocculation time were



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discussed in this study. As a result, the newly synthesized flocculant represents a novel candidate that has the potential to be an acceptable flocculant at the industrial level, especially given its environmental qualities and high efficiency with short contact durations.

Key words: green flocculant *bentonite*, *kaolinite*, *hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC)*.



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NEW HEC CROSSLINKED EDTA: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION AS NEW ECOFRIENDLY LOW-COST ADSORBENT

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ABSTRACT

This study elaborated successfully on a new green pH-sensitive cellulose-based hydrogel (swelling rate $\sim 1005\%$). The new EDTA crosslinked HEC was investigated as adsorbent material which showed high removal efficiency ($\sim 2000 \text{ mg.g}^{-1}$) to aquatic micropollutants, especially methylene blue as cationic dyes model. The synthesis of HEC-EDTA at high advanced crosslinking degree (up to 92%) that confirmed using structural analyzes (FTIR and ^{13}C CP/MAS-NMR) was carried out using DAEDT and DMAP as acyl transfer agent where the lamellar morphology (2D—microstructure) was highly suggested basing on the average



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functionality of the reaction system. The results indicated that the adsorption process followed the Freundlich isotherm model revealed a strong correlation to the experimental results and the thermodynamic parameters (ΔG° , ΔH° and ΔS°) revealed that the adsorption process was exothermic nature of the reaction and the spontaneous behavior of the adsorption process. In addition, where the adsorption kinetic was characterized by a pseudo-second kinetic order.

Keywords: Cellulose adsorbent, pH-sensitive Hydrogel, Dyes Removal, Langmuir,



STOMATAL REGULATION, RELATIVE WATER CONTENT, PROLINE ACCUMULATION AND SEED YIELD OF DURUM WHEAT (*TRITICUM DURUM DESF.*) FOR DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

Water deficit is one of the main limiting factors in agricultural production. It is therefore important to optimize water supply according to the real needs of the crop, taking into account the environmental conditions. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of water stress on the yields parameters of thirteen durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) genotypes. The experiment was conducted in pots during year (2019-2020) to the open field in the Fes Sais region and in the greenhouse (INRA-Meknes-Morocco). The experimentation took place at the Experimental field of the National Institute of Agronomic Research of Douyet Fez (34°2N, 5°W, 416m) started in 10/12/ 2019. The soil is clayey-silt type, low in organic matter and has alkaline Ph. The experimental setup was a strip-plot with 2 replications. This year's crop year was characterized by low rainfall. Physiological, biochemical and yield parameters were measured. Drought caused an increase in proline, soluble sugars and glycine betaine content with a reduction in relative water content in all varieties. Genotypes differed greatly in their responses to different levels of water stress, especially with respect to the resistance mechanisms developed. The results concerning the yield in terms of grains reveal that lines V1, V4, V9 and V12 in front of the control variety V16 are the best performing lines with the highest yields compared to the other lines tested. Statistical analysis reveals the presence of a highly significant correlation between stomatal conductance (Cs) and relative water content RWC ($r=0, 819^{**}$), stomatal conductance and yield ($r=0, 737^{**}$). However, a highly significant negative correlation was found between proline and Cs ($r=-0.880^{**}$), and between proline and RWC ($r=-0.770^{**}$).

Keywords: Water deficit, tolerance, proline, glycine betaine, relative water content, stomatal conductance.



PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATIONS OF COBALT OXIDE DOPED CALCIUM OXIDE NANOPARTICLES THROUGH PRECIPITATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Calcium Oxide (CaO) is an important inorganic compound used in a wide range of applications, being of continuous interest in the field of materials research. Calcium Oxide has been regarded as one of the most promising candidates for carbon dioxide capture due to its high capturing efficiency, low running cost, and abundance in the nature. The target of research is to enhance sorbent sustainable performance in long-term capture utilization. Several methods can be used to prepare CaO nanoparticles, the physical and chemical properties of CaO can be changed in nanoscale, morphology, surface area and capturing efficiency can be carefully controlled under specific synthesis conditions, and positively affected the sorbents' reactivity. To improve the sintering-resistant properties of CaO-based adsorbents, many factors should be considered such as decreasing the particle size and increasing the surface area. Doping the CaO nanoparticles with different atoms is considered as an important method to increase the capturing efficiency and the lifetime of the sorbent materials. In this research, cobalt oxide doped calcium oxide nanoparticles were synthesized by using precipitation method. The produced samples were characterized using different characterization techniques including XRD, SEM, EDS and BET, moreover, the adsorption capacity were also evaluated. Production of CoO doped CaO could lead to a sample with better structural characteristics and adsorption stability. XRD revealed that the crystallite size of CaO in CoO doped CaO is 105 nm. According to SEM image, the particle size of CaO has 115-255 nm based on the calculation by image J software. CoO doped CaO has nanocrystalline structure. The adsorption capacity measurements for pure CaO and CoO doped CaO have done in air at different temperatures (0, 25, 50, 75, 100 and 200) °C. For pure CaO, the mass ratio of adsorption was 1.78 at 25 °C and 1.24 at 200 °C. For CoO doped CaO, the mass ratio of adsorption was 1.37 at 0 °C and 1.15 at 200 °C. Therefore, CoO doped CaO has more stability of adsorption capacity than pure CaO.

Keywords: Cobalt Oxide doped Calcium Oxide, Precipitation method, nanocrystalline.



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MULTI SUB-DISCIPLINARY FINAL YEAR ENGINEERING PROJECT AT SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

A multi sub-disciplinary Final Year Engineering Project was proposed and supervised by the author at Swinburne University of Technology (SUT) Hawthorn Campus in Australia in 2019.

The project was titled “A Single-Point Bridge Response Monitoring System”. The eventual outcome of this research project was to produce an inexpensive tool to feed into the Bridge Management Systems of various State Road/Bridge Authorities in Australia that could assist in making better-informed decisions on maintenance expenditure of the aging bridge-stock.

What was envisaged in this proposal was a device that measured the vibration response due to traffic-induced dynamic excitation of a “key” representative point on the concrete deck of a relatively short span bridge, typical of the inventory of road bridges in Australia, and possibly of most bridges internationally. The time traces of vibration measured by the device would reflect the dynamic characteristics of the bridge and that of the vehicular interaction with it.

Identification in these traces of changes occurring over time may provide information on whether significant degradation in the bridge being monitored has occurred or flag that a closer investigations need be made of it preferentially over other bridges being monitored in this way.

This project required skills of Final Year students in several Engineering sub-disciplines, such as: Civil/Structural, Mechanical, Electrical/Electronics and Software Engineering, hence its multi sub-disciplinary nature. Three of the five actual students taking on this research project across this sub-disciplinary range, also brought skills outside of Engineering, being enrolled in the double degree program of Engineering-Commerce, so as well as treating and reporting on the “technical” aspects of their project, students were also required to report on its “business” aspects that included a business case for the development of the device.

This paper reports on various aspects of this project including the interaction of student Engineering sub-discipline and inter-discipline (Engineering and Commerce) elements.

Keywords: multi sub-disciplinary, Engineering, Commerce



INDICATIONS OF ELECTIVE AND EMERGENCY CAESAREAN SECTION IN JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Caesarean section (CS) is one of the common surgeries in medical practice around the world. Despite the recommendation of World Health Organization (WHO) of having CS rates between 10 and 15%, the rates are increasing. In Saudi Arabia, the rates have increased over the years, between 2011 – 2008 the rate was close to 19%, while in 2018 the rate raised up to 27.5%.

Objective: The aim of this study to investigate the indications of caesrean section surgery in both elective and emrgency circumstances.

Methodology: The study design is cross-sectional, the patient information were retrieved from Obsteric and Gynecaology ward at King Abdulaziz hospital and oncology center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The patients who delivered at this institution from 1st of Jaunary until 31th of December, 2019 were included (n= 1,932). Demographic data, obstetric history, and medical history information were extracted from the medical records using excel sheet.

Result: Out of the 1,932 patients, 730 (38%) underwent caserean section. 559 (77%) of them, had an emergency caesarean section while 171 (33%) had an elevantive ones. The most leading indication in both emrgency elective CS was a history of previous CS, representing (42%) and (88%), respectively. This is followed by fetal distress (28%) and breech presentation (8%) in emergency CS, whereas breech presentation (6%) and placenta previa (3%) in elecive CS.

Conclusion: The history of previous CS is the most common recurrent cause of having another subsequent CS, hence revising the guideline of liberal elective caeserean section is recommended. Moreover, an early detection of baby presentation and placenta implantation can give more room the patient and the treating team to arrange for elective CS that have better outcomes.

Keywords: Caeserean section, CS, Indications, Saudi Arabia, Previous CS



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SERAMİK MALZEMENİN ELEKTRO EROZYON İLE İŞLENMESİNDE YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜĞÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN ELECTRO EROSION PROCESSING OF CERAMIC MATERIAL

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ÖZET

İmalat endüstrisinde, gelişen malzeme özellikleri ile malzemenin işlenebilmesi için geleneksel yöntemlerin yeterli gelmediği durumlarda, alternatif imalat yöntemleri geliştirilmektedir. Geleneksel işleme tekniklerinde işleme esnasında iş parçasına mekanik kuvvetler uygulanmaktadır. Sertliği yüksek malzemelerde mekanik kuvvetlerden kaynaklı zorlanmalara bağlı olarak beklenmedik aşınmalar meydana gelmektedir. Geleneksel işleme tekniklerinden farklı olarak elektro erozyon ile işleme (EEİ), metalin mekanik özelliklerinden bağımsız olarak sert ve iletken malzemelerin işlenmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. EEİ, dielektrik sıvı içerisinde iletken bir malzeme ile bir elektrot arasında yüksek frekanslı elektriksel boşalım uygulayan ve böylece metalik malzemelerden küçük parçaları eritme ve buharlaşma ile talaş kaldırma ilkesine dayanan alışılmadık bir işleme tekniğidir. Bu çalışmada, EEİ yöntemi ile özellikle sertliği yüksek, mukavemetli ve yüksek sıcaklık değerlerinde aşınma direnci fazla olan seramik malzemenin işlenebilirliği incelenmiştir. Çalışmada takım (elektrot) olarak saf bakır malzemesi kullanılmıştır. İşleme parametreleri olarak üç farklı boşalım akımı (6, 12.5 25 A), üç farklı vurum süresi (25, 50 ve 100 μ s) ve üç farklı vurum bekleme süresi (15, 30 60 μ s) kullanılarak 27 deney yapılmıştır. Deneyler sonucunda işleme parametrelerinin yüzey pürüzlülüğü (Ra) üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Boşalım akımı ve vurum süresi parametrelerinin yüzey pürüzlülüğü üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu görülmüştür. En düşük yüzey pürüzlülüğü 6A boşalım akımında, 25 μ s vurum süresinde ve 60 μ s vurum bekleme süresinde 2,291 μ m olarak elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Seramik malzeme, Elektro erozyon, yüzey pürüzlülüğü



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ABSTRACT

In the manufacturing industry, alternative manufacturing methods are developed in cases where traditional methods are not sufficient to process the material with the developing material properties. In traditional machining techniques, mechanical forces are applied to the workpiece during machining. Unexpected wear occurs in materials with high hardness due to the stresses caused by mechanical forces. Unlike conventional machining techniques, electro-erosion machining (EEI) is widely used in the machining of hard and conductive materials, regardless of the mechanical properties of the metal. IEE is an unusual machining technique that applies a high-frequency electrical discharge between a conductive material and an electrode in a dielectric fluid, thereby melting small pieces of metallic materials and removing chips by evaporation. In this study, the machinability of ceramic material with high hardness, strength and high wear resistance at high temperature values, especially with the EEI method, was investigated. Pure copper material was used as a tool (electrode) in the study. 27 experiments were conducted using three different discharge currents (6, 12.5 25 A), three different pulse on times (25, 50 and 100 μ s) and three different pulse off times (15, 30 60 μ s) as processing parameters. As a result of the experiments, the effects of machining parameters on the surface roughness (Ra) were investigated. It has been observed that the discharge current and pulse duration parameters have a significant effect on the surface roughness. The lowest surface roughness was obtained as 2,291 μ m at 6A discharge current, 25 μ s pulse on time and 60 μ s pulse off time.

Keywords: Ceramic material, Electro-erosion, Surface roughness