AHI EVRAN

3rd International Conference on on Scientific Research

May 3-4, 2023
Odlar Yurdu University
Baku, Azerbaijan



ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ
Dr. Elvan CAFAROV

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CONFERENCE ID

TITLE OF CONFERENCE

AHI EVRAN
3rd International Conference on Scientific Research

PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

DATE - PLACE

May 3-4, 2023
Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORGANIZATION

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İKSAD-Institute of Economic Development and Social Researches

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TOTAL ABSTRACTS: 338

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **181**

The number of abstracts from Türkiye: **157**

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Russian

PHOTO GALLERY








Heydər Əliyev
100


Heydər Əliyev







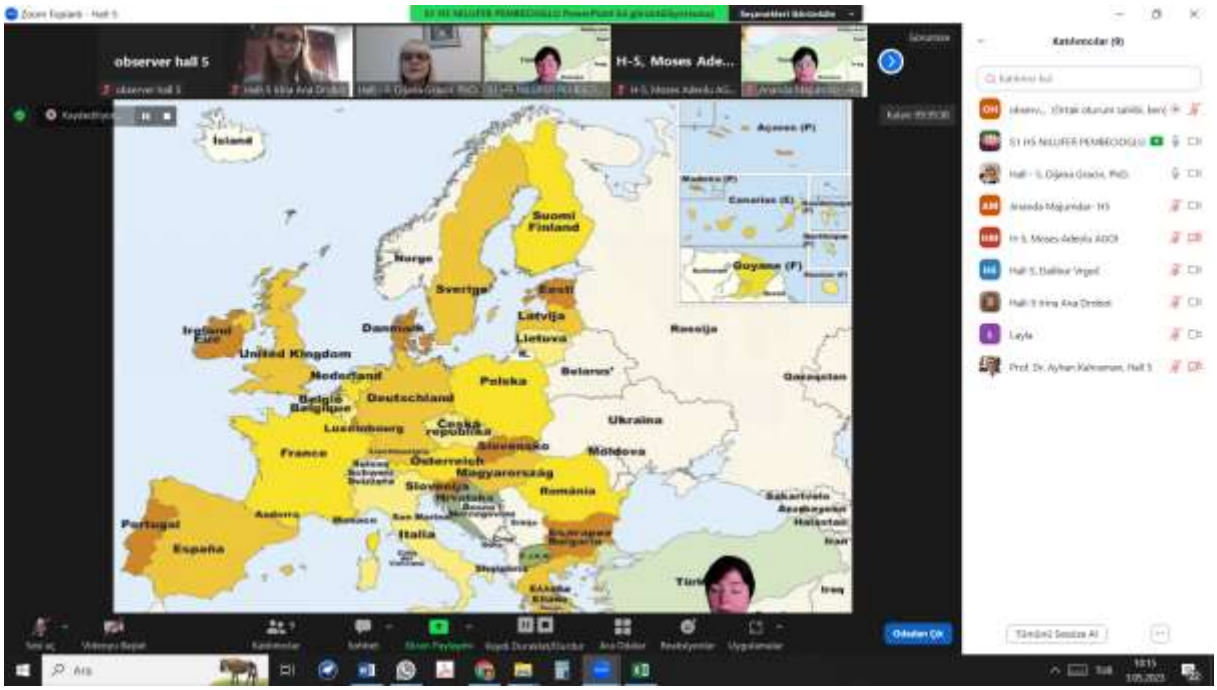





AHİ EVRAN III
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
3-4 May 2023
Oğlar Yurdu University
Bakı, Azerbaijan
Dedicated to
Haydar Aliyev
100th anniversary
QEYDİYYAT


Heydər Əliyev


observer hall 5


observer hall 5
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Türkiye
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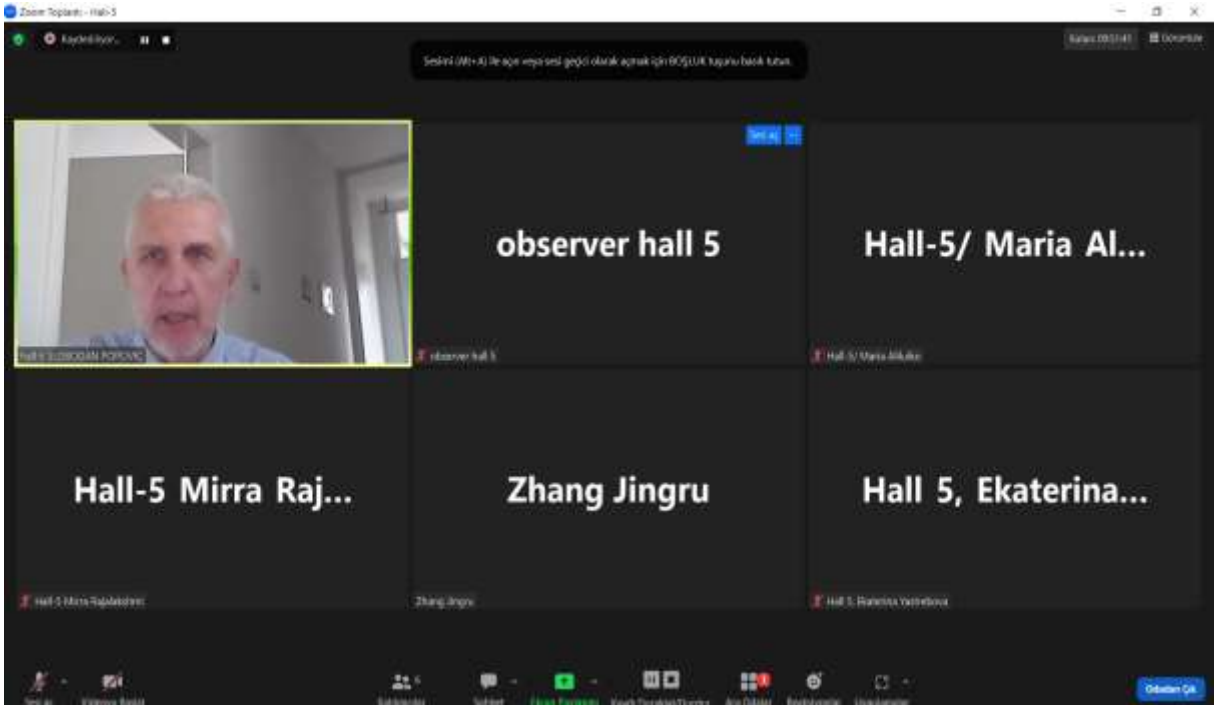
Canarias (E)
Guyane (F)


observer hall 5
Hall-5/ Maria Al...
Hall-5 Mirra Raj...
Zhang Jingru
Hall 5, Ekaterina...


observer hall 5
Hall-5, Giovanni...
hall-5 harika,di...
The security challenges of fog-enabled

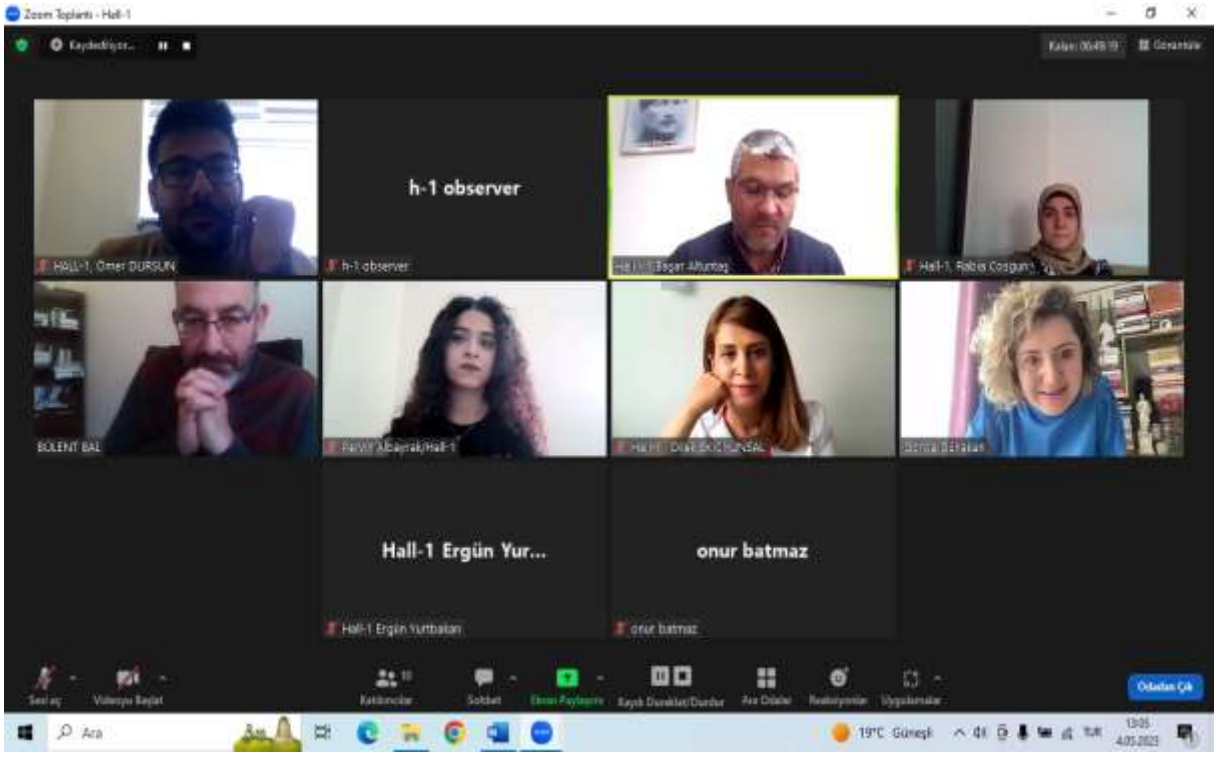

Tam ekran modundan çıkmak için ESC tuşuna basın veya çift tıklayın
H-2 Observer
Odadan Çık


Zoom Toplantısı - Hall-2
H-2 Observer
Özge Çolakoğlu
Odadan Çık


Observer-Hall-4
SELCUK KAPLAN
Başar Altuntaş
Hall-4 Hüseyin...


Observer-Hall-4
pc


Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1
h-1 observer
Hall-1 Ali Emrah...
Тарана Махмуд...
Ara


Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1
h-1 observer
Hall-1 Ergün Yur...
onur batmaz
Ara

AHI EVRAN III. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

May 3-4, 2023

Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan



PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (30):

Azerbaijan, Türkiye, Iraq, Russia, Morocco, Algeria, India, Romania, Nigeria, Germany, Ukraine, Syria, Vietnam, Republic of Croatia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Canada, Tunisia, Kyrgyzstan, Italy, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, México, Serbia, Bosnia & Hercegovina, Kosovo, Uzbekistan, United Arab Emirates, Colombia, Ethiopia

- Opening Ceremony-

03.05.2023

Time (Baku): 10:00-12:00

Prof. Dr. Ahmed VELİYEV
Baku Odlar Yurdu University Rector

Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAZANKAYA
Kirsehir Ahi Evran University

Plenar çıxış:
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Veliyev
Prof. Dr. Abdullah Avey SOFİYEV
Director of research center of "Material Science and Mechanical Construction"
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON NANOCOMPOSITES AND VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF PLATES MADE OF HETEROGENEOUS NANOCOMPOSITES IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

FACE TO FACE (CANLI)
DATE: 03.05.2023
Address: Odlar Yurdu University

BAKU TIME: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ
HALL -1

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF PERMEABILITY STATUS OF SOILS AROUND THE MERIÇ DELTA AND DETERMINATION OF K FACTOR	Hüseyin SARI Gökben TOPAL	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF LEAD AND CADMIUM LIMITS IN WHEAT SAMPLES USING ICP-MS DEVICE	Mutallim ABDULLAZADA Tuğba DEMİRİZ YÜCER	Azerbaijan Institute of Food Safety, Baku. Karabük University, Karabük
CREATING MODELS OF L5-S1 SPINE BONES USING MR IMAGES FOR USING IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS METHODS	Mahir UZUN Burcu Saime Arıca	İnönü University, Turkiye
3D MODELING OF FULLY EMBOSSED WHOLE HONEYCOMB	Mahir UZUN Hanife KARA	İnönü University, Turkiye
PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TITANIUM MATRIX COMPOSITES FOR DENTAL APPLICATIONS BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD	Yasin AKGÜL Gül KARAALİOĞLU Bünyamin ÇİÇEK	Karabük University, Türkiye Hitit University, Türkiye
PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHITOSAN COATED Fe3O4 ADDED PVA FLEXIBLE MEMBRANES	Fatma DEMİRCİ	Bursa Technical University, Türkiye
MIKROORQANIZMLƏRDƏN ZÜLAL BIOKÜTLƏSININ ALINMASI	İsayeva Aycan Nazim Kərimova Tamilla Hafiz	Odlar Yurdu Universiteti
MİKROB METABOLİZMASI VƏ FERMENTASİYA	Əliyeva Şəlalə Qoşqar a.ü.f.d.,dosent Kərimova Tamilla Hafiz	Odlar Yurdu Universiteti
AN OVERVIEW OF MEGAPHYLOGENY	Derya KARAKOYUN Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ Pelin ACAR D.Özlem Mavi İDMAN Seher KARAMAN S. Tuğrul KÖRÜKLÜ	National Botanical Garden of Türkiye, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Aksaray University, Türkiye Ankara University, Türkiye
USING ITS GENE REGIONS in PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS of Juglans regia L. in KAMAN PROVINCE: BOTH SEQUENCES & SECONDARY STRUCTURE FORMS	Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ Ahmet KAZANKAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CRASH PERFORMANCE OF 3rd GENERATION STEELS FOR VEHICLE BUMPER-ENERGY ABSORBER SYSTEM	Emre DEMİRCİ Ali Rıza YILDIZ	Bursa Technical University, Turkiye

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON NANOCOMPOSITES AND VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF PLATES MADE OF HETEROGENEOUS NANOCOMPOSITES IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS	Prof. Dr. Abdullah AVEY SOFIYEV	Istanbul Ticaret University, Turkiye

FACE TO FACE (CANLI)
DATE: 03.05.2023
Address: Odlar Yurdu University

BAKU TIME: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Elshad Mammadov
HALL -2

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A NEW PARADIGM: NEURODIVERSITY APPROACH TO AUTISM	Esra Macaroglu AKGUL	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Türkiye
FRIENDSHIP DEFINED BY SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS: A PHOTOVOICE RESEARCH	Esra Macaroglu AKGUL Nilgun DERELI Alper SEN	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Türkiye
CONDUCT DISORDER IN TEENS	Könül Ramil qızı Babaşzadə	Odlar Yurdu University
YENİYETMƏLİK DÖVRÜNDƏ YARANAN ÜNSİYYƏTİN PSİXOLOJİ XARAKTERİSTKASI VƏ ÖZÜNÜDƏRKETMƏ PROSESİNƏ TƏSİRİ	Əliyeva Nərgiz Əsgərəli qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
YENİYETMƏLƏRİN POSTTRAVMATİK SİNDROMUNUN XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ	Mətanət Ələkbərova	Odlar Yurdu University
DİSTANT TƏHSİL DÖVRÜNDƏ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN ÖZÜNÜ GÖSTƏRƏN PSİXO-EMOSİONALIĞINA DAİR	Nərgiz Quliyeva	Odlar Yurdu University
SOSİAL İNKİŞAF ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ MƏKTƏB BULLİNQİNİN PROBLEMİNİN FORMALAŞDIRILMASI	Səməngül Araz qızı Abdullazadə	Odlar Yurdu University
"ARMENIAN GENOCIDE" - TRUTH AND FICTION	Nuriev J., Nurieva Sh.	Odlar Yurdu University
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ POLO LIKE KINASE 1 (PLK) В ЛЕЧЕНИИ РАКА ЭНДОМЕТРИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МЕТОДОВ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ 3D СФЕРОИДНЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ	Nurlana Qasımlı Tamilla Kərimova	I.W.Goethe University Odlar Yurdu Universiteti

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DATE: 03.05.2023
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BAKU TIME: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Abdurahmanova Saadat
HALL -3

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CLASSIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Abdurahmanova Saadat Khalid	Odlar Yurdu University
THE EVALUATION OF CELÎLÎ'S HAMSE IN "HASB-I HÂL" STYLE	Şevkiye KAZAN NAS	Akdeniz Üniversitesi
THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, ACADEMIC SELF ESTEEM AND ATTITUDE: A META – ANALYSIS STUDY	Fatma Öztürk Güler	Gazi University, Türkiye
THE TYPE CATEGORY OF VERB LEXEMES AND THE ROLE OF SYNTHETIC CONNECTIVES	Məmmədova Şəlalə Adışirin qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH IDIOMS	Mohbalizade Nermin Natig Guliyeva Gunel Tehran	Odlar Yurdu University
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS	Ismayilova Aybaniz Arif	Odlar Yurdu University
GERMANIC LANGUAGES	Bəkirova Aynurə Nizami qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD	Gurbanova Aynura Nariman	Odlar Yurdu University
POLYSEMY OF ENGLISH WORDS AND FEATURES OF POLYSEMY IN THE LANGUAGE	Məlahət Şükürova Gündüz Səbinə Mustafayeva Valeh	Odlar Yurdu University

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HALL -4

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF PROVERBS	Leyla Rzayeva Lamiya Jafarli	Odlar Yurdu University
AZƏRBAYCANIN XX ƏSR 20-30-CU İLLƏRİNİN REPRESSİYALARININ ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİNDƏ ELDAR İSMAYILOVUN "AZƏRBAYCANDA "BÖYÜK TERROR"UN TARİXİ" ƏSƏRİNİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ	Nərgiz Kərimova	Bakı Dövlət Universiteti
THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGISMS	Saliyeva Hədiyyə Ağadur qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
TRANSLATION AND MULTICULTURAL COMMUNICATION	Əfəndiyeva Günay Xalid qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
THE PRIDE OF AZERBAIJAN	Gasimli Leyla Khanpashayeva Metanet Shahbazova Gultekin	Odlar Yurdu University
ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSLATION PROCESS	Heydarova Saida	Odlar Yurdu University
APPLICATION OF FUZZY LOGIC MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF DESIGN PROGRAMS	Sənan Niyazi	Odlar Yurdu University
THE ROLE AND MEANING OF METONYMIES IN CREATING MULTISEMINATION IN ARTISTIC WORKS	Ilhama Yusif gizi Khanaliyeva	Odlar Yurdu University
INTENSITY AND ITS POSSIBILITIES OF EXPRESSION IN LANGUAGE	Katyalova İsmət Əliş qızı Batura Guliyeva Tələt qızı	Odlar Yurdu University
HEYDAR ALIYEV, HERO AND NATIONAL LEGEND	Azizbeyli Narmin Katyalova Ismet Alish	Odlar Yurdu University
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS ARISING DURING THE TEACHING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Ulviyya Nasirova Samira Hasanova	Odlar Yurdu University

AHI EVRAN III. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

May 3-4, 2023

Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan



Meeting id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

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Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-1

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Rüştü YEŞİL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TOP FIGURE, AHI EVRAN'S HERITAGE, THE CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE AHI-ORDER TRADITION IN THE PROVINCE OF KIRŞEHİR IN THE 21st CENTURY	Alev ÖZTÜRK MERDİN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL 5TH GRADE STUDENTS' MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE WORLD AND THE UNIVERSE	Mustafa ŞENEL Gamze KIRILMAZKAYA	Harran University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S COMPASSION LEVEL ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES OF THEIR PARENTS	Süheybe SANDIKÇIOĞLU Rüştü YEŞİL	Ministry of Education Sakarya University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF WORK MOTIVATION LEVELS OF TEACHERS HAVING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES	Ayşe ÜRÜN Rüştü YEŞİL	Ministry of Education Sakarya University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TO DISTANCE EDUCATION IN TERMS OF THE PANDEMIC IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES	Hüseyin Cenk SALIŞ Rüştü YEŞİL	Ministry of Education Sakarya University, Türkiye
AN APPLICATION TOWARDS TO EFFECTIVE SPEAKING SKILL IN TEACHING TURKISH TO THE FOREIGNERS	Bilal BAĞLAN	Lecturer, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas Universty
DETERMINING THE GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Merve ÜNLÜ Aygen ÇAKMAK Hande ŞAHİN	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-2

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Hasan ÖZGÜR

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATING THE LINK BETWEEN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' INVENTIVE AND CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES	Hasan ÖZGÜR Melis SERTOĞULLAR Abdul Qayoum KHURRAM	Trakya University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS AND CREATIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS	Hasan ÖZGÜR Erhan SEVİL Ersin GİRGİN	Trakya University, Türkiye MEB
CHANGE IN STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES AGAINST COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATİVE MEDICINE PRACTICES	Özlem CEYHAN Betül ÖZEN	Erciyes University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ANXIETY AND CURIOSITY TO SCIENCE TOPICS	Mücahit ÖZEL Handan ÜREK Gamze DOLU	Balıkesir University, Türkiye
EXAMPLE OF LESSON ACTIVITY FOR THE VERBAL INTELLIGENCE FIELD OF MULTI INTELLIGENCE THEORY FOR THE PARTICULATE STRUCTURE OF SIXTH GRADE SUBSTANCE	Gamze DOLU Mücahit ÖZEL	Balıkesir University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AND THE SITUATION OF PARTICIPATING MATH ACTIVITIES AT HOME	Fatma AKBULUT ATAKOL Şenay BULUT PEDÜK	Trakya University, Türkiye
DETERMINING THE STEM SEMANTIC PERCEPTIONS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS	Şenay BULUT PEDÜK Öznur ATEŞ Özge ÖZKAN KILIÇ	Trakya University, Türkiye MEB
THE USE OF CIPP MODEL TO EVALUATE AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM	Tuğba ÖNER	Türk Hava Kurumu University, Türkiye
QUANTITATIVE CATEGORY IN LANGUAGE	Gulnar Rasim BASHIROVA	Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-3

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Derya ESKİMEN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
COVERAGE OF YKS TURKISH AND TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE QUESTIONS IN THE CURRICULUM	Muhammet YILMAZ A. Derya ESKİMEN	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
AN OVERVIEW OF FUAT SEVIMAY'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS	A. Derya ESKİMEN	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
SPORT EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	Nur ŞAHİNOĞLU	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOL DROPOUT IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS AND IMAM HATIP HIGH SCHOOLS	Kübra YILDIZ	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye
STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEARNING SLANG IN THE TURKISH EFL CLASSROOM	Nazgul KORGAN Ayhan KAHRAMAN	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT SCIENCE: AN ART-BASED RESEARCH	Zübeyde Burçin USTA Hatice MERTOĞLU Esra MACAROĞLU AKGÜL	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, Türkiye

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-4

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Zohaib Hassan Sain

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EFFECTS OF TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS AND SPECIALIZATION ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION	Sunday Samuel Olanrewaju	Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo, Nigeria
STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS	Zohaib Hassan Sain	[1]Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
THE OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS LEARNED IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN	Zohaib Hassan Sain	[1]Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ON THE NEWNESS OF SOLAR KIT PRICES IN ALGERIA	Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	University of Tizi Ouzou, Algeria
PROVERBS 1:8–19 AND INCREASING CASES OF FAKE ADMISSIONS AMONG YOUTHS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES	Favour C. Uroko (Ph.D), Chinyere Nwaoga (Ph.D)	University of Nigeria Nsukka
THE EFFECT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE ON THE INTEGRATIVE-QUALITATIVE INTENTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN PRESCHOOL TEACHERS	Ancuța Florentina Miheț	Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Doctoral school "Education, reflection, development", Cluj-Napoca, Romania
PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCESS BASED ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND PARENTAL ATTACHMENT STYLES	Marta Gana, Dana Rad	Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Doctoral school "Education, reflection, development", Cluj-Napoca, Romania
UNRAVELING THE HIDDEN DANGERS: AN ANALYSIS OF VARIATION IN ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH IN NIGERIA	Oluwafemi Michael Odunsi Simeon Oluwagbenga Fasina Margaret Yejide Onanuga Umar Obafemi Salisu Bashir Olufemi Odufuwa Peter Bolaji Oladeji	Olabisi Onabanjo University Tai Solarin University of Education

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
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03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-5

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dijana Gracin

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EVALUATING THE USE OF DRONES AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL AND ITS EFFICACY IN ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL GOALS	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria
IMPORTANCE OF PEACE EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD	Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU	Istanbul University, Türkiye.
POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF DIGITAL MEDIA ON CHILDHOOD PERCEPTIONS: SCARY MOVIES, VIDEOS & GAMES AND PEER PRESSURE	Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU	Istanbul University, Türkiye.
ON ZERO-SYMMETRIC NEAR-RINGS WITH GENERALIZED DERIVATIONS	Mehsin Jabel Atteya	College of Education Al-Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq
BENEFIT OF REMOTE LEARNING IN THE CONTEMPORARY PERIOD	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta, Canada
A STUDY ON THE TECHNIQUES FOR DATA COLLECTION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute
LANGUAGE BARRIERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	Dijana Gracin Dalibor Vrgoč	University of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia
DO-IT-YOURSELF AND SELF-CHECKOUT: EASIER OR HARDER LIFE?	Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages and Communication, Bucharest, Romania
INVESTIGATING UNIVERSITY EFL STUDENTS' USE OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES IN GRAMMAR LEARNING	Layla Ismaeel Ayhan KAHRAMAN	Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Türkiye

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03.05.2023	Session-1 / Hall-6

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Umar Obafemi SALISU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ECONOMY-BASED MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDONESIA (Case Study of MSMEs Hijab Ar-Rafi Fashion Indonesia)	Amalina Ghassani Cholisoh Indiyani Noor Farihah Oktavian Dini Nafiro	State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia
MODELLING THE SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TRAVEL MODES FOR TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A TOURIST-BASED PERCEPTION STUDY IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA	Umar Obafemi SALISU Samuel G. ODEWUMI Forson Ibraheem ABDUL-AZEEZ	Lagos State University, Ojo Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINE INVASION ON THE REACTION OF ASEAN STOCK MARKETS	Rahma Sofia Nida Farichatun Nafsi Alya Rizka Amelia Putri	Faculty Economy and Business Islam IAIN Kudus, Javanese Central, Indonesia
EFFECTS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT, EXCHANGE RATES, AND EXCHANGE RATES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN INDONESIA	Syafira Indriyani Naela Fatrotul Firda	State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia
MODELLING THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORT SYSTEM ON TOURISM PERFORMANCE. THE EXPERIENCE FROM LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA	Umar Obafemi SALISU Samuel G. ODEWUMI Forson Ibraheem ABDUL-AZEEZ	Lagos State University Olabisi Onabanjo University
DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL İNCLUSION ACROSS GENDER İN YEMEN	Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim	A.M.U. Management, Bussines of Administration, Aligarh, India
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES	Vasilescu Cezar	Economic Highscholl "Ion Ghica" College, Targoviste, Romania
BIOECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM	Olena Budiakova	Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Faculty of Management and Business Design, DEPARTMENT OF SMART ECONOMICS, Kyiv, Ukraine

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
Passcode: 030303

03.05.2023 | Session-2 / Hall-1

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda Duygu İPEK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF TALUS AND CALCANEUS, TYPES OF ARTICULAR FACETS	Eda Duygu İPEK Ceren ŞENTÜRK Ilgaz AKDOĞAN	Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
PHILADELPHIA CHROMOSOME-POSITIVE ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA RELAPSING AFTER ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION	Mustafa KARAGÜLLE	Eskisehir Yunus Emre State Hospital, Eskisehir, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA DURING ACUTE INFECTION IN CHILDREN	Yunus NAS Abdulkadir BOZAYKUT	Doğuş University, Türkiye İstanbul Zeynep Kamil Kadın ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Sağlık Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi
THE LEVEL OF ILLNESS PPERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS	Sevil GÜLER Seda ŞAHAN Gökçe Demir	Erciyes University, Türkiye Bakırçay University, Türkiye Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AEROBIC ENDURANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS	Cengiz TAŞKAYA Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Halil ALKAN Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN	Muş Alparslan University,Muş, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF WEB-BASED COUNSELING SERVICE ABOUT GENITAL AESTHETIC APPLICATIONS	Fatma COŞKUN Birsen KARACA SAYDAM	Ege University, Türkiye
IMPORTANCE OF ATTACHMENT SYSTEMS IN IMPLANT SUPPORTED-REMOVABLE PROSTHESES	Gökçe KEÇECİ Özge PARLAR ÖZ	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF CAD-CAM AND CONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS IN TEMPORARY RESTORATION PRODUCTION	Gökçe KEÇECİ Özge PARLAR ÖZ	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS AND COVID-19 IN NEWBORNS: THE CASE OF CANAKKALE	Nihan BULAGAY Sadi Turgut BİLGİ	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH LITERACY AND DISABILITY LEVEL IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ARTHROSCOPIC ROTATOR CUFF OPERATION	Fatih ÖZYURT Caner KARARTI Muhammed İhsan KODAK Abdulhamit TAYFUR	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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03.05.2023 | Session-2 / Hall-2

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DIAGNOSTIC CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFUSION TENSOR IMAGING IN CHILDREN WITH ABSENCE EPILEPSY	Özkan ALATAŞ Ali ÇAYLAK	Sağlık Bilimleri University, Türkiye Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
METASTATIC LUNG TUMOR MIMICKING ANTEROLATERAL ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	Mehmet Murat ŞAHİN Abdullah SARIHAN Ömer Burak ÇELİK Abdülmelik BİRGÜN Osman KARAARSLAN Lütfü BEKAR	Hitit University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DIET IN THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	Serap İNCEDAL IRGAT Betül ŞEREF	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF NURSING CARE ON PREGNANCY ADAPTATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH PRETERM LABOR	Aytül HADIMLI Ümran SEVİL	Ege University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF LUMBOPELVIC STABILIZATION IN PATELLOFEMORAL PAIN SYNDROME	Yusuf Mücahit TURAN Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN Bertan CENGİZ Sinan KARAOĞLU Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Hanifi KAYA	Acıbadem Kayseri Hastanesi Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
HOW HAS ENDOUROLOGICAL EXPERIENCE IN CHILDHOOD KIDNEY STONES CHANGED THE INDICATIONS FOR OPEN SURGERY?	Gökhan DEMİRTAŞ	Ankara Bilkent Şehir Hastanesi, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF WALKING DISORDERS AFTER HIP FRACTURE	Mehmet Hanifi KAYA Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF WALKING PARAMETERS BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT IN ADOLESCENT IDIOPATIC SCOLIOSIS INDIVIDUALS	Mehmet Hanifi KAYA Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
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03.05.2023	Session-2 / Hall-3

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Rıdvan ERGİN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVE FACTOR IN THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)	Gökhan AKILLIOK İrfan MARANGOZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
ANALYZING THE 360-DEGREE FEEDBACK ASSESSMENT TOOL: A HEALTH-DEDICATED UNIVERSITY CASE	Zeynep GÖRMEZOĞLU	Bezmialem Vakif University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP OF BODY MASS INDEX AND SPASTICITY SEVERITY WITH FUNCTIONAL LEVEL IN CHILDREN WITH DIPLEGIC CEREBRAL PALSY	Atahan TURHAN Merve KURT Tülay Tarsuslu ŞİMŞEK	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Türkiye Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SOMATOTYPE STRUCTURES OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES ON PERFORMANCE	Rabia TUNA Gökhan AKILLIOK İrfan MARANGOZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL TOUGHESS AND AGGRESSION OF STUDENTS WHO STUDY AT SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL	Gökhan ÇAKIR İsa KAVALCI	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Türkiye
DO FOLK DANCE PRACTICES BASED ON DIFFERENT MEASURES AFFECT CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT LEARNING SKILLS?	Elif TOP Mustafa AKIL Bekir TOKAY	Uşak University, Türkiye Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
DOES THE PRACTICE OF FOLK DANCES BASED ON SLOW AND FAST SCALE GAMES AFFECT CHILDREN'S DECISION-MAKING SKILLS?	Bekir TOKAY Mustafa AKIL Elif TOP	Uşak University, Türkiye Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
RESPIRATORY FUNCTION IN STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF SPORT SCIENCES: COVID-19	Rıdvan ERGİN	Rize Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Deniz TUGYAN AYHAN Kadirhan DOGAN Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN	Cappadocia University, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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03.05.2023	Session-2 / Hall-4

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira Amirova

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS WITH A PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN SUPPORTING SINGLE CROWNS IN PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ATROPHIC POSTERIOR JAWS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	Rodolfo Reda, Renzo Guarnieri, Alessio Zanza, Marco Seracchiani, Dario Di Nardo, Luca Testarelli	Sapienza University of Rome, Italy Private Periodontal Implant Practice, Italy
BREAST CANCER RECURRENCE MARKERS DYNAMICS	Mahira Amirova Gulnara Azizova Gulnara Jafarova Ulviyya Azizova Samira Bagırova Farkhanda Rzayeva	Azerbaijan Medical University
SELECTION AND STUDY OF COMPONENTS OF WOUND HEALING AND ANTIBACTERIAL GEL	Ilona Konovalenko Ukrainska Khrystyna Bayrashevska Marta	National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine.
ACTUALLY, THERE IS NO OVERPOPULATION ON THE PLANET DOES NOT EXIST: RELIABLE REFERENCES	Mahira Amirova Hafiz Osmanov Gulnara Jafarova	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ	Najim A. Yassin	Duhok University, Duhok, Kurdistan Region, Iraq
THE FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF *PvCRK12* GENE IN *PHASEOLUS* AND RHIZOBIA SYMBIOSIS THROUGH FORWARD AND REVERSE GENETICS APPROACHES	Antonino M. Lecona Kalpana Nanjareddy Manojkumar Arthikala	Agrogenomics Sciences, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores Unidad León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), León, Guanajuato, México.
EXAMINING THE LEVEL OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS SKILLS IN YOUNG ATHLETES	Eimantas Pocius Romualdas Malinauskas	Lithuanian Sports University
THE LINKS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPORTS MOTIVATION IN ATHLETES	Ilona Tilindiene Paulius Mitkus	Lithuanian Sports University

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03.05.2023	Session-2 / Hall-5

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Minodora Manu

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC FERTILIZATIONS AS ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS FOR SOIL MITE COMMUNITIES IN GRASSLAND ECOSYSTEMS, ROMANIA	Minodora Manu Marilena Onete	Institute of Biology Bucharest of Romanian Academy, Department of Taxonomy, Ecology and Nature Conservation, Bucharest, Romania
THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)	Boban Stanković	Department of Environmental Protection, City of Jagodina, Serbia
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HYBRID RICE PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN	Muhammad Umer HAMEED M. Usama javed Rabia NADEEM Afshan MUSSURAT Hafsah RİZWAN Hafsa TAHİR	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan
TREATMENT AND REUSE OF A DECENTRALIZED DAIRY EFFLUENT USING AN INNOVATIVE HYBRID VERTICAL FLOW AND HORIZONTAL FLOW MULTI-SOIL LAYERING SYSTEMS	Ali Mohssine Prof. Dr. Hassan Chaair Prof. Dr. Soumia Belouafa	Hassan 2 University, Faculty of sciences and technologies
SUSTAINABLE APPROACHES FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING	Akhtarul I Amjad	National Institute of Fashion Technology, Panchkula, Haryana, India
QSAR MODELING AND DRUG-LIKENESS SCREENING OF NEW DERIVATIVES FOR ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY	Fatima daissa, Belaidi Salah	University of Biskra, Biskra, Algeria
CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN POVERTY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS	Vidya Padmakumar Murugan Shanthakumar	Department of Zoology, Bangalore University, Bangalore, India

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
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03.05.2023	Session-2 / Hall-6

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANTIOXIDNT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXICOLOGY STUDIES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS	Hiba Shahid, Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Raza Naqvi	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan.
MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL BACTERIA TRIGGER COMPLICATIONS AFTER SURGERY. THE IMPACT OF DENIPLANT POST OPERATOR TEA	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU, Prof. dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CAROTENOIDS PIGMENTS OF MURCOTT MANDARIN (Citrus reticulata x sinensis) PEEL	PRIYANKA Barinderjit Singh	I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), PG Student, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CAROTENOIDS PIGMENTS OF KINNOW (*Citrus nobilis x citrus deliciosa*) PEEL POWDER	Kiranbeer KAUR Barinderjit Singh	I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University PG student, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India.
FUNGI LACCASES: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN THE BIODEGRADATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL MICROPOLLUTANTS	Ugochukwu Okechukwu Ozojiofor*, Mohammed Sani Abdulsalami, Nkechi Eucharia Egbe and Ahmed Ali Haroun	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria.
NUTRACEUTICAL ATTRIBUTES OF BIOACTIVES EXTRACTED FROM INDIGENOUSLY CULTIVATED VARIETIES OF AVOCADO	Fozia Anjum, Muhammad Shahid, Fatma Hussain	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan. University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan
THE ROLE OF GENE EXPRESSION IN THE EARLY STAGES OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE VIABILITY OF EMBRYOS FOLLOWING CRYOPRESERVATION	Omar Mardenli Hussam Aryan	University of Aleppo, faculty of agriculture, Aleppo, Syria University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Romania

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03.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-1

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sedat BOYACI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT BORIC ACID DOSES ON RAMSEY ROOTSTOCK IN VITRO SALT STRESS	Hatice BİLİR EKBİÇ Mert İLHAN	Ordu University
PLANTS OF THE FABACEAE FAMILY USED FOR ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL PURPOSES IN TÜRKİYE	Ömer ÇEVİK Seher KARAMAN Mehtap GÜRSOY	Aksaray Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Aksaray/Türkiye
SEASONAL CHANGES OF NATURAL SOME PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN GEMLIK OLIVE CULTIVAR	Tuba YILDIRIM Ebru SAKAR	Harran University, Türkiye
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION IN KARAMAN: THE CASE STUDY	Abdullah DERELİ Ramazan TOPAK	Ziraat Mühendisi, Musabeyli İlçe Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğü Selçuk University, Türkiye
REVOLUTIONARY FARMING: ADVANCEMENTS IN SEEDERS OVER THE PAST DECADE	Ömer ERTUĞRUL Gülden ÖZGÜNALTAY ERTUĞRUL	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Biosystems Engineering, Kırşehir, Türkiye
USE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANT INFUSIONS IN POULTRY	Yavuz ATILGAN Hüseyin ÇAYAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi
REACTIONS OF SOME BRASSICAS PLANTS TO TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS	Mehmet Ali ŞEVİK Abdullah BALTACI	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye Karadeniz Tarımsal Araştırma Enstitüsü
EVALUATION OF SOYBEAN (Glycine max L.) CULTIVARS REGISTERED IN TURKIYE FOR RESISTANCE TO SOYBEAN MOSAIC VIRUS	Abdullah BALTACI Ilyas DELIGOZ	Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute

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03.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-2

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Yaşar ERTÜRK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF DOSES OF CHITHOSAN BIOSTIMULANT TO BE USED DURING THE GERMINATION PERIOD ON MAIZE (Zea mays L.)	Rahime CENGİZ Müge ÖNER	Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF TOLERANCE TO LOW-TEMPERATURE STRESS DURING THE GERMINATION PERIOD OF HOMOZYGOUS MAIZE LINES	Rahime CENGİZ Şahadet MÜŞTAK	Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME TRITICALE (X TRITICOSECALE WITTMACK) VARIETIES CULTIVATED IN WESTERN PASSAGE CONDITION	Zekiye BUDAK BAŞÇİFTÇİ Nazife Gözde AYTER ARPACIOĞLU	Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF THREE METHODS OF DNA ISOLATION FROM XYLOSANDRUS COMPACTUS (EICHHOFF) (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: SCOLYTINAE)	Başak YAPICI Elif Özlem TORUN Fahriye ERCAN Erdem HIZAL Sabiha ACER	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye İstanbul University, İstanbul Türkiye
EFFECTS OF POLYAMINES IN HORTICULTURE, MECHANISMS OF ACTION, FUTURE ROLES	Gonca YILDIRIM Yaşar ERTÜRK	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES FROM WALNUT WASTE	Saniye KARİPTAŞ AĞCA Şefik TEKLE Ahmet KAZANKAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
ADVANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH MECHANIZATION- GLOBAL TRENDS AND CHALLENGES	Gülden ÖZGÜNALTAY ERTUĞRUL	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PROJECTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING IN KIRŞEHİR	Saniye KARİPTAŞ AĞCA Ahmet KAZANKAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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03.05.2023 | Session-3/ Hall-3

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sultan KIYMAZ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF NEMATICIDAL ACTIVITY OF NANOPARTICULATE POMEGRANATE PEEL WATER EXTRACT AGAINST *MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA* UNDER IN VITRO CONDITIONS	Hayriye Didem SAĞLAM ALTINKÖY Onur DURA Sami DURA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Atatürk Bahçe Kültürleri Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Yalova, Türkiye ADAMA Türkiye Tarım San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Bornova İzmir, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF PRIMING ON SUNFLOWER SEEDS ON GERMINATION INDICES UNDER SALT STRESS CONDITIONS	Ferzat TURAN Ebru YAĞCI	Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimle University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PRETREATMENTS ON IN VITRO GERMINATION OF CAROB (CERATONIA SILIQUA L.) SEEDS	Ebru ŞİRİN Yaşar ERTÜRK Sevil SAĞLAM YILMAZ Ahmet KAZANKAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
SOME ORGANIC AND BACTERIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTEWATER IN KIRKLARELI REGION	Hacer GÜLOCAK Sultan KIYMAZ	Atatürk Toprak, Su ve Tarımsal Meteroloji Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Kırklareli, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
BEEKEEPING IN KIRSEHIR PROVINCE AND ANATOLIAN BEE AS A BREEDING MATERIAL (Apis mellifera anatoliaca)	Emre UĞURLUTEPE	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF CHILLING TIME IN FRUIT GROWING	Ebru ŞİRİN Ahmet KAZANKAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
CONTRIBUTION TO THE BLACINAE (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) FAUNA OF CENTRAL BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY	Özlem ÇETİN ERDOĞAN	Trakya University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF VEGETATION DATES OF WALNUT VARIETIES CULTIVATED IN KIRŞEHIR BY INTERPOLATION METHOD IN GIS ENVIRONMENT	Ebru ŞİRİN Halil GÜNEK Ahmet KAZANKAYA Sebahattin YILMAZ Kadir Aytaç ÖZAYDIN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL NEMATICIDAL ACTIVITY USE OF WOOD VINEGAR AGAINST ROOT-KNOT NEMATODES (MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA) UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS	Hayriye Didem SAĞLAM ALTINKÖY Onur DURA Sami DURA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Atatürk Bahçe Kültürleri Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Yalova, Türkiye ADAMA Türkiye Tarım San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Bornova İzmir, Türkiye

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03.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-4

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Anila L.

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
NAVIGATING THE MARITIME INDUSTRY: EFFECTIVE COMPETITIVENESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	Askar Duisenbiyev	Kazakh-British Technical University, Kazakhstan Maritime Academy, Deck Department, Almaty, Kazakhstan.
CHEMICAL METHODS FOR IMPROVING THE RELIABILITY OF ROPE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	Alexander Lagerev	Kuban State Technological University, Rectorat, Krasnodar, Russia
DYE ADSORPTION FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS BY ROSEHIP MARMALADE WASTE	Sahra Dandil	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Türkiye
A BRIEF REVIEW ON DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF FUSED COUMARIN DERIVATIVES	Dr. Nehakumari Gohil	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India
DEVELOPMENT OF RADIOLABELED IMAGING AGENT FOR NUCLEAR MEDICINE PROCEDURES	Tahseen Abbas, Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Raza Naqvi	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan.
ENERGY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MACRONUTRIENTS AND ALL OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH IN LIVER, HEAD AND TRUNK OF SMOKED CATFISH [CLARIAS GARIEPINUS (BURCHEL 1822)]	Emmanuel Ilesanmi Adeyeye,Rauf Abioye Olatoye, Adeolu Jonathan Adesina	Department of Chemistry, Food Chemistry Unit, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.
ANTI-DIABETIC STUDIES OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS VIA ENZYME INHIBITION STUDIES	Tooba Jabeen, Matloob Ahmad, Imran Ahmad Khan	Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
CLIMATE CHANGE- THE WORST CRISIS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY	Dr. Anila L. Dr. M S Hashim	NSS College, Nilamel, Kollam, Kerala, INDIA
STUDY BY QSAR MODELING OF SEVERAL SERIES OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTEREST	Fattouche Maroua, Belaidi Salah, Chtita Samir	University of Biskra, Algeria. Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco.
FRAMING EFFECTS AND ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION PROCESSING AND DECISION-MAKING STRATEGIES	Rasim MAMMADOV	Azerbaijan State University of Economics

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03.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-5

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE POTENTIAL OF WAQF LINKED SUKUK IN INDONESIA	Eka Siti KHASANAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA SUSMININGSIH Ali MUHTAROM	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
MONETARY POLICY IN INDONESIA	Eva Sabrina ZAHRA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPACT OF ONLINE LOAN CASES	Atinal Husna ADİNİA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
MSMEs RECOVERY PROGRAM AFTER PANDEMİ	Nur Khofidotul KHASANAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CAUSES OF LOCAL MSMEs EXPERIENCING LOSSES MORE OFTEN (Case Study in Gemek Market, Pekalongan Regency)	ZULFATUS SAROYA HENDRI HERMAWAN ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
PENTINGNYA ETIKA DAN MORAL BAGI ANAK DI ERA DIGITALISASI	M. Ishom MA'ARIF Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
BUYING AND SELLING IN ISLAM	Arif HIDAYATULLAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
EFFORTS MADE TO OVERCOME LOW INTEREST IN READING	Rizki Ananda SAFITRI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ade GUNAWAN Rıa Anisatus SHOLİHAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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03.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-6

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FINTECH FOR CULINARY MSME ACTORS IN PEKALONGAN	Dina Ika MARISNA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
TYPE OF INFLATION THAT AFFECT INDONESIA ECONOMIC GROWTH	Afiyatul SAKINAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ade GUNAWAN Rıa Anisatus SHOLİHAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
HOW TO/TIPS FOR STUDENTS OF SD NEGERI 3 LIMBANGAN TO ENJOY READING	Hana Dwi HANDAYANI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE IMPACT OF CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR ON ADOLESCENT GENERATION Z	Nadia Serliyana Alfaini Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
STRATEGIES TO COPE WITH RISING PRICES OF BASIC NECESSITIES AHEAD OF RAMADAN	Shafiyya ZAHRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ANTICIPATION OF THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT INFLATION	Dwi Sinta AMALIA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES IN BATANG DISTRICT	Mohammad ZACKY Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DIGITALIZATION ON ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR IN ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS	Nafisah Asnal Muna Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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04.05.2023	Session-1/ Hall-1

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan DAYAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF BANKING CRISES WITH VARIOUS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS: CASE STUDY OF THE US BANKING CRISIS IN 2023	Serdar ERDOĞAN Volkan DAYAN	Trakya University, Türkiye
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF WORLD HISTORY FROM KOJIN KARATANI'S EYES	Ali Emrah ŞAHİN	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye
NEW COMMUNICATION PROCESSES IN POST-SOVIET AZERBAIJAN: THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL INFORMATION INTERCHANGE TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Təranə MAHMUDOVA Günel HEYDƏROVA	Bakı Dövlət University
MONETARY POLICIES APPLIED IN TURKEY DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD	Musa TÜRKOĞLU Ayşe DURGUN KAYGISIZ	Süleyman Demirel University, Türkiye
A REVIEW ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE FINTECH SECTOR IN TURKEY AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Volkan DAYAN	Trakya University, Türkiye
POTENTIAL OF REALITY APPLICATIONS FOR EXPERIENTIAL MARKETING IN HEALTH TOURISM	Ecem DENİZ Oğuz DOĞAN Gamze KÖSE	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
BABYMOON IN HEALTH TOURISM PERSPECTIVE: CURRENT STATUS AND EVALUATIONS REGARDING FUTURE	Gamze KÖSE Emine GERÇEK ÖTER	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS IN TERMS OF MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY	Cansel OSKAY	Mersin University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-1/ Hall-2

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aynur AKPINAR

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DISCLOSURES WITHIN TURKISH WEALTH FUNDS	Selin COŞKUN	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON TURKISH STATE ORGANIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS	Ülkü Zeynep AKPINAR	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF INDEPENDENT AUDITING STATUS OF COMPANIES BY SECTORS BETWEEN 2018-2021	Aynur AKPINAR Cemal KOYUNCU	KTO Karatay University, Türkiye
APPLICATIONS OF ORIGINAL WOVEN SURFACE DESIGNS ON FANCY DRESSES	Sayara Yergeshova	Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararasi Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi, Kazakistan

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04.05.2023	Session-1/ Hall-3

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem BAŞARIR

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS DURING THE OTTOMAN ERA: RESETTLEMENT, INNOVATIONS, AND CHANGES	Özlem BAŞARIR	İnönü University, Türkiy
OUR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS THAT REFLECT OUR PAST	Saadat Aliyeva Zibeyda Hajiyeva	"Avey" State Historical and Cultural reserve
OĞUZ ATAY'S NOVEL "THE DISCONNECTED" FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF IHAB HASSAN	Zeynep ÇOLAK	Ege University, Türkiy
DEATH IN LULLABIES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS	Mehmet Akif CİNGİ	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Türkiye
STAKEHOLDER THEORY AND AHILIK ORGANIZATION	Mücella Demir AÇIL	Yalova University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-1/ Hall-4

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Süleyman KOZAT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
LIVER FUNCTION BIOMARKERS IN RUMINANTS	Süleyman KOZAT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
FACTORS AFFECTING INTESTINAL MUCOSAL BARRIER SYSTEM IN CALVES	Süleyman KOZAT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN RURAL AREAS	Süleyman KOZAT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF ADIPOSE-SPECIFIC GENES IN LIVESTOCK BREEDING	Selçuk KAPLAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN ANIMAL FARMING	Selçuk KAPLAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF THE NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF GRAPE POMACE FERMENTED WITH RUMEN LIQUID IN DIFFERENT FERMENTATION TIMES	Emrah GÜNGÖR Şevket ÖZLÜ Aydın ALTOP Güray ERENER	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
THE EFFECTS OF TOMATO PULP FERMENTED WITH RUMEN LIQUID AT DIFFERENT TIMES ON NUTRIENT COMPOSITION	Emrah GÜNGÖR Şevket ÖZLÜ Aydın ALTOP Güray ERENER	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023 | Session-1/ Hall-5

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Associate Professor, Jelena Lutovac

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
IMMERSIVE MARKETING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: "INTERNAL" AND "EXTERNAL" VIEWS	Nadiia Artyukhova Robert Rehak Artem Artyukhov	Sumy State University, Ukraine University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia
ROLE OF CREATIVE HUBS AND PRODUCING NEW MEDIA PRODUCTS TOWARDS THE SDGS, AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES SDG 11	Aisulu Ayapbergenova	al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
THE INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS OF HETEROGENEOUS COMPANIES IN TRANSITION ECONOMICS	Jelena Lutovac Jugoslav Jovičić	Megatrend University, Republic of Serbia University of Banja Luka, Bosnia & Hercegovina
ESTABLISHING AN AUDIT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS DECISION-MAKING BY TOP MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES OF TRANSITION ECONOMY	Ognjen Bakmaz Biljana Bjelica Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina
ESTABLISHING BUSINESS CONTROL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSITIONAL COMPANIES BY TOP MANAGEMENT	Ognjen Bakmaz Biljana Bjelica Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina
HALAL MANUFACTURERS ORCHESTRATOR ROLE IN HALAL PRACTICES TOWARDS HALAL ORGANISATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE	Khairulazmi bin Mohamad Karudin	Universiti Teknologi MARA
ROLE OF NUTRACEUTICALS IN CANCER MANAGEMENT- A REVIEW	M. Mirra Rajalakshmi	Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu, India
THE CURRENT STATE AND FORECASTS OF TOURIST FLOWS IN UKRAINE	Andrii Aliluiko Viktor Sopiha Maria Aliluiko	West Ukrainian National University, Ternopil, Ukraine Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine
CHINA'S CREATIVE ECONOMY TAX INITIATIVES	Elena Chernyakova Ekaterina Yastrebova Zhang Jingru	Tax system development department, RANEPA

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04.05.2023	Session-1/ Hall-6

Baku Time: 11^{00}-13^{00}

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Yassmine CHENNAI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EXISTENCE OF SEVERAL 1:1 ENTRAINMENT REGIONS IN THE ARNOLD ONION DIAGRAM	Aisha Azmat Emel khan	Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK, Pakista
ELECTRONIC AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYLIC OF COUMARIN AND QUANTITATIVE STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (QSAR) STUDIES AND GOLBRAIKH AND TROPSHA'S CRITERIA OF VALIDATION	Salah BELAIDI Yassmine CHENNAI	Mohamed Khaidhar University, Biskra
THE EMPIRICAL STUDY OF A TURBOMACHINE IN AN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT BY EMD ANALYSIS	KEBABSA Tarek Babouri Mohamed Khemissi Ammar Mrabti	Higher National School of Engineering Technologies, Annaba, Algeria. University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, PO Box 32, El-Alia, Bab-Ezzouar, 16111, Algiers, Algeria
NONLINEAR OPTICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF 4-AMINO-5,8-DICHLORO 2-METHYL QUINOLINE MOLECULE	Abdul Haseeb SHAHID Tevfik Raci SERTBAKAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Physics, 40300 Kırşehir, Türkiye
FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF MICROWAVE TUMOR ABALTION USING OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE COMPONENTS	Nikola Bošković, Marija Radmilović-Radjenović, Branislav Radjenović	Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia
DISSIPATION IN PHYSICAL SYSTEMS: A STUDY	Mukesh Kumar Abhi Raj	Physics Department, SSNC, University of Delhi

Meeting Id: 899 4978 6541
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04.05.2023	Session-2/ Hall-1

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Başar ALTUNTAŞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HOPE IN SERIOUS PATIENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ELISABETH KUBLER-ROSS'S THEORY OF DEATH	Behlül TOKUR Rabia COŞGUN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
STRESS FOR GROUND SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN AVIATION SECTOR	DİLEK EKİCİ-ÜNSAL	Türk Hava Kurumu University, Türkiye
TURKISH RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE POSTURAL AWARENESS SCALE IN OFFICE WORKERS	Ömer DURSUN Cihan ÖNEN	Bitlis Eren University, Türkiye
EMOTION REGULATION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: A MODEL PROPOSAL	Gonca GÜNAKAN Gül ÜNSAL	Marmara University, Türkiye
THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE MIND-BODY PROBLEM	Pervin ALBAYRAK	Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATING THE AWARENESS AND CONSUMPTION HABITS OF GENERATION Z REGARDING ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: A CASE STUDY OF KIRŞEHIR AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY	Başar ALTUNTAŞ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
BIOPHILIA LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES	Onur BATMAZ	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
THE TRADITION OF MILITARY TUTALEGE IN TURKEY: AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HISTORICAL AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS	Bülent BAL	Gümüşhane University, Türkiye
CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON LANGUAGE SKILLS OF GIFTED STUDENTS	Ergün YURTBAKAN	Bozok University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-2/ Hall-2

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Müjdat ÖZTÜRK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS FOR SELECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THORIUM IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	İbrahim DOLAK	Dicle University, Türkiye
ION IMPRINTED POLYMERS FOR SELECTIVE SEPARATION OF EUROPIUM IN BASTNAESITE ORE	İbrahim DOLAK	Dicle University, Türkiye
POWER ANALYSIS OF SOLAR POWER PLANTS INSTALLED WITH SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL IN AEGEAN REGION	Ramazan KAYABAŞI Müjdat ÖZTÜRK	Kayseri University, Türkiye Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, ELASTIC AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF $NaBH_4$ HYDROGEN STORAGE MATERIAL	Süleyman LAFÇI Osman ÖRNEK Selgin AL	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye İzmir Demokrasi University, Türkiye
TEMPERATURE INDICES of PORPHYRIN DENDRIMERS and ZINC PORPHYRIN DENDRIMERS	Özge ÇOLAKOĞLU	Mersin University, Türkiye
BOHR RADIUS FOR A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF HARMONIC FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY A THIRD ORDER DIFFERENTIAL INEQUALITY	Sibel YALÇIN TOKGÖZ Hasan BAYRAM	Bursa Uludag University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-2/ Hall-3

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap İNCEDAL IRGAT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF PELLET FEEDS	Meryem İNCE Ahmet ŞAHİN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
THE OBESITY PARADOX IN OLD AGE: IS IT REALLY TRUE?	Betül ŞEREF Serap İNCEDAL IRGAT	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
AZƏRBAYCANIN BAL NÜMUNƏLƏRİNİN ANTİRADİKAL VƏ ANTİBAKTERİAL XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİN TƏDQİQİ	Samira CHYRAGOVA Ralfrid HƏSƏNOV	Bakı Dövlət University
EFFECTS OF SOLID-STATE FERMENTATION USING RUMEN LIQUID WITH DIFFERENT DURATIONS ON THE NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION OF HEMP SEED MEAL	Şevket ÖZLÜ Emrah GÜNGÖR Aydın ALTOP Güray ERENER	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF WALNUT MEAL FERMENTED BY SOLID STATE FERMENTATION METHOD USING RUMEN LIQUID	Şevket ÖZLÜ Emrah GÜNGÖR Aydın ALTOP Güray ERENER	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF FEEDING ON MILK FAT AND PROTEIN CONTENT OF DAIRY COWS.	Şükrü YELTEKİN Hayrettin ÇAYIROĞLU	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023 | Session-2/ Hall-4

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Subhashish Dey

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EMPLOYING REASONABLY PRICED BIOADSORBENTS TO REMOVE PB AQUEOUS WASTE	Djellouli Amir, Berredjem Yamina, Hattab Zhour, Khechai Mohamed, Barbari Fateh, Azri Naima, Sara Ncibi	Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras, Algeria University of soukahras, Algeria Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria. University of Biskra, Algeria Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA, Algeria Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiation (LPMR) INSTITUT NATIONAL AGRONOMIQUE DE TUNISIE, Tunisie
ANALYSIS OF MULTILAYER GLAZING OF VEHICLES AT IMPACT LOADING	Natalia Smetankina	Anatolii Pidgornyi Institute of Mechanical Engineering Problems, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine
INVESTIGATION OF THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RUN AND SPI THEORIES REGARDING DROUGHT CHARACTERISTICS	Eyüp ŞİŞMAN Ahmad Abu Arra	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
DIGITALIZATION OF MOTIFS FROM MUGHAL MINIATURE PAINTINGS THROUGH CAD AND THEIR APPLICATION ON 'KURTI' USING DIGITAL PRINTING TECHNIQUE	Ezza NASIR Umair RAMZAN	Selcuk University, Turkiye National Textile University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE INERTIAL AND PURELY ELASTIC INSTABILITIES ON POISEUILLE FLOW	Mohamed Madi Abdessamade Rafiki Khalid Souhar	Ibn Zohr University, Morocco Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco
STUDY OF INSTABILITIES OF THE PLANE POISEUILLE FLOW OF VISCOELASTIC FLUID FLOW IN THE PRESENCE OF A TRANSVERSE MAGNETIC FIELD	Abdessamade Rafiki Mohamed Madi	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.
CONTROL OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS IN INDIA FOR BETTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Subhashish Dey	Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, India
EFFECT OF THE INCORPORATION OF PLASTIC WASTE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS	Omar Safer Adem Ait Mohamed Amer Mohamed Salhi Nadia Belas Belaribi	University of Relizane, Algeria University of Mostaganem, Algeria

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE VIBRATION SIGNALS DENOISING ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE GEAR DEFECTS SEVERITY BY SOUND PERCEPTION	Zakarya OUELAA Nouredine OUELAA Ramdane YOUNES Ammar MRABTI	University of 8 May 1945 Guelma, Science & Technologies, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF SUSTAINABLE REPAIR MATERIALS PRODUCED FROM TERNARY BLEND OF PORTLAND CEMENT, WASTE GLASS AND DREDGED SLUDGE	Benyahia Amar Salhi Mohamed Oubekeur Toufik	University of Saad Dahlab, Algeria University of Relizane, Algeria University of Ahmad Benyahia El Wancharissi, Tissemsilt, Algeria
NEW APPROACH TO DEFECT SEVERITY IDENTIFICATION BASED ON PAIRWISE COMPARISON OF VIBRATION SIGNALS KURTOSIS	Ammar MRABTI Nouredine OUELAA Ramdane YOUNES Zakariya OUELAA Tarek Kebabsa	University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology,Algeria. Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University, Algeria. The Higher School of Industrial Technologies, Algeria.

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04.05.2023	Session-2/ Hall-5

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
GENERALIZED GAGLIARDO-NIRENBERG TYPE INEQUALITIES USING REALIZED HOMOGENEOUS BESOV AND TRIEBEL-LIZORKIN SPACES	Mohamed Benallia	Laboratory of Functional Analysis and Geometry of Spaces (Univ. of M'Sila)
COLLOCATION ALGORITHM FOR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	Taiye Oyedepo, Olakiitan Ayodele Owolanke, Olalekan Lukman Ahmed, Abdullahi Muhammed Ayinde, Toyibat Bola Yusuf	Federal College of Dental Technology and Therapy, Enugu, Nigeria Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology, Okitipupa, Nigeria Baze University, Abuja, Nigeria University Abuja, Abuja, Nigeria Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Nigeria
HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION	Montassar Barhoumi	Sousse University, Tunisia.
NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF VIBRATION FTEQUENCIES FOR THIN ELASTIC CIRCLE PLATE	Anton Korobka Elena Sierikova Ivan Vierushkin	V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
HEAVY METAL STATUS OF SOIL AND UNDERGROUND WATER IN URBAN AREA OF PRISHTINA DISTRICT, KOSOVO	Skender DEMAKU	University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry- Pristine-Kosovo
τ^*-G B -C O M P A C T A N D τ^*-G B -L IN D E L O F TO PO LO G IC A L SPA C E S	Raja Mohammad Latif	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
CONTINUOUS AND IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	Raja Mohammad Latif	University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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04.05.2023	Session-2/ Hall-6

Baku Time: 13^{30}-15^{30}

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

HEAD OF SESSION: Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MARKETING STRATEGY FOR BATIK MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PEKALONGAN REGENCY	ADELIA AYUMARISKA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FINTECH FOR CULINARY MSME ACTORS IN PEKALONGAN	Dina Ika MARISNA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
MARKETING STRATEGY FOR BATIK MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PEKALONGAN REGENCY	ADELIA AYUMARISKA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
SOLUTIONS TO CONGESTION IN 4 BLIGO MARKETS	Amalina ZULFA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE PERCENTAGE OF INFLATION TO THE DECLINE IN PEOPLE'S PURCHASING POWER	Elma NURKHANIFAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE IMPACT AND BENEFITS OF SUKUK IN INDONESIA IN THE DIGITAL ERA	Fitriana Nur ROHMAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA SUSMININGSIH Ali MUHTAROM	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
PRODUCTIVE ZAKAT MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA	Umi HANIK Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ali MUHTAROM SUSMININGSIH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE THOUGHTS OF GREAT MUSLIM THINKERS ABOUT MARKETS	Fitri Virdha AMELİA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Happy Sista DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RICE IMPORTS AND RICE PRICES IN INDONESIA	Nailatul ADWIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ade GUNAWAN Rıa Anisatus SHOLİHAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE THOUGHTS OF GREAT MUSLIM THINKERS ABOUT MARKETS	Fitri Virdha AMELİA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Happy Sista DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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04.05.2023 | Session-3/ Hall-1

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Furkan BİRDAL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION FOR THE PREDICTIONS OF PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTIONS OF TURKEY	Suat ÖZTÜRK Ahmet EMİR	Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Türkiye
CHAT ON ACCOUNTING WITH ChatGPT	Kürşad ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Mersin University, Türkiye
VERTICAL TAKEOFF-LANDING FIXED WING UAV CONTROL WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED REINFORCEMENT LEARNING METHOD	Muammer UĞUR Aydın YEŞİLDİREK	Kırklareli University, Türkiye Yıldız Teknik University, Türkiye
STRESS ESTIMATION IN 5754-H111 ALUMINUM ALLOY AT STRAIN RATE WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	Mehmet Fatih DEMİRDÖĞEN Süleyman KILIÇ	Uygurlar Makina Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
STRAIGHTFORWARD PRODUCTION OF COPPER-DIAMOND COMPOSITE HEAT SINKS BY ELECTRODEPOSITION METHOD	Burak EVREN Cem KINCAL Gökçe EVREN Nuri SOLAK Mustafa Kamil ÜRGEN	Turkish-German University, Türkiye Istanbul Technical University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE MATERIAL EFFECT OF MASONRY BUILDINGS ON EARTHQUAKE PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABLE NEW DESIGN APPROACHES	Furkan BİRDAL Hasan DİLBAS	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL STRUCTURE ON FACADE TYPOLOGY IN TRADITIONAL ÇANKIRI AND ESKİŞEHİR-SİVRİHİSAR HOUSES	Nevra İlhan F. Demet AYKAL Meltem ERBAŞ ÖZİL	Dicle University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES CAUSED BY SLOSHING ON THE STABILITY OF STORAGE STRUCTURES	Begüm Yurdanur DAĞLI Muhammet Ensar YİĞİT Ecem TUNCER UYSAL	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF UNCONFINED CONCRETE STRESS-STRAIN DIAGRAMS IN FINITE ELEMENTS PROGRAM	Ahmet Kubilay AKSAKAL Abdullah GÜNDOĞAY	Süleyman Demirel University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF HYBRID USE OF 3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGY AND METAL INJECTION MOLDING METHODS	Levent URTEKİN Faik YILAN İbrahim Baki ŞAHİN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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04.05.2023 | Session-3/ Hall-2

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

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

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
BRIEF REVIEW: ZN-BASED QUANTUM DOTS PROPERTIES, SYNTHESIS, AND APPLICATIONS	Yeliz AKPINAR	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University,Art and Science Faculty,Department of Chemistry, Kırşehir Türkiye
THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF K_3SbTe_4 MATERIAL	Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF KVO3 PEROVSKITE COMPOUND BY AB-INITIO	Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye
SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY INVESTIGATION OF CO(II) AND NI(II) COMPLEXES OF 3-HYDROXY-2-NAPTHOIC HYDRAZIDE DERIVATIVE HYDRAZONEOXIME	Murat ÇINARLI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Vocational School of Health Services, Kırşehir, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES FOR Os_2VGa COMPOUND WITH THE HELP OF DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY	Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF ELASTIC, MECHANICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF FULL HEUSLER GaCuPt2 COMPOUND	Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye
SUSTAINABLE BLEACHING OF JUTE BIO-FIBER WITH OZONE TREATMENT	Görkem GEDİK Yağmur Meltem AYDIN KIZILKAYA	Pamukkale University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Textile Engineering, Denizli, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-3

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nihat ARIKAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SYNTHESIS OF ALLYL ETHERS OF XANTHOGENIC ACIDS AND THEIR RESEARCH AS EP AND ANTI-CORROSION ADDITIVES	Novotorjina Nelya İsmayılova Günay Kazımzadə Şəfa Musabəyov Davud Qəhrəmanova Qəribə Mustafayeva Yeganə	Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti
A STUDY OF THE STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF THE $LaCdO_3$ PEROVSKITE VIA *AB INITIO* METHODS	Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK	Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye
FIRST-PRINCIPLES CALCULATIONS TO INVESTIGATE STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC, AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF MG3ZrO4 COMPOUND	Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK	Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye
GREEN PH-SENSITIVE ι-CARRAGEENAN/ACRYLAMIDE HYDROGELS: PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION	Okan BAĞLAYAN Yasemin IŞIKVER	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sivas, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, MAGNETIC, MECHANICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF $Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ ALLOY	Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AsNCa3 ANTI-PEROVSKITE COMPOUND BY FIRST-PRINCIPLE CALCULATIONS	Ahmet İYİGÖR Osman ÖRNEK Nihat ARIKAN Mustafa ÖZDURAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

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04.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-4

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Moses Adeolu AGOI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PRESERVING AND PROMOTING HUE'S CULINARY HERITAGE: ENHANCING LOCAL TOURISM ATTRACTION IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION AND URBANIZATION	Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN	Can-Tho University, Vietnam
THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CORPORATE TAXATION IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Ayushi Singh, Shashank Singh, Nalinesh Singh	Galgotias University, Department of Law, Greater Noida, India
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CURRENT SITUATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILLS TEACHING AT PRIMARY LEVEL IN CAN THO CITY	Nguyen Viet Trinh	Graduate Faculty, Can Tho University
THE EXPLICIT EFFECT OF HACKING ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL: AN INSIGHT FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria
BASICS OF CALLING IN INHERITANCE ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION IN KOSOVO	Dr.Sc. Kastriote Vlahna Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi	University of Pristina “Hasan Prishtina”, Faculty of Law, department Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo.
INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS	Phd.C. Argona Kuçi Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna	University, Country Graduated in Master Studies, Facultyof Law, the Chicago Kent, USA

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PUBLIC REVENUES NOT INTENDED FOR KOSOVO DURING THE YEAR 2020-2022	Mr.Sc. Dafina Vlahna Dr. Sc.Kastriote Vlahna	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Financial- Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

04.05.2023 | Session-3/ Hall-5

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Monalisha Pattnaik

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A REVIEW ON BIOMIMETIC UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLES: DESIGNS, MODELLING AND CONSTRUCTION	PRADEEPAA. L. S SIDDA RITHIKA REDDY V. SHANMUGA PRIYA GOMATHİ KANNAYİRAM D.HARIKA A.DINEESHA VARMA N.ETHIRAJ	Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India.
A REVIEW ON AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLE COMMUNICATION: ATTEMPTS AND CHALLENGES	D.HARIKA A.DINEESHA VARMA PRADEEPAA. L. S SIDDA RITHIKA REDDY U.INDUMATHI V. SHANMUGA PRIYA, N.ETHIRAJ	Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of computer Science and Engineering Chennai-600 095, India.
A REVIEW OF SECURITY CHALLENGES IN FOG COMPUTING FOR INDUSTRIAL INTERNET OF THINGS	SEEMA JOSHI	Gujarat Technological University, Cyber Security, Graduate School of Engineering and Technology, Ahmedabad, India
VOLATILITY IN CAPITAL MARKETS: A LITERATURE TREND AND BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYTICS	Prof. Bidhu Bhusan Mishra Prof. Monalisha Pattnaik Aryan Pattnaik	Sambalpur University, India
A COMPARISON STUDY ON HEART TRANSPLANTATION	Prof. Monalisha Pattnaik Deepti Rani Pattanaik Alipsa Pattnaik	Sambalpur University, India
PREDICTION MODEL OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY: A CASE STUDY ON SAMBALPUR DISTRICT, ODISHA, INDIA	Prof. Monalisha Pattnaik Rajnandini Sahoo Abhishek Pati	Sambalpur University, India
BREAST CANCER DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE: A LITERATURE REVIEW	Prof. Monalisha Pattnaik Sonali Pradhan Umrah Naushad	Sambalpur University, India
EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA	Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India
VALORIZATION OF LEATHER INDUSTRY WASTE FOR SUSTAINABLE APPLICATIONS	Elizabeth Rico L., Jaime Alberto Jaramillo C., Juan Camilo Sánchez G., Carlos Mario Gutierrez A., Renivaldo J. dos Santos, Aldo E. Job, Carlos T. Hiranobe, Leonardo L. Paim, Giovanni Barrera T.	Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Arts and Humanities faculty, Medellin, Colombia

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04.05.2023 | Session-3/ Hall-6

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr.C.Vijai

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EXPLORATION OF HEAT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS IN A MAGNETIZED CARREAU HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRETCHING SHEET WITH SLIP PROPERTIES	Fatunmbi, E. O. Akanbi, O. O.	Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Ilaro, Nigeria
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE USE OF RECYCLED ASPHALT DURING THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS IN THE UAE	Aishah H.O. Al Shehhi, Gul Ahmed Jokhio	The British University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
DEBT FINANCING AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS: A META-ANALYSIS	Muleye Tarekegn Dr. Gurudutta P. Japee	Gujarat University, India
INCORPORATING HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS INTO THE CONSTITUTION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	Manotar Tampubolon, Konrad Manurung, Mulyono, Konstantinus Budi	Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
PARENTAL ROLES IN RELATION TO ADOLESCENT RISK BEHAVIOR: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION PROGRAM	Garcia, Jean B., Ochotorena, Corazon B., Jacinto, John Wayne	Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Philippines
STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES IN LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	Dr.C.Vijai, Mr. M. Elayaraja, Mrs.D.Joyce	St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA
PHYSICOCHEMICAL PRETREATMENT OF SALVADORA BIOMASS AND ITS SACCHARIFICATION USING CELLULOLYTIC ENZYMES	Bijender Singh, Oshin Agrawal, Kalyani	Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, India
APPLYING A CRM SYSTEM ENHANCES THE BUSINESS OPERATION EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ENTERPRISE	Nguyen THİ HANG Bui TIEN UY Phan THI VAN GIANG	Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam
EFFECTS OF LOW DOSES OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM ON THE REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF MALE ALBINO RATS	Rita I. Odo, Edmund C. Mbegbu, Lotanna G. Nwobi, Chinenye F. Aniehe	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
SMART BUSINESS TRENDS FOR THE ORGANIC FOOD GROUP THROUGH DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGIES	Nguyen THİ HANG Le ANH VU	Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

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04.05.2023	Session-3/ Hall-7

Baku Time: 16^{00}-18^{00}

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Simeana Beshi

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VALUE ADDET TAX IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: FINANCIAL ASPECTS	Simeana Beshi	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren, Faculty of Law, Prizren, Kosovo
NEW POSSIBILITIES OF APPLICATION OF CELLULOLYTIC BACTERIA BACILLUS SUBTILIS ISOLATED FROM LOCAL TERMITES ANACANTHOTERMES TURKESTANICUS	Kutlieva G. J., Turaeva B.I., Kamolova H.F., Kuziev B.U.	Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
DIALECTICAL APPROACH IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIGRATION	Volodymyr Bilokopytov	Zaporizhzhia National University, Ukraine.
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PERCEPTIONS IN THE ETHIOPIA-KENYA BORDERLAND	Girma Defere Messay Mulugeta Teferi Tolera	Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia
INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF THE LEAVES OF CALOPOGONIUM MUCUNOIDES	Christian Chijioke Amah, Mercy Ebere Egele, Osmund Chukwuma Enechi, Jacob Ikechukwu Okoro, Ursula Chidimma Obelenwa	University of Nigeria Nsukka, Nigeria Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Nigeria
OPTIMIZATION OF A NEW ANTIOXIDANT FORMULATION USING A SIMPLEX LATTICE MIXTURE DESIGN OF *APIUM GRAVEOLENS* L., *CORIANDRUM SATIVUM* L., AND *PETROSELINUM CRISPUM* M. GROWN IN NORTHERN MOROCCO	NOUIOURA Ghizlane LYOUSSI Badiaa DERWICH Elhoussine	Laboratory of Natural Substances, Pharmacology, Environment, Modeling, Health & Quality of Life (SNAMOPEQ). Dhar Mahraz Faculty of Sciences, Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

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CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC FERTILIZATIONS AS ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS FOR SOIL MITE COMMUNITIES IN GRASSLAND ECOSYSTEMS, ROMANIA

Minodora MANU

Institute of Biology Bucharest of Romanian Academy, Department of Taxonomy, Ecology and Nature Conservation, Bucharest, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4372-8208

Marilena ONETE

Institute of Biology Bucharest of Romanian Academy, Department of Taxonomy, Ecology and Nature Conservation, Bucharest, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1439-9975

ABSTRACT

In the last decades the agriculture lands were expanded for economic reasons. This phenomen determined an anthropic interventions even in natural grasslands. One of the most important biotic component of the soil is invertebrates fauna (mites), which participate directly and indirectly on descomposing processes. The present study proposed to analyse the difference between mite communities from five chemical and organically fertilized grasslands, in correlation with some of the most important biotic and abiotic factors, which influenced their structure and spatial distribution. These factors were: vegetation cover, soil temperature, soil moisture content, pH, soil resistance at penetration. Using modern statystical tools, we demonstrated that biotic as well as abiotic factors difffered significantly between the investigated grassslands. In total 30 predator mite species were identified, from 250 soil samples. Each experimental plot was defined by: characteristic environmental conditions, showing clearly distinguishable patterns; specific indicator species; and structural parameters (as species richness and numerical abundance). The effects of environmental variables, including the type of fertilizatin, were demonstrated even at species level. The present research highlighted that type of fertilization (chemical, organic or mixed) influenced the local environmental conditions and the soil invertebrate communities. Any new and original researches on ecology of soil mite communities constitute important scientifical arguments for their usage as bioindicators.

Keywords: correlation, environment, invertebrate, population, soil.

IMMERSIVE MARKETING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: "INTERNAL" AND "EXTERNAL" VIEWS

Nadiia ARTYUKHOVA

Sumy State University, Education and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management, Department of Marketing, Sumy, Ukraine
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2408-5737

Robert REHAK

University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty of Commerce Department of Marketing, Bratislava, Slovakia
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0303-9379

Artem ARTYUKHOV

University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty of Commerce Department of Marketing, Bratislava, Slovakia
Sumy State University, Education and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management, Department of Marketing, Sumy, Ukraine
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1112-6891

ABSTRACT

This work presents the concept of immersive marketing as applied to promoting educational services and the results of scientific research. The process of key stakeholders' "immersion" into the marketing process has a two-way approach. It should also consider the educational and scientific activity's internal and external quality assurance.

The internal component of immersive marketing is formed within the framework of the educational program due to the collaborative preparation of educational scenarios by teachers and students. The improvement of the educational program and the creation of its "calling card" takes place with the active participation of students using various immersive tools and behavioral research. The result of immersive marketing on this "side" is a set of attractive sides of the educational product, which is written in the language of those who, in the future, want to "buy" it.

The external component of immersive marketing is formed by stakeholders who transfer knowledge and technology. Employers are involved in the revision of educational programs; graduates use the concepts of neuromarketing and sensitive marketing based on their own experience (including the collaborative preparation of educational scenarios); customers of scientific research and products have the opportunity, together with developers (on the part of the university), to improve the process of technology transfer through the creation of new channels and methods of promotion.

The immersive marketing system makes it possible to single out several stages of "involving" internal and external stakeholders in forming the quality of educational programs and scientific products. At the

same time, the marketing process takes place with the involvement of potential customers of educational programs and scientific products.

Keywords: Immersive Marketing, Educational Activity, Scientific Research, Two-way Approach.

HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION

Montassar BARHOUMI

Ecole Supérieure des Sciences et de la Technologie (ESSTHS), Sousse University, Tunisia

ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with a geometric inverse problem related to the elas-ticity equation. We aim to identify an unknown hole from boundary measurements of the displacement field. The Kohn-Vogelius concept is employed for formulating the inverse problem as a topology optimization one. We develop a topological sensitivity analysis based method for detecting the location, size and shape of the unknown hole. We derivea higher-order asymptotic formula describing the variation of a Kohn-Vogelius type func-tional with respect to the creation of an arbitrary shaped hole inside the computational domain.

Keywords: Elasticity operator, topological sensitivity analysis, higher-order asymptotic formula, geometric inverse problem, Kohn-Vogelius formulation, topological gradient.

NAVIGATING THE MARITIME INDUSTRY: EFFECTIVE COMPETITIVENESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Askar DUISENBIYEV

Kazakh-British Technical University, Kazakhstan Maritime Academy, Deck Department,

Almaty, Kazakhstan

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-9591-9400

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author discusses the importance of competitiveness management in the maritime industry and what effective strategies can be used to maintain their market position and achieve sustainable growth. The article outlines current views on the goals of competitiveness management, which is to focus on operational efficiency by streamlining all processes and procedures to reduce costs and increase productivity.

In the process of research, methods of literature analysis, statistical analysis, method of questioning and interviewing experts of the maritime industry were used.

The scientific novelty of the study lies in determining the role and importance of competitiveness management for the maritime industry of Kazakhstan, taking into account the increased role of the Caspian region for global supply chains.

The author considers examples of successful implementation of new approaches to competitiveness management in the maritime industry of Kazakhstan. The publication is of particular interest to management practitioners, government officials and industry professionals seeking to improve management in the maritime industry, as well as those wishing to implement advanced competitiveness processes in other industries.

The study concludes that it is important to implement risk management in accordance with IMO standards in government and at the maritime company level.

The result of the study identifies four possible strategies for managing competitiveness in Kazakhstan's maritime industry:

1. Invest in advanced technologies, in technologies such as management automation and big data analytics, to streamline their operations and improve efficiency.

2. Maintain monitoring of industry trends and regulations to adapt operations as required and identify new opportunities for growth and innovation.

3. Invest in employee training and development so that employees have the skills and knowledge to succeed in the industry.

4. Concentrating management's focus on operational efficiency to reduce costs and increase productivity.

Keywords: Management, competitiveness, new technologies, employee training.

CHEMICAL METHODS FOR IMPROVING THE RELIABILITY OF ROPE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Alexander LAGEREV

Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University, Institute of Fundamental and Applied Research, Bryansk, Russia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0380-5456

Igor LAGEREV

Kuban State Technological University, Rectorat, Krasnodar, Russia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0921-6831

ABSTRACT

When creating rope transport systems (mobile and stationary aerial ropeways for transporting goods or passengers), various design and technological methods are widely used to increase their reliability. Also, a promising approach to solving this technical problem is the use of chemical methods, since various chemicals are used in rope transport systems as fuel, working fluids and lubricants. In order to develop recommendations on the selection and improvement of the chemical composition of these substances, a set of scientific researches supported by grant No. 22-29-00798 of the Russian Science Foundation was conducted. To start the internal combustion engines of mobile ropeways in severe operating conditions, it is advisable to add ether-based additives to the fuel. This is important for improving the energy efficiency of rope transport systems, as engine performance improves and fuel consumption decreases. For the operation of the mechanisms of the rope system, as a rule, a hydraulic drive is used. Its reliability depends on the quality of the oil-based working fluid. An effective solution is the use of antifriction additives to improve the tribotechnical properties of working fluids. Chemical desalination and dehydration of working fluids is important, since even a small amount of water leads to foaming of the working fluid and reduces the efficiency of the hydraulic drive. Ropeways are often located in mountainous or inaccessible terrain and are operated in conditions of low air temperatures, snow sticking and icing. Therefore, for reliable operation of rope transport, special multicomponent deicing materials and liquid reagents based on calcium chloride or magnesium chloride should be used. Anti-icing reagents in the form of aqueous solutions of glycol (monoethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol) should be used to combat icing of rope systems after prolonged downtime.

Keywords: Ropeway, Reliability, Fuel, Working Fluid, Additive.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF VIBRATION FTEQUENCIES FOR THIN ELASTIC CIRCLE PLATE

Anton KOROBKA

Student, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Elena SIERIKOVA

PhD, National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0003-0354-9720

Ivan VIERUSHKIN

PhD student, A.M. Podgorny Institute for Mechanical Engineering Problems NAS of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0002-3837-5567

ABSTRACT

The problems of vibrations of critical structural elements have been the focus of attention of many researchers and engineers over the past decades [1,2]. Each new design requires additional research. New modern materials are being developed, special devices for vibration damping are being introduced [3-5]. At the same time, new efficient numerical methods are being developed [6,7].

Thin round elastic plates are often used as critical elements of complex engineering structures. Suppose, deformation of the plate is described by function w. Natural modes w_l and their corresponding natural frequencies $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_l$ are determined by solving such a spectral problem

$$D\Delta\Delta w_k + (K - \rho_p h\Omega_k^2)w_k = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$w|_{r=R} = 0, \quad \left.\frac{dw}{dr}\right|_{r=R} = 0. \quad (2)$$

Keywords: vibrations, circle plate, numerical methods for evaluation of roots

ROLE OF CREATİVE HUBS AND PRODUCİNG NEW MEDİA PRODUCTS TOWARDS THE SDGS, AS A TOOL FOR ACHİEVİNG THE GOAL OF SUSTAİNABLE CİTİES SDG 11

Aisulu AYAPBERGENOVA

al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Faculty of journalism, UNESCO Chair in journalism and media, Almaty, Kazakhstan

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-9874-3302

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the structure of modern creative industries and the interrelation of the concept with media and innovative mass media technologies. The role of creative hubs in creating new media products is examined, as well as how they are one of the main tools in achieving the goals of the Concept for the Development of Creative Industries in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021-2025, and as one of the methods for achieving the goal of developing cities, as set out in the UN Sustainable Development Goals until 2030. The aim of the research is to identify methods for developing this topic using content analysis and desk research. The literature, the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of the strategy for the development of the creative sector and the achievement of growth indicators and expected results, and the Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030 are considered. It is noted that media resources play a significant role in popularizing the strategically important tasks of this industry. They are designed to transmit truly scientific knowledge and the importance of the development of creative industries to society as the main booster of the country's economic development and one of the solutions to ensure sustainable development of Kazakhstani society. However, to date, scientific research in the field of social sciences and the topic of the connection between the media as an important component of creative industries and the hypothesis of its development from the involvement of the media are poorly studied. As successful and confident development of the creative sector is important to support not only materially but also to create a favorable and efficient information environment. The author describes the possibilities of digital journalism, which should be used to promote scientific knowledge in society and attract the attention of government agencies to the activities of Kazakhstani scientists in the field of communications. The scientific significance of the article is an attempt to outline a completely new view on popularizing scientific knowledge in society; to offer new methods of developing creative industries, to determine the relationship between creators of creative content, business representatives, and the state as one of the methods contributing to the growth of the country's economy and the share of creative industries. In addition, the author, using examples of existing programs and projects in the field of innovative technologies, reveals the work already done in this direction in the country, gives an independent research assessment based on the existing project “Digital and Creative Laboratory” of the Nazarbayev University Innovation Cluster as an example of providing state support to entrepreneurship entities to stimulate the creative industries of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and actively promotes the implementation of the main UN Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Creative industries, new media, digital journalism, innovation, sustainable development, media production.

SUSTAINABLE APPROACHES FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

Akhtarul I AMJAD

Department of Fashion Technology, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Panchkula, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

Humans require clothing to survive, but it becomes fashionable when worn to change how someone looks. These days expectations from clothes and fashion accessories are towards technical functionality. Numerous environmental, labour-related, and social sustainability issues have been faced by the clothing business. Textile consumers are more concerned about the environmental and social impact of clothing. Due to these factors, sustainable approaches to textile manufacturing are increasing rapidly. Apart to sustainability, the consumer is also focusing on their unique appearance. The mélange effect in yarn or fabric is in focus because of the distinct appearance or patterns in the garment. Keeping this in mind, the melange textile products (yarns and fabrics) are produced by blending the natural (cotton) and novel regenerated fibers (bamboo viscose, lyocell, and seacell). The influence of raw material and shade depth are evaluated. GOTs approved dyes and chemicals, organic fibres are used to maintain homogeneity and sustainability organic fibers. The finding indicates that sustainable fabrics are comparable to commercially available conventional fabrics.

THE FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PvCRK12 GENE IN PHASEOLUS AND RHIZOBIA SYMBIOSIS THROUGH FORWARD AND REVERSE GENETICS APPROACHES

Antonino M. LECONA

Agrogenomics Sciences, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores Unidad León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), León, Guanajuato, México

Kalpana NANJAREDDY

Agrogenomics Sciences, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores Unidad León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), León, Guanajuato, México

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7052-4120

Manojkumar ARTHIKALA

Agrogenomics Sciences, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores Unidad León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), León, Guanajuato, México

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4535-6524

ABSTRACT

Cysteine-rich receptor kinases (CRKs) are a type of receptor-like kinase (RLK) proteins that play crucial roles in plant disease resistance and cell death processes. Transcriptomic analyses have shown that several CRK members are induced during rhizobia and mycorrhizal symbiosis, but their specific role in this process is not well understood. In this study, we aimed to investigate the function of the novel CRK12 protein during symbiosis with rhizobia in *Phaseolus vulgaris* (beans). To do this, we generated transgenic roots using two cloning vectors introduced into *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* k599: one with an Overexpression vector (pH7WG2D) and the other with an RNAi silencing vector (RiCRK12-GFP). We used the empty vector as a control. Nodulation was induced using *Rhizobium tropici* labeled with the GUS reporter gene, and the nodulation phenotype was evaluated in the overexpression, silencing, and control groups at 7, 14, 21, and 28 days post-inoculation. In the *CRK12* silencing group, we observed a significant decrease in the generation of symbiotic nodules in the transgenic roots, and the formed nodules remained in a primordial state. In contrast, the overexpression group showed a hypernodulation phenotype with a significant increase in the number of nodules per plant, with the number of mature nodules being four times higher compared to the control group. Additionally, we performed Acetylene Reduction Activity (ARA) tests to estimate atmospheric nitrogen fixation in all experimental groups. These findings suggest that *PvCRK12* is crucial for successful nodule formation and the number of nodules per plant during bean-rhizobia symbiosis, and therefore, filling the knowledge gaps in the signaling pathway of this process is necessary. The authors wish to thank the DGAPA/PAPIIT-UNAM for partially financing this research for grant no. IN216321 to K.N and IN213221 to M.K.A.; and CONACyTCF-MI-2019101713423419 9/316538 to M.-K.A.

Keywords: symbiosis, *Phaseolus*, kinase, cysteine, *Rhizobium*.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CAROTENOIDS PIGMENTS OF MURCOTT MANDARIN (*Citrus reticulata x sinensis*) PEEL

Priyanka

I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), PG student, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-5017-7197

Barinderjit SINGH

I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), Assistant Professor, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7564-0550

ABSTRACT

With the focus on isolation and characterization, the fat soluble, a highly conjugated hydrocarbon carotenoids β-carotene was extracted. Murcott Mandarin is a tangor, a hybrid of *Citrus reticulata x citrus sinensis* belongs to the family Rutaceae and is one of the new cultivar of mandarin introduced in Punjab for commercial cultivation. Murcott fruit generates a large number of waste such as peel, pomace, and seeds which is utilized for their valuable phytochemicals, carotenoids, and vitamins that defined antimicrobial and antioxidant activities. Bright orange color of the peel is due to the presence of carotenoids as major coloring pigment including lycopene and β-carotene. β-carotene is well known for its pro-vitamin A activity and its potential disease suppression as well as use as colorant in food industry. Natural carotenoids have vital roles in nutrition as food colorants, nutraceuticals, and in addition to their preventative effects on cancer, heart disease, and skin ageing. The present study was focused onto characterization and purification of carotenoids in Murcott Mandarin peel of citrus variety as an industrial waste. The extraction process for Murcott mandarin peel can be carried out through two approaches, first approach is vacuum distillation and chromatographic separation of the residue and second approach involves saponification of the pigment. These natural color pigments can be extracted by using different extraction techniques involving conventional, UV-visible assisted spectroscopy, Microwave assisted, supercritical fluid extraction, High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and Column chromatography. These methods utilized different solvents such as Hexane, Petroleum ether, Acetone and Diethyl ether to account for β-carotene from Murcott Mandarin. In addition, murcott mandarin is an ideal and sustainable resource for isolation and characterization of carotenoids and different co products for food consumption and pharma industries. The advances in food preservation opens new vistas for the extraction of carotenoids from these peel wastes using traditional and novel technologies.

Keywords: Carotenoids, β-carotene, Murcott peel, Natural food colorants, Food waste, High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CAROTENOIDS PIGMENTS OF KINNOW (*Citrus nobilis x citrus deliciosa*) PEEL

Kiranbeer KAUR

I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), PG student, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6274-8397

Barinderjit SINGH

I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), Assistant Professor, Department of Food Science and Technology, Kapurthala, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7564-0550

ABSTRACT

Kinnow (Citrus nobilis x Citrus deliciosa) is a member of Rutaceae family. Pharmacological importance of Kinnow is not only limited to its edible parts, but also to its non-edible part i.e. peel. Citrus processing industries create large quantities of by-products, which are difficult to dispose of as they have a high biological oxygen demand. Kinnow peel is a by-product produced in large amounts which act as a source of phytochemicals and natural pigments such as carotenoids. These compounds from the Kinnow waste could be extracted and utilized for the preparation of natural colour and dyes for various food and non-food applications. Carotenoids are major colour pigments present in citrus fruit waste, which can be used as natural pigments. This present study was focused on the different extraction methods for β carotene. These β carotene compounds are used as precursor to vitamin A and possess multiple health benefits. Extraction methods such as solvent extraction, solid phase extraction, super critical fluid extraction (SCF) and use of enzymes are common for extraction of natural color pigments. The extraction and preservation of color pigments from citrus species is affected by number of factors such as, light, moisture, particle size, time, temperature, enzyme, solid-solvent ratio, solubility etc. For quantification and analysis of colour compounds various analytical techniques such as, UV visible spectrophotometer, HPLC, etc. have been used in different studies. Pigments are usually used as colourants for the food products which do not have it, or have lost it in the course of processing. Thus, it is impossible to imagine the contemporary food industry without food additives including natural pigments.

Keywords: Carotenoids, Solvent extraction, β carotene, Natural Food colour, Kinnow, Waste utilization.

THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)

Boban STANKOVIĆ

Department of Environmental Protection, City of Jagodina, Serbia

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6724-3638

ABSTRACT

During the seven large-extent floods (1986, 1987, 1999, 2006, 2009, 2010 and 2012) composition and abundance of the migratory waterbird fauna was studied in Rit floodplain area near Jagodina (central Serbia, UTM EP17, 27). During 55 field days 2.234 individuals belonging to 43 species (23 species of the order Charadriiformes, 9 - Anseriformes, 6 - Ciconiiformes, 4 - Gruiformes, 1 - Podicipediformes) were recorded. The highest number of species (22) and individuals (538) was observed in 2010, the least in 2009 (9 species, 185 individuals). The average share of the largest families represented in the total number of: Scolopacidae – 36.4% (21– 60.6%), Anatidae – 25% (5.7 – 43.2%) and Charadriidae – 22.7% (8–40.2%). The most abundant species was Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (index of dominance: 20.4%), followed by Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (11.6%) and Redshank *Tringa totanus* (11.1%). The species whose aggregations in Rit are among the largest recorded in the central part of Serbia in recent research are: Pintail *Anas acuta*, Shoveler *A. clypeata*, Lapwing *V. vanellus,* Jacksnipe *Lymnocryptes minimus,* Snipe *Gallinago gallinago,* Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa,* Redshank *T. totanus,* Greenshank *T. nebularia,* Common Sandpiper *A. hypoleucos.*

Keywords: Serbia, bird migration, Belica River valley, floods.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS OF HETEROGENEOUS COMPANIES IN TRANSITION ECONOMICS

Jelena LUTOVAC

Associate Professor, *Megatrend University, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 117, 11070 Novi Belgrade, Republic of Serbia*

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6995-3297

Jugoslav JOVIČIĆ

Prof. Dr., University of Banja Luka, Institute for Genetic Resources, Bulevar Petra Bojovića 1A, 78000 Banja Luka, Bosnia & Hercegovina Bulev Vojvode Pet

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-6866-5505

ABSTRACT

The influence of the economic and social environment on the management and operations of heterogeneous companies in transition economies can be viewed in multiple ways. One of the important factors in the group of influence on the business of heterogeneous companies is the group of internal factors on the business of the company.

They can influence business decisions made by top managers. It is an important segment of business decision-making and can be observed through the effects of business decisions, which are measurable through indicators of an increase in total income, a reduction in costs, a larger remainder of the newly created value in the form of income, etc.

Such an observation is important because the effects of top management management are seen in the form of achieving effects on the overall business of the company, which is a measurable process in the form of the remainder that is most often defined as the total income in a certain period of time, which is most often one year and is verified at the end of the business year in the company's final account.

Appreciation of internal factors in management processes that affect the entire business is a constant. We distinguish several factors that can affect the operations of a large number of heterogeneous companies. As a rule, these influences are greater in the business of weak and transition economies. They can be manifested in relation to the size of the company, the type of activity in which it carries out the majority of its business, etc.

It should be emphasized that it is important to establish a functional framework of possible internal influences, but also to consider external influences on the business of heterogeneous companies, because they affect the process of making business decisions in companies, as well as the evaluation of business results.

Top management in companies creates conditions for normal management of companies as well as for the possible adjustment of numerous factors to the overall business. We distinguish several important influences such as: internal control, internal audit, financial management and control, all with the aim of overall adaptation to making valid and sustainable business decisions.

Therefore, internal factors in the conditions of actual business decision-making on business processes in companies are of great importance for achieving an overall positive result of the company's business, with a note that it is necessary to take into account the external factors of the company's business environment, especially in transition economies.

Keywords: internal influencing factors, company management, decision-making.

ESTABLISHING AN AUDIT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS DECISION-MAKING BY TOP MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES OF TRANSITION ECONOMY

Ognjen BAKMAZ

Associate Professor, High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350, Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3676-5553

Biljana BJELICA

Associate Professor, High School for Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350 Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-7285-9630

Slobodan POPOVIĆ

Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Engineering Management, Cvecarska 2,

Novi Sad, Serbia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6321-8141

ABSTRACT

Top management makes business decisions based on real financial reports that it continuously receives from all parts of the company, from all sectors and departments. In the process of establishing a system of realistic top management reporting, the introduced mandatory audit system plays an important role. The audit helps to provide reliable reports from all organizational parts of the company. It contributes to raising the quality and safety of reporting at all levels in the company. The established system audit is based primarily on realistic planning within the company as a whole. The approach to the audit should be realistic first of all by the top management, but also by all employees in the company. Establishing a realistic audit primarily requires regular reporting to the top management on all changes occurring in the company. In this paper, the authors paid special attention to highlighting the importance of establishing an audit within the regular operations of the company. The application of auditing in heterogeneous companies in transition countries is gaining more and more importance. The aim of the work is to present the possible advantages in the business of heterogeneous companies based on the application of audit within the practical application of the company's business.

Keywords: audit, business advantages, financial and top management.

ESTABLISHING BUSINESS CONTROL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSITIONAL COMPANIES BY TOP MANAGEMENT

Ognjen BAKMAZ

Associate Professor, High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350, Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3676-5553

Biljana BJELICA

Associate Professor, High School for Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350 Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-7285-9630

Slobodan POPOVIĆ

Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Engineering Management, Cvecarska 2,

Novi Sad, Serbia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6321-8141

ABSTRACT

The introduction of business control in the management of transitional companies by the top management should be continuous and comprehensive. Top management makes business decisions based on actual operations and on the basis of actual reports from all parts of the company. In order for the reporting to be valid, a system of controls should be established at all levels of business. This is of particular importance for transitional economies and companies operating in transitional economic conditions. The establishment of a system of real reporting to the top management should be based on controlled operations by established control bodies, such as internal control, internal audit and others. In addition, as a strong support for control, the attention of top management should be introduced to the operation of the established system of mandatory audits, both internal audits and external audits. The audit can help in future business decisions through the recommendations it makes and delivers to the top management, at the same time it helps to provide reliable reports from the previous period of business, and all this is undertaken with the aim of improving the work of companies in transition economies. The system thus introduced contributes to raising the quality and safety of the overall operations of numerous companies in transition economies.

Keywords: audit, business advantages, financial and top management.

EXAMINING THE LEVEL OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS SKILLS IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Eimantas POCIUS

Lithuanian Sports University, Department of Physical and Social Education, Kaunas, Lithuania

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-2749-660X

Romualdas MALINAUSKAS

Lithuanian Sports University, Department of Physical and Social Education, Kaunas, Lithuania

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5578-3100

ABSTRACT

Background. Mental toughness is understood as the mental capacity of an individual to endure difficulties in order to achieve certain goals, and hence mental toughness is one of the psychological factors positively associated with good athletic performance. For this reason, it is important to develop integrated programmes to develop mental toughness skills in athletes. However, in order for mental toughness programmes to produce the best results, it is important to find out at which age the level of mental toughness skills is lowest. The aim of this study was to reveal level of mental toughness skills in cadets and juniors basketball players.

Methods. The study involved 203 young athletes from different Lithuanian basketball schools. Cadets (15-16 years old; n= 97) and juniors (17-18 years old; n= 106) young basketball players were included. The young athletes completed the Psychological Performance Inventory-Alternative (PPI-A) questionnaire, which was adapted in Lithuania for this study (cronbach alpha of the questionnaire scales ranged from 0.74 to 0.87). Each questionnaire statement is scored on a 5-point Likert scale. The questionnaire consists of 4 scales: determination, visualisation, positive cognition, self-belief.

Results. The analysis of the data revealed that junior basketball players have a statistically significantly higher level of mental toughness skills in the determination and visualisation scales compared to cadet basketball players. Also, junior players have a higher, but statistically insignificant, level of mental toughness in the positive cognition and self-belief scales.

Coclusions. A comparative analysis of the mental toughness skills of cadets and juniors revealed that juniors have higher levels of determination and visualisation skills.

Keywords: mental toughness, skills, young athletes.

HEAVY METAL STATUS OF SOIL AND UNDERGROUND WATER IN URBAN AREA OF PRISHTINA DISTRICT, KOSOVO

Skender DEMAKU

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry, Pristine, Kosovo

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5582-5323

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution results when hazardous items, including chemicals, sewage, and waste materials, oil spills are dumped into the surroundings. The need to reduce pollution is very important since they have a direct impact on both humans and other living organisms. The only way how pollution may be addressed is by implementing better waste management procedures, enforcing restrictions on industrial and agricultural operations, raising public knowledge and awareness of the problem. Through this study, the determination of Cu (water; 0.029 mg/l and soil; 4.98 mg/kg) Fe (water; 0.712 mg/l and soil; 2.78 mg/kg), Mn (water; 0.033 mg/l and soil; 2.56 mg/kg), Ni (water; 0.039 mg/l and soil; 2.65 mg/kg), Pb (water; 0.241mg/l and soil; 4.98 mg/kg), Zn (water; 3.564 mg/l and soil; 5.62 mg/kg), As (water; 0.028 mg/l and soil; 0.028 mg/kg), Sb (water; 0.049 mg/l and soil; 0.041 mg/kg) and Cd (water; 0.089 mg/l and soil; 0.098 mg/kg) was made in soil and groundwater samples in the urban district of Prishtina. From the results obtained, we are dealing with a higher concentration of water samples than the soil samples. Therefore, some water samples have exceeded the maximum amount allowed value, so they must go through the purification process before using them. The sampling was done during august of 2022. The experimental procedure was done by using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, (AA Spectrophotometer- S2 SERIES- AA System- Thermo Electron Corporation).

Keywords: Water monitoring; Urban area; AAS- technique; Heavy metals!

THE LINKS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPORTS MOTIVATION IN ATHLETES

Ilona TILINDIENE

Lithuanian Sports University, Department of Physical and Social, Kaunas, Lithuania

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-6018-167X

Paulius MITKUS

Lithuanian Sports University, Department of Physical and Social, Kaunas, Lithuania

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-9280-1952

ABSTRACT

Research purpose – to determine the links of athletes' emotional intelligence and sports motivation.

Research methodology. The study involved 245 adult athletes from team sports. Among them were 109 men and 136 women. The mean age of the athletes was 21.8 ± 3.09 years. Athletes were divided into two age groups - 111 younger (18-24 years) and 134 older (25-34 years). The average of the respondents' sports experience was 10.68 ± 4.12 years.

The following instruments were used in the study: the emotional intelligence was studied using *Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale* (Schutte et al., 1998). Sport motivation was investigated using *The sport motivation scale II* (Pelletier et al., 2013). Socio-demographic questions about athletes age, gender, duration of sports, represented sport were also provided. The study was conducted in accordance with ethical principles.

*Results***.** It was determined that the emotional intelligence of athletes is higher than average. Were found that athletes can be most characterized by integrated motivation and least characterized by amotivation. Women are more likely to have higher EI compared to men. Women better than men value the ability to control the emotions of others and perceive them. For men, all dimensions of sports motivation were statistically significantly higher than for women, except introjected motivation. It was found no statistical differences compare EI of younger and older athletes. Assessing the dimensions of sports motivation, it was found that younger athletes have higher results, except for external motivation and amotivation. It was found that in terms of sports experience, EI does not differ. Athletes with less sports experience are more intrinsically motivated than older ones. It was determined that the overall EI and EI dimensions of the participants were statistically significantly related to internal, identified and intojected motivation.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, sports motivation, athletes.

A REVIEW ON AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLE COMMUNICATION: ATTEMPTS AND CHALLENGES

D.HARIKA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

A. Dıneesha VARMA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

PRADEEPAA L. S

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

Sudda Rıthıka REDDY

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

U. INDUMATHI

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

V. Shanmuga PRIYA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology,

Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-8424-0612

N. ETHIRAJ

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7174-5443

ABSTRACT

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) are the main stream equipment for under water scientific and engineering reasearch. Reasearches have shown that the exploration and utilization of AUVs given us more information on marine resources, organisms and power resources. To run these AUVs, an effective communication system is important factor. Underwater communication impose some of the most unique challenges that are to be overcome. Some of the challenges are the high attenuation that occurs in an under water environment along with high bit error rates, large and variable propagation delays and low bandwidth of acoustic channels. Some of the communication types that are used under water are Acoustic, Optical, Radio Frequency(RF) and others etc. It is obvious that the water bodies covers more than 70% of earth, where many mysterious and exotic things exist. To know about these things, the need for drive devices beneath the water with high interest of discovering and exploring through the water bodies. Here communication plays the major role to run any kind of devices underwater.Under Water Wireless Communication Networks(UWCNs) consists of sensors and AUVs that interact coordinate and share information with each other to carry out sensing and monitoring functions.Typical frequencies associated with under water acoustics are between 10Hz and 1MHz.The propagation of sound in the ocean at frequencies lower than 10Hz is usually not possible without penetrating deep in to the seabed,where as frequencies above 1MHz are rarely used because they are absorbed very quickly. Some

of the difficulties that are faced by the reasearches are travelling below 50m where the influence of pressure and temperature, disturbances caused by aquatic creatures, provision of redundent power supply, leakage of water damage the sensors and other electronic components, power back up and more. This review outlines the challenges of communication and navigation faced by the AUVs.

Keywords: Autonomous Underwater Vehicle, Commjunication, Marine Resources, Challenges

A REVIEW OF SECURITY CHALLENGES IN FOG COMPUTING FOR INDUSTRIAL INTERNET OF THINGS

Seema JOSHI

Gujarat Technological University, Cyber Security, Graduate School of Engineering and Technology, Ahmedabad, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3298-4230

ABSTRACT

In recent years, fog computing has emerged as a comprehensive cloud computing platform technology, providing services and resources at the enterprise's network's edge and integrating with the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). The Internet of Things is a scheme of intelligent objects that combines sensors, processing devices, and network technologies to form an ecosystem that provides smart services to end users. These applications, known as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) or Industry 4.0, can improve product production and reduce the risk of disaster occurrences in industries. This new paradigm benefits many industries while also posing serious security challenges. The fog-enabled platform's device heterogeneity, integrity, and configuration expose the industrial infrastructure to potential threats such as man-in-the-middle, black holes, wormholes, malicious configuration attacks, and inherited security and privacy challenges from cloud computing. This paper will go over the fog-enabled architecture Internet of Things and the Industrial Internet of Things, where computing, storage, and deployment are performed at the network's edge to provide better services to users. This paper aims to classify and analyze various security challenges for fog-enabled IoT and IIoT environments. 'Trust' is essential when two or more heterogeneous devices communicate and share information. So, in this study, we considered 'trust' and investigated various security issues along with emphasizing the zero-trust security importance and requirements for fog-enabled IoT and IIoT environments.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Security, Fog Computing, Cloud Computing, Zero trust security.

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF MICROWAVE TUMOR ABALTION USING OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

Nikola BOŠKOVIĆ

Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Marija RADMILOVIĆ RADJENOVIĆ

Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Branislav RADJENOVIĆ

Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

ABSTRACT

Microwave ablation is a procedure for treating various types of cancers during which a small needle-like probe is inserted inside the tumor, which delivers microwave energy, causes tissue heating, and effectively produces necrosis of the tumor tissue. Mathematical models of microwave ablation involve the simultaneous modeling of multiple physical phenomena that occur during the procedure, including electromagnetic wave propagation, heat transfer, and tissue damage. .In this study, a complete model of a microwave ablation procedure based on open-source software components is presented. First, the comprehensive procedure of mesh creation the complete geometric arrangement of the microwave ablation, including a multi-slot coaxial antenna, a real liver tumor taken from the database, and the surrounding liver tissue are described. It is demonstrated that utilizing smart meshing procedures significantly reduces the usage of computational resources and simulation time. An accurate custom Explicit Euler time loop was designed to obtain temperature values and estimate tissue necrosis across the computational domain during the time of microwave ablation. The simulation results obtained by solving the electromagnetic field using the finite element method in the frequency domain are shown and analyzed.

Keywords: computational physics; microwave ablation; necrotic tissue; open-source software

ANALYSIS OF MULTILAYER GLAZING OF VEHICLES AT IMPACT LOADING

Natalia SMETANKINA

Anatolii Pidgornyi Institute of Mechanical Engineering Problems, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Department of Vibration and Thermostability Studies, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9528-3741

ABSTRACT

An effective analytical method for investigation of dynamical strength of a multilayer glazing for flight and land vehicles is proposed. The multilayer glazing is considered as a constant-thickness non-closed cylindrical multilayer shell with a complex shape. An indenter with a semispherical end is dropped onto the shell from some height. Contact approach is found by solving Hertzian problem on ball indentation into an elastic semispace. The behaviour of the multilayer shell is described by the first-order theory accounting for transverse shear strain, thickness reduction and normal element rotation inertia in each layer. The equations of motion of the shell affected by impact load, well as the respective boundary conditions are derived by the variational principle. The analytical solution of the problem is obtained by the immersion method. According to this method, a non-closed cylindrical multilayer shell is immersed into an auxiliary enveloping cylindrical shell with the same composition of layers. To satisfy actual boundary conditions, additional distributed compensating loads, the intensity of which are to be found, are applied to the auxiliary shell. Displacements and loads are expanded in the auxiliary shell domain in trigonometric series for functions satisfying simply supported conditions. The method potentialities are demonstrated by calculating the stresses in a five-layer aircraft glazing. Experiments are based on the dynamic wide-range strain measurement technique. A good match of theoretical and experimental results confirms the feasibility and effectiveness of the method offered.

Keywords: Multilayer Glazing, Impact Loading, Stress-Strain State, Strength

A BRIEF REVIEW ON DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF FUSED COUMARIN DERIVATIVES

Nehakumari N. GOHIL

M. K. Amin Arts and Science College & College of Commerce, Padra, The M. S. University of Baroda, Vadodara-391440, Gujarat, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9263-1082

ABSTRACT

Coumarins (2*H*-1-benzopyran-2-ones) are well known oxygen containing heterocycles and belong to the family of benzo-*α*-pyrones which consists of benzene ring joined by a pyrone ring. Coumarin derivatives are an interesting class of heterocyclic system. Coumarin ring is an important core moiety for a variety of natural and synthetic compounds which have diverse biological and pharmaceutical properties such as antimicrobial, anticancer, anticoagulant, antioxidants, anti-HIV, anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, antimalarial, antidiabetic, analgesic, cytotoxic activity, free radical scavengers etc. From the literature survey we found that built up of an extra heterocyclic ring fused on coumarin nucleus, especially on the lactone ring, has also received much attention in the field of synthetic organic chemistry. Hetero moieties like pyridine, furan, pyrazole, oxazole and triazole are fused with coumarin either in aromatic part or in the lactone ring can bring about an extensive modification in the properties of the parent coumarins and converts them into more useful derivatives. Various heteroaryl fused coumarin derivatives shown varied biological activities like antitumor, antidiabetic, anticoagulant, analgesic, antiallergic, antimicrobial etc. This article shows a brief review on synthesis and biological importance of various heteroaryl fused coumarin derivatives.

Keywords: Coumarin, synthesis, biological activity

STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE INERTIAL AND PURELY ELASTIC INSTABILITIES ON POISEUILLE FLOW

Mohamed MADI

Laboratory of Energy Engineering Materials and Systems, ENSA, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco

Abdessamade RAFIKI

Research Team ERME, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Ouarzazate Box 638, Ibn Zohr University, Morocco

Khalid SOUHAR

Laboratory of Energy Engineering Materials and Systems, ENSA, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco

High School of Technology, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The linear stability of the plane Poiseuille flow of a viscoelastic fluid creeping through a periodically modulated channel is studied in two flow regimes: the inertial regime (Reynolds number **Re > 0**) and the purely elastic regime (Reynolds number **Re = 0**). We investigate the combined effects of periodic channel modulation and fluid elasticity for second-order model (SO) and second-grade model (SG) on the stability of the flow. The modified fourth-order dispersion equation is solved using a spectral method. The critical values of Reynolds number and wave number are determined for several values of an elastic number **E**, as a function of channel amplitude **ε**, according to the section of the canal.

Keywords: Second-order model (SO), Second-grade model (SG), Periodic channel, Linear stability analysis, Spectral method.

HALAL MANUFACTURERS ORCHESTRATOR ROLE IN HALAL PRACTICES TOWARDS HALAL ORGANISATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

Khairulazmi BİN MOHAMAD KARUDIN

Department of Business and Management Faculty of Business and Management Universiti Teknologi MARA 85000 Segamat, Johor

ABSTRACT

With globalization, the Malaysian halal industry, particularly in halal logistics and manufacturing, encounters many problems, including a lack of competitiveness. That is why maintaining business competitiveness is a significant concern for halal firms in Malaysia to comply with Islamic halal *Syariah* compliance. Therefore, sustaining the competitiveness of the halal industry and comply with halal management standards is a significant concern for halal industry firms in Malaysia. However, only a few halal firms have resources from the perspective of halalness to determine the right halal strategies and practices for enhancing their competitiveness and performance. The study has developed a new combination of strategies and practices, which help to improve the competitiveness and performance of Malaysian halal industry firms in global markets. The study is going to be conducted by mail survey distribution to respondents. The survey will be carried out among Malaysian halal manufacturers, and a total of usable responses are expectedto be received. Using structural equation modelling PLS/SEM, the study will investigate the extent of halal practices implemented, specifically investigating the direct and mediating effects among variables. The study is expected to discover a significantinfluence on halal logistics and halal manufacturing mediated by competitiveness towards halal organizational sustainability performance. Thestudy is expected to contribute new insight to theoretical consideration. It suggests valuable tools for managers of halal firms to improve competitiveness and halal organizational sustainability performance by implementing appropriate halal strategies and practices to comply with the Islamic halal system. This paper aims to develop a theoretical framework for halal manufacturers' changing role in halal logistics and performance. Through the lens of RDT theory, halal manufacturers are expected to expand their role to become orchestrators with complete halal practices. A future study is suggested to conduct an empirical study based on the proposed hypotheses, on which the outcome of the study is expected to provide some measures and solutions that can contribute to the success of halal practice provision in halal practices and halal organizational sustainability performance.

Keywords: Halal Manufacturer; Halal Practices; Halal Organizational Sustainability Performance; Halal Orchestrator

A REVIEW ON BIOMIMETIC UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLES: DESIGNS, MODELLING AND CONSTRUCTION

Pradeepaa. L. S

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

Sudda Ruthika REDDY

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

V. Shanmuga PRIYA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-8424-0612

Gomathi KANNAYIRAM

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Chennai-600 095, India

ORCID ID: 0000 0002 6247 0070

D.HARIKA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

A.Dineesha VARMA

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

N.ETHIRAJ

Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chennai-600 095, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7174-5443

ABSTRACT

"Nature is not only the source of all inspiration, but also the ultimate engineering marvel". This is proved by the increase in bio-inspired models in engineering. Bio-inspired robotics is about studying the biological frameworks and emulating them to address various scientific and engineering concerns. Examples include biosensors, bio-actuators and other biomaterials. In recent years biomimetics is being used to improve the performance of engineered systems across several disciplines. The increasing level of marine anthropogenic noise has become a significant problem over the past few decades, and a growing body of research is bringing attention to the negative impacts this is having on marine ecosystems. Biomimetic Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (BUUVs) are among the most promising and exciting developments in the area of underwater vehicles technology, which eliminate conventional rotary screw propellers and rigid hulls. Conventional propulsion systems, though reliable, have several deficiencies. These include inefficient propulsion, difficulties with turning agility, poor payload capacity, positioning, imprecise hovering, disturbance to the aquatic environment as a result of the noise generated, and other damages to the marine ecosystem. BUUVs possess incredible speed, agility, obstacle avoidance and self-stability in the water, allowing them to explore areas that would be difficult to access by humans or other large, manned vessels. Thus the usage of BUUVs opens up a wide range

of fluid and organic biological locomotion as they are built to mimic the natural movements of various marine animals like rays, cuttlefish, and tuna. The swimming capabilities of marine animals are far superior to what can be achieved by traditionally engineered devices. In order to exploit the dynamic principles of movement of these animals, various conceptual designs have been developed. These include, but are not limited to, thrust-generating caudal fins, pectoral fins to affect high manoeuvrability, and a series of artificial thrusters to aid propulsion. Depending on the design and capabilities of the BUUV, it could be exploited in a variety of missions. Perilous aquatic environments can be studied with limited repercussions if the manned vehicle is replaced by an animal-based BUUV. This review outlines the design, modelling and construction of a biomimetic underwater vehicle.

Keywords: Bio-inspired, biomimetic engineering, BUUVs, underwater, natural structures

ROLE OF NUTRACEUTICALS IN CANCER MANAGEMENT- A REVIEW

M. Mirra RAJALAKSHMI

M.B.B.S final year Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu, India

ABSTRACT

Nutraceuticals are defined as a substance, which has physiological benefit or provides protection against chronic disease. Most of the nutraceuticals are derived from fruits, vegetables, vegetable oils and various herbs. The epidemiological and animal studies show the chemo preventive activities of cancer cells by ginger, tea polyphenol, garlic and similar other herbs. The use of nutraceuticals in chemoprevention instead of chemotherapeutics is gaining significance in recent years. The study of biological effects of phytochemicals based chemopreventive agents will provide a molecular basis of mechanism of action of these compounds on the cancer cells and anti tumor functions of these phytochemicals based nutraceuticals will create a platform for the development of chemopreventive compounds and even chemotherapeutic molecules from the natural sources. Hence a detailed review of earlier works done was undertaken by the author.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals, anticancer, cancer, chemopreventive, chemotherapeutics, phytochemicals.

τ^*-GB-COMPACT AND τ^*-GB-LINDELOF TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Raja Mohammad LATIF

Dr., Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, College of Sciences and Human Studies, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, P.O. Box 1664 Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3140-9581

ABSTRACT

Most references on topological spaces seem to define a compact space in terms of open coverings of a space having finite sub coverings. Formally, we say that a collection of open sets $\{U_i : i \in I\}$, *indexed by some set* I, *is an open covering of a topological space* K *if* $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I} U_i$. *We define* K *to be compact if there exist finitely many open sets* $U_{i_1}, U_{i_2}, ..., U_{i_n}$ *in the open covering such that* $K \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{n} U_{i_j}$. *There exists a number of equivalent definitions of a compact space, which we briefly mention here. A topological space* K *is compact if and only if* K *has the finite intersection property: if* $\{E_i : i \in I\}$ *is a collection of a closed sets indexed by a set* I *such that, for any finite subset* $I_0 \subseteq I$, $\bigcap_{i\in I_0} E_i \neq \phi$, *then* $\bigcap_{i\in I} E_i \neq \phi$. *Another equivalent definition is in terms of nets. A topological space* K *is compact if and only if every net* $(x_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda)$ *in* K *has a convergent subnet.*

In 2018, C. Aruna and R. Selvi introduced a new class of closed sets called τ^* *generalized* b (briefly τ^*-gb-closed) *sets in topological spaces and investigated the characterizations of* τ^*-gb-closed *sets and studied some of their basic properties. Furthermore, they introduced* τ^*-gb-neighbourhoods *in Topological Spaces by using the notion of* τ^*-gb-open *sets and studied some of their properties. We will extend the concept of compactness via* τ^*-gb-open *sets by introducing* τ^*-gb-compact *and* τ^*-gb-Lindelof *spaces in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including* τ^*-gb-continuous *functions and* τ^*-gb-irresolute *functions. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called* τ^*-gb-compact *space,* τ^*-gb-Lindelof *space,* countably τ^*-gb-compact *space,* almost τ^*-gb-compact *space, and* mildly τ^*-gb-compact *space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new types of* τ^*-gb-compact *spaces in topological spaces.*

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

Keywords: Topological space, τ^*-gb-open set, τ^*-gb-compact space, τ^*-gb-Lindelof space, countably τ^*-gb-compact space, almost τ^*-gb-compact space, mildly τ^*-gb-compact space.

$g^{\#}b$–CONTINUOUS AND $g^{\#}b$–IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Raja Mohammad LATIF

Dr., Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, College of Sciences and Human Studies, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, P.O. Box 1664 Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3140-9581

ABSTRACT

Analysis is one of the greatest achievements in the history of mathematics. The achievement opens a new era of mathematical progress and plays an important role in the development of physics, astronomy, signal processing and other disciplines. At the end of the 19th century, mathematicians deduced many properties of continuous functions on closed intervals, which undoubtedly promoted the development of analytical theory. Bolzano's Function Theory gives the earliest proofs of the Boundedness theorem and the Extreme value theorem and Weierstrass proved the Extreme value theorem in Berlin lecture. The Intermediate value theorem was first proved in 1817 by Bolzano, and then Cauchy gave a proof in 1821. The definition of uniform continuity is proposed by Heine, and he published a proof of the Uniform continuity theorem. There are some important properties of continuous functions on closed intervals including Weierstrass second theorem: Boundedness theorem, Weierstrass first theorem: Extreme value theorem, Bolzano-Cauchy second theorem: Intermediate value theorem, Cantor theorem: Uniform continuity theorem. Continuous functions have four fundamental properties on closed intervals: Boundedness theorem, Extreme value theorem, Intermediate value theorem, Uniform continuity theorem. These theorems are the basis of mathematical analysis and the direct expression of real number theory in functions. In 2017, S. Chandrasekar, A. Atkinwestley and M. Sathyabama, introduced a new class of sets, namely $g^{\#}b$–closed *sets in Topological Space. They analyzed the relations between* $g^{\#}b$–closed *and already existing various closed sets. Also, they found some basic properties and applications of* $g^{\#}b$–closed *sets,* $g^{\#}b$–Neighbourhoods *and* $g^{\#}b$–Limit *points. In this paper, we introduce* $g^{\#}b$–continuous *function,* $g^{\#}b$–irresolute *function,* $g^{\#}b$–open *function,* $g^{\#}b$–closed *function,* pre –$g^{\#}b$–open *function, and* pre –$g^{\#}b$–closed *function, and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.*

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords: Topological space, $g^{\#}b$–open set, $g^{\#}b$–closed set, $g^{\#}b$–interior set, $g^{\#}b$–closure set, $g^{\#}b$–continuous function, $g^{\#}b$–irresolute function, $g^{\#}b$–open function, $g^{\#}b$–closed function, pre - $g^{\#}b$–open function, pre - $g^{\#}b$–closed function.

THE CURRENT STATE AND FORECASTS OF TOURIST FLOWS IN UKRAINE

Andrii ALILUIKO

West Ukrainian National University, Ternopil, Ukraine

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4650-9350

Viktor SOPIHA

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University,

Ternopil, Ukraine

Maria ALILUIKO

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University,

Ternopil, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

The article examines and analyzes the state and economic development of the tourist market of Ukraine. The tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors of the economy, through which further socio-economic development of the state takes place. Economic processes in the tourism industry that change over time can be studied on the basis of linear and nonlinear Dynamic models. The article applies an economic and mathematical model of competition of the Lotki - Volterra type, which describes the dynamics of changes in market shares by types of tourism (inbound, outbound, domestic). The projected market share by type of tourism is calculated within the framework of the proposed model. Unlike classical econometric models of competition, the Lotka-Volterra economic model allows us to fully assess the dynamics of economic processes, achieve a state of equilibrium of the studied competitive systems, and theoretically predict and control the main parameters of the model. A mathematical dependence of the dynamics of changes in the income of tour operators and travel agents on the number of tourists is also constructed. In the course of the research, methods of statistical analysis, methods of economic and mathematical modeling were used to determine the share of the tourist market and its dynamics. As a result of the study, it was found that the rate of income change is most influenced by the number of incoming tourists. A decrease in the flow of domestic tourists has a negative impact on income growth. According to the constructed Lotka-Volterra competitive model, there is a decrease in the share of incoming and domestic tourists. The development of inbound tourism, the share of which in Ukraine has remained the smallest since 2005, will significantly increase the income of tour operators and travel agencies. These dynamic models allow you to analyze processes in the tourism industry, perform forecast assessments, develop a strategy, make management decisions and carry out planning at various levels.

Keywords: market share, tourism, competition, Lotka-Volterra model, utility function.

STUDY OF INSTABILITIES OF THE PLANE POISEUILLE FLOW OF VISCOELASTIC FLUID FLOW IN THE PRESENCE OF A TRANSVERSE MAGNETIC FIELD

Abdessamade RAFIKI

Research Team ERME, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Ouarzazate Box 638, Ibn Zohr University, Morocco

Mohamed MADI

Laboratory of Energy Engineering Materials and Systems, ENSA, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The linear stability of a plane Poiseuille flow of an electrically conducting viscoelastic fluid in the presence of a transverse magnetic field is studied numerically. The fourth-order modified Orr-Sommerfeld equation governing the stability analysis is solved by a spectral method, based on collocation points of Gauss-Lobatto. The combined effects of a magnetic field and fluid's elasticity on the stability of the plane Poiseuille flow are investigated. The critical values of a Reynolds number and a wavenumber, indicating the onset of instabilities, are computed for several values of a magnetic Hartman number, M, and at different values of an elasticity number, K. In accordance to previous studies, the magnetic field is predicted to have a stabilizing effect on the Poiseuille flow of viscoelastic fluids. Hence, for second-order (SO) fluids for which the elasticity number K is negative, the critical Reynolds number Re_c increases with increasing the Hartman number M, for various values of the elasticity number K. However, for second-grade (SG) fluids (K > 0), the critical Reynolds number Re_c increases with increasing the Hartman number only for certain values of the elasticity number K, while decreases for the others.

Keywords: Viscoelastic fluids, Magnetohydrodynamics linear stability analysis, Spectral method.

DISSIPATION IN PHYSICAL SYSTEMS: A STUDY

Mukesh KUMAR

SSNC, University of Delhi, Physics Department, Delhi, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2570-1535

Abhi RAJ

SSNC, University of Delhi, Physics Department, Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

Various mathematical equations, such as Newton's laws of motion, the Euler-Lagrange equation, the Bernoulli principle, etc., are used to describe physical systems. All of these equations are utilized to deal with a simple or constrained method of approaching complex physical systems, for example, eDue to the presence of friction, even uncomplicated motion is greatly impacted. İncrease system complexity and limit the ability to make accurate predictions. This paper presents a structural method for comprehending the dissipative forces involved in system dynamics. Our strategy for dealing with such systems is predicated on energy parameter rather than forces involved. It is discovered that system motion and surrounding medium play a crucial role in such system forecasts.

Keywords: Dissipation, System Dynamics, Energy approach, Complex Systems

THE POTENTIAL OF WAQF LINKED SUKUK IN INDONESIA

Eka Siti KHASANAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9721-2522

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

SUSMININGSIH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9620-4221

Ali MUHTAROM

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3070-8638

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the potential of waqf linked sukuk in Indonesia. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative with library research approach. The result of this study indicate that the potential of waqf-linked sukuk in Indonesia is very large, considering that Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world and a large number of waqf funds. According to data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the total waqf funds in Indonesia in 2020 reached around Rp 263 trillion. This amount is very large and can be used to finance various social and economic projects. In addition, waqf-linked sukuk can also increase community participation in the development of waqf funds. In the concept of waqf-linked sukuk, investors not only participate in the development of waqf funds but also make a profit financially from the sukuk. This could attract investment and enhance the development of a broader and diversified waqf fund. The Indonesian government itself has shown support for the development of waqf-linked sukuk. In 2020, the government launched a Rp 3 trillion waqf sukuk in Aceh Province to finance infrastructure and social development projects in Aceh. In the same year, the government also launched the 'Tabungan Waqf Sukuk Program' to increase community participation in the development of waqf funds.

Keywords: The Potential, Waqf Linked Sukuk, Investment, Government

MONETARY POLICY IN INDONESIA

Eva Sabrina ZAHRA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-2448-8301

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain how the course of monetary policy in Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative with data sources from books and journals on the implementation of monetary policy in Indonesia. The result is that the goal of monetary policy itself is to achieve and maintain stability in the value of the Rupiah. The stability of the Rupiah in question has two dimensions. The first dimension of stability in the value of the Rupiah is the stability of the prices of goods and services as reflected in the development of the inflation rate. Meanwhile, the second dimension is related to the stability of the Rupiah exchange rate against other countries currencies. To achieve this goal, since July 1, 2005, Bank Indonesia has implemented the Inflation Targeting Framework (ITF) monetary policy framework. The policy framework is seen as in line with the institutional mandate and aspects mandated by law. Within this framework, inflation is the preferred target (overriding objective). Bank Indonesia continues to make various improvements to the monetary policy framework, through changes in dynamics and challenges that occur in the economy, to strengthen its effectiveness. Based on the experience of the 2008/2009 global financial crisis, one of the important lessons that emerged was the need for sufficient flexibility for central banks to respond to increasingly complex economic developments and the increasingly powerful role of the financial sector in influencing macroeconomic stability.

Keywords: monetary, stability, Indonesia

IMPACT OF ONLINE LOAN CASES

Atinal Husna ADINIA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9415-9885

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

Most cases of online lending are when the maturity period is given, the consumer cannot pay the bill, so the collection will be taken over to a third party, namely the debt collector. This research aims to explain the impact that will arise in online loan cases. This research is a literature research with a qualitative approach. Data sources in this study were obtained through interviews and various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources related to the impact in online loan cases. The results of this study indicate that the impact that will arise in the case of online loans is that consumers cannot pay their bills when the due date is given, so the collection will be taken over by the debt collector, debt collectors usually come directly to the home address according to the data provided so that consumers pay off their bills. So, debt collectors get access to consumer personal data on cellphones according to the registered IMEI. The data accessed is in the form of social media data, personal photos, account data for online loan applications, transportation applications and even data on email. Even worse, consumers experience terror such as being called without knowing the time, threatened and cyber bullying to make consumers restless by spreading personal data and photos to people in the scope of the contact list.

Keywords: Online loan cases, debt collectors and maturity.

MSMEs RECOVERY PROGRAM AFTER PANDEMI

Nur Khofidotul KHASANAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-8453-7929

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The danger from Covid-19 is not only felt in the world of health but also felt in the business world, especially for MSMEs. This research aims to find out what government programs are for MSMEs recovery after the pandemic. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books, articles, and homepages as a source of data and information regarding the MSMEs recovery program after the pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the economic sector to decline drastically. In this case the government launched various programs to support economic recovery, especially for MSMEs. One of the programs launched by the Indonesian government is PEN (National Economic Recovery). The government hopes that this program will be able to restore the MSMEs sector to the maximum. However, there are still many MSMEs who do not know about the existence of the PEN program. In the end, MSMEs have not been able to take full advantage of this program. This problem must be overcome by the government by optimizing the PEN program for MSMEs. Optimization can be done with the Triple-Helix method, where the method involves 3 sectors, namely government, universities and the private sector. So that in the end the PEN program can run optimally in order to restore the economic sector to its optimal point. Keyword: Program, MSMEs, PEN, and government program.

CAUSES OF LOCAL MSMEs EXPERIENCING LOSSES MORE OFTEN

(Case Study in Gemek Market, Pekalongan Regency)

Zulfatus SAROYA

Faculty Of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN. K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9454-8218

Hendrı Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty Of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN.K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

MSMEs become a business that produces if carried out with good business techniques, such as making financial statement calculations at the end of each year, the use of these financial statements is to find out whether a business experiences profits or losses. However, almost the average local MSME actor does not make calculations or financial reports for reasons of lack of knowledge. This is the reason why local MSMEs often experience profits or losses. Qualitative research with the case study method aims to find out and analyze the causes of financial statements needed in running a business, especially MSMEs. The results of the research were obtained from interviews with direct resource persons in the Gemek market. The results of the study obtained if the cause of the financial statements is needed is because the financial statements can find out whether the business being run is back on investment. With financial statements, business actors also know whether the business that is running every year experiences development or even decline, and can make the best use of income such as for capital, and income for personal.

Keywords: MSMEs, financial statements, advantages

PENTINGNYA ETIKA DAN MORAL BAGI ANAK DI ERA DIGITALISASI

M. Ishom MA'ARIF

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-0739-1783

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the importance of ethics and morals for children in the digitalization era. This research method uses a qualitative approach with sources from observations and literature studies originating from journals related to the importance of ethics and morals for children in the digitalization era. The results of this study conclude that social media is digital or online media that supports social interaction. In using social media there are ethics or manners that must be known. Ethics are values and moral norms that become a guide for a person or a group in regulating behavior. Adab are norms or rules regarding manners based on religious rules. Norms about adab are used in relationships between humans, between neighbors and between peoples. Even though you interact through online media, you must pay attention to existing ethics or manners. As a Muslim, knowing adab when using social media is a must, wherever and whenever ethics are very important to apply, including social media. Prohibition of spreading hatred is one of the adab in social media in Islam. Communication ethics in the era of digital media, especially social media, is still very much needed. In communicating through social media, users face a big challenge because their responsibility for freedom of expression must also be accompanied by moral responsibility.

Keywords: Ethics, Communication, and social media.

BUYING AND SELLING IN ISLAM

Arif HIDAYATULLAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5759-0265

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This research aims to explain about buying and selling in Islam. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this research are obtained through the study of various references such as books, journal articles, the internet and other sources relevant to the research topic. The data analysis in this study uses content analysis techniques from existing reference sources. The literature review of this research resulted in the conclusion that in Islam, buying and selling is the exchange of property for property for ownership, exchanging goods for goods or goods for money, by releasing property rights on a mutually convenient basis. In Islam, buying and selling is a permissible contract. Al-Ibahah is the basic law of buying and selling in Islam. That is, buying and selling is neutral, so it can fall into makruh, sunnah, wajib, and haram depending on the background. Someone makes a transaction with no intention of anything, then it is punished as al-Ibahah. Buying and selling becomes obligatory if the seller or buyer is based on his survival. As for buying and selling being Sunnah if a person sells something that does not cause harm to himself, then the law of selling or buying is Sunnah. Buying and selling can also be makruh, if the goods being traded are makruh. As for buying and selling being haram, when the goods being traded are haram.

Keywords: selling, buying, Islam

EFFORTS MADE TO OVERCOME LOW INTEREST IN READING

Rizki Ananda SAFITRI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-1207-5524

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Ade GUNAWAN

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-1780-2831

Rıa Anisatus SHOLIHAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the aim of describing, explaining, presenting studies on what efforts can be made to overcome the low interest in reading in Indonesia. The research method used in this study is the method of literature review (literature study) using data sources in the form of reference books and scientific journal articles. Based on the results obtained from the literature, it can be concluded that efforts to increase interest in reading cannot be borne solely on the family, only the community, or only educational institutions. Aspects of family, community, and educational institutions have an important role in increasing interest in reading. In the family environment, increasing interest in reading can be started since children are still toddlers who have not been able to read with storytelling activities. For teenagers or adults, the family environment can help increase interest in reading by providing various kinds of reading books and places to support these activities. In the social sphere, community leaders can set an example in reading interest and start small libraries in community meeting places, such as mosques, RW offices, markets and terminals. Government and private institutions have an important role in increasing public interest in reading, especially by organizing libraries by improving the education system, facilities and characteristics of library services. The library is always associated with reading interest, because reading resources are in the library. Therefore, libraries need to be managed properly so that efforts to increase interest in reading can be realized properly.

Keywords: Interest in Reading, Books and Libraries.

OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FINTECH FOR CULINARY MSME ACTORS IN PEKALONGAN

Dina Ika MARISNA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1479-6252

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

Financial technology or often called fintech is the use of technology to manage finance. The business in the culinary field is a business with a fast and easy turnover, so business owners are not reluctant to use fintech. The purpose of this study is to describe how opportunities for the use of fintech for MSME players. This research literature study uses a literature review approach, namely by collecting data from journals or sources relevant to the topic. The results of this literature review concluded that Fintech provides easy access to various types of financial services, is able to reach all MSMEs to remote areas, and fintech has opened up easier and faster access to business financing. According to the explanation of several informants, the use of fintech really provides opportunities for MSMEs which will have a positive impact, such as allowing MSMEs to innovate by offering various products along with payment methods, increasing sales, growing business scale, maintaining market share. The interviewees have basically begun to realize that the ability to adapt to technological change is a very important asset in order to continue to compete. Through the use of fintech, businesses that initially only relied on interbank transfers, can become more flexible and the scale of the business can be expanded, not only marketed to regular customers but new customers who are easily attracted by the features offered by fintech service providers. So it can be said that the role of Fintech is very large in empowering MSMEs.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Economy, Opportunities, MSMEs

TYPE OF INFLATION THAT AFFECT INDONESIA ECONOMIC GROWTH

Afiyatul SAKINAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-0642-2983

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Ade GUNAWAN

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-1780-2831

Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the types of inflation that affect Indonesia's economic growth. This study uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the types of inflation that affect Indonesia's economic growth The literature review of this study resulted in the following conclusions: Different types of inflation have different effects, but in simple terms, the cause of these types of inflation is an imbalance in the flow of money and goods. Raising your own prices in Indonesia is a very natural condition. Therefore, certain conditions must be met for a price increase to be called an inflationary phenomenon. Inflation has several types, namely, Inflation by Nature, Creeping Inflation, Galloping Inflation, Hyperinflation. Inflation Based on its Determinants, Cost push inflation, Demand Pull Inflation, Inflation Expectations (Forward Looking Inflation). Inflation by Origin, Imported Inflation, Domestic Inflation. Category of inflation based on severity, There are four levels of inflation in different categories of inflation types namely, Mild Inflation This type of inflation refers to a relatively small value, i.e. an annual rate of less than 10 percent. Moderate Inflation, This type of inflation refers to moderate inflation between 10% and 30% per annum. Hard inflation occurs when the inflation rate fluctuates between 30% and 100% per year. Severe Inflation, Severe inflation is when the country's inflation exceeds 100% per year.

Keywords: kinds of Inflation

HOW TO/TIPS FOR STUDENTS OF SD NEGERI 3 LIMBANGAN TO ENJOY READING

Hana Dwi HANDAYANI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-3808-4372

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the Ways/Tips for Students of SD Negeri 3 Limbangan to Enjoy Reading. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to Ways/tips for Students to Enjoy Reading. The results of this research literature review concluded that literacy in Indonesia is still relatively low. In 2017 statistical data from UNESCO stated that Indonesia was ranked 60th with a low literacy rate out of a total of 61 countries. This proves that making children enjoy reading still needs to be done. At SD Negeri 3 Limbangan, the teachers have their ways/tips for their students as follows, providing more motivation to understand how important reading is for elementary school children and making posters with slogans about reading that children can easily understand to attract attention to read and give gifts/rewards to students who read their books diligently so that children with low interest in reading can be enticed to like reading.

Keywords: Ways/Tips of Reading, Learning, Interest in Reading

THE IMPACT OF CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR ON ADOLESCENT GENERATION Z

Nadia Serliyana ALFAINI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-2347-4457

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-2347-4457

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explain the impact of consumptive behavior on the young generation of generation Z. This research method uses a qualitative data analysis approach. The results of this study concluded that the negative impacts arising from consumptive behavior can cause anxiety, wasteful behavior that will cause social jealousy, because people will buy all the goods they want without thinking about how expensive or cheap these goods are. goods are needed or not, so that people who cannot afford it will not be able to follow such a lifestyle that creates social jealousy. Apart from that, it also makes people tend not to think about future needs, consumptive behavior is self-defeating. However, it turns out that not only has a negative impact, consumptive behavior also has a positive impact, such as being able to open and increase employment because more workers are needed to produce goods and increase employment because more workers are needed to produce goods in large quantities. . Increase the motivation of consumers to increase their income so that they can buy the goods they want and can create markets for producers. As the number of goods consumed by the public increases, producers open new markets to provide services to the community.

Keywords: Behavior, consumptive, and generation

STRATEGIES TO COPE WITH RISING PRICES OF BASIC NECESSITIES AHEAD OF RAMADAN

Shafiyya ZAHRA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2288-6861

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe what basic needs experienced price increases before Ramadan. This research method uses a qualitative approach. Data sources in this study used primary data sources and secondary data. Data analysis techniques used are interview, observation and documentation analysis techniques. The results of this study conclude that fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices have a significant impact on inflation and create instability in food prices and supply. The government has used various fiscal policy instruments in an effort to stabilise food prices and supply availability. The government's fiscal policy has paid off, as evidenced by the continued decline in inflation in the first quarter of 2011 to reach 6.16 per cent year on year in April 2011. Fiscal policies in the form of tax incentives and customs duties only apply temporarily coupled with efforts to increase the productivity of agricultural production. In addition to fiscal policy, the programmes implemented by the government to maintain price stabilisation in order to meet the needs of the community, especially those living below the poverty standard, one of which is by conducting Pure Market Operations (OPM). Market Operation is an activity to avoid an increase in the price of a good, which is carried out by injection, to increase supply through private traders, state-owned enterprises, or directly to retail traders by setting prices at prices below the market price. Currently, Indonesia faces great challenges in meeting its food needs. As the population increases, the demand for food increases. On the other hand, most of the population who depend on the agricultural sector are still poor. To increase the supply, the government implements an import policy.

Keywords: Price stability, fiscal policy, market operations, import policy.

ANTICIPATION OF THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT INFLATION

Dwi Sinta AMALIA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-4434-1549

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the anticipated impact of government inflation. This research method uses a literature review approach originating from books and journals related to anticipating the impact of government inflation. The results of this research literature review concluded that the Islamic approach to overcoming inflation, Islam encourages the government to carry out inflation control policies by appealing to public morals to be frugal in spending, Encouraging increased domestic production, Direct subsidies to the community, Making regulations (rules) that encourage growth the economy of small communities Continuous inflation, let alone quite high ones, must be overcome by adopting policies such as the first, Monetary Policy, namely rules and regulations issued by the monetary authority (central bank) to control the amount of money in circulation. Second, Fiscal Policy The goal of fiscal policy in Islam is to create economic stability, high levels of economic growth and equal distribution of income, coupled with other objectives contained in Islamic rules.

Keywords: Inflation, Policy, Economy.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES IN BATANG DISTRICT

Mohammad ZACKY

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-3038-2764

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the quality of health and education services in Batang District. The method used in this study is a survey method using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Respondents in this study were people who had used health and education services in Batang District. The data obtained from this study were analyzed using descriptive techniques to determine the profile of the quality of health and education services in Batang District. The results of the study indicate that the quality of health and education services in Batang District still needs to be improved. There are several factors that affect service quality, such as the lack of adequate health and education facilities, limited human resources, and low community participation in the management of health and education services. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to improve the quality of health and education services in Batang Regency, such as through programs to improve infrastructure and facilities, improve the quality of human resources, and increase community participation in the management of health and education services.

Keywords: Quality of service, Health, Education, Batang District

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DIGITALIZATION ON ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR IN ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS

Nafisah Asnal MUNA

Faculty of Isalamic Economics and Business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7956-3302

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the Impact of Economic Digitalization on Economic Behavior in Economic Transactions. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the Impact of Economic Digitalization on Economic Behavior in Economic Transactions. The results of this research literature review concluded that for producers they feel benefited without having to spend large capital to start a business. Producers simply promote their business with online media that everyone can access. With advances in technology, it is easier for consumers to access products traded remotely. By feeling made easy, consumers, especially students, are not aware of spending their money only for online purchases or shopping. Coupled with attractive promotions with a large selection of goods, it makes consumers wasteful. On the other hand, students are often consumed by the times. They think people who don't follow the current trend are old-fashioned. So they prefer to live in a hedonistic style. The hedonism lifestyle is a lifestyle where activities tend to seek the pleasures of life.

Keywords: Business online, Technology, Hedonism lifestyle, Online transactions.

MARKETING STRATEGY FOR BATIK MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PEKALONGAN REGENCY

Adelia AYUMARISKA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-2611-7105

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the marketing strategy of batik micro, small and medium enterprises in Pekalongan. The research method used is a qualitative method with data from interviews. The results of the study can be concluded that Pekalongan Coastal Batik is a typical Pekalongan batik home industry by combining the sale of batik products and services. While its vision as a batik supplier company and with a mission for employee welfare is made and developed as a marketing strategy in advancing written batik amid the increasingly rapid and competitive batik industry competition. The resulting products are increasingly high value as well as with friendly and fast service. Pekalongan Pesisir Batik Communication is to bring closer and strengthen the "Batik Pesisir" brand and its products to consumers, with the ultimate goal of increasing sales. The strategies used by Pekalongan coastal batik are advertising, sales promotion, public relations and publication, direct marketing, personal selling, and internet marketing. The competitive strategy is to make products that are different from the others which benefit as a refreshing medium for product design so that it is not monotonous.

Keywords: Strategy, Marketing, Batik

SOLUTIONS TO CONGESTION IN 4 BLIGO MARKETS

Amalina ZULFA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-7925-2065

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The problem of congestion certainly harms many parties, therefore there is a need for countermeasures for the problem so that congestion can be minimized. The purpose of this study was to find out the solution to the congestion that occurred at Simpang 4 Bligo market. This research method uses this research method, which includes collecting information related to the research topic and providing supporting literature that will be used in the analysis process both manually and in the journal using a computerized system. The result of this literature review is that the problem of congestion that occurs at intersection 4 of the Bligo market can be given solutions such as: for the Transportation Office of Pekalongan Regency it is necessary to move on-streer parking to off-street parking in the Bligo Market Area, namely making a parking park by utilizing vacant land behind the Bligo market. For the Pekalongan Regency Government, it is necessary to plan pedestrian facilities in the Bligo Market area such as sidewalks and zebracrosses by utilizing narrow land such as making drainage into land to build sidewalk facilities. Further studies need to be carried out on APILL intersection planning in the Bligo Market because the traffic volume that has met the criteria for changing the type of intersection control from the original priority intersection to a signaled intersection in order to solve problems that occur in the Bligo Market area.

Keywords: solution, bottleneck, utilize.

THE PERCENTAGE OF INFLATION TO THE DECLINE IN PEOPLE'S PURCHASING POWER

Elma NURKHANIFAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-7379-9203

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the percentage of inflation towards the decline in people's purchasing power. This research method uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the percentage of inflation on the decline in people's purchasing power. The results of this research literature review concluded that inflation has a negative effect of 0.263, which means that if the money supply has increased by 1%, the purchasing power of the community has decreased by 0.263, which means that if inflation has increased by 1%, the purchasing power of the community has decreased by 0.263. While the significance level of inflation and people's purchasing power is addressed with a probability of 0.003> 0.05, so H0 is rejected, meaning that inflation has a significant effect on people's purchasing power. The results of this study are in accordance with demand theory which states that inflation is very identical to the price level, if prices rise then demand will fall. This means that an increase in inflation will have an impact on reducing people's purchasing power and inhibiting consumption. People's purchasing power is a community's ability to spend their money in the form of goods or services, in other words, if inflation occurs at a high level, it will have an impact on weakening people's purchasing power because the price level in the market increases. Therefore, people's purchasing power can be seen through the level of household consumption expenditure made by the community. The level of purchasing power of individual and family needs before the COVID-19 pandemic was mostly in the category of moderate purchasing power level of 59 (49.6%) respondents. Meanwhile, the level of purchasing power of individual and family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic was mostly in the category of moderate purchasing power level of 64 (53.8%) respondents.

Keywords: Percent, purchasing power, decline.

THE IMPACT AND BENEFITS OF SUKUK IN INDONESIA IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Fitriana Nur ROHMAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7910-1813

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

SUSMININGSIH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9620-4221

Ali MUHTAROM

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3070-8638

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the impact and benefits of sukuk in Indonesia in the digital era. This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study, using primary sources in the form of books or journals that discuss the opportunities and challenges of developing sukuk. Theories, results, and other research materials obtained from reference materials are outlined in a literature review, forming the basis of research activities. Reviews, summaries and opinions of authors from various literature sources on the topics discussed can be found in the literature review. The results of this study indicate that the issuance of sukuk is also a concern: Economic growth Issuance of Islamic bonds indirectly encourages economic expansion. Islamic bonds are one of the instruments designed as a source of financing for the growth of the real estate and infrastructure sector. The unemployment rate and the number of infrastructure development projects in Indonesia will increase in line with the issuance of sharia bonds. The quantity of infrastructure development projects has increased, absorbed the workforce and reduced the unemployment rate. Inflation rate Inflation was also influenced by the issuance of Islamic banknotes. Because, by trading Islamic bonds in the capital market, the government can use it as a vehicle to attract money that already exists in society. The main problem or challenge in developing sukuk lies in at least several things, namely the lack of clarity on taxes (regulations), the issuer's lack of understanding of Islamic bonds, lack of professional human resources (market players), liquidity in the secondary market and lack of outreach.

Keywords: Impact, Benefit, SUKUK, digital era, Indonesia.

PRODUCTIVE ZAKAT MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

Umi HANIK

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2743-8198

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Ali MUHTAROM

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3070-8638

SUSMININGSIH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9620-4221

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze productive zakat management in Indonesia. This study uses a literature review approach. This literature research concludes that in its distribution it is necessary to have an amil zakat institution that is trustworthy and credible which is able to manage the distribution of zakat. Through funds originating from zakat, the poor can have a steady income, increase their business, develop their business and set aside their income for savings. The income of the poor can be increased by utilizing zakat funds, an important keyword for this success is higher productivity.

Keywords: Productive zakat, management and Indonesia.

THE THOUGHTS OF GREAT MUSLIM THINKERS ABOUT MARKETS

Fitri Virdha AMELIA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-1935-1028

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Happy Sista DEVY

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2966-6389

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain some of the thoughts of the great Muslim thinkers about the market. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the thoughts of major Muslim thinkers about the market. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Some of the thoughts of Muslim scholars regarding the market are: First, Al-Ghazali in his book entitled Al-Ihya Ulumuddin discusses the barter system and its problems, and the importance of a trading activity and market development. He realized the need for a market to overcome the problems caused by the barter system. According to him the market is part of the natural order, market price provisions can be caused by strong demand and supply. Second, Ibn Taimiyah argues that the free market price provisions are based on the forces of demand and supply. If there is an increase in demand while supply decreases, then the price will rise by itself, and vice versa. Third, Ibn Khaldun argues that the market is a place that supplies human needs, both primary, secondary and tertiary needs. He also argues that the market is influenced by several factors, including price theory, value theory, work specialization, and country.

Keywords: Thinking, great Muslim thinker, and market.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RICE IMPORTS AND RICE PRICES IN INDONESIA

Nailatul ADWIYAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4712-947X

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Ade GUNAWAN

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-1780-2831

Rıa Anisatus SHOLIHAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

ABSTRACT

Rice prices are still high despite the harvest season arriving in February 2023. Rice production in Indonesia in January-April 2023 reached 13.79 million tons. This paper aims to describe the relationship between rice imports and rice prices in Indonesia. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this study were obtained through the study of various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. the increase in rice production has not been able to cut rice prices. The average price of rice at the milling level in February rose 4.3% on a monthly basis to IDR 11,451 per kilogram. Meanwhile, the average price of rice at retailers in February 2023 rose 2.63% to IDR 12,699 per kilogram. The government imports rice because domestic rice prices are too high, and imports are considered more profitable because international rice prices are much cheaper than the prevailing rice prices in the domestic market. The policy of importing 500,000 tons of rice through Perum BULOG aims to contain the increase in rice prices. With rice imports and the supply of government rice reserves (CBP) fulfilled, the price of rice in the market will certainly be under control. The arrival of imported rice makes the stock of government rice reserves in BULOG, even though this massive import was carried out on the grounds of strengthening and realizing national food security.

Keywords: İmport Rice, Rice Price, Indonesia

THE THOUGHTS OF GREAT MUSLIM THINKERS ABOUT MARKETS

Fitri Virdha AMELIA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-1935-1028

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

Happy Sista DEVY

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2966-6389

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain some of the thoughts of the great Muslim thinkers about the market. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the thoughts of major Muslim thinkers about the market. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Some of the thoughts of Muslim scholars regarding the market are: First, Al-Ghazali in his book entitled Al-Ihya Ulumuddin discusses the barter system and its problems, and the importance of a trading activity and market development. He realized the need for a market to overcome the problems caused by the barter system. According to him the market is part of the natural order, market price provisions can be caused by strong demand and supply. Second, Ibn Taimiyah argues that the free market price provisions are based on the forces of demand and supply. If there is an increase in demand while supply decreases, then the price will rise by itself, and vice versa. Third, Ibn Khaldun argues that the market is a place that supplies human needs, both primary, secondary and tertiary needs. He also argues that the market is influenced by several factors, including price theory, value theory, work specialization, and country.

Keywords: Thinking, great Muslim thinker, and market.

FUNGI LACCASES: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN THE BIODEGRADATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL MICROPOLLUTANTS

Ugochukwu Okechukwu OZOJIOFOR

Department of Biotechnology, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7829-1045

Mohammed Sani ABDULSALAMI

Department of Biotechnology, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

Nkechi Eucharia EGBE

Department of Biotechnology, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

Ahmed Ali HAROUN

Department of Biotechnology, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Laccases are a family of oxidoreductases with copper centres found in bacteria, insects, fungi, and plants, and they catalyse the oxidation of a wide range of substrates with the conversion of molecular oxygen to water. They possess immense potential in the degradation of dyes, crude oil, pollutants, phenolic compounds and pharmaceuticals. Fungi laccases have unusual enzyme machinery which enables them to catalyze several complex chemical reactions. Fungi as well as their enzymes have been found to be of immense value in pollution management and control such as peroxidases, tyrosinases, laccases and cytochrome monooxidases. Pharmaceuticals are a broad class of emerging recalcitrant contaminants that have found their way into water bodies through different means and have become a major source of pollution and concerns to pollution management agencies. In this review, we looked at the structure and function of fungi laccases and their potential application in the biodegradation of emerging pollutants like pharmaceuticals used as analgesics, antibiotics, antiepileptic, antihypertensive, antidepressants. antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory drugs. We concluded that laccases hold a lot of promise in their application in degrading pharmaceuticals but there is the need for its application outside the laboratory and translation into large industrial use. Engineering laccases for improved yield and efficiency is another area that can be explored in the degradation of pharmaceuticals micropollutants.

Keywords: Fungi Laccases, Biodegradation, Pharmaceutical Micropollutants, antidiabetic and antiinflammatory drugs

REALITIES AND PROSPECTS OF FISCAL POLICY IN UKRAINE

Viktor SOPIHA

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University,

Ternopil, Ukraine

Maria ALILUIKO

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University,

Ternopil, Ukraine

Sergii ALILUIKO

European University, Kyiv, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

In the current conditions, the task of ensuring national security has arisen particularly sharply for Ukraine. The war has significantly affected the financial system. According to estimates by national and international expert institutions, the losses of Ukraine's GDP in 2022 due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation (the aggressor state) may range from 30% to 50%. As a result of the economic decline, the revenues of the state and local budgets are decreasing, while expenses are increasing, primarily on defense. At the beginning of the war, the Verkhovna Rada introduced a number of tax and customs exemptions to support businesses in difficult times. In order to achieve rapid recovery and ensure economic growth in the medium-term perspective, as well as to implement Ukraine's European course, it is necessary to pursue a balanced fiscal and budgetary policy, increase the efficiency of expenditures and tax and customs administration.

The key internal constraints and challenges will be the need to balance taxpayers' desires, both in terms of taxation of private incomes and corporate taxation, to ensure the provision of tax exemptions, reduce the level of tax burden and overall liberalization of the tax system.

At the same time, the proposed changes should provide taxpayers with the opportunity to fulfill their obligations, and the state with the ability to finance its obligations. An important requirement is the application of a comprehensive approach to the analysis of all elements of the tax system, taking into account the best world practices and trends in the development of tax policy worldwide.

Also, an important element in achieving the tasks of post-war recovery is timely coordination of efforts between international partners and the government. This will be facilitated by the implementation of the Strategy for Reforming the System of Public Financial Management for 2022-2025, which was prepared in coordination with international partners and approved in December 2021, and the Strategy for the Development of the Financial Sector of Ukraine until 2025.

Keywords: fiscal policy, national security, taxpayers, tax and customs administration, Ukraine.

MARKETING STRATEGY FOR BATIK MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PEKALONGAN REGENCY

Adelia AYUMARISKA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-2611-7105

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the marketing strategy of batik micro, small and medium enterprises in Pekalongan. The research method used is a qualitative method with data from interviews. The results of the study can be concluded that Pekalongan Coastal Batik is a typical Pekalongan batik home industry by combining the sale of batik products and services. While its vision as a batik supplier company and with a mission for employee welfare is made and developed as a marketing strategy in advancing written batik amid the increasingly rapid and competitive batik industry competition. The resulting products are increasingly high value as well as with friendly and fast service. Pekalongan Pesisir Batik Communication is to bring closer and strengthen the "Batik Pesisir" brand and its products to consumers, with the ultimate goal of increasing sales. The strategies used by Pekalongan coastal batik are advertising, sales promotion, public relations and publication, direct marketing, personal selling, and internet marketing. The competitive strategy is to make products that are different from the others which benefit as a refreshing medium for product design so that it is not monotonous.

Keywords: Strategy, Marketing, Batik

OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FINTECH FOR CULINARY MSME ACTORS IN PEKALONGAN

Dina Ika MARISNA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1479-6252

Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

Financial technology or often called fintech is the use of technology to manage finance. The business in the culinary field is a business with a fast and easy turnover, so business owners are not reluctant to use fintech. The purpose of this study is to describe how opportunities for the use of fintech for MSME players. This research literature study uses a literature review approach, namely by collecting data from journals or sources relevant to the topic. The results of this literature review concluded that Fintech provides easy access to various types of financial services, is able to reach all MSMEs to remote areas, and fintech has opened up easier and faster access to business financing. According to the explanation of several informants, the use of fintech really provides opportunities for MSMEs which will have a positive impact, such as allowing MSMEs to innovate by offering various products along with payment methods, increasing sales, growing business scale, maintaining market share. The interviewees have basically begun to realize that the ability to adapt to technological change is a very important asset in order to continue to compete. Through the use of fintech, businesses that initially only relied on interbank transfers, can become more flexible and the scale of the business can be expanded, not only marketed to regular customers but new customers who are easily attracted by the features offered by fintech service providers. So it can be said that the role of Fintech is very large in empowering MSMEs.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Economy, Opportunities, MSMEs

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILLS TEACHING AT PRIMARY LEVEL IN CAN THO CITY

Nguyen Viet TRINH

Graduate Faculty, Can Tho University

ABSTRACT

In the development trend of the times, education not only directs and aims to train human resources to meet the needs of economic and social development but also towards the comprehensive development of each individual, helping learners have full ability to adapt to life towards quality values and happiness. In particular, life skills play an important role in forming self-control and adaptation to changes in the living environment. Recognizing that importance, Can Tho City Department of Education and Training has implemented life skills teaching at primary school level very early to equip students with appropriate knowledge, attitudes and skills, thereby forming behaviors, healthy, positive habits; elimination of negative behaviors and habits in life; provide opportunities for children to be able to handle all problems that occur in daily life. But in fact, the implementation of teaching survival skills faces many difficulties and inadequacies in organization. Therefore, this study aims to survey on teaching life skills to primary school students in Can Tho City, thereby drawing comments on the advantages and disadvantages in teaching. From there, make suggestions to improve quality in the future.

Keywords*:* primary, life skills, teaching

THE EXPLICIT EFFECT OF HACKING ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL: AN INSIGHT FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Moses Adeolu AGOI

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8910-2876

Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0568-6446

ABSTRACT

The importance of Internet technology cannot be under estimated in lifelong education. The internet has become an essential tool of communication among people of similar and dissimilar boundaries in modern era. Thanks to the internet, innumerable critical and complex processes are automated and carried out with ease and greater efficiency but the same spectrum has exposed confidential information to fraudulent activities referred to as 'hacking. According to Kunz and Patrick (2004), Hacking is the act of gaining unauthorized access to a network or computer system and in many instances making unlawful use of sensitive information on the system. This paper discussion is focused on hacking and its explicit effect on information retrieval. The paper evaluates the impact of hacking on education and highlighted some of its merits and demerits in regard to educational management. In order to gather relevant data that could be useful for the paper write-up, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect information from respondents which were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were made.

Keywords: Internet, Hacking, Information Retrieval, Educational Management.

VOLATILITY IN CAPITAL MARKETS: A LITERATURE TREND AND BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYTICS

Bidhu Bhusan MISHRA

Prof., Sambalpur University, India-768019

Monalisha PATTNAIK

Prof., Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India-768019

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6528-2294

Aryan PATTNAIK

Dept. of Computer Science & System Engineering

KIIT University, India-751024

ABSTRACT

Volatility has been broadly studied during the last five decades, especially within the academic community. The present paper studies five types of analysis. The first analysis is a trend analysis of publications and citations per year respectively and analysis of citations per journal from the year 1970 to 2020. Then the next two analyses are analyzed critically in order to produce journal bibliographic coupling, journal citations network maps, country citations overlay map and tables summarizing the significant scientific trends under these topics. The last two analyses will provide valuable approaching of the most and recent used keywords on the subject.

Keywords: Volatility, GARCH model, Forecasting, Capital markets, Literature overview

A COMPARISON STUDY ON HEART TRANSPLANTATION

Monalisha PATTNAIK

Prof., Dept. of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India-768019

ORCID No-0000-0002-6528-2294

Deepti Rani PATTANAIK

Dept. of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India-768019

Alipsa PATTNAIK

Birla Global University, India-751029

ABSTRACT

Censoring is an unavoidable phenomenon in survival data. Hence, the application of parametric models for survival data becomes a difficult problem. The alternative to this is the use of non-parametric survival models. In this context Kaplan-Meier and Log rank tests are most familiar. The focus of this paper is to compare these tests with reference to a secondary data. A data set of 69 patients with their age, survival status and survival time of both the sex is analysed. By using Kaplan-Meier estimation, it is estimated that the median of survival time is 285 days with 95% CI of [153,852] sample of survival times. And by using Log Rank test, it is calculated that the p value is 0.9. Here, H_0 is rejected so it concludes that both the sex is significant at the survival of time of heart transplantation.

Keywords: Censoring, Survival time, Kaplan-Meier estimator, Log Rank test

PREDICTION MODEL OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY: A CASE STUDY ON SAMBALPUR DISTRICT, ODISHA, INDIA

Monalisha PATTNAIK

Prof., Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India – 768019

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6528-2294

Rajnandini SAHOO

Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India – 768019

Abhishek PATI

Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India – 768019

ABSTRACT

Groundwater is an essential and vital component of any life support system. It is not only the basic need for human existence but also a vital input for all development activities. Accurate water prediction is required for the environmental management and is of great significance for water environment protection. Binary Logistic Regression model is applied to predict the drinking water quality of Western region of Odisha. This study covered some selected blocks of Sambalpur district like Dhankauda, Bamra and Jamankira for which prediction models of drinking water quality are developed. The results showed that the use of Logistic regression model can describe the potable behaviour of water quality from different parameters with higher accuracy.

Keywords: Groundwater, Water Quality, Binary Logistic Regression model, Prediction

BREAST CANCER DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Monalisha PATTNAIK

Prof., Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India-768019

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6528-2294

Sonali PRADHAN

Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, India-768019

Umrah NAUSHAD

Department of Business Administration, Sambalpur University, India-768019

ABSTRACT

"Carcinos", from the Greek word for crab, was the original name for cancer disease. Cancer was one of the deadliest diseases available at the time. But now, thanks to research and technology, many different types of cancer cures have been discovered. There are many different kinds of cancer, but one of the most common is breast cancer, which has affected millions of women all over the world. The development of cancerous (malignant) cells in the breast tissues is the root cause of this illness. There are two types of cells involved i.e. benign or malignant. Malignant cells can become malignant and spread to other organs, whereas benign cells cannot. Breast cancer tests, such as mammograms, ultrasounds, and biopsies, were time-consuming; therefore a machine-learning-powered automated diagnosis system was required. This paper focused on reviewing a literature on breast cancer research, with a particular emphasis on the detection of the disease through the application of machine learning, to make recommendations regarding the course of future research. Based on the findings, it appears that hybrid models perform more effectively in determining the accuracy level of identification of malignant cells of breast cancer. In addition, the study provided convincing evidence that the combination of the machine learning methods like support vector machine (SVM) and convolution neural network (CNN) models shows high rate of deciding accuracy. Further recommendations can be made that the fusion of the two methods, machine learning and deep learning, can yield even more precise and accurate result.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Machine Learning, Accuracy, Deep Learning, Benign cell, Malignant cell.

EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA

R. SARAVANAN

Professor Dr.,, Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India 600 073

ABSTRACT

Plant biotechnology was promoted to express the foreign antigen in plant tissues as edible vaccine. Vaccination was the best known and most successful application of immunological principles to human health.

In this present study CT-B antigen was prepared from *Vibrio cholera* (MTCC 3904). The size of the CT-B antigen (11.6 kDa) was confirmed by 12% SDS-PAGE. Then CT-B was eluted from SDS-PAGE and then used for vector construction. The CT-B cassette was digested with both Bam H1 and EcoR1 then recovered in pBLUESCRIPT SK+. The cassette was then excised and sub cloned gene between the Bam H1 and EcoR1 sites of pGEM-T to create a clone contains the CT-B sequence. The expression of CT-B antigen was confirmed by amplification of product by PCR. The triparental matting transformation experiment confirms the transfer of CT-B in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (LBA 4404) strain. The transformants containing CT-B antigen was used to confirm the expression of CT-B in the 3 month old callus culture of banana by microinjection.

After 4 months 5 mm size of callus segment were segregated from the mother culture and homogenized. The CT-B expressed product was prepared from homogenized mixer. The presence of CT-B expression in Banana culture was confirmed by western blot analysis. The result revealed the presence of 11.6 kDa CT-B antigen in constructed plasmid and experimentally confirmed. The transformed gene expression was used for the edible vaccine preparation in Banana Callus.

Keywords: CT B, Banana, Transgenic plant, Plasmid, Vector

BASICS OF CALLING IN INHERITANCE ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION IN KOSOVO

Kastriote VLAHNA

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6100-5794

Hajredin KUCI

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Private Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6100-5794

ABSTRACT

The inheritance of a person can pass to the heirs, after the death of the testator, and on the condition that the inheritance is opened before the regular state courts, and since 2014, the Notary also has this competence. At the time of the opening of the inheritance, either by the court or by the notary, it is first checked what are the bases of the call to the inheritance, specifically it is checked that the testator has not left a will or a contract for eternal maintenance, and if not, then the inheritance can pass based on the ranks of inheritance established by law. When we say inheritance, then it seems to be understood that the inheritance consists of the rights and obligations of the testator, and upon the decision of the court or the notary, those rights and obligations pass to the heirs, whether determined by will or by inheritance. So, the basis of the call to inheritance is the will, which the testator can present by expressing his will, determining himself who will inherit his rights and obligations, and the inheritance can also be passed by law, looking at the ranks of inheritance, which according to the Law on Inheritance, there are three ranks, which we will talk about in more detail during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: inheritance, the bases of inheritance, testament, degrees of inheritance.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Argona KUCI

University, Country Graduated in Master Studies, Facultyof Law, the Chicago Kent, USA;

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6100-5794

Kastriote VLAHNA

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6100-5794

ABSTRACT

International resources have a special importance not only in the state of Kosovo but also beyond. The use of these resources is expressed in cases where a foreign element appears in a legal relationship, either in subject, object, rights and obligations. Taken in general, the subjects of the legal relationship choose which right to use to resolve the specific case, local or international. The international sources that the parties can use are: international conventions and customary law. When it comes to international conventions, we must take into account whether they are bilateral or multilateral conventions. In the event that for the specific case we claim to take the bilateral convention as a basis, then we must see that the state of the entities that are parties to the legal relationship has also signed that convention, since in the opposite case that convention cannot serve you for solve the concrete issue. The same applies to the multilateral convention, as well as to customary law. Specifically, it is emphasized that: the conventions can be applied in cases where the contracting states have ratified two or more multilateral conventions, which regulate the same legal-private relationship in different ways; and the other case when the contracting state has ratified two or more revised texts of a multilateral convention. Therefore, international conventions can be used by the parties in cases where they meet the conditions required by international laws. I will speak more broadly about the implementation of international conventions during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: international law, international sources, international conventions, their importance, implementation.

PUBLIC REVENUES NOT INTENDED FOR KOSOVO DURING THE YEAR 2020-2022

Dafina VLAHNA

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Financial Law, Pristina, Kosovo

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1977-4076

Kastriote VLAHNA

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, department Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6100-5794

ABSTRACT

Based on the events of the period from 2020 to 2022, Kosovo faced financial and economic crises. This is because of the global pandemic and also after that because of the war in Ukraine. Both of these causes forced the state of Kosovo to borrow from countries or from internal entities to get out of the financial and economic crisis. This is how they practiced taking public loans from the European Union, for which the return time of the funds was undetermined. Otherwise, these loans received will be returned one day, but we must be careful that the management of the received loans is done well, that is, where they will allocate those loans is of particular importance since in cases where they are invested in a country from which has benefits will be fine, but in cases where those funds are invested in a country that has no benefits, then there will be a risk for the state of Kosovo since one day those loans will be returned to the lenders. I will speak more broadly about the public loan during this time period and their importance for the state of Kosovo, during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: public revenues, not earmarked, public debt, loan management, importance of management.

VALORIZATION OF LEATHER INDUSTRY WASTE FOR SUSTAINABLE APPLICATIONS

Elizabeth RICO L.

Semillero de Tecnología del caucho y aplicaciones sostenibles- Ingeniería de diseño industrial, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano

Jaime Alberto JARAMILLO C.

Center for Advanced Manufacturing Technology Pedregal, SENA Regional Antioquia

Juan Camilo SÁNCHEZ G.

Center for Advanced Manufacturing Technology Pedregal, SENA Regional Antioquia

Carlos Mario GUTIERREZ A.

Semillero de Tecnología del caucho y aplicaciones sostenibles- Ingeniería de diseño industrial, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano

Renivaldo J. DOS SANTOS

[3]São Paulo State University (Unesp), Faculty of Engineering and Sciences, Campus Rosana, 1881 dos Barrageiros, Av., 19274-000 Rosana, SP, Brazil

Aldo E. JOB

São Paulo State University (Unesp), Faculty of Sciences and Technology, physics department, Rua Roberto Simonsen, 19060-900, Presidente Prudente, SP, Brasil

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0796-1096

Carlos T. HIRANOBE

[3]São Paulo State University (Unesp), Faculty of Engineering and Sciences, Campus Rosana, 1881 dos Barrageiros, Av., 19274-000 Rosana, SP, Brazil

Leonardo L. PAIM

[3]São Paulo State University (Unesp), Faculty of Engineering and Sciences, Campus Rosana, 1881 dos Barrageiros, Av., 19274-000 Rosana, SP, Brazil

Giovanni BARRERA T.

Semillero de Tecnología del caucho y aplicaciones sostenibles- Ingeniería de diseño industrial, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano

ABSTRACT

Large amounts of waste are generated by local leather industries—and their inadequate disposal has a negative environmental impact. As a result, more environmentally friendly materials should be developed and implemented, using sustainable alternatives in the manufacturing of industrial products. To address this problem, multidisciplinary teams can look for effective solutions to combat environmental damage and create opportunities for waste in different industries. It has been demonstrated that it is possible to find effective solutions to preserve our planet by strengthening the relations between academia, government, and industry.

Keywords: natural rubber, post-industrial leather waste, eco-friendly composites, sustainability, circular economy.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF THE LEAVES OF *CALOPOGONIUM MUCUNOIDES*

Christian Chijioke AMAH

Pharamacological Biochemistry Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State 410001, Nigeria

Mercy Ebere EGELE

Pharamacological Biochemistry Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State 410001, Nigeria

Osmund Chukwuma ENECHİ

Pharamacological Biochemistry Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State 410001, Nigeria

Jacob Ikechukwu OKORO

Medical Parasitology, Toxicology and Drug Development Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State 410001, Nigeria

Ursula Chidimma OBELENWA

Department of Microbiology, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi state 482131, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Objective: *Calopogonium mucunoides* is a medicinal plant used widely in the south eastern Nigeria for the management of a number of ailments including aches and pains. The clinical symptoms of many diseases like headache, fever, other aches and pains related to various diseases are indirectly or directly because of inflammatory process. However, most conventional anti-inflammatory drugs are associated with adverse side effects; hence need for the search for cheaper and safer anti-inflammatory drugs. This study was designed to assess the nutritional composition and anti-inflammatory activity of ethanol extract of *Calopogonium mucunoides* leaves (EECML) applying *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* models.

Method: In this study, *In-vitro* anti-inflammatory studies of EECML were performed using inhibition of platelet aggregation method, phospholipase-A_2 enzyme activity, egg albumin denaturation inhibition assay as well as hypotonicity-induced membrane stabilization method. *In-vitro* antioxidant potential and nutrient composition of the plant extract were evaluated using standard biochemical procedures. In the *in-vivo* anti-inflammatory assay, a total of twenty five (25) adult male albino rats (120-160g) were divided into five (5) groups of five (5) rats in each group. Group 1 received normal saline; Group 2 received 10 mg/kg body weight of Indomethacin, while Groups 3, 4 and 5 received 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg body weight of EECML respectively.

Results: The plant's qualitative and quantitative analysis of the secondary metabolites revealed the existence of flavonoids, saponins, glycosides, alkaloids, tannins, phenols, steroids and terpenoids in varying amounts. The acute toxicity test of the extract was safe up to 5000 mg/kg b.w. The results revealed significant amounts of antioxidant vitamins and minerals. Proximate analysis of EECML showed the presence of appreciable amounts of protein, carbohydrate, fat, crude fibre, ash and moisture contents. In the systemic rat paw oedema model, scalar doses of the extract significantly ($P < 0.05$) suppressed the development of paw oedema induced by egg albumin. This compares well with the standard anti-inflammatory drug indomethacin (10 mg/kg b.w) which at 5 hours inhibited egg albumin-induced rat paw oedema (84.25%). The extract at different concentrations (10-640µg/ml), significantly ($P < 0.05$) exhibited DPPH (1-1diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging activity, in a concentration-dependent manner, similar to the standard antioxidant, ascorbic acid. Also, varying doses

of the extract significantly ($P < 0.05$) inhibited platelet aggregation, phospholipase-A_2 activity, albumin denaturation as well as hypotonicity-induced hemolysis of red blood cells in a concentration-related manner, provoking inhibition comparable with the standard anti-inflammatory drug used.

Conclusions: These results indicate that the extract possesses significant anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities as well as nutritional potential. Furthermore, the results indicate that the plant extract can be a potential source of anti-inflammatory agents as well as a possible source of cheap food nutrients.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory, *Calopogonium mucunoides*, nutritional composition, anti-oxidant.

OPTIMIZATION OF A NEW ANTIOXIDANT FORMULATION USING A SIMPLEX LATTICE MIXTURE DESIGN OF *APIUM GRAVEOLENS* L., *CORIANDRUM SATIVUM* L., AND *PETROSELINUM CRISPUM* M. GROWN IN NORTHERN MOROCCO

Ghizlane NOUIOURA

Laboratory of Natural Substances, Pharmacology, Environment, Modeling, Health & Quality of Life (SNAMOPEQ). Dhar Mahraz Faculty of Sciences, Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

ORDIC ID: 0000-0002-8432X

Badiaa LYOUSSI

Laboratory of Natural Substances, Pharmacology, Environment, Modeling, Health & Quality of Life (SNAMOPEQ). Dhar Mahraz Faculty of Sciences, Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

El houssine DERWICH

Laboratory of Natural Substances, Pharmacology, Environment, Modeling, Health & Quality of Life (SNAMOPEQ). Dhar Mahraz Faculty of Sciences, Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

ABSTRACT

A statistical Simplex Lattice Mixture design was applied to develop a new formulation based on a combination of three plants grown in northern Morocco: *Apium graveolens* L., *Coriandrum sativum* L., and *Petroselinum crispum* M. We examined the extraction yield, total polyphenol content (TPC), 2′2-diphenyl-l-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity, and total antioxidant capacity (TAC). The results of this screening study showed that *C. sativum* L. had the highest content of DPPH (53.22%) and TAC (37.46 ± 0.29 mg Eq AA/g DW) compared to the other two plants, while *P. crispum* M. showed the highest TPC (18.52 ± 0.32 mg Eq GA/g DW). Furthermore, the ANOVA analysis of the mixture design showed that all three responses (DPPH, TAC, and TPC) were statistically significant, with determination coefficients of 97%, 93%, and 91%, respectively, and fit the cubic model. Moreover, the diagnostic plots showed good correlation between the experimental and predicted values. Therefore, the best combination obtained under optimal conditions (P1 = 0.611, P2 = 0.289, P3 = 0.100) was characterized by DPPH, TAC, and TPC of 56.21%, 72.74 mg Eq AA/g DW, and 21.98 mg Eq GA/g DW, respectively. The results of this study reinforce the view of stimulating the effect of plant combinations to achieve better antioxidant activities, thus providing a better formulation using designs of mixtures for the food industry and in cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. Moreover, our findings support the traditional use of the Apiaceae plant species in managing many disorders cited in the Moroccan pharmacopeia.

Keywords: *P. crispum* M.; *C. sativum* L.; *A. graveolens* L.; mixture design; antioxidant activity.

NATURE WALK: FINDING HARMONY WITH MOTHER EARTH THROUGH INTERACTION WITH OUR SURROUNDINGS

Nur Farah Fahtiah ADZRUL

Keningau Vocational College, Psychology and Counselling Unit, Keningau, Malaysia

Natalia Jaikoh ALEXANDER

Keningau Vocational College, Psychology and Counselling Unit, Keningau, Malaysia

Noah Fletcher ALBERT

Keningau Vocational College, Psychology and Counselling Unit, Keningau, Malaysia

Nur Afiqa Amani Muhd Safwan SAJANI

Keningau Vocational College, Psychology and Counselling Unit, Keningau, Malaysia

Amman HIDAYAT

Keningau Vocational College, Psychology and Counselling Unit, Keningau, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

As the younger generation is facing more concerning real-life problems stemming from various causes like climate change and economic crises, our youth is vulnerable to mental health problems. In fact, mental health has become a huge concern in many schools across the world which has resulted in initiatives taken by the education community to tackle this rising issue. A data collection related to mental health was conducted at Keningau Vocational College situated in Sabah, a Malaysian state, and the findings revealed that out of 831 students, 24% of them had thought about hurting themselves, 16% of them suffered severe anxiety and 12% felt very stressed. As a result of this, the school launched a mental health week as a way to assist students to cope with their personal issues. A part of this project was nature walk where the students went on a trip to a nearby hill that was known as a local attraction for its beautiful surroundings and luscious greenness. The findings revealed that majority of the students felt calmer and more relief during the activity. They also felt like they could tune themselves to the peacefulness and quietness of the nature.

Keywords: socioemotional learning, mental health, nature walk

EXPLORATION OF HEAT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS IN A MAGNETIZED CARREAU HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRETCHING SHEET WITH SLIP PROPERTIS

FATUNMBI, E. O.

Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Ilaro, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-08656-6520

AKANBI, O. O.

Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Ilaro, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0000-0000-0000

ABSTRACT

The current study evaluates the flow and heat transfer characteristics of an electrically conducting Carreau hybridized nanofluid over a three-dimensional rotating expanding sheet. The model comprises the hybridization of Copper (Cu) nanoparticles together with and Iron oxide (F e3O4) nanoparticles. The base fluid is made up of ethylene-glycol fluid under the influence of thermal radiation, magnetic field effect and wall slip properties. The partial differential equations describing the current phenomenon are reduced to ordinary derivatives equations using relevant similarity quantiites. The resultant equations are numerically integrated by Pseudo-Spectral Method (PSM) and comparison were made with similar published studies under some limiting conditions. Consquently, the outcomes of the analysis are publized by various graphs and tables to to portray the impact of the various physical parameters that emerged from the analysis on the hydrodynamic and thermal regions with heat transfer across the surface of the system. The investigation reveals that the hybridization of the nanoparticles induces a higher heat propagation than the unitary nanofluid for all the physical parameters considered whereas the the strength of the surface drag force decreases as the magnitude of the Carreau fluid material parameter increases.

Keywords: Carreau Hybrid Nanofluid, Three-Dimensional sheet; Slip properties; Ethylene-glycol; Pseudo-Spectral Method.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE USE OF RECYCLED ASPHALT DURING THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS IN THE UAE

Aishah H.O. Al SHEHHI

Research Student, The British University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Gul AHMED JOKHIO

Associate Professor in Structural Engineering, The British University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

ABSTRACT

Roadways are one of the significant important elements in infrastructure because they are characterized simply as the point of interaction between societies and people. Any country in the world needs to create roadways so that citizens and visitors can travel easily and smoothly. Mainly roadways have been the main source by which whole economies and societies have emerged and developed over the years. They also made a positive contribution to the distribution of ideas, cultures, languages, discoveries, goods, and services of having better and safer roadways.

This study seeks to assess the application of recycled asphalt in roadways maintenance by comparing it to the current roadway maintenance procedures in terms of technical parameters in construction procedures, timelines …etc. Furthermore, the environmental and economical requirements are highlighted and explored. This will enable the study to identify the possible benefits of using recycled asphalt pavement in roadway maintenance.

One of the benefits of using this construction material includes the economic benefits of saving on cost in material consumption, energy conservation in the processes, and environmental protection, which are imperative attributes in the development of sustainable human activities. However, other studies have indicated that asphalt has numerous disadvantages that should be considered before it can be fully adopted. Some of the challenges regard the technical aspects, mechanical considerations, and other quality concerns. . This implies that while recycled asphalt can be used as a sustainable material, there is a need to conduct an in-depth analysis to verify and quantify the effectiveness of the material, where the information is limited in the current literature. This study addresses the importance of using recycled asphalt with the integration of road maintenance procedures in the road network. This element is considered the main element of any national infrastructure development plan. The research aims to study and highlight the using recycled asphalt as a suggested sustainable method for road maintenance procedures. Therefore, the study elaborates on the historical use of recycled asphalt, its advantages, and disadvantages. Besides that, the maintenances process categories to ensure the suitable type that ensures the best quality of the network. Since roadway pavement assessment is based on quality as well as different characteristics parameters such as rutting, cracking, pavement quality Index, and roughness

The realization of addressing the factors is an important matter to prevent any threats and challenges during the life cycle of the road network. This can be done by establishing a new implementing process such as using recycled asphalt in pavement rather than the traditional pavement. The new process may provide unique outcomes from environmental, social, and economic perspectives and dedicate policy and strategy to enhancing the quality of roadways.

In addition to other parameters. The selected case study for this research is the Dibba-Masafi E89 roadway in UAE where the research methodology is conducted by elaborating the current situation of the roadway performance and the conduct recycled asphalt as solution to ensure better performance.

Keywords: Recycled asphalt, Roadway maintenance, Pavement Parameter, Condition Index

DEBT FINANCING AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS: A META-ANALYSIS

Muleye TAREKEGN

Gujarat University, School of Commerce, Ahmedabad, India

Gurudutta P. JAPEE

Dr., Department of Advanced Business Studies, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the paper is to provide insights into the relationship between debt financing and the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions by using a meta-analytical technique to synthesize the findings of conflicting studies and identify the reasons behind these discrepancies. We synthesized findings based on 136 effect sizes from 98 primary studies. Results from random effects models, overall, showed negative effects of debt financing on the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions (MFIs) (r =-0.048, 95% CI [-0.072, -0.024], k = 136, N = 105887), but a negligible correlation. The direction of the relationship is also the same for the different proxies of debt financing and for the different measures of financial sustainability. We also examined the moderating influences of measurement of financial sustainability (FSS, OSS), region (Africa, Asia, Global), economy (developing, underdeveloped, all economies), source of data (MIX market database, other), type of study (longitudinal, cross-sectional), publication status (published, unpublished), number of MFIs included in the study, year of publication, and years covered in the study. However, none of them were statistically significant moderators. Hence, we advise future research in this area, both primary studies and meta-analyses, to consider or search for additional moderator effects.

Key words: Financial sustainability, debt financing, MFIs, Meta-analysis, Moderators

INCORPORATING HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS INTO THE CONSTITUTION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Manotar TAMPUBOLON

Master of Law Program, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Konrad MANURUNG

Master of Law Program, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

MULYONO

Master of Law Program, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Konstantinus BUDI

Master of Law Program, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The concept of human rights is one of the central tenets of constitutionalism. The Constitution plays an important role in securing and protecting human rights by not only including human rights articles, but also by providing fundamental values that the Court uses in interpreting and elaborating such rights. This article examines the connection between a constitution and human rights, which includes challenges concerning the significance and essence of human rights, the position of human rights in a constitution (including the 1945 Amended Constitution), and the consequences of incorporating human rights norms into a constitution. It is claimed that enshrining human rights in a constitutional document not only gives them status as fundamental or basic rights, but it additionally gives individuals a stronger position as fundamental or basic rights.

Keywords: constitutionalism; human rights; fundamental values

PARENTAL ROLES IN RELATION TO ADOLESCENT RISK BEHAVIOR: BASIS FOR INTERVENTION PROGRAM

GARCIA, Jean B.

College of Arts and Sciences, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Philippines

OCHOTORENA, Corazon B.

College of Education and Graduate School, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Philippines

JACINTO, John Wayne

ABSTRACT

The parent is the first home teacher as it is where the adolescents learns not only the basic aspects of life but also the skills necessary to develop into a responsible members of the community. Parents have roles in terms of how they carry out their responsibilities that associates to adolescents risk behavior. This study aimed to find out relationship between parental roles and adolescents' risk behavior and further determines the extent of risk behavior committed among adolescents. Intervention program will be conducted based on the results of the study. Descriptive – correlational research was employed and non-parametric test was used for data analysis. There was no significant difference in the parental roles when data were analyzed by gender, parents' marital status, parent's educational attainment, family monthly income, religious affiliation, type of family and living arrangements. However, there was a significant difference in the parental roles when data were analyzed by age. Adolescents 18 to 19 years old scored their parental roles just satisfactory. Moreover, variables such as parent's marital status, religious affiliation, and type of family did not influence the adolescents' risk behavior. On the contrary, variables such as age, gender, parent's educational attainment, parent's occupation, family monthly income, and living arrangements affects the adolescents' risk behavior. Adolescents aged 18-19, males, parents obtaining elementary level as highest education, fathers whose occupation were laborers/unskilled workers, mothers who stayed in the household, families having a family monthly income of below Php 5,000, and those who don't have mothers/fathers have higher risk behavior. Apparently, there was no significant relationship between parental roles and adolescent's risk behavior. The study recommended for the development of an intervention program on Skills Training Development to augment the in come of the families and to address risk behavior, a seminar – workshop on Moral Values Regeneration is suggested.

Keywords: parental roles, adolescent, risk behaviors, intervention program

STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES IN LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

C. VIJAI

Dr., Associate Professor, Department of Commerce and Business Administration, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, India

ORCID: 0000-0003-0041-7466

Mr. M. ELAYARAJA

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

Mrs. D. JOYCE

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

ABSTRACT

Stress is emotional stress ensuing from detrimental circumstances. Job stress is the stress confronted by way of the worker or a person on the job. Job stress at work region may additionally negatively an affect the productivity and overall performance of a worker in an organization. Stress administration is an extensive vicinity of methods aimed at governing a person's stage of stress usually to enhance everyday functioning. Employees in the existing insurance plan zone have to cope with a range of kinds of job stress like heavy workload, goal attainment, etc. The find out about is primarily based on facts bought from one hundred samples from the branches of Chennai city. The investigator adopted the comfort sampling approach for deciding on the samples. The statistical device used for evaluation used to be the Chi-square test. The conclusion is that stress administration has significant with the number of coaching applications availed by way of Life Insurance Corporation of India

Keywords: Stress, Job stress, Stress management, LIC

PHYSICOCHEMICAL PRETREATMENT OF SALVADORA BIOMASS AND ITS SACCHARIFICATION USING CELLULOLYTIC ENZYMES

Bijender SINGH

Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2193-2910

Oshin AGRAWAL

Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, India

KALYANI

Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, India

ABSTRACT

Energy crisis due to enhanced consumption of fossil fuels and their limited supply, has open the doors for production of energy using alternate resources. Lignocellulosic biomass has been considered as an important alternative for the production of biofuels using microorganisms. Salvadora plants have been utilized for medical and therapeutic applications since ancient times. Salvadora biomass was pretreated using physical and chemical methods. Pretreated biomass was hydrolyzed using cellulytic enzymes of *Myceliophthora thermophila*. Among all the pretreatment methods, freezing (-20 o C) and alkaline (5 %) pretreatment resulted in liberation of high reducing sugars of 10,000 and 7000 µg/g substrate, respectively. A combinatorial approach using freezing and alkaline pretreatment also resulted in enhanced levels of reducing sugars. Liberation of reducing sugars was sustainable after enzymatic hydrolysis of different amounts of plant biomass. There was continuous increase in the liberation of reducing sugars with increase in enzyme dose. Therefore, physico-chemical method is useful in pretreatment of plant biomass for enhanced saccharification and production of renewable and sustainable biofuels.

Keywords: Salvadora Biomass, Pretreatment, Saccharification, Cellulolytic enzymes, Reducing sugars

APPLYING A CRM SYSTEM ENHANCES THE BUSINESS OPERATION EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

Nguyen THI HANG

Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

ORCID: 0000-0003-2777-7023

Bui TIEN UY

Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

Phan THI VAN GIANG

Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

For businesses, especially small and medium-sized ones, using a CRM system will help them optimize their management. The CRM system is considered an important tool that helps businesses manage customers effectively and optimize their business operations. It not only helps increase sales, optimize marketing strategies, but also increases interaction and builds long-term relationships with customers. This article is based on approaching the system, through analyzing interactions and real experiences from businesses, proposing effective management solutions for small and medium-sized enterprises. By applying the CRM system in the management process, businesses can easily access customer information and create targeted marketing campaigns to interact with customers. CRM is an important tool solution in the digital transformation process of businesses, helping them get closer to the path of digital transformation. CRM helps optimize marketing strategies by analyzing customer data and creating targeted marketing campaigns based on that information, thereby helping businesses improve their operational efficiency in the digital economy.

Keywords: Digital economy, big data, sharing economy, digital transformation, management information system, CRM.

EFFECTS OF LOW DOSES OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF *OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM* ON THE REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF MALE ALBINO RATS

Rita I. ODO

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Edmund C. MBEGBU

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Lotanna G. NWOBI

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Chinenye F. ANIEHE

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ABSTRACT

Twenty four male albino rats were assigned into four groups of six rats each, and used for the study. The study was designed to evaluate the effects of low doses of aqueous extract of *Ocimum gratissimum* on the reproductive functions of male albino rats. Groups 1, 2 and 3 received 6 mg/kg, 3 mg/kg, and 1.5 mg/kg of *Ocimum gratissimum* extract respectively, while group 4 received distilled water as placebo (normal control). After 8 weeks of treatment with the three different low doses of the extract, the reproductive parameters determined were testicular weight, sperm motility, sperm morphology, testosterone level and epididymal sperm count. In the result, it was observed that the extract caused no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in the testicular weight and sperm motility of the extract treated groups (1, 2 and 3) when compared to the normal control (group 4). There was no significant change ($p > 0.05$) also in the sperm morphology of the extract treated groups (1, 2 and 3) when compared to the normal control (group 4). The extract caused significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the testosterone levels of the extract treated groups (1, 2 and 3) when compared to the normal control (group 4). *Ocimum gratissimum* extract also produced significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the epididymal sperm count of the extract treated groups (1, 2 and 3) when compared to the normal control (group 4). Observations revealed that aqueous extract of *Ocimum gratissimum* has the potential of improving fertility in male albino rats when administered at low doses.

Keywords: *Ocimum gratissimum*, fertility, male, rat

EFFECTS OF BROMELAIN AND PINEAPPLE STALK EXTRACT ON HISTOMORPHOMETRY OF THE UTERUS IN PREGNANT FEMALE ALBINO RATS

Edmund C. MBEGBU

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Rita I. ODO

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Tochukwu O. OGBUKA

Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ABSTRACT

A total of thirty-six female albino rats (6 weeks old) were randomly assigned to four groups of nine rats each. The rats were acclimatized for 6 weeks. Group A served as the control group and received 0.3 ml of distilled water daily *per os*. Group B and C received 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg of pineapple stalk extract *per os* respectively, while Group D received 30 mg/kg of bromelain *per os*. All the rats were allowed to mate after 2 days of treatment. After 3 weeks of treatment, histopathology of the uterus was conducted on the rats. It was observed that bromelain and pineapple stalk extract did not produce any significant change in the histomorphometry of the uterus. Photomicrographs obtained showed normal uterine histological features of rats in all the groups consisting of the endometrium, myometrium and perimetrium. Normal histological architecture of the uterine horns was observed in all the groups. There was no significant difference ($p \geq 0.05$) in the endometrial thickness of groups A, B, C and D. There was also no significant change ($p \geq 0.05$) in myometrial thickness among groups A, B, C and D. The results from the study revealed that bromelain has no adverse effect on the uterus.

Keywords: Bromelain, pineapple, uterus, histology, rats.

VALUE ADDET TAX IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Simeana BESHI

University "Ukshin Hoti," Faculty of Law, Prizren, Kosovo

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2307-6609

ABSTRACT

The European Union Value Added Tax system is a key component of the EU's fiscal framework. The aim of this topic is to explore the financial implications of VAT within the EU and the impact it has on the EU budget. VAT is a consumption tax that is levied on the value added to a product or service at each stage of production and distribution. It is a crucial source of revenue for EU member states and plays a significant role in the functioning of the internal market. Overall, this topic aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of VAT in the EU from a financial perspective and its role in promoting economic growth and fiscal stability. This topic will cover various aspects of VAT, including the role and importance of VAT in the structure of EU budget revenues. The methodology for this article will be a qualitative analysis. The findings argue that the VAT is an important aspect of the financial landscape in the EU, representing a major source of revenue for member states. Understanding the financial aspects of VAT in the EU is important for several reasons. First, VAT revenues are a significant source of funding for the EU's budget. Second, VAT is a complex tax system that can be difficult to administer and enforce. Third, VAT rules can also have an impact on cross-border trade within the EU. The study of European Union Value Added Tax financial aspects is highly relevant for understanding the role of VAT in the EU's economy, ensuring compliance with VAT rules, and facilitating cross-border trade within the EU with the aim of promoting the common European market.

Keywords: taxation, revenue, budget, own resources, EU financing, internal market.

NEW POSSIBILITIES OF APPLICATION OF CELLULOLYTIC BACTERIA *BACILLUS SUBTILIS* ISOLATED FROM LOCAL TERMITES *ANACANTHOTERMES TURKESTANICUS*

Kutlieva G. J.

Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6480-1817

Turaeva B.I.

Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Kamolova H.F.

Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Kuziev B.U.

Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Termites are the most primitive insects. They play an important role in the degradation of cellulose materials in nature. Their main food is cellulose contained in wood, grass and tree leaves, so termites can cause economic damage, damaging wooden structures and woody species. Particular attention is paid to the activity of thermite cellulases. The purpose of the scientific research is to identify and study the cellulolytic enzymatic activity of bacteria isolated from local termites *Anacanthotermes turkestanicus*.

Keywords: Anacanthotermes turkestanicus, cellulose, cellulase, endoglucanases, Bacillus subtilis.

DIALECTICAL APPROACH IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIGRATION

Volodymyr BILOKOPYTOV

Zaporizhzhia National University, Department of Social Philosophy and Management,

Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4726-6626

ABSTRACT

Philosophy and science have proposed and developed many concepts, models and even theories of development in relation to nature, society, culture and consciousness. Cosmological, biological, historical and psychological approaches are widely known and introduce into circulation a number of concepts that have certain explanatory possibilities. The philosophy of science modeled the process of development of scientific knowledge, using such concepts as "transformations", "change of paradigms", "proliferation". To a much lesser extent, there are known and reflected concepts in which the development model is built on the concept of migration.

The most important task of the philosophical discourse on migration is the conceptualization of the phenomenon of freedom, the projectivity of human existence. Philosophy first models migration by developing a dualistic ontology of being and non-being, essence and phenomenon, present and proper, knowledge and thought. Such an ontology presupposes high cognitive tension, as well as reflective and practical-spiritual efforts to build bridges between its poles.

Migrant-sending donor countries benefit from remittances and the return of skilled migrant workers, recipient countries benefit from a rejuvenated workforce, and migrants themselves find new opportunities through movement to other countries. Migration contributes to the redistribution of wealth at the global level and plays a major role in economic development and poverty reduction. Moreover, as part of the ongoing process of globalization, which promotes the free movement of goods, information and capital, it is worth thinking about the free movement of people.

Two opposing ideas, such as thesis and antithesis, are now placed on the scales. On the one hand, the "idea of migrations without borders" and on the other "policy of closed borders". The idea of "migration without borders" puts the migrants themselves in the center, not the states and their borders; shows how we should perceive migrants: not as another person, but rather as resident aliens. Citizenship cannot be based on any perceived connection to land or exclusive claim to ownership, citizenship must be completely divorced from ownership of territory and based on the principle of cohabitation – and the reality that we are all temporary guests and tenants of the land. Proponents of "closed borders" believe that open borders will not significantly alleviate suffering, but will further weaken regions of origin and exacerbate social conflicts in host countries.

In the modern world, emigration is perceived as the realization of the human right to freedom of movement. Moreover, human rights are increasingly taking on the character of supranational guidelines that do not depend on individual states, but are based on general humanitarian principles. Today, migration processes have acquired a high quality of a new nature, namely: structural and functional diversity, dynamism and diversity, contradiction and multifactoriality.

Keywords: migrations without borders, policy of closed borders, the human right to freedom of movement.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PERCEPTIONS IN THE ETHIOPIA-KENYA BORDERLAND

Girma DEFERE

Ph.D, fellow/beyond borders, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia

Messay MULUGETA

Associate Professor, Ph.D, College of Development Studies

Teferi TOLERA

Assistant Professor, Ph.D, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine,
Department of Rural Development and Agricultural Extension, Jimma University
Jimma, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to assess the natural environmental perceptions of the cross-border pastoralists in the Ethiopia-Kenya borderland. This study will serve as a representative to the understanding of the natural environment perceptions in the border areas across the globe. We used a mixed research method to study the issue under focus whereby scheduled interviews, interviews, and group discussions were employed for data collection. We analyzed the quantitative data using the IBM Statistics Software version 23 to present the descriptive and the binary logistic regression results. The findings of the study showed that the cross-border pastoralists' perception of rangeland degradation is very high. There is a strong association between perception and engagement in environmental resource conservation activities. The results of interviews and FGD indicated that the awareness of the pastoralists regarding the natural environment is very high and they also have felt that there is serious environmental resource degradation. The findings of this study contributes to the global rangelands that cover half of the world landmass which is under threat requires global cooperation among the rangeland society to deter it from further threats and use it on sustainable ways so as to meet the sustainable development goals in the global south and to maintain the world ecosystem in the face of climate change. We recommended that (i) border sharing states including the two national governments (Ethiopia and Kenya) and a regional body-Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) should develop joint strategic policies and laws to deter environmental resource degradation and should engage to rehabilitate degraded rangelands to improve the natural environmental resources and ensure sustainability. (ii) Promoting participatory natural environmental resource governance in which the indigenous people are empowered to have a meaningful role and (iii) global, regional and national civil society organizations, pastoralists' activists, NGOs and Donors should focus on promoting a participatory approach to environmental resource governance to enhance sustainability.

Keywords: Ethiopia-Kenya borderland, natural environmental perceptions, awareness, eonvironmental conservation, demographic variables, socio-economic variables, rangeland status, Moyale corridor

SMART BUSINESS TRENDS FOR THE ORGANIC FOOD GROUP THROUGH DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGIES

Nguyen THI HANG

Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

ORCID: 0000-0003-2777-7023

Le ANH VU

Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

The organic food group is becoming a promising business area and attracting consumer demand with many opportunities for development. Organic food business involves the production, processing, and marketing of food products that are produced and processed according to organic standards, ensuring food safety and hygiene. This is a smart consumer trend in the green economy. In the digital transformation era, marketing strategies for organic food group to enhance efficiency are being emphasized. Among them, digital marketing is a business solution with many advantages. This article focuses on analyzing solutions and proposing a smart business process for the organic food group through digital marketing strategies by analyzing consumer trends and the trend of applying digital technology to improve business efficiency. The results of the study help businesses better understand how to approach customers, increase customer experience to improve business efficiency, promote development and increase the effectiveness of digital enterprises.

Keywords: Digital economy, big data, sharing economy, digital transformation, management information system, CRM.

QSAR MODELING AND DRUG-LIKENESS SCREENING OF NEW DERIVATIVES FOR ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

Fatima DAISSA

Group of Computational and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, LMCE Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, University of Biskra, 07000, Biskra, Algeria

Belaidi SALAH

Group of Computational and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, LMCE Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, University of Biskra, 07000, Biskra, Algeria

ABSTRACT

In order to explore the relationship between the antioxidant activity and structure of fifteen benzofuran derivatives, we carried out a QSAR study using multiple linear regression (MLR) and artificial neural network (ANN) methods. Six descriptors were used as input data (molar weight, surface area, octanol-water partition coefficient, hydration energy, highest occupied molecular orbital energy and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy). The electronic properties were derived at the B3LYP/6–31 G (d,p) level. Benchmarks on furan and benzofuran subunits and their comparison to the experiment showed that this level of theory is good enough. The output data correspond to the antioxidant activity as given by IC50. The predicted properties are in agreement with experimental values. Our study shows that 80% of studied molecules are in accordance with the Lipinski and Veber rules and reach the optimal lipophilicity indices. In addition, statistical analysis reveals that ANN technique with (6-2-1) architecture is more significant than MLR model

Keywords: Benzofuran derivatives, Antioxidant, QSAR, MLR, ANN, Drug-likeness

BREAST CANCER RECURRENCE MARKERS DYNAMICS

Mahira AMIROVA

PhD, Assoc.Prof. of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID:0000-0001-5598-6995

Gulnara AZIZOVA

Doctorate, Prof., head of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID: 0000-0002-0754-3839

Gulnara JAFAROVA

PhD, Senior Researcher, Scientific-Research Laboratory at the Biochemistry Department, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Ulviyya AZIZOVA

PhD, Ass. Teacher of Biochemistry Department, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID: 0000-0001-5159-5700

Samira BAGIROVA

PhD, Senior Teacher of Biochemistry Department, Baku, Azerbaijan

Farkhanda RZAYEVA

Ass. Teacher of Biochemistry Department, Azerbaijan Medical University

ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is a variety of methods for predicting neoplasia recurrence, both genetic and biochemical. We focused on biochemical markers of cancer. So? Thr cancer antigen 15-3 (CA15-3) is a common tumor marker, and it is believed that its serum levels are periodically evaluated during the breast cancer patients treatment. According to the newly obtained data, the blood CA15-3 concentration above 21.76 U/mL is considered as a potential risk of metastasis. Given that high serum levels of CA15-3 are indicative of re-cancer potential in cases of surgical mastectomy, we determined the concentration of CA15-3 in patients with breast cancer recurrence. Simultaneously, the second marker, a carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is believed to be important for the diagnosis and monitoring of advanced tumors, while some studies reject the prognostic value of CEA in advanced breast cancers. For this reason, in order to clarify this issue, we set ourselves to determine the concentration of these indicators in the blood serum patients applied to onco-clinic with the tumor recurrence after the mammectomy

Material and methods: 20 patients aged 34-67 years divided into two groups were under observation. Patients were. The first, control group, consisted of patients without secondary neoplasia after primary surgery (10 people). The second group consisted of people complaining of cancer developed after the initial operation. The CEA and CA-15-3 in blood serum carried out by "Vector Best" (Russia) immunoassay and reagent kit belonging to the company.

Obtained results and their interpretation: The average value of CA15-3 in our patients was 11.3+/-7.5 U/ml in the control group, and 22.2+/-9.86 U/ml (11.34;38.64) in the second group, and as can be seen, cancer recurrence can be expected even at a concentration of CA15-3 equal 11.34 U/ml. This shows that despite the increase of CA15-3 in relapsed patients, this indicator alone cannot be used to predict recurrence. Simultaneously, the average numerical value of CEA was 9,214+/-10,88 ng/ml

(1,24;27,75), which does not give reason to predict the relapse of neoplasia due to an unfair increase of this indicator.

Keywords: breast cancer, cancer antigen CA15-3, carcinoembryonic antigen CEA, recurrence

EFFECTS OF TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS AND SPECIALIZATION ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION

Sunday Samuel OLANREWAJU

Federal College of Education (Special),

School of General Studies Education, Science Education Department

Oyo, Oyo State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The study examined the effects of teachers' qualifications and specialization on students' academic achievement in junior secondary school Computer Science Education. The purpose was to determine whether the status of the teacher has any impact on the academic achievement of the students in Computer Science Education. The survey type of descriptive research design was adopted. The sample for the study consisted of 100 respondents which were randomly selected from four junior secondary schools in Oyo Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. Three hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 significance level. A questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection, which was subdivided into two sections. Section A consists of seven questions on demography data while section B consists of 20 items of questions. Inferential statistics was used to analyze the collected data. The findings of the study revealed that students taught by teachers with M.Sc. (Ed)/B.Sc. (Ed) with two years of experience were found to achieve better academically than those taught by NCE holders. It was also shown that students' academic achievement in Computer Science Education is better when taught by specialized Computer teachers. The result also showed that teacher's gender has no effect on the academic achievement of students. It was recommended that teachers with higher qualifications and specialized teachers in Computer Science Education should be allowed to teach alone while those with lower qualifications should be paired with experienced teachers, it is also expedient for educational policymakers; schools, and governments at all levels of the educational system to encourage teachers to possess higher qualifications and teach subjects they specialized in to increase the level of students' achievements in Computer Science Education and other science-related subjects.

Keywords: Teachers' qualifications, specialization, students' achievement, Computer science

ORTAOKUL 5. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DÜNYA VE EVREN KONUSUNDAKİ KAVRAM YANILGILARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL 5TH GRADE STUDENTS' MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE WORLD AND THE UNIVERSE

Mustafa ŞENEL

Lisansüstü Öğrencisi, Harran Üniversitesi, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-4998-5822

Gamze KIRILMAZKAYA

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Harran Üniversitesi, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0429-4627

ÖZET

Fen bilimleri, öğrencilerin doğayı ve doğal olayları inceleyerek yaşadıkları dünyayı daha iyi tanımaya önemli derecede katkıda bulunan, doğal çevreyi incelemeye yönelik bir süreç ve bu sürecin ürünü olan sistemli bilgilerden kurulu bilgiler bütünüdür. Fen bilimleri eğitiminde kavramların doğru anlaşılması, özellikle öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesi ve bilimsel gerçeklerle uyum sağlaması açısından önemlidir. Öğrenciler soyut kavramları öğrenmede zorlanabilmekte ve öğrendiği kavramları yanlış yapılandırmış olabilmektedir. Kavram yanılgısı olarak adlandırılan bu durum üzerinde yoğun olarak çalışılması gereken konulardan bir tanesidir.

Yapılan çalışmalarda 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin en çok zorlandığı konular arasında Ay'ın hareketleri ve evreleri olduğu (Sontay ve Karamustafaoğlu, 2019); Güneş, Dünya ve Ay'ın dönme ve dolanma hareketleri gibi konularda öğrencilerde farklı görüşlerin ortaya çıktığı (Tarakçı, 2019); dünya ve evren konusunda animasyon destekli öğretimin öğrencilerin büyük çoğunluğunda bulunan kavram yanılgılarını giderdiği (Benli-Özdemir, 2019) ve fen öğretim programlarında verilen astronomi bilgileri etkili verildiğinde toplumu bu konuda üst düzey bilgi seviyesine ulaştırdığı (Taşcan ve Ünal, 2016) görülmüştür.

Bu çalışmanın amacı ortaokul 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin dünya ve evren konusundaki kavram yanılgılarının belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında 5. sınıf ortaokul öğrencisi olan ve Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda yer alan bir ilçede öğrenim gören 100 ortaokul öğrencisiyle gerçekleştirilecektir. Araştırmada; 'Güneş, Dünya ve Ay Kavram Testi' veri toplama aracı kullanılmaktadır.

Araştırmada kullanılan 'Güneş, Dünya ve Ay Kavram Testi', 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin var olan kavram yanılgılarını tespiti amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Tarakçı (2019) tarafından geliştirilen test, 22 sorudan oluşmakta ve testin içeriğinde açık uçlu sorular, çizimler ve çoktan seçmeli soru yer almaktadır. Kavram yanılgısı testi Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından 2018 yılında yayımlanan 5. sınıf 'Güneş, Dünya ve Ay' ünitesindeki kazanımlara ve 5. sınıf fen bilimleri ders kitabındaki bilgilere göre hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmanın puanlayıcılar arası güvenirlik ortalaması .87 çıkmıştır. Öğrencilerin verdiği cevaplardan elde edilen veriler; "Tam doğru, Kısmen doğru, Yanlış, Sınıflandırılamayan ve Yanıtsız" olarak kategorize edilmekte ve kategoriler 0-4 arası puanlandırılmaktadır.

Araştırma sonuçlarının, 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin dünya ve evren konusundaki kavram yanılgılarının belirlenmesine ve kavram yanılgılarının giderilmesi için yapılacak olan çalışmalara katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dünya ve evren, kavramsal gelişim, kavram yanılgıları.

ABSTRACT

Science is a process of examining the natural environment, which contributes significantly to the better understanding of the world in which students live by examining nature and natural events, and is the body of knowledge based on systematic knowledge that is the product of this process. In science education, it is important to understand the concepts correctly, especially in terms of realization of learning and harmony with scientific facts. Students may have difficulties in learning abstract concepts and may have misconfigured the concepts they have learned. This situation, which is called misconception, is one of the issues that should be studied intensively. Kavram yanılgısı olarak adlandırılan bu durum üzerinde yoğun olarak çalışılması gereken konulardan bir tanesidir.

In the studies carried out, the movements and phases of the Moon are among the subjects that 5th grade students have the most difficulty (Sontay & Karamustafaoğlu, 2019); Students have different views on subjects such as the rotation and rotation of the Sun, Earth and Moon (Tarakçı, 2019); It has been seen that animation-assisted teaching about the world and the universe eliminates the misconceptions of the majority of students (Benli-Özdemir, 2019) and when the astronomy information given in the science curriculum is given effectively, it raises the society to a high level of knowledge on this subject (Taşcan & Ünal, 2016).

The aim of this study is to determine the misconceptions of 5th grade secondary school students about the world and the universe. The study group of the research will be carried out with 100 secondary school students who are 5th grade secondary school students in the 2022-2023 academic year and are studying in a town located in the southeast of Turkey. In the research; The 'Sun, Earth and Moon Concept Test' data collection tool is used.

The 'Sun, Earth and Moon Concept Test' used in the research was prepared to detect existing misconceptions of 5th grade students. The test developed by Tarakçı (2019) consists of 22 questions and includes open-ended questions, drawings and multiple choice questions. The misconception test was prepared according to the achievements in the 5th grade 'Sun, Earth and Moon' unit published by the Ministry of National Education in 2018 and the information in the 5th grade science textbook. The inter-rater reliability mean of the study was. 87. The data obtained from the answers given by the students; It is categorized as “Full True, Partially True, Incorrect, Unclassifiable and Unanswered” and the categories are scored between 0-4.

It is expected that the results of the research will contribute to the determination of the 5th grade students' misconceptions about the world and the universe and to the studies to be done to eliminate the misconceptions.

Keywords: World and universe, conceptual development, misconceptions.

STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

Zohaib Hassan SAIN

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the online instruction given to students during the COVID-19 epidemic. At the four universities of Lahore city that were the center of the study, 650 students pursuing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees participated. A mixed method was used to design the research using both qualitative and quantitative components. An online survey was employed during the quantitative phase. Online in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview form were carried out during the qualitative phase. Local Lahore, Pakistan, inhabitants were among the responses. The content analysis led to the identification of 21 categories and three major themes. The following themes were accomplished: "It could have been better!" for their suggestions, "Face-to-face education is better!" for the bad parts of the student's experiences, and "Better than nothing!" for the positive aspects of their experiences. It has been decided that a technology approach should be employed to further expand the distance education curriculum in the four universities that have been selected.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Online Education, University Students.

THE OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS LEARNED IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Zohaib Hassan SAIN

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is based on exploratory research to identify "The overview of problems learned in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan". The exploratory research approach is used to achieve the objectives of the study in less time and with inexpensive means. Pakistan is facing a lot of challenges in the education sector such as curriculum, few training institutions, corruption in education, teachers' behavior, and less research work. Emerging Issues in the education sector are fewer training institutions and the trend toward research work which is essential to follow for the growth and strength of any economy. The purpose of our research is to identify the major challenges in the educational sector in Pakistan which the educational sector is suffering for the last few years. The researcher used triangulation to carry out the reliability and validity of the data for results. So, to conduct this triangulation the researcher used questionnaires for the students, questionnaires for the teachers, and interviews with the management. . In this regard primary data was collected from the focused group of students using a sample of 100 questionnaires for each university filled by the students of the selected five universities. The findings highlight the positive relationship of quality education with curriculum, few training institutions, corruption in education, teachers' behavior, and less research work. These challenges caused restrictions in accomplishing competent teaching and learning with respect to quality education. According to the current situation in Pakistan, the same challenges are being faced.

Keywords: Curriculum, Corruption, Teachers' Behavior, Research Work.

NANOKOMPOZİTLERE İLİŞKİN SON GELİŞMELER VE FARKLI ORTAMLARDA HETEROJEN NANOKOMPOZİTLERDEN OLUŞTURULAN PLAKLARIN TİTREŞİM DAVRANIŞI

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON NANOCOMPOSITES AND VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF PLATES MADE OF HETEROGENEOUS NANOCOMPOSITES IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

Abdullah AVEY SOFIYEV

Prof. Dr., İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-7678-6351

ÖZET

Son yıllarda, üstün mekanik, termal ve elektriksel özelliklerinden dolayı polimer kompozitlerin performansını iyileştirmek için takviye malzemeleri olarak karbon nanotüpler (KNT'ler) kullanılmaktadır. Bu nedenle karbon nanotüplerle güçlendirilmiş plak şeklindeki yapı elemanları ve bunların birleşik elektro-termo-mekanik özellikleri çok ilgi çekmekte ve her yönüyle incelenmektedir (Hawal vd., 2022). Bu çalışmalara ek olarak KNT takviyeli yapı elemanlarının farklı ortamlardaki titreşim problemleri araştırmacıların ilgi odağını oluşturmaktadır ve bu alan yeni çalışmalara açıktır (Sofiyev, 2020). Bu çalışmada, karbon nanotüplerle güçlendirilmiş polimer esaslı heterojen plakların farklı ortamlardaki titreşim davranışları incelenmiştir. KNT'lerin ve nanokompozitlerin sıcaklığa bağlı özelliklerini tanımladıktan sonra, nanokompozit plakaların temel ilişkileri ve temel denklemleri türetilmiştir. Daha sonra temel denklemlere Galerkin yöntemi uygulanarak frekans için kapalı formda bir çözüm elde edilir. Desen ve CNT hacim fraksiyonları ve farklı ortamlar dahil olmak üzere çeşitli özelliklerin birleşik etkilerinin plakların frekansı üzerindeki önemi tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nanokompozit plak, heterojen malzeme, titreşim, sürekli ortamlar

ABSTRACT

In recent years, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been used as reinforcement materials to improve the performance of polymer composites due to their outstanding mechanical, thermal and electrical properties. For this reason, plate-shaped structural elements reinforced with carbon nanotubes and their combined electro-thermo-mechanical properties attract much attention and are studied in all aspects (Hawal et al., 2022). In addition to these studies, the vibration problems of CNT-reinforced structural elements in different environments are the focus of attention of researchers and this area remains open to new studies (Sofiyev, 2020). The vibration behavior of polymer-based heterogeneous plates reinforced with carbon nanotubes in different environments is investigated. After defining the temperature dependent properties of CNTs and nanocomposites, fundamental relations and basic equations of nanocomposite plates are derived. Then, a closed-form solution for the frequency is obtained by applying the Galerkin method to the fundamental equations. The importance of the combined effects of various characteristics, including pattern and CNT volume fractions, and different environments on the frequency of the plates is discussed.

Keywords: Nanocomposite plate, heterogeneous material, vibration, continuous environments

EXISTENCE OF SEVERAL 1:1 ENTRAINMENT REGIONS IN THE ARNOLD ONION DIAGRAM

Aisha AZMAT

Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK, Pakistan

Emak KHAN

Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Entrainment is a type of synchronization in which the period of an intrinsic oscillator matches the period of time-dependent forcing. Graphically, entrainment modes are represented in terms of an rnold tongue diagram - a V-shape diagram in the two-parameter space of the given periodic forcing in which the frequency (or period) of the external forcing lies on the x-axis and the strength (amplitude) of the periodic forcing is located on the vertical axis. Regarding the recent studies on entrainment, Khan et al. investigated entrainment properties of different types of oscillators very close to a Hopf bifurcation (supercritical or subcritical) and found the existence of multiple 1:1 entrainment (termed as polyglot entrainment). Working along similar lines, we have also observed multiple 1:1 entrainment in the Arnold Onion diagram which is the hallmark of seasonality in circadian oscillations and entrainment. We used dynamical system tools to understand this phenomenon and characterize our results for different types of oscillators.

Keywords: Entrainment, Synchronization, Arnold tongue, Arnold Onion.

NUTRACEUTICAL ATTRIBUTES OF BIOACTIVES EXTRACTED FROM INDIGENOUSLY CULTIVATED VARIETIES OF AVOCADO

Fozia ANJUM

Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Muhammad SHAHID

Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

Fatma HUSSAIN

Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Many plants are used as herbal medicines for ailment of different diseases. The purpose of this research project was to determine the nutritional as well as medicinal potential of pulp of different varieties (California Long & Ceylon Blue) of avocado. Ultrasonically assisted extraction was done using different solvents (like water, ethanol, methanol and acetone). The chromatogram obtained from the HPLC showed the presence of bioactive compounds such as Zeaxanthin, Luteoxanthin, Lutein, Zeaxanthin, α – carotene, β – carotene and Possible xanthophylls are present in pulp of the avocado varities. After the characterization, extracts were analyzed to evaluate the antioxidant capacities including TPC, TFC and DPPH. The results showed that DPPH value is significant in *n*-hexane extract of both varities and for TPC, ethanol extract exhibited significant values in case of California long. Acetone extract of California long had rich values for TFC. Antibacterial and antifungal activities of avocado pulp were investigated by using bacterial strains (*Bacillus Subtilis* and *Escherichia coli*) and fungal strains (*Aspergillus niger* and *Fusarium solani*). Measured inhibition zone indicated that the n- hexane extract of avocado pulp showed maximum antibacterial activity followed by acetone, methanol and ethanol extract. Antifungal activity exhibited maximum by methanol extract followed by acetone, ethanol and n-hexane extract. Biofilm inhibition assay was performed and maximum inhibition zone was observed by acetone extract followed by n-hexane, methanol and ethanol extract against *E. coli* and *B. subtilis* Hemolytic activity was done and nonsignificant results were observed. These results show that avocado varities cultivated locally has strong nutritional as well as medicinal potential.

Keywords: Avocado pulp, Ultrasonication, bioactive compounds, antioxidants, medicinal effects

EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ON THE NEWNESS OF SOLAR KIT PRICES IN ALGERIA

Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI

Ph.D. Student, University of Tizi Ouzou, Department of commerce. Management Marketing. Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1728-1809

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the nexus between the educational level of electricity consumers in Algeria and the newness of PV solar kit prices. This type of research aims to check the awareness of consumers toward the ecological environment by including of educational level's variable.

In this study, 42 persons are randomly involved via an online and face-to-face survey between March and July 2022. It should be mentioned that respondents have to live in land houses which are more suitable for installing photovoltaic solar energy. Besides, the respondents should have an income in order to cover the cost of photovoltaic solar kit purchasing.

As result, it has been found through the chi-square test there is any correlation between the two items (p-value: 0.554). In the other words, 83.33 % (Post graduated), 63.16 % (graduated), and 58.82 % (Under graduated) replied that they don't have an idea about the prices of photovoltaic solar kits.

Keywords: Photovoltaic solar energy - Sustainable development – Green Marketing – Green consumers - Chi square test.

ÇOCUKLARIN MERHAMET DEĞERİNE SAHİPLİK DÜZEYLERİNE İLİŞKİN EBEVEYN DEĞERLENDİRMELERİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S COMPASSION LEVEL ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES OF THEIR PARENTS

Süheybe SANDIKÇIOĞLU

Teacher/Graduate Student, Ministry of Education, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9657-5313

Rüştü YEŞİL

Prof.Dr., Sakarya Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8108-8352

ÖZET

Bireylerdeki değer dünyasının biçimlenmesi ve karakter haline dönüşmesi sürecinde 7-11 yaş dönemi kritik düzeyde önemlidir. Bu dönemde aile ortamları, özellikle sıcak, doğal ve samimi atmosferi ile yaşama ve hissetmeye dayalı öğrenmelerin yoğunluğu nedeniyle değer eğitimi açısından en elverişli ortamlarıdır. İnsanların diğer insanlara, hayvanlara ya da doğaya karşı duyarsız ya da acımasız olmaları üzerinde en belirleyici etkenlerden birinin merhamet değerine sahiplik düzeyleri olduğu belirtilmelidir. Bu nedenle, çocukların merhamet değerine sahiplik düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve yanlışlıklara erken müdahale ederek huy ve karakter haline dönüşmeden giderilmesi önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, ebeveynlerin 7-11 yaş çocuklarının merhamet değerine sahiplik düzeylerini farklı değişkenlere göre incelemek ve olası sorunlu alanların giderilmesi yönünde çözüm önerilerinde bulunmaktır.

Araştırma, tarama modelinde yürütülen nicel bir çalışmadır. Çocukları ilkokula devam eden 309 ebeveyn araştırmanın çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Bunların 186'sı anne, 123'ü babadır. Araştırmanın verileri, "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve "Merhamet Düzeyi Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Ölçek 34 maddeden oluşan tek boyutlu beşli likert tipi ölçektir. Veriler üzerinde parametrik nitelikte betimleyici, fark ve ilişki testleri yapılmıştır.

Yapılan analizler sonunda ebeveynlerin çocuklarının merhamet değerine sahiplik düzeyinde bazı sorun alanlarının bulunduğu; anne-baba olma, eğitim durumu ve meslek değişkenlerine göre değerlendirmelerde bir farklılaşmanın bulunmadığı; buna karşılık çocuk sayılarına göre değerlendirmelerin anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı ve çocuk sayısı ile ebeveyn değerlendirmelerinin anlamlı ve negatif ilişkili olduğu gözlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları alanyazın eşliğinde tartışılarak çocuklarının merhamet düzeylerini daha da iyileştirmek ve kalıcı özellikler haline getirmeye dönük öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Merhamet Değeri, İkinci Çocukluk, İlkokul Öğrencisi, Veli, Ebeveyn

ABSTRACT

The 7-11 age period is critically important in the formation of their value perceptions and personality. During this period, family environments are the most efficient environments in terms of values education due to the intense learning based on living and feeling with natural and sincere atmosphere. It should be noted that one of the most decisive factor of being insensitive and brutal towards other beings and nature depends on the people's compassion levels. Therefore, it is important to determine the children's compassion level, to intervene early and correct their mistakes before acquiring those as habit or character.

The main purpose of this research is to examine the compassion level of 7-11 years old children based on different variables and to suggest solutions to eliminate possible problematic areas. The research is a quantitative study conducted in the survey model. The study group of the research consists of 309 parents whose children are studying in primary school. The data of the research were collected with the "Personal Information Form" and the "Compassion Level Scale". The scale is five-point Likert-type scale, has one-dimensional and consists of 34 items. Parametric descriptive, difference and relationship tests were performed with the data.

At the end of the analysis, it was concluded that the children has some problem areas at the compassion level; there is no significant correlation in the evaluations of compassion level based on their parents' educational status, profession, and gender (such as mother/father). On the other hand, it was observed that the evaluations based on the number of siblings were significantly and negatively related with compassion level. The results were discussed in the light of the literature, and suggestions were prepared to improve the compassion levels of children and to make it permanent.

Keywords: Value of Compassion, Second Childhood, Primary School Student, Parents

ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ BULUNAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN İŞ MOTİVASYONU DÜZEYLERİNİN FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF WORK MOTIVATION LEVELS OF TEACHERS HAVING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES

Ayşe ÜRÜN

Öğretmen/ Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8108-8352

Rüştü YEŞİL

Prof.Dr., Sakarya Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8108-8352

ÖZET

Özel gereksinimli bireylerin normal gelişim gösteren akranlarıyla aynı sınıf ortamlarında eğitim almaları uygulamasına kaynaştırma eğitimi adı verilmektedir. Kaynaştırma eğitimi sınıflarında öğrenci grupları, özel gereksinim türü ve düzeyine bağlı olarak oldukça heterojen olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle de bu tür sınıflarda eğitim vermek, homojen sınıflarda eğitim vermeye göre farklı ve önemli sorunları da barındırdığı için öğretmenler açısından çok yorucu ve yıpratıcı olmaktadır. Kaynaştırma eğitiminin yapıldığı sınıflarda başarı üzerinde öğretmenlerin iş motivasyonunun etkili olacağı söylenebilir. Alanyazında kaynaştırma sınıfı öğretmenlerinin iş motivasyonları üzerinde yapılmış bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, kaynaştırma sınıfı öğretmenlerinin iş motivasyonu düzeylerini farklı değişkenlere göre belirlemektir. Böylelikle kaynaştırma sınıfı öğretmenlerinin iş motivasyonları ile ilgili yaşadıkları özel sorun alanlarını belirleyerek alınabilecek önlemlere ilişkin tespitlerde bulunmak amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırma tarama modelinde yürütülen nicel bir çalışmadır. Kaynaştırma sınıflarında görev yapan 374 sınıf öğretmeni araştırmanın çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Veriler "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve "İş Motivasyonu Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Ölçek, 14 maddeyi içeren 4 faktörlü likert tipi bir ölçektir. Veriler üzerinde parametrik nitelikte betimleyici, fark ve ilişki testleri yapılmıştır.

Araştırma sonunda kaynaştırma sınıfı öğretmenlerinin iş motivasyonlarında kısmi sorun alanlarının bulunduğu; öğretmenlerin kaynaştırma eğitimi konulu eğitim alma, mesleki kıdeme, medeni durumuna göre iş motivasyonu düzeylerinin anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı; buna karşılık cinsiyete, kaynaştırma öğrencisi sayısına ve sınıf düzeyine göre bir farklılaşmanın bulunmadığı belirlenmiştir. Diğer taraftan öğretmenlerin iş motivasyonu düzeyleri ile mesleki kıdemleri arasında anlamlı ilişkin bulunmuştur. Sonuçlar, alanyazın eşliğinde tartışılarak kaynaştırma sınıfı öğretmenlerinin iş motivasyonlarını iyileştirmeye yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Gereksinimli Öğrenci, Kaynaştırma Sınıfı Öğretmeni, İş Motivasyonu

ABSTRACT

The practice of individuals with special needs receiving education in the same classroom environments with their normally developing peers is called inclusive education. In inclusive education classes, student groups can be quite heterogeneous depending on the type and level of special needs. For this reason, providing education in such classrooms is very tiring and backbreaking for teachers because it contains different and important problems compared to providing education in homogeneous classrooms. It can be said that the work motivation of the teachers will be effective on the success in the classrooms where inclusive education is carried out. The main purpose of this research is to determine the job motivation levels of inclusive classroom teachers according to different variables. In this way, it

is aimed to determine the special problem areas experienced by inclusive classroom teachers regarding their work motivations and to make determinations about the measures that can be taken.

It is a quantitative study conducted in the research screening model. 374 classroom teachers working in inclusive classrooms constitute the study group of the research. The data were collected with "Personal Information Form" and "Work Motivation Scale". The scale is a 4-factor Likert-type scale containing 14 items. Parametric descriptive, difference and relationship tests were performed on the data.

At the end of the research, there were partial problem areas in the work motivation of inclusive classroom teachers; the levels of work motivation of teachers differed significantly according to their education, professional seniority, and marital status on the subject of inclusive education. On the other hand, a significant relationship between teachers' job motivation levels and their professional seniority was found. The results were discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions were made to improve the work motivation of inclusive classroom teachers.

Keywords: Students with Special Needs, Inclusive Class Teacher, Work Motivation

ELISABETH KÜBLER-ROSS'UN ÖLÜM TEORİSİ BAĞLAMINDA AĞIR HASTALARDA UMUT PSİKOLOJİSİ

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HOPE IN SERIOUS PATIENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ELISABETH KUBLER-ROSS'S THEORY OF DEATH

Behlül TOKUR

Doç. Dr., Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6509-3100

Rabia COŞGUN

Doktora, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7854-6116

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın konusu, Elisabeth Kübler Ross'un ölüm teorisi ve umut ilişkisi bağlamında, ağır hastaların dini başa çıkma sürecinde umut psikolojisini anlamaktır. Çalışma ile, ağır hastaların, hastalığı anlamlandırma, tedaviye ve yeni hayata uyum ve başa çıkma sürecinde; algı, inanç ve yaşamsal gerçeklikleri üzerinden planlanan bütüncül yaklaşımın sürece katkıları bağlamında; dinî başa çıkmada etken olan içsel ve dışsal motivasyon kaynaklarının aktifleşmesi üzerinde, umut faktörünün etkilerine dair farkındalık hedeflenmektedir.

Çalışmada, umut kavramı, ağır hastalıklarda umut faktörü ve Kübler- Ross Teorisi'nde umut olgusu literatür tarama ve dokümantasyon tekniği ile ele alınarak, bu bağlamda Tokur danışmanlığında Coşgun tarafından nitel yöntem ve mülakat tekniği ile yürütülmüş olan "Ağır Hastalarda Dini Başa Çıkma" adlı tez çalışmasındaki konuya ilişkin bulgu ve yorumlar değerlendirilmiştir.

Zor hayat olaylarından biri olan ağır hastalık dönemleri, kişilerin yaşama ve geleceğe dair algı ve hislerini tamamen değiştirebilen, kendisi ve çevresi için fiziksel, sosyal ve psikolojik boyutlarda ciddi sıkıntılar yaratan zorlu bir süreçtir. Hastalara bütüncül yaklaşım, iyilik hali ve tedavi başarısı için önem arz etmektedir. Umut, tüm bu zor durumlarla başa çıkmada yadsınmaz etkileri olan en önemli motivasyon kaynaklarındandır. Olabilirliğe karşı derin inanç taşımak ve bu uğurda çaba göstermek umut duygusunun varlığına işarettir. Sonuç olarak araştırmaya dair bulgu ve yorumlar, Kübler-Ross'un ölüm teorisi bağlamında umut faktörünün etkilerine dair değerlendirmeler ile uyumludur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Umut, Kübler- Ross teorisinde umut, dini başa çıkmada umut

ABSTRACT

The subject of this study is to understand the psychology of hope in the religious coping process of severely ill patients in the context of Elisabeth Kübler Ross' theory of death and the relationship of hope. With the study, in the process of making sense of the disease, adapting to treatment and new life, and coping with the disease; In the context of the contribution of the holistic approach, which is planned through perception, belief and vital realities, to the process; It is aimed to raise awareness about the effects of the hope factor on the activation of internal and external motivation sources that are effective in religious coping.

In this study, the concept of hope, the factor of hope in severe diseases, and the phenomenon of hope in KüblerRoss Theory were discussed with the literature review and documentation technique, and in this context, the subject in the thesis study "Religious Coping in Serious Patients", which was conducted by Coşgun with the qualitative method and interview technique, under the consultancy of Tokur. Findings and comments on the subject were evaluated.

Severe illness, which is one of the difficult life events, is a difficult process that can completely change people's perceptions and feelings about life and the future, and creates serious physical, social and psychological problems for themselves and their environment. A holistic approach to patients is important for their well-being and treatment success. Hope is one of the most important sources of motivation with undeniable effects in coping with all these difficult situations. Having a deep belief in possibility and making an effort for this is a sign of the existence of hope. As a result, the findings and comments on the research are compatible with the evaluations on the effects of the hope factor in the context of Kübler-Ross's theory of death.

Keywords: Hope, hope in Kübler-Ross theory, hope in religious coping

EXAMINATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TO DISTANCE EDUCATION IN TERMS OF THE PANDEMIC IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES

Hüseyin Cenk SALIŞ

Teacher/Graduate Student, Ministry of Education

ORCID NO:0000-0003-4887-7138

Rüştü YEŞİL

Prof.Dr., Sakarya University, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8108-8352

ABSTRACT

Distance education, which is perceived as a promoter for face-to-face education, has started to be evaluated as an alternative to face-to-face education with its every component, especially with the COVID 19 pandemic period. In this process, there has been significant problems about teacher proficiencies related to distance education. Moreover, it is considered that similar conditions that emerged with the pandemic may be faced in the future. The recent earthquake disaster or the 3rd world war scenarios that has become prominent again confirm this determination. It has been understood that it is mandatory to reconsider the competencies of teachers regarding distance education, which was tested on real practices during the pandemic period, and to eliminate the troubles. The aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of primary school/classroom teachers towards distance education practices in terms of different variables which need teacher guidance most in terms of student and parent profiles. Thus, it is aimed to reach scientific data regarding the steps to be taken to identify and eliminate problematic areas in attitudes.

The research has been carried out in the scanning model. The study group of the research consists of 408 classroom teachers. The data has been collected with the "Personal Information Form" and the "Distance Education Attitude Scale". The scale is a five-point likert-type scale which contains 2 sub-dimensions and 21 items. Parametric descriptive, difference and relationship tests were performed on the data.

At the end of the research, it has been determined that the classroom teachers had a certain negative attitude towards distance education; It has been observed that while attitudes differed according to distance education themed education and professional seniority, it hasn't differed according to gender, education level and place of residence.In addition, significant and negative relationships have been determined between professional seniority and attitudes.Suggestions have been developed to make teachers' attitudes towards distance education positive by discussing the results of the research in the light of the body of literature.

Keywords: Pandemic, Distance Education,Teacher,Attitude

A MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION FOR THE PREDICTIONS OF PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTIONS OF TURKEY

Suat ÖZTÜRK

Dr, Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8147-9943

Ahmet EMİR

Dr, Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8038-2747

ABSTRACT

Today's systems for transport, heating, and electricity production are still mostly used hydrocarbon-based energy sources as gas, petroleum, and coal. Electricity is also able to be generated from hydro and nuclear ways. Production and consumption of petroleum, gas, and electricity are permanently watched to be sustainable and manageable and the stabilities of these are actualized by matching daily or monthly of generated and consumed amounts. Therefore, energy strategy is extremely important for countries in development of societies and economies and the forecasting of energy production or consumption is an essential issue for policymakers determining future strategy. In this study, predictions of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity consumptions of Turkey are realized using univariate time series data by random forest from machine learning methods in Python codes. Mean absolute percentage errors calculated from monthly real and predicted consumptions of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity are determined as 5.77, 10.91, and 3.5%, respectively.

Keywords: Random Forest, Forecasting, Petroleum, Gas, Electricity

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YENİLİKÇİ DÜŞÜNME EĞİLİMLERİ İLE ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME EĞİLİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİYİ FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATING THE LINK BETWEEN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' INVENTIVE AND CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

Hasan ÖZGÜR

Doç. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8035-0320

Melis SERTOĞULLAR

Doktora Öğrencisi, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6230-411X

Abdul Qayoum KHURRAM

Doktora Öğrencisi, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6693-3941

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı ortaokul öğrencilerinin yenilikçi düşünme eğilimleri ile eleştirel düşünme eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiyi farklı değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Çalışmanın örneklemini, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Edirne İl merkezinde bulunan ve özel okulda öğrenim gören 254 ortaokul öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada "Ortaokul Öğrencilerine Yönelik Yenilikçi Düşünme Eğilimi Ölçeği" ve "Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimi Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın yöntemi olarak nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılırken, verilerin analizinde ise betimsel istatistik, t-Testi, ANOVA, Pearson korelasyon ve basit doğrusal regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, bağımsız değişkenler bağlamında gerçekleştirilen analizde ortaokul öğrencilerinin yenilikçi düşünme eğilimleri üzerinde sınıf seviyesi değişkeni bakımından anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Öte yandan, eleştirel düşünme eğilimleri üzerinde ise sınıf seviyesi ve aile aylık geliri değişkenleri bakımından farkın anlamlı olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmada ayrıca ortaokul öğrencilerinin yenilikçi düşünme eğilimleri ile eleştirel düşünme eğilimleri arasında pozitif yönde ve yüksek düzeyde bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuca göre, ortaokul öğrencilerinin eleştirel düşünme eğilimleri arttıkça yenilikçi düşünmeleri de arttığı ifade edilebilir. Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgular ışığında, ortaokul öğrencilerinin eleştirel düşünme eğilimlerini daha güçlendirmek amacıyla sınıf ortamında problem çözme, araştırma yapma, sorgulama ve yaratıcı düşünmeye yönelik öğretmenler tarafından farklı etkinlikler yapılması önerilerde bulunulabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yenilikçi Düşünme Eğilimi, Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimi, Ortaokul Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the link between secondary school students' inventive and critical thinking dispositions in terms of various characteristics. The study's sample comprises of 254 secondary school pupils enrolled in a private school in Edirne's city center throughout the 2022-2023 academic year. In the study, the "Innovative Thinking Disposition Measure for Secondary School Students" and the "Critical Thinking Disposition Scale for Secondary School Students" were employed. While the relational survey model, a quantitative research approach, was employed as the study method,

descriptive statistics, t-Test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation, and basic linear regression analysis were used in the data analysis. According to the study's findings, there was a significant difference in the innovative thinking tendencies of secondary school pupils in terms of grade level variable in the analysis carried out in the context of independent factors. On the other hand, the difference in critical thinking dispositions was shown to be significant in terms of grade level and family monthly income factors. The study also discovered a favorable and high level association between secondary school students' creative thinking dispositions and critical thinking dispositions. According to this finding, as secondary school pupils' critical thinking abilities improve, so does their inventive thinking. Based on the study's findings, it may be proposed that varied activities for problem solving, investigation, questioning, and creative thinking should be carried out by instructors in the classroom setting in order to enhance secondary school students' critical thinking dispositions.

Keywords: Innovative Thinking Disposition, Critical Thinking Disposition, Secondary School Students

BİLGİSAYARCA DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİ İLE YARATICI KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS AND CREATIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

Hasan ÖZGÜR

Doç. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8035-0320

Erhan SEVİL

Öğretmen, MEB, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-4668-4474

Ersin GİRGİN

Öğretmen, MEB, Türkiye

ORCID: 0009-0003-6133-9104

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bilgisayarca düşünme becerileri ile yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri arasındaki ilişkiyi saptamaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nicel yöntemlerden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Edirne merkezde eğitim gören 266 ortaokul öğrencisi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğrencilerden veriler iki adet ölçme aracı ile toplanmıştır. Bunlar "Bilgisayarca Düşünme Beceri Düzeyi Ölçeği (Ortaokul Düzeyi İçin)" ile "Yaratıcı Kişilik Özellikleri Ölçeği"dir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde, betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA), Pearson korelasyon analizi ve basit doğrusal regresyon kullanılmıştır. Bu ölçeklerden elde edilen veriler ile cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf, anne eğitim düzeyi, aile sosyo-ekonomik durum ve kardeş sayısı değişkenlerine göre farklar araştırılmıştır. Bilgisayarca düşünme becerileri ile yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri arasındaki ilişki ve bilgisayarca düşünme becerilerinin, yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri alt boyutlarını anlamlı bir şekilde yordama durumu incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, Öğrencilerin bilgisayarca düşünme ölçeği ve yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri ölçeklerinden aldıkları puanların "orta düzeyde" yüksek olduğu; araştırma sonuçlarına göre bilgisayarca düşünme ölçeği alt boyutlarından işbirliklilik alt boyutunda kız öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilerden anlamlı şekilde farklılaştığı; yaş değişkeni bilgisayarca düşünme ölçeği alt boyutlarından algoritmik düşünme ve işbirliklilik alt boyutlarında 10-11 ve 12-13 yaşlarındaki öğrenciler lehine anlamlı bir fark oluştuğu; kardeş sayısı değişkenine göre bilgisayarca düşünme ölçeği alt boyutlarından yaratıcılık, algoritmik düşünme, eleştirel düşünme ve problem çözme alt boyutlarında kardeş sayısı azaldıkça ortalama puanların arttığı; bilgisayarca düşünme becerileri ve yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri arasında ölçekler genelinde orta düzeyde pozitif ve anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu; Öğrencilerin bilgisayarca düşünme beceri düzeylerinden bazılarının yaratıcı kişilik özelliklerini yordayan değişkenler olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilgisayarca Düşünme, Yaratıcı Kişilik Özellikleri, Ortaokul Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to discover the link between computational thinking skills and creative personality qualities. The relational screening model from quantitative approaches was utilized for this aim. In the 2022-2023 academic year, 266 secondary school students from Edirne's center participated in the study. Two measuring instruments were used to obtain data from the students. The "Computer Thinking Skill Level Scale (For Middle School Level)" and the "Creative Personality Characteristics

Scale" are two of them. Descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Pearson correlation analysis, and simple linear regression were used to analyze the generated data. Differences in gender, age, class, mother education level, family socioeconomic situation, and number of siblings were explored using data from these scales. The association between computational thinking abilities and creative personality characteristics, as well as the ability of computational thinking skills to dramatically regulate creative personality trait sub-dimensions, were investigated. The students' scores on the computational thinking scale and creative personality characteristics measures were high at the "moderate" level as a consequence of the research. According to the study's findings, female students differed significantly from male students in the cooperation sub-dimension from the computational thinking scale's sub-dimensions; that there was a significant difference in the algorithmic thinking and collaboration sub-dimensions of the age variable computational thinking scale in favor of students aged 10-11 and 12-13; and that average scores increased as the number of siblings decreased in the computational thinking scale's sub-dimensions. Several of the students' computational thinking ability levels have been found to be factors that predict creative personality characteristics.

Keywords: Computational Thinking, Creative Personality Traits, Middle School Students

YENİYETMƏLƏRDƏ DAVRANIŞ POZUNTUSU
CONDUCT DISORDER IN TEENS
РАССТРОЙСТВО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ У ПОДРОСТКОВ

Könül BABAŞZADƏ

OYU-nun ümumi psixologiya

ixtisası üzrə II kurs magistrantı

XÜLASƏ

Davranış pozuntusu - uşaqlarda və yeniyetmələrdə təyin olunan psixi xəstəlikdir. Davranış pozuntusu erkən yaşda başlayırsa və çoxsaylı simptomlarla irəliləyirsə, proqnoz daha pisdir. Bu hallar gələcəkdə tez-tez əhval pozuntuları və maddə istifadəsi pozuntularını göstərə bilərik. Davranış pozuntusunun müalicəsi çox çətin bir prosesdir. Məktəb, ailə, dostlar dairəsi və psixiatr arasında ahəngdar bir plan tələb olunur. Problem həll etmə bacarıqları təlimi, qəzəblə mübarizə strategiyaları və idrak davranış terapiya davranış pozuntusunun müalicəsində psixososial üsullardır. Valideynlərin düzgün və effektiv məhdudiyyətlər təyin etmək bacarığı üçün təlimi mütləq lazımdır. Yeniyetmələrdə özünə inamı artırmaq üçün tətbiqlər də faydalı olacaq.

Açar sözlər: yeniyetmələrdə davranış pozuntusu, antisosial davranış pozuntusu, davranış problemi.

ABSTRACT

A behavioral disorder is a mental illness prescribed to children and adolescents. The prognosis is worse if the behavioral disorder begins at an early age and progresses with several symptoms. These cases may indicate frequent mood disorders and disorders related to substance use in the future. This is a very complex process for treating a behavioral disorder. A plan between school, family, friends and psychiatrists is needed. and tbigs will be helpful. Problem-solving skills include training, anger management strategies, and cognitive behavioral therapy are psychosocial ways to treat behavioral disorders. Training is absolutely essential so that parents can set proper and effective limits. Apps to build trust in teens will also be helpful.

Keywords: conduct disorders in adolescents, antisocial behavioral disorders, behavioral problems.

СВОДКА

Поведенческое расстройство – это психическое заболевание, назначаемое детям и подросткам. Прогноз хуже, если поведенческое расстройство начинается в раннем возрасте и прогрессирует с несколькими симптомами. Эти случаи могут указывать на частые расстройства настроения и расстройства, связанные с употреблением психоактивных веществ в будущем. Это очень сложный процесс для лечения поведенческого расстройства. Необходим план между школой, семьей, друзьями и психиатрами. и tbigs будут полезны. Навыки решения проблем - это обучение, стратегии борьбы с гневом и когнитивно-поведенческая терапия - это психосоциальные способы лечения поведенческих расстройств. Обучение абсолютно необходимо для того, чтобы родители могли устанавливать надлежащие и эффективные пределы. Приложения для укрепления доверия к подросткам также будут полезны.

Ключевые слова: поведенческие расстройства у подростков, антисоциальные поведенческие расстройства, поведенческие проблемы.

ТАТАРЫ В США: ИСТОРИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДИАСПОРЫ

Лиана Рифовна САДЫКОВА

кандидат исторических наук

Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение науки ОСП «Ордена знак почета» Институт истории, языка и литературы Уфимского Федерального исследовательского центра Российской академии наук

АБСТРАКТНЫЙ

В США достаточно компактно проживает одна из крупнейших татарских диаспор, которая объединена в различные ассоциации. Продолжительное время действуют две диаспоры – «Ассоциация американских татар» (“American-Tatar Association”) в Нью-Йорке и «Американская тюрко-татарская ассоциация» (“American Turco-Tatar Association”) в Сан-Франциско, местечке Бурлингейм (Калифорния). Бывшие жители Российской империи и СССР, выехавшие в результате экономических, социальных, политических катаклизмов и двух мировых войн стали вынужденными эмигрантами. Эмиграция в США была очень длинной и сложной. Сначала эмиграция была экономическая, связанная с коммерческой деятельностью татар и строительством КВЖД. Второй этап – это когда татары бежали от российских большевиков и поселились в Китае, Корее и Японии, позже – от китайских коммунистов в Австралию, Турцию и Японию. Многие из них переселились в США. Вторая мировая война стала третьим этапом эмиграции из России. Попав в плен к фашистам, наши земляки не вернулись. После своего освобождения многие переселяются в США.

Ассоциация в Нью-Йорке была создана на базе «Мусульманского единства» (“Moselman Berlege”) сформированного 15 марта 1927 года. Это было первое мусульманское общество в Нью-Йорке, и большую часть его руководителей составляли татары. Кроме татар, в общество входили другие представители тюркских и мусульманских народов – туркмены, азербайджанцы, казахи, киргизы, кабардинцы, чеченцы, адыгейцы, карачаевцы, крымские татары. В 1963 г. «Мусульманское единство» меняет название на “Amerika Islam Gemqiete” («Исламское общество Америки»). Приверженцы разных направлений в исламе стали входить и создавать религиозную организацию. Через некоторое время входившие в «Мусульманское единство» близкие по вероисповеданию и культуре народы стали отделяться и строить свои национальные общества. Сегодня много разных тюркских и мусульманских обществ – крымских татар, туркмен, азербайджанцев, карачаевцев, черкесов. Татары объединились под своим именем в «Ассоциацию американских татар» (“Amerika Tatar Gemqiete”)[1]. Основные цели и задачи ассоциации – культурная, образовательная и благотворительная деятельность. Таким образом, диаспора обеспечивает сохранение языка и культуры в среде татар, уделят особое внимание образованию подрастающего поколения.

SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS WITH A PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN SUPPORTING SINGLE CROWNS IN PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ATROPHIC POSTERIOR JAWS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Rodolfo REDA

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy

Renzo GUARNIERI

Private Periodontal Implant Practice, 31100 Treviso, Italy

Alessio ZANZA

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy

Marco SERACCHIANI

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy

Dario DI NARDO

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy

Luca TESTARELLI

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy

ABSTRACT

The implant-prosthetic rehabilitation of the atrophic posterior maxilla represents an important and current challenge in dentistry due to both the bone density and the anatomical limitations. This multicenter retrospective study aimed to evaluate implant success, marginal bone loss, peri-implant complications, and implant/patient-related risk factors around 132 short laser micro grooved platform switched dental implants used for prosthetic rehabilitation of atrophic posterior jaws. A chart review was used for this retrospective multicenter study which involved five private dental clinics. Variables, such as age, sex, smoking habits, history of periodontitis, systemic diseases, medications, anatomical location, diameter and length of implants, crown-to-implant ratios and type of placement were collected. A total of 132 short implants placed in 84 patients followed for 3/5 years (mean time 4.2 ± 0.8 years) were reviewed. Eight short implants failed. Peri-implantitis was reported as the primary cause of failure (5/8, 62.5%). Cumulative success rates were 93,9% and 95% for implant- and patient-based analyses, respectively. The mean marginal bone loss was 0.38 ± 0.7 mm at mesial and 0.39 ±0.6 mm at distal aspects. Univariate regression models revealed that the following characteristics, female, smoking and history of periodontitis, have a significant negative influence on short implant success at the implant and patient levels. Platform switch, laser-microgrooved short implants in atrophic alveolar ridge of posterior jaw showed high success rates after 3/5 years of function with stable marginal bone levels.

Keywords: Short dental implant, platform switch and a laser micro-grooved collar.

CONTROL OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS IN INDIA FOR BETTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Subhashish DEY

Department of Civil Engineering, Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Carbon monoxide (CO) is one of the most poisonous gases present in the atmosphere. It is also called unnoticed poisons and silent killer of 21st century because it gives no clear warning to its victims. Inhaling even relatively small amounts of CO can lead to hypoxic injury, neurological damage, and even death. It not only affects human beings but also vegetation and indirectly increases in global warming and ozone layer depletion. CO is produced into the environment by the incomplete combustion of carbon containing compounds. It is emitted in the world, mainly from transportation sector. Thus, the oxidation of poisonous CO to nonpoisonous CO_2 at ambient conditions is crucial for life preservation in many applications. Further, low-temperature CO oxidation is vital in minimizing emissions during the cold start of an internal combustion engine. A variety of CO oxidation catalysts are investigated in this era, but a maximum of them have problems associated with the deactivation in presence of moisture, cost-effective, lower stability, poison resistance, availability in the world. These accelerate the investigation of CO oxidation over various catalysts. Although there are numerous research articles present on this topic until now no one review are present for this demanding issue. So there is a space in this area, it has been made an attempt to seal this hole by this review.

Keywords*:* Carbon monoxide, poisonous, source, catalyst, parameters, applications.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN POVERTY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Vidya PADMAKUMAR

Department of Zoology, Bangalore University, Bangalore, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3830-4232

Murugan SHANTHAKUMAR

Department of Zoology, Bangalore University, Bangalore, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6132-6288

ABSTRACT

India is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, due to its high exposure to extreme weather events, its large population, and its dependence on natural resources. Climate change poses significant challenges for India's urban areas, which are home to more than 400 million people and account for more than 60% of the country's GDP. In India's metropolitan areas, changing climate has had an influence on construction, economy, and healthcare. Nevertheless, those who live in shanty towns, have inadequate access to essential amenities, and are socially and economically ostracized in society will be more affected. Some of the effects of climate change on India's urban poor include increased heat stress and heat-related illnesses; increased water scarcity and water-borne diseases; increased flooding and landslides; increased vector-borne diseases; increased air pollution and respiratory diseases; increased food insecurity and malnutrition; increased displacement and migration; increased conflicts and violence. To reduce these impacts, urgent actions are needed to enhance the resilience of India's urban poor to climate change. The report suggests some key actions, such as improving access to affordable and reliable cooling solutions; improving access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation; improving drainage and flood management systems; improving solid waste management systems; improving public health systems; promoting urban greening and biodiversity conservation; promoting low-carbon development pathways; promoting social protection schemes; promoting participatory governance and community empowerment. Coordinated efforts from a wide range of stakeholders, including local and national authorities, organizations from the civil society, business entities, development agencies, and urban residents individually, would be essential for implementing these activities.

Keywords: climate change; urban poor; India; resilience; adaptation

İN VITRO TUZ STRESİ ALTINDAKİ RAMSEY ASMA ANACI ÜZERİNE FARKLI BORİK ASİT DOZLARININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT BORIC ACID DOSES ON RAMSEY ROOTSTOCK IN VITRO SALT STRESS

Hatice BİLİR EKBİÇ

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ordu University, Ordu, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2758-6713

Mert İLHAN

Research Assist. Ordu University, Ordu, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4560-4428

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Ordu Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü doku kültürü laboratuvarında 2022 vejetasyon döneminde yürütülmüştür. Denemede kullanılan eksplantları elde etmek için 'Ramsey' asma anacı çelikleri kullanılmıştır. Denemede kullanılan tek gözlü mikro çelikler, yüzey sterilizasyon için %20 ticari çamaşır suyu ve 1-2 damla Tween 20 (P1379, Merck) içeren çözeltide 20 dakika boyunca tutulmuştur. Sterilize edilen eksplantlar, dikey hava sirkülasyonlu steril kabinde 1mg L^{-1} BAP içeren MS temel besin ortamına dikilmiştir. Dikimden 3 hafta sonra mikro çelikler, köklenme ve sürgün gelişimi için 1 mg L^{-1} IBA içeren MS besin ortamına aktarılmıştır. Üç hafta sonra, uzatılmış sürgünlerin tepesinden 2-3 cm kesilerek elde edilen sürgünler deneme için hazır hale getirilmiştir. Bitkilerin köklendirme ve tuz stresindeki tepkilerini incelemek için tuzlu ortama (200 mM $NaCl^{+}$) ve tuzsuz ortama ($NaCl^{-}$), ayrıca uygulama olarak farklı borik asit dozlarının (0, 0.5, 1, 2 mM) bulunduğu MS ortamlarına aktarılmıştır. Tuz stresinde, borik asidin etkisini belirlemek amacıyla çalışma sonunda bitkilerde bitki canlılığı (%), sürgün uzunluğu (cm), sürgün yaş ve kuru ağırlığı (g), yaprak sayısı (adet), sürgün tolerans oranı (TO), klorofil miktarı (SPAD), zarar derecesi (0-3), oransal su kapsamı (OSK), iyon akışı (%) ve hücre zarı zararlanma oranı (%) parametreleri incelenmiştir. Deneme sonunda tuzlu koşullarda yetişen bitkilerde özellikle klorofil miktarı ve oransal su kapsamı ciddi düzeylerde azalırken, zarar derecesi, iyon akışı ve hücre zarı zararlanma oranı artmıştır. Tuz stresinin etkilerini hafifletmeye yönelik uygulanan borik asit dozları incelendiğinde ise özellikle klorofil miktarı, oransal su kapsamı, zarar derecesi, iyon akışı ve hücre zarı zararlanma oranı parametreleri için en olumlu gelişmeleri sağlayan doz 2 mM olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Asma anacı, Borik asit, Ramsey, Tuz stresi

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during the 2022 vegetation season in the tissue culture laboratory of the Department of Horticulture at Ordu University. 'Ramsey' grapevine rootstock cuttings were used to obtain the explants used in the experiment. Single bud microcuttings were used in the experiment, which were kept in a solution containing 20% commercial bleach and 1-2 drops of Tween 20 (P1379, Merck) for 20 minutes for surface sterilization. Sterilized explants were planted in MS basal nutrient medium containing 1 mg L^{-1} BAP in a vertically circulating sterile cabinet. After three weeks from planting, micro cuttings were transferred to MS nutrient medium containing 1 mg L^{-1} IBA for rooting and shoot development. After three weeks, the shoots were ready for the experiment, which involved cutting 2-3 cm from the tops of elongated shoots. To investigate the responses of the plants to rooting and salt stress, they were transferred to a saline medium (200 mM $NaCl^{+}$) and a salt-free medium ($NaCl^{-}$), as well as MS media containing different doses of boric acid (0, 0.5, 1, and 2 mM) as an application. At the end of

the study, to determine the effect of boric acid under salt stress in plants, plant vitality (%), shoot length (cm), shoot fresh and dry weight (g), leaf number (n), shoot tolerance ratio (TO), chlorophyll amount (SPAD), damage level (0–3), proportional water content (OSK), ion flow (%), and cell membrane damage rate (%) were examined. In plants grown under salty conditions at the end of the experiment, chlorophyll amount and proportional water content decreased significantly, while damage level, ion flow, and cell membrane damage rate increased. When the boric acid doses applied to mitigate the effects of salt stress were examined, the dose of 2 mM was found to provide the most positive developments, especially for chlorophyll amount, proportional water content, damage level, ion flow, and cell membrane damage rate parameters.

Keywords: Grapevine rootstock, Boric acid, Ramsey, Salt stress

PROVERBS 1:8–19 AND INCREASING CASES OF FAKE ADMISSIONS AMONG YOUTHS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

Favour C. UROKO

Ph.D., Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka

Chinyere NWAOGA

Ph.D., Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka

ABSTRACT

This article examines the increasing cases of fake admissions among youths in Nigerian universities in the light of Proverbs 1:8–19. In Nigerian universities, most students have formed the habit of telling their parents that they have gotten admission to the university, when they have not. These youth succeed in receiving school fees from their parents and house rent, while they live in the vicinity around the school, squandering the money they have collected from their parents. Findings reveal that the quest for freedom, patronizing individuals who claim to have authority to give admission, shame of staying at home, early sexual debut and illiteracy of the parents are factors that have led to the prevalence of fake admissions among youths in Nigeria universities. Most students have become victims of fake admission. They spend 4 or 5 years in the university, not knowing that the school doesn't recognize them. A lot of students have spent time, money, energy, etc, just to be graduates, and during their clearance, they realize the school hasn't offered them any admission. Having observed this sad development, Proverbs 1:8–19 speaks anew to this problem. Proverbs 1:8–19 are precisely an encouragement to pay attention to parental guidance, a warning about resisting bad company, a description of the evil ways of the wicked, the consequences of evildoers, and the destruction of evildoers. Literary methodology was adopted. Recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: Proverbs 1:8–19, peer pressure, fake admission, youth, Nigerian universities.

TALUS ve CALCANEUS'un MORFOMETRİK ANALİZİ, EKLEM YÜZLERİ TİPLERİ

MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS of TALUS and CALCANEUS, TYPES of ARTICULAR FACETS

Eda Duygu İPEK

Asst. Prof., Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy Aydin, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9851-6157

Ceren ŞENTÜRK

R.A., Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy Aydin, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3232-5638

Ilgaz AKDOĞAN

Prof. Dr., Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy Aydin, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3324-4629

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada talus ve calcaneus'un morfometrik analizinin gerçekleştirilmesi, subtalar eklem instabilitesi, ligamentöz laksite ve artrit olguları ile ilişkilendirilen karşılıklı eklem yüzlerinin morfolojik varyasyonlarının sınıflandırılması amaçlandı.

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı kemik arşivinde bulunan 72 calcaneus (40 sağ, 32 sol) ve 69 talus'un (37 sağ, 32 sol) anteroposterior uzunluk, transvers genişlik, sulcus tali ve calcanei uzunluk, genişlik ve derinlik ölçümü, kalkaneal yük kol uzunluğu, Boehler açısı, talus baş-boyun uzunluğu ve açısı, talus ve calcaneus'un karşılıklı eklem yüzlerinin alan ölçümü sabit uzaklıktan, uygun pozisyonda alınan fotoğrafları üzerinde Imagej görüntü analiz programı ile gerçekleştirildi. Talar ve kalkaneal eklem yüzleri sınıflandırıldı. SPSS Version 22.0 programında istatiksel analizi gerçekleştirilen verilerin Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile dağılım paterni değerlendirildi, sağ ve sol taraf örneklerin karşılaştırılmasında Student t testi kullanıldı, $p<0.05$ anlamlı kabul edildi.

Calcaneus'da yük kol uzunluğu hariç ölçülen tüm parametrelerde, talus'da yalnızca baş boyun uzunluğunda sağ ve sol arasında istatiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulundu. Talar ve kalkaneal karşılıklı eklem yüzlerinin her üçünün de ayrı olarak bulunduğu A1 tipi calcaneus'da (%40.3), ön ve orta eklem yüzlerinin kaynaşmış olarak bulunduğu B2 tipi talus'da (%69.1) en sık tespit edildi. Her üç eklem yüzünün de kaynaşmış olarak bulunduğu C tipi calcaneus'da %13.75 oranında bulunurken talus örneklerinde saptanmadı. Talar eklem yüzlerinin ortalama alan değerleri daha yüksek bulundu.

Çalışmamızın sonuçları radyolojik, cerrahi ve antropolojik açıdan önem taşıyan calcaneus ve talus'un morfometrisi, talokalkaneal artikülasyonun morfolojisi ve anatomik varyasyonları hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Calcaneus'un morfometrik değerlerinin sağ ve sol örneklerde istatiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık göstermesi alt ekstremitelerin fonksiyonel farklılıklarında daha varyasyonel olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Talus örneklerinde ölçülen eklem yüzü alan değerlerinin daha yüksek olması subtalar ve talokalkaneal eklem kinematiği hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Sonuçlarımızın osteoartrit insidansının belirlenmesinde eklem yüzlerinin varyasyonunun etkisine ilişkin bir temel sağlayabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Talus, Calcaneus, Morfometri, Subtalar, Talokalkaneal

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to perform morphometric analysis of the talus and calcaneus, classify the variations of joint facets associated with subtalar joint instability, ligamentous laxity, and arthritis.

Anteroposterior length, transverse width, sulcus tali and calcanei length, width, depth measurements, calcaneal load arm length, Boehler angle, head-neck length and angle of the talus, area measurement of the facets of 72 calcaneus (40 right,32 left) and 69 talus (37 right,32 left) in Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Medicine, Anatomy department bone archive, were performed with Imagej image analysis program on photographs taken from fixed distance, suitably. Talar and calcaneal facets were classified. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS Version_22.0 program, the distribution pattern was evaluated with Kolmogorov Smirnov test, Student t test was used for comparison sides, $p<0.05$ was considered significant.

A statistically significant difference was found between sides of all parameters except for calcaneal load arm length, talar head-neck length. Type A1; all three joint facets were found separately, and type 2; anterior and middle joint facets fused, were detected most frequently in calcaneus (%40.3) and talus (%69.1), respectively. Type C; fused all facets was found in %13.75 of calcaneus and not found in talus. The mean area values of talar facets were higher.

Our results provide information about morphometry of calcaneus and talus, talocalcaneal articulation morphology and its anatomical variations which are important radiologically, surgically and anthropologically. The statistically significant differences in the morphometric values of the calcaneus in the right and left samples may suggest that it is more variational in the functional differences of the lower extremities. Higher articular surface area values measured in talus samples provide information about subtalar and talocalcaneal joint kinematics. Our results may provide a basis for the effect of facets variation in determining the incidence of osteoarthritis.

Keywords: Calcaneus, Talus, Morphometry, Subtalar, Talocalcaneal

YABANCILARA TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE ETKİLİ KONUŞMA BECERİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR UYGULAMA: KISA METİN EZBERLERİ

AN APPLICATION TOWARDS TO EFFECTIVE SPEAKING SKILL IN TEACHING TURKISH TO THE FOREIGNERS

Bilal BAĞLAN

Lecturer, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas Universty

ORCID NO: 0009-0009-7141-7069

ÖZET

Dil öğretiminde dört temel beceriden biri olan konuşma becerisi ile dinleme becerisi diğer becerilere göre daha işlevseldir. Okuma ve yazma becerisi iyi seviyede olan bir bireyin konuşurken kendini ifade edemediğini, problem yaşayabildiğini görmekteyiz. Bu nedenle öğrenenlerin seviyeye uygun cümle üretmeleri, kelime dağarcıkları, dilbilgisi yönünden doğru cümle kurmaları, konuşmada akıcılığı, telaffuzu, vurgusu, tonlaması, konuşmanın tutarlılığı öğrendikleri dil bakımından yetkinliğe sahip olup olmadığını gösterir. Konuşma becerisinde bu özellikleri edinmiş bir bireyin hem Türkçeye hem de Türk kültürüne karşı bakışı, aidiyeti daha çok artacaktır. Kendi ana dillerinin dışında yabancı bir dil olarak Türkçe öğrenen bireylerin bu niteliklere sahip olması için de öğreticilerin konuşma becerisine gerekli önemi vermeleri kaçınılmazdır.

Bu çalışmada konuşma becerisinin daha nitelikli hale gelmesi için öğrenenlerin kelime dağarcıklarını geliştirmesi, iletişimsel yöntem yoluyla dil yapılarının örtük bir biçimde öğretilmesi ve konuşmada ahenk unsurlarının sağlanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla etkili ve kalıcı konuşma becerisine yönelik bir etkinlik olarak kısa metin ezberlerinin olumlu özelliklerine değinilmiştir. Ayrıca kısa metinlerin hangi seviyede verilmesi gerektiği ve sınıf içi uygulamaların nasıl olması gerektiği ile bilgilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yabancılara Türkçe Öğretimi, Etkili ve Kalıcı Konuşma Becerisi

ABSTRACT

Among the four main skills speaking and listening are more functional than the others in teaching foreign language, we see that a person who has very well level at reading and writing skills. But when s(he) speak we can see that s(he) does not address or has some probleus. So at the learner's speaking skills, articulation of having learnt language fluency at speaking, stress and intonation, structure, understable, knowledge of word, using meaningful and correct sentences accordance with form coupleteness all of them are very imporlant in terms of leorning foreign language. At speaking skill a person acquisted there features who would get progress towards to both Turkish and Turkish culture. It is inevitable that tutors must consider important speaking skill for individuals who learn languageas as a foreigner.

In this sttudy it has beem aimed learner's knowledge of vocabulary, to teach structures via communicational method with veiled for becoming of speaking skill is more qualitative. For this aim it has been mentioned to memory short text towards to effective and permanent speaking skill. Also to must have given the short texts and how must to be application of calssroom are presented.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish for foreigners, Effective and Permanent Speaking Skill.

BOHR RADIUS FOR A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF HARMONIC FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY A THIRD ORDER DIFFERENTIAL INEQUALITY

Sibel YALÇIN TOKGÖZ

Prof. Dr., Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Mathematics, Bursa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0243-8263

Hasan BAYRAM

Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Mathematics, Bursa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8106-6834

ABSTRACT

Harmonic functions are a classic title in the class of geometric functions. Many researchers have studied these function classes from past to present, and since it has a wide range of applications, it is still a popular class. In general, harmonic functions; The functions h and g are functions that can be written in $f = h + \bar{g}$ type, including the subclass of harmonic functions containing analytic functions. A continuous complex-valued function $f = u + iv$ defined in a simply connected complex domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ is said to be harmonic in D if both u and v are real harmonic in D. Consider the function U and V analytic in D so that $u = \mathrm{Re}U$ and $v = \mathrm{Im}V$. Then the harmonic function f can be expresses by

$$f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}, \qquad z \in D,$$

where $h = (U + V)/2$ and $g = (U - V)/2$. We call h the analytic part and g co-analytic part of f. If g is identically zero then f reduces to the analytic case.

In this article, we obtain Bohr radius for the subclass

$$R_{\mathcal{H}}^{0}(\lambda, \delta) = \{f = h + \bar{g} : \mathrm{Re}\,[h'(z) + \lambda z h''(z) + \delta z^2 h'''(z)] > |g'(z) + \lambda z g''(z) + \delta z^2 g'''(z)|\},$$

where $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k$, $g(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} b_k z^k$ are analytic in the open unit disk, and $\gamma \geq \delta \geq 0$.

Keywords: Bohr Radius, Harmonic Functions, Differential Inequality

5754-H111 ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMINDA YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI İLE FARKLI DEFORMASYON HIZINDA GERİLME TAHMİNİ

STRESS ESTIMATION IN 5754-H111 ALUMINUM ALLOY AT STRAIN RATE WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Mehmet Fatih DEMİRDÖĞEN

Uygurlar Makine, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0545-3733

Süleyman KILIÇ

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1681-9403

ÖZET

Mühendislik bilimleri için malzemelerin mekanik özelliklerinin tanınması oldukça önemlidir. Bu sebeple malzemelerin mekanik özelliklerini test etmek, yeteneklerini anlamak için birçok test yöntemi mevcuttur. Çekme testi, malzemelerin mukavemet değerlerini ölçmek amacıyla kullanılan testlerden biridir. Malzemeler, ortam sıcaklığı ve deformasyon hızına göre farklı mukavemet değerleri gösterebilmektedir. Üretimi yapılacak parçanın çalışma sıcaklığı, maruz kalacağı gerilme değeri gibi parametreler henüz tasarım aşamasında bilindiği takdirde gerekli tasarım değişiklikleri kolaylıkla yapılabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, AA5754-H111 alaşımında deformasyon hızının mekanik özelliklere etkisi incelenmiştir. Akma eğrileri yapay sinir ağları kullanılarak modellenmiş ve 750 mm/dak deformasyon hızındaki sonuçlar tahmin edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Oluşturulan model ile deneysel akma eğrisine benzer sonuç elde edilmiştir. Modelleme işleminde öğrenme fonksiyonun etkisi gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: 5754-H111, çekme testi, deformasyon hızı, yapay sinir ağları

ABSTRACT

Recognition of the mechanical properties of materials is very important for engineering sciences. For this reason, there are many test methods to test the mechanical properties of materials and to understand their capabilities. The tensile test is one of the tests used to measure the strength values of materials. Materials can show different strength values according to ambient temperature and strain rate. If the parameters such as the working temperature of the part to be produced and the stress value to be exposed are known at the design stage, the necessary design changes can be made easily. In this study, the effect of strain rate on mechanical properties of AA5754-H111 alloy was investigated. The yield curves were modeled using artificial neural networks and the results at a deformation rate of 750 mm/min were tried to be estimated. With the created model, a similar result to the experimental yield curve was obtained. The effect of the learning function in the modeling process is shown.

Keywords: Aluminium alloys, 5754-H111, tensile test, strain rate, artificial neural networks

EMPLOYING REASONABLY PRICED BIOADSORBENTS TO REMOVE PB AQUEOUS WASTE

Djellouli AMIR

Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras, Algeria

Laboratory for Water and Environmental Sciences and Technology, University of soukahras, Algeria

Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA, Biskra, 07000, Algeria

Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiation (LPMR)

Berredjem YAMINA

Laboratory for Water and Environmental Sciences and Technology, University of soukahras, Algeria

Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria

Hattab ZHOUR

Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria

Khechai MOHAMED

Department of industrial Chemistry, University of Biskra, PO Box 145, Biskra, 07000, Algeria

Azri NAIMA

Department of industrial Chemistry, University of Biskra, PO Box 145, Biskra, 07000, Algeria

Barbari FATEH

Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA, Biskra, 07000, Algeria

Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiation (LPMR)

Sara NCIBI

Institut National Agronomique De Tunisie, Tunisie

ORCID :0000-0001-5092-2212

ABSTRACT

This study's goal was to synthesize and construct biomaterials of the cationic and anionic types. These substances were utilized as adsorbents in waters that had been contaminated by various adsorbates that were probably prevalent in the environment. In order to describe the various materials, various approaches (IRTF, DRX, MEB, BET, and ATG/DTA) will be used. Studies on the adsorption by these substances will be conducted while changing a number of variables, including pH, mass, concentration, and temperature.

Removal of effluents in aqueous media, particularly the adsorption technique, which appears to be well suited to remove pollutants due to its shown efficacy as well as for financial reasons, using inexpensive adsorbents such agricultural and industrial wastes.

Keywords: Characterization; Different materials; Water treatment; Bio adsorbents; adsorption

YENİYETMƏLİK DÖVRÜNDƏ YARANAN ÜNSİYYƏTİN PSİXOLOJİ XARAKTERİSTKASI VƏ ÖZÜNÜDƏRKETMƏ PROSESİNƏ TƏSİRİ

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ, СОЗДАННОЙ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ, НА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКУЮ ФИЗИОЛОГИЮ И ПРОЦЕСС САМОПОЗНАНИЯ

THE EFFECT OF THE PERSONALITY CREATED DURING THE ADOLESCENCE PERIOD ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND SELF-DISCOVERY PROCESS

Nərgiz ƏLIYEVA

OYU-nun II kurs magistrantı

XÜLASƏ

Ünsiyyət sayəsində yeniyetmələrin özünüdərketmə qabiliyyəti genişlənir. Bu, yeniyetmənin fərdiliyini və unikallığını müəyyən edən daxili dünyasını kəşf etməsi ilə bağlıdır. Daxili aləmin kövrəkliyinə görə yeniyetmə həmyaşıdları arasında təsdiqə, qəbula ehtiyac duyur. Erkən yeniyetməlik dövründə özünü tanımaq dostlar və sinif yoldaşları ilə ünsiyyət vasitəsilə baş verir, tədricən xarici dialoq daxili dialoqa keçir, yəni insan özü haqqında düşünməyə başlayır. Yəni xarici dialoq daxili dialoqun astanasıdır.

Açar sözlər: ünsiyyət, özünüdərketmə qabiliyyəti, şəxsiyyətin inkişafı, ailə, böhran dövrü

АННОТАЦИЯ

Благодаря общению расширяется самосознание подростков. Это обусловлено тем, что подросток открывает свой внутренний мир, который определяет его индивидуальность и неповторимость. Ввиду хрупкости внутреннего мира, у подростка возникает необходимость в одобрении, принятии его в кругу сверстников. В раннем подростковом возрасте самопознание происходит через общение с друзьями и одноклассниками, постепенно внешний диалог переходит к внутреннему диалогу, то есть размышлению о самом себе. То есть внешний диалог является преддверием внутреннего.

Ключевые слова: общение, самосознание, развитие личности, семья, кризисный период

ABSTRACT

Thanks to communication, the self-awareness of adolescents expands. This is due to the fact that a teenager discovers his inner world, which determines his individuality and uniqueness. Due to the fragility of the inner world, a teenager needs approval, acceptance among his peers. In early adolescence, self-knowledge occurs through communication with friends and classmates, gradually the external dialogue passes to the internal dialogue, that is, thinking about oneself. That is, the external dialogue is the threshold of the internal one.

Keywords: communication, self-awareness, personality family, development, crisis period

FABACEAE AİLESİNE AİT TÜRKİYE'DE EKONOMİK VE TIBBİ AMAÇLI KULLANILAN BİTKİLER

PLANTS OF THE FABACEAE FAMILY USED FOR ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL PURPOSES IN TÜRKİYE

Ömer ÇEVİK

Aksaray Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Aksaray, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0003-2840-857X

Seher KARAMAN

Prof. Dr., Aksaray Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Biyoloji Bölümü, Aksaray, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0003-1239-8266

Mehtap GÜRSOY

Doç. Dr., Aksaray Üniversitesi Güzelyurt Meslek Yüksekokulu, Güzelyurt, Aksaray, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0002-7764-5259

ÖZET

Türkiye'de 167 familya, 1320 cins ve bu cinslere ait toplam 11707 takson bulunmaktadır. Taksonlardan 3649'ü Türkiye için endemiktir. Fabaceae (Baklagiller) familyası dünyada yaklaşık 730 cins ve 20.000 tür ile yayılış gösteren üçüncü en geniş angiosperm familyasıdır. Familyanın en karakteristik özelliği kendine has olan legümen veya lomentum tipi meyvesidir. Baklagiller familyası, insan beslenmesinde, hayvan beslemede, tıbbi bitki olarak ilaç endüstrisinde, mobilya ve kağıt yapımında, boya ve reçine yapımında, kozmetikte, yakacak ve süs bitkisi olarak ve daha birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Dünyada ekonomik öneme sahip 1000 bitki türü içerisinde 150 baklagil türü bulunmaktadır. Familya içerisindeki türler kuzey kutbunun ve alpin vejetasyonunun küçük otsularından tropikal ormanların büyük ağaçlarına kadar değişmektedir. Legümen tohumları protein içeriği bakımından yüksek kalitededir ve yüksek besin değerine sahiptir. Ekonomik değeri yüksek olan türler arasında bezelye, bakla, mercimek ve nohut verilebilir. *Lupinus* L., *Medicago* L. ve *Trifolium* L. gibi cinslere ait birçok türler hayvan yemi ve gübre olarak da kullanılmaktadır. Bunların yanında baklagillerden sakız, zamk, kereste ve tıbbi amaçlı olarak da faydalanılmaktadır. Fabaceae familyasında yer alan bitkilerin pek çoğu tıbbi ve farmakolojik olarak kullanılmaktadır. Birçoğu da süs bitkisi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca boya, mürekkep, sakız, yağ, yapıştırıcı madde, kolonya gibi pek çoğunun yan ürünlerinden yararlanılmaktadır. Proteince zengin olan türlerin genç sürgünlerinde bol miktarda bulunan süksinik asit (kehribar asiti) hayvansal metabolizma açısından önemlidir. Çünkü bu asit sitrik asit döngüsünde rol oynar. Baklagiller alkoloid, fenolik bileşikler (flavanoid), kumarin, glikozit, steroidal bileşikler ve saponin yönünden zengindir. Bunun yanında çeşitli vitamin ve mineralleride içermektedirler. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de ekonomik ve tıbbi amaçlı kullanılan Fabaceae ailesine ait türler değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fabaceae, Ekonomik Bitki, Tıbbi Bitki, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

There are 167 families, 1320 genera and a total of 11707 taxa belonging to these genera in Turkey. 3649 of the taxa are endemic to Turkey. The Fabaceae family is the third largest angiosperm family in the world with approximately 730 genera and 20,000 species. The most characteristic feature of the family is its unique legume or lomentum type fruit. Legumes family is used in human nutrition, animal nutrition, pharmaceutical industry as a medicinal plant, furniture and paper making, paint and resin production, cosmetics, fuel and ornamental plant and many other areas. There are 150 legume species

among 1000 plant species of economic importance in the world. Species in the family range from small grasses of arctic and alpine vegetation to large trees of tropical forests. Legume seeds are of high quality in terms of protein content and have high nutritional value. Among the species with high economic value, peas, broad beans, lentils and chickpeas can be given. Many species belonging to genera such as *Lupinus* L., *Medicago* L. and *Trifolium* L. are also used as animal feed and fertilizer. In addition to these, legumes are also used for gum, timber and medicinal purposes. Many of the plants in the Fabaceae family are used medicinally and pharmacologically. Many of them are also considered as ornamental plants. In addition, many by-products such as paint, ink, gum, oil, adhesive, cologne are used. Succinic acid (amber acid), which is abundant in young shoots of protein-rich species, is important for animal metabolism. Because this acid plays a role in the citric acid cycle. Legumes are rich in alkaloid, phenolic compounds (flavonoid), coumarin, glycoside, steroidal compounds and saponin. In addition, they contain various vitamins and minerals. In this study, species belonging to the Fabaceae family, which are used for economic and medical purposes in the in Türkiye, were evaluated.

Keywords: Fabaceae, Economic Plant, Medicinal Plant, Türkiye

ELECTRONIC AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYLIC OF COUMARIN AND QUANTITATIVE STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (QSAR) STUDIES AND GOLBRAIKH AND TROPSHA'S CRITERIA OF VALIDATION

Salah BELAIDI

Prof. Dr., Mohamed Khaidhar University, Biskra

Yassmine CHENNAI

Dr., Mohamed Khaidhar University, Biskra

ABSTRACT

Drug discovery and design are inextricably linked to various branches of chemistry, particularly organic chemistry. Many aspects of chemistry must be involved in order to translate knowledge of the molecular, genetic, and cellular bases of cancer into effective therapies. Thus, the goal of this research is to identify promising active compounds for coumarin as CK2 protein kinase inhibitors using a QSAR model and drug similarity analysis.CK2 is a ubiquitous Ser/Thr-specific protein kinase that is required for cell cycle viability and progression. CK2 levels are particularly high in proliferating, normal, or transformed tissues, and transgenic mice expressing its catalytic subunit are responsible for lymphomas.The work began with the optimization of the equilibrium structures of the basic coumarin in order to select the most reliable forecasting approach compared to experimentation and at the lowest computational cost. Following our research, we conduct a multiple linear regression (MLR) analysis to generate QSAR models.An external validation research was done because the results show that the QSAR model of CK2 inhibitory activity is robust and has extremely strong prediction capacity, as indicated by R2 values of 0.951 and 0.927, respectively, following linear regression analysis. The investigation using QSAR models is successful in screening 34 candidate chemicals. Following that , the compounds under consideration were evaluated for drug-likeness and reactivity (ADME, golden triangle, lipophylicity indices).The results reveal that when supplied orally, the majority of the substances have no bioavailability issues.

The data also aid in determining which chemicals do not have clearance issues, as well as which are the most stable and reactive among those examined. The anticipated findings of this study may aid in the development of novel coumarins with significant CK2 inhibitor activity.

Keywords: coumarine, CK2, QSAR, MLR.

FARKLI BRANŞLARDAKİ ÇOCUKLARIN SOMATOTİP YAPILARININ PERFORMANS ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SOMATOTYPE STRUCTURES OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES ON PERFORMANCE

Rabia TUNA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0003-4365-5464

Gökhan AKILLIOK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0001-7584-0766

İrfan MARANGOZ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Orcid: 0000-0002-7090-529X

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklı branşlardaki çocukların somatotip yapılarının performans üzerine etkilerinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmamız derleme bir çalışmadır. Yapılan araştırmalar incelendiğinde çocukluk çağında spora başlanılması gerekli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Nedeni ise çocuk antrenmanlarının kendine özgü birtakım özellikleri ve ayrıntılarının olmasıdır. Sporda var olan performansın erken yaşta ortaya çıkarılması, küçük yaşta doğru spora yönlendirilmesiyle başarı ortaya çıkacaktır. Sonuç olarak, y aş, boy, kilo, cinsiyet, spor branşı gibi değişkenler sporcuların somatotip komponentleri üzerinde etkilidir. Bu nedenle branşa özgü yetenek seçiminde somatotip özelliklerin dikkate alınması ve antrenman planlaması yapılırken performansı da etkilemesi açısından vücut tipine göre programlama yapılmasının yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca, branşa özgü yapılan antrenmanlarda sporcu çocuklarda vücut yapısının farklılaşmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Somatotip yapı ile performansın vücuda etkisi sporda yetenek seçimi ve yönlendirme de insanlara katkı olacağı düşünülmek tedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Somatotip, Performans Özellikleri, Çocuk, Spor Branşı

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of somatotype structures of children in different branches on performance. Our study is a compilation study. When the researches are examined, it has been determined that it is necessary to start sports in childhood. The reason is that children's training has some unique features and details. Success will emerge by revealing the existing performance in sports at an early age and directing them to the right sports at an early age. As a result, variables such as age, height, weight, gender, sports branch are effective on the somatotype components of the athletes. For this reason, it is thought that it would be beneficial to program according to body type in order to take into account somatotype characteristics in the selection of branch-specific talent and to affect performance while planning training. In addition, branch-specific training plays an important role in the differentiation of body structure in athletes. It is thought that the somatotype structure and the effect of performance on the body will contribute to the selection and orientation of talent in sports.

Keywords: Somatotip, Performance Characteristics, Child, Sports Branch

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HYBRID RICE PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN

Muhammad Umer HAMEED

University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0755-0617

M. Usama JAVED

[2]University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6341-2948

Rabia NADEEM

University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3553-6863

Afshan MUSSURAT

University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7022-956X

Hafsa RIZWAN

University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-0622-390X

Hafsa TAHIR

University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Soil Environmental Sciences, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-6466-5501

ABSTRACT

The country has encountered extreme floods and dry spells during recent years. In Pakistan agriculture sector is badly affected due to the climate change. Rice is major export crop for the country also providing 6% calories in daily intake. Impact of Climate Change on Hybrid Rice Production in Pakistan. Rice crop is most vulnerable to change in climate especially increase in temperature during September and October when rice flowering stage. An increase in temperature at this stage reduces the fertilizer florets and render the grain formation which directly effects grain yield. The kernel yield of rice will be decreased about 10% with 1°C in temperature during the growing season of rice that will lead drastic difference between actual yield and potential yield. The future rise in temperature will reduced the paddy yield by 10.33% in fine, 18–54% in coarse and 24–64% in hybrid rice for mid-century under RCP8.5. To nullified deleterious effects of climate change, some agronomic and genetics adaptation strategies were evaluated with CERES-rice during mid-century. Hybrid rice technology has a substantial yield and enhances the yield production by 25% more than inbred rice varieties There was 14.14% increase in Hybrid Rice yield comparing with conventional Rice which gives additional income to poor farmers, Price gained per mounds was almost the same in both activities.

Keywords: Climate change, Pakistan, Hybrid rice

DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ECONOMY-BASED MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDONESIA

(Case Study of MSMEs Hijab Ar-Rafi Fashion Indonesia)

Amalina GHASSANI

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

Cholisoh INDIYANI

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

Noor FARIHAH

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

Oktavian Dini NAFIRO

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Creative economy-based MSMEs are one of the opportunities in improving the economy in Indonesia. The background to research on MSMEs in Indonesia is the rapid development with a large number of problems, such as marketing, competition with competitors, lack of branding, and etc. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that have an influence on Hijab Ar-Rafi MSMEs and determine alternative strategies that can be used by Hijab Ar-Rafi to develop their business. This research is a qualitative descriptive research, namely research conducted to provide a detailed description of a symptom or phenomenon with the aim of knowing how development is seen from the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities within creative economy-based MSMEs. The results of this study indicate that Hijab Ar Rafi has been able to take advantage of its strengths and overcome existing weaknesses. Hijab Ar Rafi is relatively strong in taking advantage of opportunities to overcome threats. The alternative strategies obtained from the SWOT analysis are 6 strategies that can be used for the development of creative economy-based MSMEs. These strategies include, (1) improving standardized and sustainable product quality so that consumers remain loyal, (2) maintaining and improve the benefits that consumers get, (3) increase production efficiency to be competitive with other competitors, (4) strengthen market segmentation to optimize product sales, (5) increasing product innovation such as continuing to present models that are different from other competitors, and (6) creating a "characteristic" that is attached to the Hijab Ar Rafi brand.

Keywords: MSMEs, Creative Economy, SWOT Analysis, Fashion, Halal Industry, Marketing, Economic Development

YENİYETMƏLƏRİN POSTTRAVMATİK SİNDROMUNUN XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

Mətanət ƏLƏKBƏROVA

Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin II kurs magistrantı

XÜLASƏ

Tezisdə müəllif ədəbi məlumatların təhlili əsasında posttravmatik sindrom anlayışını və fenomenini açıqlayır. Göstərilir ki, stresli vəziyyətdə köməksiz qalan, vəziyyətin öhdəsindən gələ bilməyən, kənardan dəstək və kömək almayan insanda post-travmatik stress pozuntusu (PTSP) formalaşır. Tezisin məqsədi PTSP təbiətinin anlaşılmasını sistematik şəkildə təhlil etmək və onun düzəldilməsi üçün adekvat təcrübə qurmaqdır. Müəllif yeniyetmələrin özlərində PTSP -nin ümumi və spesifik xüsusiyyətlərini araşdırır və vurğulayır. PTSP -nin əsas mənfi təsiri qeyd olunur ki, bu da yeniyetməlik dövründə çox əhəmiyyətli olan sosiallaşma mexanizmlərinin pozulması ilə ifadə edilir. Əvvəla, bu, yeniyetmənin sosial əlaqələri sahəsində maraq, motivasiya və səriştənin pozulmasına aiddir.

Açar söz: Yeniyetmələr, posttravmatik, sindrom, xüsusiyyətlər, stress

DİSTANT TƏHSİL DÖVRÜNDƏ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN ÖZÜNÜ GÖSTƏRƏN PSİXO-EMOSİONALIĞINA DAİR

Nərgiz QULIYEVA
OYU-nun II kurs magistrantı

XÜLASƏ

Son iki il ərzində pandemiya dövründə təhsil sistemi tələbələrin psixo-emosional sferasına daha yüksək tələblər qoyaraq böyük dəyişikliklərə məruz qalıb. Müasir həyatın tempi, zaman təzyiqi qarşısında semantik yük, internet resurslarından aktiv istifadə, pandemiya zamanı distant təhsil, stress və emosional təcrübə, xüsusən də imtahanlar zamanı kompensasiya mexanizmlərində gərginliyə səbəb olan şərait yarada bilər.

Kompüter texnologiyalarından və internet resurslarından gündəlik aktiv istifadə edən tələbələrin psixoloji vəziyyətlərinin öyrənilməsi, xüsusən də pandemiya zamanı aktual əhəmiyyət kəsb edir, çünki bu, onların təlim motivasiyasına, akademik performansına və təhsil fəaliyyətinin uğuruna təsir mexanizmi ilə bağlıdır. Özünütəcrid şəraitində müasir internet texnologiyalarından fəal istifadə etməklə tələbələrin tədrisi prosesi daim dəyişən müsbət və mənfi psixo-emosional vəziyyətlərdən ibarətdir. Müsbət olaraq, sərbəst yer, vaxt və öyrənmə tempi seçimi, internet resurslarından müxtəlif istifadə, tədris materialının işlənməsinin özünü təşkili, müstəqilliyin, fəallığın, məsuliyyətin, özünə nəzarətin, sürətli mənimsəmənin inkişafını qeyd etmək olar. Digər tərəfdən, mənfi amilləri qeyd etmək lazımdır: müəllimlə canlı əlaqənin olmaması, praktiki məşğələlərin olmaması, onlayn formatda tədris metodları ilə ənənəvi yanaşma arasında ciddi fərq, tədrisdə birlik və davamlılığın olmaması. [1,s 76]

Elektron təhsillə ənənəvi arasında xüsusi fərq kompüter qarşısında gündəlik, uzun, hərəkətsiz oturmaq, funksional fəaliyyətin olmaması, görmə və dayaq-hərəkət sisteminə böyük yüklənmədir. Bütün bunlar bədənin emosional və psixofizioloji sistemlərində əhəmiyyətli bir stress yarada bilər və sinir və zehni tükənməyə səbəb ola bilər. Tədqiqatçıların xüsusi diqqəti stress faktorunun - imtahanın səbəb olduğu psixi stressin öyrənilməsinə cəlb olunur.

Təkrar qiymətləndirmə və müayinə vəziyyətləri nəticəsində yaranan əlavə narahatlıq gənclərdə ciddi psixi pozuntuların yaranmasına təkan verə və onların ümumi sağlamlığına təsir göstərə bilər. Təhsil stresinə emosional, davranış və fizioloji reaksiyaların tədqiqi distant təhsil şəraitində tələbələrin psixi sağlamlığını qorumaq üçün profilaktik vasitələr və üsullar axtarmağa imkan verir. Bu baxımdan tədqiqatın məqsədi distant təhsil zamanı tələbələrin psixoloji vəziyyətini öyrənmək, psixofiziki sağlamlığın qorunması yollarını müəyyən etməkdir. Tədqiqatın məqsədləri: [3,s 55]

1. İnformasiya və təhsil mühitində şagirdlərin psixi və emosional vəziyyətlərinin öyrənilməsi probleminə dair psixoloji-pedaqoji və elmi-metodiki ədəbiyyatı təhlil etmək.
2. Distant təhsil alan tələbələrin psixo-emosional vəziyyətlərinin təhlilini aparmaq.
3. Sağlamlığı qorumaq üçün şagirdlərin psixofiziki vəziyyətinin optimallaşdırılması yollarını müəyyənləşdirin.

Aparılmış tədqiqatlar göstərir ki, yeni təhsil formatı şagirdin psixo-emosional sferasına təsir edir, yorğunluq və psixi gərginliyin inkişafı fonunda narahatlıq, stress, adaptiv reaksiyaların daralmasına səbəb olur. İmtahanlara bir ay qalmış stressin səviyyəsinin yoxlanılması onu göstərir ki, tələbələr orqanizmin psixi və fizioloji vəziyyəti üçün ciddi sınaq olan imtahan sessiyası başlamazdan xeyli əvvəl psixi gərginlik yaşamağa başlayırlar. Subyektlərin 61% -ində şiddətli stress vəziyyəti aşkar edildi, onlardan 10% -i uyğunlaşma ehtiyatlarının tükəndiyini göstərən təhlükəli stress yaşayır. Profilaktik tədbirlər olmadıqda uzun müddət stresə məruz qalma ciddi sağlamlıq pozğunluqları və xroniki xəstəliklərin inkişafı üçün bir tetikleyici ola bilər. [2,s 34]

Müasir təhsil mühitinin təsiri altında olan tələbələrin aşkar edilmiş psixo-emosional xüsusiyyətləri və onları yaradan səbəblər psixofizik vəziyyəti optimallaşdırmaq və stressin inkişafının qarşısını almaq üçün lazımi vasitə və üsulları tövsiyə etməyə imkan verir. Aerobik məşqlərin və relaksasiya vasitələrinin

kompleks istifadəsi, bir tərəfdən, zehni məlumatların işlənməsinə cavabdeh olan mərkəzlərdən psixi gərginliyi aradan qaldıracaq, digər tərəfdən, xüsusi məşqlərin köməyi ilə bədənin funksional vəziyyətinə təsir edəcəkdir.

Açar sözlər: distant təhsil, tələbələr, psixo-emosionalıq, kompüter texnologiyaları, stress faktoru

SOSİAL İNKİŞAF ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ MƏKTƏB BULLİNQİNİN PROBLEMİNİN FORMALAŞDIRILMASI

Səməngül ABDULLAZADƏ

OYU-nun pedaqoji psixologiya ixtisası üzrə II kurs magistrantı

XÜLASƏ

Sosial inkişaf şəraitində məktəb bullinqi cəmiyyətdə qlobal problemdir. Psixoloji və pedaqoji elmdə bullinq məsələsi əsrin son rübündə ən intensiv şəkildə inkişaf etdirilən geniş bir sahədir. Təhsil mühitində xarici pedaqogika və psixologiya çərçivəsində bullinqin tərifi insana qarşı bullinq vəziyyəti (məktəb bullinqi) kimi qəbul edilir. Demək olar ki, hər sinifdə müəyyən xüsusiyyətləri ilə seçilən, nəticədə həmyaşıdları tərəfindən bullinqin qurbanına çevrilən şagirdlər var. Müasir uşaqların həddindən artıq aqressivliyi təhsil mühitində bullinqin yayılmasına səbəb olur.

İngilis bullinq sözü başqasında qorxu yaratmağa və bununla da onu özünə tabe etməyə yönəlmiş qorxutma, fiziki və ya psixoloji terror deməkdir. Skandinaviya və ingilisdilli ölkələrdə aşağıdakı terminlərdən istifadə olunur: təqib, ayrı-seçkilik, mobbinq (əsasən insan təqibinin qrup formaları). Hal-hazırda, bullinq elmi ədəbiyyatda bir uşaq və ya bir qrup uşaq tərəfindən digər uşağa (uşaqlara) səbəb olan uzunmüddətli şüurlu, fiziki və (və ya) psixi bullinq prosesi kimi müəyyən edilir. Bu fenomenin üç mühüm komponenti var: bullinq arzuolunmaz mənfi hərəkətləri ehtiva edən aqressiv davranışdır; bullinq zamanla dəfələrlə təkrarlanan davranış modelini əhatə edir və bullinq güc və səlahiyyət balansının pozulmasıdır.[2,s 5]

Bullinqin səbəbi uşaqların əxlaqi və etik normaları mənimsəməməsi də ola bilər. Şəxsiyyətin tam inkişafı və reallaşması müəyyən şərtlər daxilində mümkündür. Bu şərtlər fərdin yüksək keyfiyyətli sosiallaşması və uyğunlaşmasından və təhsil mühitində sağlamlığın psixoloji təhlükəsizliyindən ibarətdir. Həmçinin, şəxsi keyfiyyətlərlə yanaşı, bullinqin yaranmasına sosial inkişaf problemi də kömək edir. Məişət bullinqi və həddindən artıq müdafiə sistematik olaraq bullinq qurbanlarının ailələrində baş verir. Ailədaxili bullinqə məruz qalan uşaqlar tez-tez bullinqə başlayır və qurban olurlar.[1]

Bullinq davranışı çox vaxt uşaqlıqda özünü göstərir və qurbanlar üçün nəticələr ömür boyu davam edə bilər. Çox vaxt bullinqin qurbanları valideynləri evdə həddindən artıq nəzarətdə saxlamayan və emosional dəstək verməyən uşaqlardır. Kütləvi bullinqi yayan media, uşağın müvafiq davranışını təkrarlayan təsirə malik təhlükəli sosial mühit yaradır. Alkoqolizm və narkomaniya səviyyəsinin yüksək olduğu assosiativ mühitdə məktəb bullinqi riski artır. [3,s 13]

Beləliklə, təhsil mühitində bullinqin qarşısının alınması müxtəlif yollarla həyata keçirilə bilər. Bullinqin qarşısının alınması kompleks psixoloji, pedaqoji və sosial işdir. Psixoloq, müəllim, sosial müəllim, valideyn kimi mütəxəssislər olmadan həyata keçirilə bilməz. Bu problemdə bütün mütəxəssislərin cəlb edilməsi ilə məqsədyönlü iş tələb olunur.

Açar sözlər: məktəb bullinqi, sosial inkişaf, bullinq, inkişaf, təcavüz, münasibətlər.

MODELLING THE SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TRAVEL MODES FOR TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A TOURIST-BASED PERCEPTION STUDY IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

Umar Obafemi SALISU

Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria, School of Transport and Logistics;

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1630-3420

Samuel G. ODEWUMI

Lagos State University, Ojo

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7262-0362

Forson Ibraheem ABDUL AZEEZ

Lagos State University, Ojo

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6279-0445

ABSTRACT

Tourism which has been a catalyst of improving quality of life and unique form of economic diversification and environmental sustainability since time immemorial, is yet to fully maximize its benefits in Nigeria due to its obvious operational and management challenges. In this view, this study examined and modelled the tourists' satisfaction with the quality of travel mode for tourism activities in Lagos State, Nigeria, in order to understand the deficient travel mode service quality attributes for planning and management purposes. The study examined the tourist profiles; the travel characteristics of tourists in Lagos State; the service quality of travel modes for tourism activities in the study area; and the statistical influence of the service quality of travel modes on the overall satisfaction with travel modes for tourism activities in Lagos State. This study adopted a survey research design, and a multistage sampling technique was used to administer 2,250 copies of a questionnaire to tourists in the study area. The frequency percentage tables, weighted index analysis, and binary logistics regression (BLR) model were used to achieve the data analysis. Major findings revealed that most respondents (above 60%) are male within the active age group of 18–53 years, and committed between 10 and 20% of their annual income to tourism. Most of the tourists (above 55%) are Nigerians. They came for leisure visits through public and private modes, covering above 60km and planned for 2 or 3 overnight stays. Furthermore, findings revealed a poor rating of most of the service quality attributes of travel modes for tourism activities, as most respondents noted that three namely: reliability, trust, and empathy dimensions out of the five evaluated dimensions are unsatisfactory and do not meet their expectations. The result of the BLR model revealed that the service quality of travel modes statistically influences overall satisfaction with travel modes ($\chi 2 = 586.893$, $p = 0.000$). This study concludes and recommends best strategies to improve the service quality of travel modes for tourism activities in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Lagos State, Nigeria, Service Quality Attributes, Travel Modes, Tourism Activities.

OSMANLI DÖNEMİNDE DEPREM SONRASI İMAR ÇALIŞMALARININ TOPLUMSAL ETKİLERİ: YENİDEN YERLEŞTİRME, YENİLİKLER VE DEĞİŞİMLER

THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS DURING THE OTTOMAN ERA: RESETTLEMENT, INNOVATIONS, AND CHANGES

Özlem BAŞARIR

Doç. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye

ORCID 0000-0001-8317-2243

ÖZET

Osmanlı dönemi, tarih boyunca meydana gelen en büyük depremlerden bazılarına tanıklık etmiştir. Bu depremler, şehirlerde ciddi hasarlara ve yıkımlara neden olmuş ve imar çalışmalarının yapılmasını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. İmar çalışmaları, hasar gören alanların onarımı, yapıların yeniden inşası ve depreme dayanıklı hale getirilmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmalar, meskenler, camiler, kiliseler, hanlar, hamamlar, köprüler ve diğer kamu binalarının yeniden inşası gibi fiziksel yapıların yanı sıra toplumsal hayatta da önemli değişikliklere neden olmuştur. İmar çalışmalarının fiziksel yapılarla sınırlı kalmadığı, aynı zamanda toplumsal hayatta da etkili olduğu görülmektedir. Özellikle, depremzedelerin yeniden yerleştirilmesi, toplumsal hayatta meydana gelen değişimler ve yapılan yenilikler gibi konular, imar çalışmaları ile yakından ilgilidir. Depremzedelerin yeniden yerleştirilmesi, bireylerin yaşamlarının yeniden yapılandırılmasını gerektirdiği için toplumsal değişimlerin bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Yapılan yenilikler ise, insanların depreme karşı daha dayanıklı binalar inşa etmelerini sağlamak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. İmar çalışmaları, depremlerin yıkıcı etkilerini azaltarak insanları evsiz bırakma riskini en aza indirmiştir. Ayrıca, yeniden inşa çalışmaları, iş imkanları yaratarak ekonomik faydalar sağlamıştır. Bu çalışmaların toplumsal etkileri, Osmanlı toplumunun dayanıklılığına, mücadele azmine ve yenilikçi yaklaşımlarına dair birçok örnek sunmaktadır. Bu bildiri, Osmanlı dönemindeki imar çalışmalarının toplumsal etkilerini daha derinlemesine ele alacak ve depremzedelerin yeniden yerleştirilmesi, yapılan yenilikler ve toplumsal hayatta meydana gelen değişimler gibi konuları inceliyor olacaktır. Ayrıca, bu girişimlerin toplumsal, ekonomik ve siyasi boyutlarına da ışık tutacak ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun bu dönemdeki yenilikçi yaklaşımlarını vurgulayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Deprem, İmar, Toplumsal Hayat, Kamusal Yapılar

ABSTRACT

The Ottoman period witnessed some of the biggest earthquakes in history. These earthquakes caused serious damage and destruction in cities, making it necessary to carry out reconstruction and building projects. These projects were carried out to repair damaged areas, rebuild structures and make them earthquake-resistant. These efforts resulted in important changes not only in the physical structures such as homes, mosques, churches, inns, baths, bridges and other public buildings, but also in social life. It can be seen that these reconstruction projects not only focused on physical structures but also had a significant impact on social life. Especially issues such as the resettlement of earthquake victims, changes in social life and innovations are closely related to reconstruction projects. The resettlement of earthquake victims emerged as a result of social changes since it required the restructuring of people's lives. Innovations were carried out to enable people to build more earthquake-resistant buildings. Reconstruction projects have minimized the risk of leaving people homeless by reducing the destructive effects of earthquakes. In addition, rebuilding efforts have created job opportunities and provided economic benefits. The social effects of these projects provide many examples of the resilience, fighting spirit and innovative approaches of Ottoman society. This paper will examine the social effects of reconstruction projects during the Ottoman period in greater depth, including issues such as the

resettlement of earthquake victims, innovations made, and changes in social life. It will also shed light on the social, economic, and political dimensions of these efforts and highlight the innovative approaches of the Ottoman Empire during this period.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Earthquake, Reconstruction, Social Life, Public Buildings

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ROLLERİ TUTUMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Merve ÜNLÜ

Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Kadın Çalışmaları Yüksek Lisans Programı, Kırıkkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0448-9523

Aygen ÇAKMAK

Doc. Dr., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Çocuk Gelişimi Bölümü, Kırıkkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0692-236X

Hande ŞAHİN

Prof. Dr., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sosyal Hizmetler Bölümü, Kırıkkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0012-0294

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri tutumlarının ve bu tutumlara etki eden sosyo-demografik faktörlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma örneklemini Kırıkkale Üniversitesi'nde öğrenimine devam eden ve araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden 230 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada öğrencilerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerini belirlemeye yönelik soru formu ile Coeto ve arkadaşları (2015) tarafından geliştirilen, Bakioğlu ve Türküm tarafından (2019) Türkçeye uyarlanan "Toplumsal Cinsiyet Rolleri Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %26.5'i erkek, %73.5'i kız öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Öğrencilerin toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine ilişkin tutumlar ile cinsiyet arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark ($p<0.05$) olduğu, kız öğrencilerin ortalamasının erkeklerden daha fazla olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca üniversitede toplumsal cinsiyet ile ilgili bir ders alanlar ile toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine ilişkin tutumlar arasında da anlamlı bir fark ($p<0.05$) saptanmıştır. Toplumsal cinsiyete ilişkin bir ders alanların ortalaması almayanlardan fazla olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanında anlamlı bir fark göstermemekle birlikte sınıf düzeyi yükseldikçe toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine ilişkin tutumların da arttığı görülmektedir. Araştırmanın sonuçları üniversite gençliğinin toplumsal cinsiyete ilişkin görüşlerinin belirlenmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Toplumsal cinsiyet, toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri, üniversite öğrencisi

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the gender role attitudes of university students and the socio-demographic factors affecting these attitudes. The research sample consists of 230 students who continue their education at Kırıkkale University and voluntarily agree to participate in the research. In the study, a questionnaire to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the students and the "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" developed by Coeto et al. (2015) and adapted into Turkish by Bakioğlu and Türküm (2019) were used. Of the students participating in the study, 26.5% are male and 73.5% are female students. It was observed that there was a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$) between students' attitudes towards gender roles and gender, and the average of female students was higher than that of males. In addition, a significant difference ($p<0.05$) was found between those who took a gender-related course at the university and their attitudes towards gender roles. Those who took a course on gender were found to be more than those who did not take the average. In addition, although there is no

significant difference, it is seen that attitudes towards gender roles increase as the class level increases. The results of the research are important in terms of determining the views of university youth on gender.

Keywords: Gender, Gender roles, University students

"ERMENİ SOYKIRIMI" - GERÇEKLER VE KURGULAR
«АРМЯНСКИЙ ГЕНОЦИД» - ПРАВДА И ВЫМЫСЕЛ
"ARMENIAN GENOCIDE" - TRUTH AND FICTION

NURİEV J.

Университет Одлар Юрду. Проф. Доктор политических наук

NURİEVA Sh.

Университет Одлар Юрду

ÖZET

Yüz yılı aşkın bir süredir Ermeniler, Türkiye'ye karşı asılsız "soykırım" suçlamalarını kullanarak siyasi kazanç elde etmeye çalıştılar, ancak her zaman başarısız oldular. Ermenilerin bu asılsız iddiasını ilk kez farklı bir düzlemde incelemeye karar verdik. Dolayısıyla, Ermeni ve diğer Hıristiyan bilim adamlarının kronolojik ve kronolojik yöntemler kullanarak araştırmalarına dayanan Ermenilerin genetik kökenleri hakkındaki fikirleri incelediğimizde, Hays'in soykırımla ilgili iddialarının, hikayeleri gibi yanlış olduğundan emin olduk.

Anahtar kelimeler: tarih, "inanç şehitleri", "sabırlı halk", "ermeni katli", Türkiye Ermenistanı, "Büyük Ermenistan", "Hayastan", Zangezur, Türkiye, Azerbaycan.

АБСТРАКТНЫЙ

На протяжении более ста лет армяне пытались получить политические дивиденды, используя ложные обвинения в «геноциде» против Турции, но всегда терпели неудачу. Впервые мы решили исследовать это необоснованное утверждение армян на другом уровне. Итак, когда мы рассмотрели представления о генетических корнях армян, основанные на исследованиях армянских и других христианских ученых, с использованием хронологических и хронологических методов, мы были уверены, что утверждения хаев о геноциде фальшивы, как и их история.

Ключевые слова: история, "мучеников за веру", "многострадальный народ", "арменоцид", Турецкой Армении, "Великой Армении","Хаястан", Зангезур, Турция, Азербайджан,

ABSTRACT

For more than a hundred years, Armenians have tried to gain political dividends by using false accusations of "genocide" against Turkey, but they have always failed. For the first time, we decided to explore this unsubstantiated assertion of Armenians on a different level. So, when we examined the ideas about the genetic roots of the Armenians, based on the research of Armenian and other Christian scientists, using chronological and chronological methods, we were sure that the claims of the Hays about the genocide are false, like their story.

Keywords: history, "martyrs for the faith", "long-suffering people", "Armenocide", Turkish Armenia, "Great Armenia", "Hayastan", Zangezur, Turkeye, Azerbaijan

BENEFIT OF REMOTE LEARNING IN THE CONTEMPORARY PERIOD

Ananda MAJUMDAR

University of Alberta

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3045-0056

ABSTRACT

Classroom as a learning place is losing its monopoly. In the contemporary world, the importance of the internet and the world web has increased daily, year after year. Remote learning using a computer and through many webs and apps has changed almost all aspects of people's lives, from the global economy, professional networks, information, news and learning. The internet system has made and improved the online learning system through various technological innovations. Researchers and educators are much interested in online learning to reduce on-campus expenses and other miscellaneous expenses. Online learning has also improved students', educators and professionals' learning and development outcomes. The wave of online learning has been proven through its technology and innovation and has been more popular than traditional face-to-face classroom education in schools, colleges, and universities. It has made the world different in the context of learning development. It has been shown through various online platforms such as remote learning, remote conferences from around the world, online conferences from around the globe and inline classes, including all examinations. Online learning is a distance education (Nguyen, 2015) which has been a part of the American education system, finally become the most prominent education sector globally. Hybrid or blended learning is also considered online learning because of the lack of traditional face-to-face learning. Fully online learning has been entirely delivered by the internet, such as Harvard Kenney School's Public Leadership Program (PLC)[1], while blended, hybrid learning combines online and face-to-face learning. The relevance of online learning is increasing because of its many features, such as professional development, cost-effectiveness, work-life balance from home etc. The purpose of the article is to discuss elaborately bout the remote pedagogy that has been developed nicely year after year in the developed countries, which has been extended in the developing countries too. The outcome of the article is to find out and know the extensive benefits of online learning and its contemporary scenarios, especially in the neo-pandemic era. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis and a qualitative approach. The feature question has been raised how have online studies developed in students' minds and overall educational aspects?

Keywords: Distance Education, Blended Study, Online Study, Hybrid Study, Remote Conference, E-learning, Educational Apps, Digital Pedagogy.

[1] The Public Leadership Credentials at Harvard Online courses that can change the course of your life. Paragraph 1st.

KÜRESEL FİNANSAL KRİZ İLE COVİD-19 SALGIN KRİZİNİN TÜRKİYE EKONOMOMİSİNİN MAKROEKONOMİK PERFORMANS AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS IN TERMS OF MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY

Cansel OSKAY

Doç. Dr., Mersin Üniversitesi, Mersin, Türkiye

ORCID No: 0000-0003-3740-6090

ÖZET

Küresel finansal kriz 2008 yılında gelişmiş ülkelerden Amerika Birleşik Devleti'nde emlak balonlarının patlaması kaynaklı iken, Covid-19 salgın krizi 2019 yılı sonunda gelişmekte olan ülkeler grubunda yer alan Çin'de bir virüs kaynaklı olarak başlamıştır. Her iki kriz de gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan birçok ülkede reel ekonomiyi ciddi ölçüde olumsuz etkileyerek küresel ekonomik durgunluğa ve işsizlik oranı artışına yol açmıştır. Ancak salgın krizi küresel finansal krize göre dünya ekonomisini çok daha fazla etkilemiş, ülkelerin makroekonomik performansındaki bozulmalar daha fazla olmuş ve alınan tedbirler ve uygulanan politikalar miktar ve kapsam olarak çok daha geniş olmuştur. Küresel finansal krizden gelişmiş olan ülkeler daha fazla etkilenirken Covid-19 salgın krizi gelişmekte olan ülkeleri daha fazla etkilemiştir.

Bu amaçla çalışma, küresel kapsamda yaşanan finansal kriz ile Covid-19 salgın krizinin gelişmekte olan ülkeler arasında yeralan Türkiye'nin makroekonomik performansı üzerine etkilerini karşılaştırmalı olarak değerlendirmeye yöneliktir. Çalışmada krizlerin Türkiye ekonomisine etkilerinin en ağır hissedildiği 2009 yılı ile 2020 yılı esas alınarak makroekonomik performans karşılaştırılmasında A. Okun ve daha sonra R. Barro tarafından geliştirilen Sefalet Endeksi kullanılmaktadır. Sefalet Endeksi göstergeleri olan büyüme oranı, tüketici fiyat endeksi, genel işsizlik oranı yıllık yüzde değişim olarak Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından yayınlanan resmi verilerden, uzun vadeli devlet tahvil faiz oranı ise Investing'ten alınmaktadır. Sonuç olarak Türkiye'de Sefalet Endeks değeri Covid-19 salgın krizinin en ağır hissedildiği 2020 yılında 2009 yılına göre daha yüksek çıkmaktadır. Bu durum Türkiye ekonomisinin salgın krizinden küresel finansal krize göre çok daha fazla etkilendiğini ve makroekonomik performansının daha fazla bozulmuş olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca 2021 yılı ve sonrasında ekonomi toparlanmaya başlamasına rağmen Sefalet Endeks değeri, küresel finansal kriz sonrasına kıyasla düşmediği tam tersine hızla yükselmeye devam etmekte olduğu görülmektedir. Türkiye'nin makroekonomik performansının güçlendirilmesi için, endeks değerinin sürekli yükselmesinde etkisi daha fazla olan enflasyon oranının düşürülmesine yönelik politikaların öncelikle uygulanması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19 Salgın Krizi, 2008 Küresel Finansal Kriz, Makroekonomik Performans, Türkiye Ekonomisi

ABSTRACT

While the global financial crisis was caused by the bursting of real estate bubbles in the United States from developed countries in 2008, the Covid-19 pandemic crisis started at the end of 2019 as a result of a virus in China, which is in the group of developing countries. Both crises have seriously affected the real economy in many developed and developing countries, leading to global economic recession and an increase in unemployment rate. However, the pandemic crisis has affected the world economy much more than the global financial crisis, the deterioration in the macroeconomic performance of the

countries has been more and the measures taken and the policies implemented have been much broader in terms of quantity and scope. While developed countries were more affected by the global financial crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic crisis affected developing countries more. For this purpose, the study aims to comparatively evaluate the effects of the global financial crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic crisis on the macroeconomic performance of Turkey, which is among the developing countries.

In the study, the Misery Index developed by A. Okun and after by R. Barro is used to compare the macroeconomic performance between 2009 and 2020, when the effects of the crises on the Turkish economy were felt most severely. Growth rate, consumer price index, general unemployment rate, which are indicators of the Misery Index, are taken from the official data published by the Turkish Statistical Institute as annual percentage change, and the long-term government bond interest rate is taken from Investing. As a result, the Misery Index value in Turkey is higher in 2020, when the Covid-19 pandemic crisis was felt most severely, compared to 2009. This shows that the Turkish economy has been affected by the pandemic crisis much more than the global financial crisis and its macroeconomic performance has deteriorated more. In addition, although the economy started to recover in 2021 and later, it is seen that the Misery Index value did not decrease compared to the post-global financial crisis, on the contrary, it continues to rise rapidly. In order to strengthen Turkey's macroeconomic performance, policies aimed at reducing the inflation rate, which has a greater effect on the continuous increase in the index value, should be implemented first.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis, 2008 Global Financial Crisis, Macroeconomic Performance, Turkish Economy

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abdurahmanova Saadat KHALID

Ph.D., Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID NO: 0009-0006-5741-2681

ABSTRACT

This article describes the analysis and determination of the principle(s) of the classification of parts of speech. There are different scientific approaches to identification of classes of words. The main point of this issue is to clarify the grammatical classes of words in order to group them as parts of speech on the unified principle. Three criteria are identified for this purpose: semantic, morphological and syntactic, which are supported by most scientists and linguists. There is controversy about the attribution of certain parts of speech that are important and official. There are such "notional" parts of speech that no linguist doubts their existence (e.g., nouns, adjectives, etc.). Among the functional ones there are undoubtedly such categories as prepositions, conjunctions, etc. On the other hand, many questions remain about the justification for emphasizing statives in major idioms and partially modal words. The boundaries of particles within groups of particles are not entirely clear. Not all linguists agree on assigning articles as a functional part of speech. Classifying postpositions as a part of speech can be questionable.

Keywords: classification, parts of speech, lexico-grammatical category, semantic, morphological, syntactic criteria

SELECTION AND STUDY OF COMPONENTS OF WOUND HEALING AND ANTIBACTERIAL GEL

Ilona KONOVALENKO

National University of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Drug Technology Department, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9783-8007

Ukrainska KHRYSTYNA

National University of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Drug Technology Department, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Bayrashevska MARTA

National University of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Drug Technology Department, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

The composition of the gel with a composition of pharmaceutical substances chitosan and miramistin is proposed, which exhibits proteolytic, osmotic, antibacterial and wound–healing activity. Selection of the optimal gelling agent and auxiliary substances, their concentration and compatibility were carried out.

Difficulties in wound healing remain an urgent problem in surgical practice. The wide spread of wound pathology and related complications, difficulties in timely diagnosis, treatment, and economic losses are turning into a serious social problem. Long-term treatment of wounds in a hospital and its outpatient rehabilitation leads to significant financial costs, thereby determining the importance of the problem. Pharmaceutical composition based on innovative substances - chitosan-miramistin complex for the treatment of infected wounds in the medicinal form of a gel for external use. The chitosan-miramistin complex provides a prolonged proteolytic effect of the enzyme, has an antibacterial effect, restores microcirculation in the walls of the wound, improves metabolic processes and relieves local inflammation. The drug under development for the treatment of infected wounds is a gel composition with innovative complexes of proteolytic and antimicrobial activity based on chitosan. The expediency of choosing gel bases for the treatment of wound processes is explained by the fact that they have a mild effect on the wound, have an analgesic effect due to cooling, are not a breeding ground for microorganisms, are well absorbed and do not leave oily stains on the patient's skin and clothes.

Keywords: gel, chitosan, miramistin, wound process.

ANTIOXIDNT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXICOLOGY STUDIES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS

Hiba SHAHID

Research Laboratories of Chemistry Department, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Syed Ali Raza NAQVI

Prof. Dr., Research Laboratories of Chemistry Department, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work was to study the biological activities of methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta, Calendula officinalis* and *Murraya koenigii* on alpha-amylase at varying concentrations. Antioxidants obtained from selected medicinal plant extracts should be able to produce the desired redox reaction, be physiologically inert, non-toxic, effective in low concentrations, and should provide prolonged stability to the formulation. The comet assay's detection of DNA damage highly depends on the cells in the selected therapeutic plant components. Environmental pollution is a major factor that has an impact on human lives as it damages cell DNA. The % radical scavenging activity was performed by using DPPH and FRAP antioxidant assays. The % inhibition of methanolic extracts were performed by using α-amylse and urease inhibition assays. The toxicology studies were performed by using comet assay to check the selected plants extract's potential to damage DNA. The % inhibition of methanolic extracts of alpha amylase was noted in the range of 11.49 to 50.56 % and IC_{50} in the range of 04.09±0.05 to 07.39±0.23 µg/ mL respectively at the mentioned concentrations. The % urease inhibition range of leaf extracts at 300 to 400 rpm of *Tagetes erecta* were in range of 52.32 to 2.11 %. Methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta* showed the total phenolic contents in the range of 0.03±0.24 to 0.42±0.63 mg GA/ 100g for leaf extracts and 0.006±0.39 to 0.09±0.28 mg GA/100g for stem extracts. 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g TPC of curry leaves and 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g, 0.001±0.39 to 0.18±0.39 mg GA/100g for leaf and stem extracts of *Calendula officinalis*. According to researchers, the total phenolic contents in a plant largely contribute to antioxidant activity. The % radical scavenging activity of leaf extracts of *Tagetes erecta* was noted in the range of 2.13 to 76.13 % and 3.73 to 46.31 % by using DPPH and FRAP antioxidant assays. The current experiment showed that NDEA increased DNA damage, as indicated by the lengthening of the comet tail. Ingestion of *T. erecta* leaf extract significantly reduced protein and lipid oxidation and lessened DNA damage, which is interpretable as a decrease in oxidative stress brought on by NDEA. The results of the work therefore, clearly indicate the potential of these extracts to manage hyperglycemia and oxidative stress. The evaluation of enzyme inhibition and antioxidant potentials of plant extracts has been done by using 96-well microplate reader technique. Data obtained has been statistically analyzed using appropriate statistical tools.

Keywords: *Tagetes erecta, Calendula officinalis, Murraya koenigii,* antioxidant, enzyme inhibition, comet assay, evaluation and statistical analysis.

GEMLİK ZEYTİN ÇEŞİDİNDE DOĞAL BAZI FENOLİK BİLEŞİKLERİNMEVSİMSEL DEĞİŞİMLERİ

SEASONAL CHANGES OF NATURAL SOME PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN GEMLIK OLIVE CULTIVAR

Tuba YILDIRIM

Associate Professor, Harran University, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6622-6553

Ebru SAKAR

Associate Professor, Harran University, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Şanlıurfa ili Harran Üniversitesi Osmanbey Yerleşkesinde yetiştirilen Gemlik zeytini kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Zeytinin meyve ve yapraklarındaki fenolik bileşikler ve bu bileşiklerin miktarları araştırılmıştır. Zeytin meyve ve yapraklarındaki fenolik bileşikler Likit Kromatografisi-Kütle Spektrometresi (LC-MS/MS) tekniğiyle belirlenmiştir. Meyve ve yapraklarda toplam 24 adet fenolik bileşik tespit edilmiştir. Bunlardan 13 tanesiyle çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Zeytin meyve ve yaprağında çalışılan başlıca fenolik bileşikler olarak, oleuropein, luteolin, mirisetin, resveretrol, vanilik asit, kafeik asit, hidroksisinnamik asit, kuersetin, floridzindihidrat, narinjenin, protoketeşuik asit, hidroksibenzoik asit ve salisilik asittir. Bu fenolik bileşiklerin olgunlaşmaya bağlı olarak mevsimsel değişimleri araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca Gemlik çeşidinin yaprak nem içeriklerindeki değişimler de incelenmiştir. Meyvelerde oleuropeinin 52.812.471 ppm ile 22.12.2016 tarihinde en yüksek değerdeyken, 1.406 ppm ile 22.12.2016 tarihinde hidroksibenzoik asit en düşük değerdedir. Yapraklarda ise genel olarak en yüksek değerlere ulaştığı saptanan bileşik 169.217.032 ppm ile 22.09.2016 tarihinde oleuropein iken, en düşük değerlerde 3.468 ppm ile 22.05.2016 da kuersetin olmuştur. Sonuç olarak olgunlaşma sırasında fenolikler bakımından en uygun hasat zamanının yaprak için, eylül ayında olması söylenebilirken, meyvelerinde aralık ayında olması söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gemlik, Zeytin, fenolik bileşik, mevsimsel değişim.

ABSTRACT

In this study, Gemlik olive grown in the Osmanbey settlement of Şanlıurfa County Harran University was used.Phenolic compounds in fruits and leaves of olives and quantities of these compounds have been investigated.Phenolic compounds in olive fruits and leaves were determined by Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) technique.A total of 24 phenolic compounds were detected in fruits and leaves.13 of these studies were carried out.Oleuropein, luteolin, myristine, resveretrol, vanillic acid, caffeic acid, hydroxycinnamic acid, quercetin, fluoridzinedihydrate, narinjenin, protecetheic acid, hydroxybenzoic acid and salicylic acid are the main phenolic compounds studied in olive fruit and leaf.Seasonal variations of these phenolic compounds were investigated depending on maturation.Changes in leaf moisture content of the Gemlik variety were also investigated.The highest value of oleuropein is 52.812.471 ppm on 22.12.2016 and the lowest value of hydroxybenzoic acid is 1.406 ppm on 22.12.2016 .In leaves, the compound found to reach the highest values in general was 169.217.032 ppm and oleuropein on 22.09.2016 while the lowest values were quercetin in the range of 3.468 ppm to 22.05.2016.As a result, it can be said that the optimum harvesting time for the phenols during ripening is for the leaves, September is for the fruits, while the fruits are for the interval.

Keywords: Gemlik,Olive, PhenolicCompounds, seasonalchange.

THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINE INVASION ON THE REACTION OF ASEAN STOCK MARKETS

Rahma Sofia NIDA

Faculty Economy and Business Islam IAIN Kudus, Javanese Central, Indonesia

Farichatun NAFSI

Faculty Economy and Business Islam IAIN Kudus, Javanese Central, Indonesia

Alya Rizka Amelia PUTRI

Faculty Economy and Business Islam IAIN Kudus, Javanese Central, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the Russian attack on Ukraine that occurred on February 24, 2022, which resulted in instability in the global stock market. This study aims to determine the reaction of the stock market in ASEAN countries to the event of Russia's invasion of Ukraine by comparing the abnormal value of returns before and after the event. Using quantitative methods based on the event study approach, this research was conducted on six ASEAN stock markets, namely Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand with an observation period of 30 days before and after the Russian-Ukrainian invasion. The data analysis techniques used in this study were normality tests and different tests with the Paired Sample T-Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The results of the two different tests carried out showed abnormal return values that tended to be positive and insignificant. This means that the stock market reaction of ASEAN countries to the events of Russia's invasion of Ukraine is not so great or the information content is not very strong. In another sense, the announcement of this event does not put pressure on investors on the ASEAN stock market. The results of this study can help investors to see and evaluate the development of the stock market in ASEAN countries. This research can be a consideration for investors to see the resilience of ASEAN stock markets to an event that occurs.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine Invasion, ASEAN Stock Market Reaction, Abnormal Return

DIGITALIZATION OF MOTIFS FROM MUGHAL MINIATURE PAINTINGS THROUGH CAD AND THEIR APPLICATION ON 'KURTI' USING DIGITAL PRINTING TECHNIQUE

Ezza NASIR

Selcuk University, Mimarlik ve Tasarim Faculty, Konya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7049-7532

Umair RAMZAN

National Textile University, Fashion Design, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The Mughal heritage has left a significant mark on Indian culture and traditions, and their contribution to art and crafts is unparalleled. The book 'Akbarnama' is a classic example of the Mughal era's literary and artistic excellence and is admired worldwide for its historical significance and artistic brilliance. Mughal Indian crafts are known for their vibrant colors, unique designs, and traditional aesthetics, making them highly sought-after in the West. The fusion of Mughal miniature paintings and fabric design through CAD and digital printing can create a mesmerizing blend of traditional and contemporary art that will appeal to a wider audience, thus opening up new avenues for artisans to showcase their skills and creativity. The present study uses CAD and digital printing technology in textile design to revolutionize the fashion industry, making it possible to create intricate designs and color combinations in a matter of minutes. This technology not only speeds up the production process but also preserves traditional art forms, giving them a new lease of life in the modern world. In conclusion, the fusion of Mughal miniature paintings and surface design on 'Kurti' by using CAD and digital printing has enormous potential to take the fashion industry to new heights while preserving India's rich cultural heritage.

Keywords: CAD technology, Akbarnama, Miniature Paintings, Digital printing, Kurti.

VÜCUT KİTLE İNDEKSİNİN (VKİ) ARTIŞ VE AZALMASINDAKİ ETKİLİ FAKTÖRÜN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVE FACTOR IN THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

Gökhan AKILLIOK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7584-0766

İrfan MARANGOZ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7090-529X

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, vücut kitle indeksinin (VKİ) artış ve azalmasındaki etkili faktörün belirlenmesidir. Bu çalışma derleme bir çalışmadır. Aynı kiloya sahip kişilerin boyları azaldığında oluşan VKİ, aynı kiloya sahip kişilerin boyları arttığında oluşan VKİ, aynı boya sahip kişilerin kiloları azaldığında oluşan VKİ ve aynı boya sahip kişilerin kiloları arttığında oluşan VKİ hesaplama programında hesaplanmıştır. Aynı kiloya sahip kişilerin boyları azaldığında VKİ artmaktadır. Aynı kiloya sahip kişilerin boyları arttığında VKİ azalmaktadır. Aynı boya sahip kişilerin kiloları azaldığında VKİ azalmaktadır. Aynı boya sahip kişilerin kiloları arttığında VKİ artmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, vücut kitle indeksi artış ve azalmasında kilo faktörünün oldukça etkili olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Vücut Kitle İndeksi, Kilo, Boy, Hesaplama

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the effective factor in the increase and decrease of body mass index (BMI). This study is a review study. The BMI formed when the height of people with the same weight decreases, the BMI formed when the height of people with the same weight increases, the BMI formed when the weight of people with the same height decreases, and the BMI formed when the weight of people with the same height increases were calculated in the calculation program. BMI increases when the height of people with the same weight decreases. When the height of people with the same weight increases, BMI decreases. When the weight of people with the same height decreases, BMI decreases. BMI increases when the weight of people with the same color increases. As a result, it is observed that the weight factor is quite effective in increasing and decreasing body mass index.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Weight, Height, Calculation

ANALYZING THE 360-DEGREE FEEDBACK ASSESSMENT TOOL: A HEALTH-DEDICATED UNIVERSITY CASE

Zeynep GÖRMEZOĞLU

Bezmialem Vakif Universitey, Secretary General, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0197-0653

ABSTRACT

The rapid changes in the business world are increasing the importance of human resources for organizations. Delayed, erroneous, or sloppy work behaviors of employees, especially in organizations such as healthcare establishments, have dramatic consequences for human life. These errors also put pressure on operating costs, and hospitals experience a loss of financial resources such as money, time, and equipment. For this reason, administrators must evaluate the performance of employees in a fair, impartial, and accurate manner. The effectiveness of a performance appraisal system is measured by identifying and retaining employees who add value to the organization and taking precautions against employees who do not add value to the organization. In this direction, the performance evaluation system preferred by the managers in practice is vital for health enterprises. In recent years, 360-degree feedback assessment tools have become more preferred by managers. Briefly, 360-degree feedback assessment is a performance evaluation method that allows the employee to be evaluated by all elements concerning the employee, such as their superior, subordinates, peers, customers, and suppliers. In this way, the contribution and outputs of the employee to the organization can be determined objectively, and necessary actions can be taken in line with the results. In this context, the research aims to examine in detail the 360-degree feedback assessment system, which has been implemented for six years in a health dedicated universityand its two hospitals with approximately 2866 employees, and to determine the problems and solutions that arise by comparing the operating performance of the hospital before and after the system. The findings show that the employees are satisfied with the 360-degree feedback assessment system, their perception of the management being fairer in rewards, assignments, and promotions increases, the employee turnover rate decreases, and the organizational commitment and job satisfaction increase. Indeed, the growth and decrease in employee productivity could be observed over time, and quick and instant interventions could be made. In addition, thanks to the practical and detailed reporting that the system was implemented, comprehensive feedback was given to the department managers and employees. In this way, employees could notice their deficiencies and voluntarily accept the policies offered by the human resources department to improve these aspects. This process established transparent and trust-based communication between the employee and the hospital management, and organizational trust increased. Finally, it has been determined that the communication and information-sharing processes between the employees have improved, and the solidarity and development of the organization have increased. In this context, it is a critical tool in developing human resources policy and protecting business resources, with the difficulties of establishing a 360-degree feedback evaluation system. Health business managers who want to determine the current performance of their employees, provide correct feedback, and improve them should use the 360-degree feedback assessment tool.

Keywords: 360 Degree Feedback Assessment Tool, A Health Dedicated University, Hospital Management, Human Resources Management, Case Study.

ÖĞRENCİLERİN TAMAMLAYICI VE ALTERNATİF TIP UYGULAMALARINA KARŞI BİLGİ VE TUTUMLARINDAKİ DEĞİŞİM

CHANGE IN STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES AGAINST COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICES

Özlem CEYHAN

Doç. Dr., Erciyes Üniversitesi, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1869-8713

Betül ÖZEN

Doç. Dr., Erciyes Üniversitesi, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0499-3524

ÖZET

Sağlık çalışanlarının tamamlayıcı ve alternatif sağlık yaklaşımları konusundaki bilgi, tutum ve yaklaşımları sağlığı iyileştirmek, hastalıkları önlemek ve tedaviye destek olmak için büyük öneme sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı hemşirelik öğrencilerinin tamamlayıcı ve alternatif tıp uygulamaları hakkında bilgi ve tutumlarını belirlemek ve verilen tamamlayıcı ve alternatif dersinin öğrenciler üzerindeki bilgi ve tutum değişimini belirlemektir. Araştırma bir ilde bulunan tek hemşirelik bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin dördüncü sınıfları ile ön test son test düzeninde yarı deneysel olarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmada örneklem seçimine gidilmeyip araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü ve aktif eğitime devam eden 79 (N=91) öğrenci ile tamamlanmıştır. Araştırma yapılmadan önce etik kurul izni ve öğrencilerden onam alınmış ve araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan anket formu ile veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmada öğrencilerin %64.6'sının kadın olduğu, %54.4'ünün 22 yaşında ve çoğunluğunun Doğu Anadolu bölgesinde ikamet ettiği belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin %89.9'unun daha önce tamamlayıcı uygulamaları kullandığı ve %48.1'inin "hastalık etkilerini azaltmak" için bu uygulamaları tercih ettiği saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin ders sonrası bilgi düzeylerinin akupunkturda %14.3'ten %93.7'ye, refleksolojide %17.0'dan %86.1'e, fitoterapide % 17.1 'den %93.7'ye, homeopatide % 5.7'den %77.2'ye yükseldiği belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin tutumlarına bakıldığında verilen cevapların benzer olduğu ve ders sonrası tutularında bir değişim olmadığı görülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin ders öncesi de tamamlayıcı ve alternatif uygulamaları sıklıkla kullandığı, ders sonrası bilmedikleri diğer tamamlayıcı uygulamalar hakkında bilgilerinin arttığı, tutumlarının ise değişmediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tamamlayıcı ve Alternatif Tıp Uygulamaları, Öğrenci, Bilgi, Tutum

ABSTRACT

The knowledge, attitudes, and approaches of health professionals about complementary and supportive health approaches are of great importance to improving health, preventing diseases, and supporting treatment. This study aims to determine the knowledge and attitudes of nursing students about complementary and supportive medicine practices and to determine the knowledge and attitude change of the complementary and supportive course on students. The research was conducted semi-experimentally with the fourth-grade students of the only nursing department in a city in the pre-test and post-test order. The study was completed with 79 (N=91) students who voluntarily participated in the study and continued active education, without choosing a sample. Before the research was conducted, the permission of the ethics committee and the consent of the students were obtained, and the data were collected with the questionnaire form created by the researchers. In the study, it was determined that 64.6% of the students were women, 54.4% were 22 years old and most of them resided in the Eastern Anatolia region. It was determined that 89.9% of the students had used complementary applications

before and 48.1% preferred these applications to “reduce the effects of the disease”. It was determined that the knowledge level of the students after the course increased from 14.3% to 93.7% in acupuncture, from 17.0% to 86.1% in reflexology, from 17.1% to 93.7% in phytotherapy, and from 5.7% to 77.2% in homeopathy. When the attitudes of the students were examined, it was seen that the answers were similar and there was no change in their attitudes after the lesson. As a result of the study, it was seen that the students frequently used complementary and supportive applications before the lesson, their knowledge about other complementary applications they did not know increased after the lesson, and their attitudes did not change.

Keywords: Complementary And Alternative Medicine Practices, Student, Knowledge, Attitude

AKADEMİK BAŞARI, AKADEMİK BENLİK VE TUTUM ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER: BİR META – ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, ACADEMIC SELF ESTEEM AND ATTITUDE: A META – ANALYSIS STUDY

Fatma ÖZTÜRK GÜLER

Gazi University, Department of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-5576-4372

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, akademik başarı, akademik benlik ve tutum arasındaki ilişkilerin ortalama etki büyüklüğünün belirlenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, 2020-2023 yılları arasında, belirtilen ilişkileri belirlemeye dönük çalışmaların meta - analizi yapılmıştır. Meta-analiz çalışmasına akademik başarı, akademik benlik ve tutum arasındaki ilişkiler açısından 0, akademik başarı ve akademik benlik arasındaki ilişkiler açısından 16 (N_{toplam}=5650), akademik başarı ve tutum arasındaki ilişkiler açısından 29 (N_{toplam}=7618), akademik benlik ve tutum arasındaki ilişkiler açısından 14 (N_{toplam}=4385) araştırma, dâhil edilmiştir. Meta-analize dâhil edilen çalışmalar Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bartın, Batman, Bayburt, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kırşehir, Kilis, Kocaeli, Malatya, Mardin, Muğla, Rize, Sakarya, Siirt, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak, Tekirdağ, Trabzon, Tunceli, Türkiye, Amerika, Bangladeş, İran ve Nijerya illerinde gerçekleştirilen araştırmalardan oluşmaktadır. Yayım yanlılığı için incelenen huni saçılım grafikleri, Duval ve Tweedie kırp ve doldur yöntemi, Begg ve Mazumdar sıra korelasyonlarına ait Kendall'ın Tau b katsayı değerleri, Klasik Güvenli N analizi ve Egger regresyon testi, meta-analizde yayım yanlılığının olmadığına işaret etmektedir. Rastgele etkiler modeline göre gerçekleştirilen etki büyüklüğü analizlerinde, Fisher z katsayısı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, akademik başarı ve akademik benlik arasındaki ilişkilerin (r= ,196) düşük düzeyde, akademik başarı ve tutum arasındaki ortalama ilişkilerin (r= ,337) orta düzeyde ve akademik benlik ve tutum arasındaki ortalama ilişkilerin de (r= ,151) düşük düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: başarı, akademik başarı, benlik, akademik benlik, tutum.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the average effect size of the relationships between academic achievement, academic self esteem and attitude. For this purpose, a meta-analysis of the studies aimed at determining the specified relationships between the years 2020-2023 was conducted. In the meta-analysis study, 0 study in terms of the relationships between academic achievement, academic self esteem and attitude, 16 studies (N_{total}=5650) in terms of the relationships between academic achievement and academic self esteem, 29 studies (N_{total}=7618) in terms of the relationships between academic achievement and attitude 14 studies (N_{total}=4385) in terms of the relationship between academic self and attitude were included. Studies included in the meta-analysis consist of researches carried out in Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bartın, Batman, Bayburt, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kırşehir, Kilis, Kocaeli, Malatya, Mardin, Muğla, Rize, Sakarya, Siirt, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak, Tekirdağ, Trabzon, Tunceli, Turkey, America, Bangladesh, Iran ve Nigeria. Funnel scatter plots, Duval and Tweedie trim and fill method, Kendall's Tau b coefficient values of Begg and Mazumdar rank correlations, Classic Safe N analysis and Egger regression test examined for publication bias indicate that there is no publication bias in the meta-analysis. The Fisher z coefficient was used in the effect size analyzes performed according to the random effects model. As a

result of the research, the relationship between academic achievement and academic self esteem (r= ,196) is low level, the mean relationship between academic achievement and attitude (r= ,337) is moderate level, and the mean relationship between academic self esteem and attitude (r= ,151) is low level was determined.

Keywords: achievement, academic achievement, self esteem, academic self esteem, attitude.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY INVESTIGATION OF CO(II) AND NI(II) COMPLEXES OF 3-HYDROXY-2-NAPTHOIC HYDRAZIDE DERIVATIVE HYDRAZONEOXIME

Murat ÇINARLI

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Vocational School of Health Services, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3240-9508

ABSTRACT

In this work, [CoL_2] and [NiL_2] complexes of 3-hydroxy-2-napthoic hydrazide derivative hydrazoneoxime have been synthesized. The structures of the complexes have been investigated by using elemental analysis, FTIR, UV–Vis spectrophotometric methods and magnetic susceptibility studies. From elemental analysis data, the stoichiometry of the complexes was found to be 1:2 (metal/ligand). IR spectra indicate that the ligand behaves as tridentate with an NNO donor sequence in its enolate form. The coordination of the metal atoms takes place through the oxime nitrogen, imine nitrogen, and carbonyl oxygen atoms. The thermal behavior of the synthesized complexes was investigated. Additionally, the complexes were examined for their antimicrobial activity against pathogenic microorganisms by the well-diffusion method. In general, moderate activity on bacteria was noted in the [CoL_2] and [NiL_2] complexes.

Keywords: Hydrazoneoxime, Metal complexes of Hydrazones, Schiff Bases, Biological activities.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIOLABELED IMAGING AGENT FOR NUCLEAR MEDICINE PROCEDURES

Tahseen ABBAS

Research Laboratories of Chemistry Department, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Syed Ali Raza NAQVI

Prof. Dr., Research Laboratories of Chemistry Department, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to label the cefditoren with ^{99m}Tc to treat and diagnose deep-seated infections, to synthesize the ZnO nanoparticles and to check the antioxidant activities of nanoparticles. The yield of ZnO nanoparticles before treatment with HNO_3 solution was 40 % and after treatment with HNO_3 solution was 47 %. In FRAP assay, the range of % inhibition of ZnO nanoparticles was noted between 0.01 to 26.8 %. The % inhibition of sample were decreased as the concentration of sample decreased. ZnO nanoparticles of selected medicinal plant's seeds showed the total phenolic contents in the range of 1.053±1.234 to 1.735±3.148 mg GA/ 100g of ZnO nanoparticles after treatment with HNO_3 solution and 0.5895±2.0025 to 0.9975±1.175 mg GA/100g of ZnO nanoparticles before treatment with HNO_3 solution. The optimized parameters such as amount of reducing agent, concentration of cefditoren, reaction time and pH was studied on the labeling yield of ^{99m}Tc-cefditoren complex. The labeling yield of the desired complex was almost 88 % by using 1 mg of cefditoren; 100 µg $SnCl_2.2H_2O$ at pH 5 and 40 min reaction time. Radiolabeled complex was characterized by using instant thin layer chromatography. Biodistribution was also study in both normal and infected mice with *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. Both thighs of the infected mice were dissected and T/NT ratio for ^{99m}Tc-cephradine complex were 1.07 ± 0.42 and 3.56 ± 0.76 after one and four hour of post injection.

Keywords: FRAP assay, ZnO nanoparticles, cefditoren, ^{99m}T, labeling, Biodistribution, *Staphylococcus aureus*.

MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL BACTERIA TRIGGER COMPLICATIONS AFTER SURGERY. THE IMPACT OF DENIPLANT POST OPERATOR TEA

Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5449-2712

Manole COJOCARU

Prof. Dr., Member of Academy of Romanian Scientists, Scientific Researcher degree I

Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania

Professor of Allergology and Clinical Immunology

European Specialist of Laboratory Medicine

Senior Specialist of Allergology and Clinical Immunology

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7192-7490

ABSTRACT

Background Even if the actual operation goes well, it is not uncommon for a wound infection to occur afterwards, which can have dramatic consequences for those affected.

Objective A new study now shows that, in most cases, the causative agents of these infections are bacteria from the patient's own intestine. These pathogens overcome the intestinal barrier postoperatively and spread throughout the body via the bloodstream and lymphatic vessels. For this reason, authors investigated the impact of Deniplant post operator tea to eliminate microorganisms in the surgical field.

Materials and methods In particular, patients after a major surgical procedure suffered such infections, which significantly delayed the healing process. It has long been known that side infections increase mortality during invasive procedures. Gut microbiota is beneficial to humans: they help with digestion, eliminate pathogens and train the immune system. However, this only applies as long as these bacteria do not overcome the so-called intestinal barrier and spread throughout the body.

Results In virtually all cases, the infectious agents were bacteria from the patient's intestine, such as Enterococcus, Escherichia coli and Clostridium. We know that special cells of the immune system are responsible for controlling these spreading bacteria after major surgery.

Conclusion Deniplant post operator tea represents a useful prophylactic and therapeutic alternative strategy to standard antimicrobial therapies to prevent concomitant infections after surgery. It has been clarified which factors are responsible for the intestinal barrier no longer preventing intestinal bacteria from invading the interior of the body after a surgical intervention.

Keywords: intestinal bacteria, surgical field, Deniplant post operator tea

THE TYPE CATEGORY OF VERB LEXEMES AND THE ROLE OF SYNTHETIC CONNECTIVES

Şəlalə MƏMMƏDOVA

B/Müəllimə, Odlar Yurdu Universiteti, Azərbaycan, Baku

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6292-600x

ABSTRACT

Language is also related to other social phenomena. The language has its own characteristics. The main characteristic feature of the language is that it is not a product of a few years, eras, centuries, but is gradually formed and enriched through a long process of development. Language, as a social phenomenon, is a means of expression of thought. However, language cannot be compared to other social phenomena in all aspects. Since its inception, language has been a means of communication in the same form without making any distinction between members of society. Therefore, the language has a social character. Based on the study of verb lexemes used in modern English, it can be said that the ordering of words during the period from ancient times to the present day has not remained completely stable. According to scholars, when building a combination with figurative meaning, phraseological units are defined as figurativeness, metaphoric of words, a word that distinguishes itself as an independent language unit and separates it from other language units. Such features include: lexical meaning; component composition; presence of grammatical categories. It is not related to any of the definite signs by a phraseological combination In addition to the inversion of verb lexemes during the historical development process, cases of adding words between these verb lexemes also existed in the language.

Keywords: phenomena, appear, type, verb lexemes, grammatical meaning

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEARNING SLANG IN THE TURKISH EFL CLASSROOM

Nazgul KORGAN

Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Language and Literature, Kutahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8270-3073

Ayhan KAHRAMAN

Prof.Dr., Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Language and Literature, Kutahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3410-6351

ABSTRACT

This study examines the attitudes of Turkish undergraduate students towards learning English slang in the EFL classroom. Specifically, the study will investigate how students perceive the use of slang in language learning classrooms, and whether students believe that the use of slang is beneficial or detrimental to their language learning experience. Despite the widespread use of slang in English, there is a lack of research in Turkey regarding learners' attitudes towards slang acquisition instructions in the EFL context. This study aims to address this research gap by investigating both qualitative and quantitative questions related to students' knowledge and sources of English slang acquisition, as well as their attitudes towards learning slang. The participants are English Language and Literature Department students. Data will be collected through knowledge tests of English slang terms and a questionnaire asking about learners' attitudes, sources, and reasons for learning slang. The study's design utilizes both quantitative and qualitative methods for data gathering and analysis. The qualitative questions will investigate whether Turkish university EFL students know present-day slang terms commonly used by young native speakers and what sources they use to learn English slang. The quantitative question will investigate whether students are interested in learning English slang and their attitudes towards slang. The study is expected to reveal a range of attitudes towards the use of slang in language learning classrooms, with some students perceiving the use of slang as a helpful tool for language acquisition, while others view it as distracting or irrelevant to their language learning experience. The study is also expected to identify differences in attitudes towards slang learning based on factors such as age, gender, level of education and aims to contribute to a better understanding of learners' attitudes towards slang acquisition in the EFL classroom, which can inform EFL pedagogy in Turkey and other similar contexts.

Keywords: slang, foreign language acquisition, learning slang terms, English slang, students' attitudes

INVESTIGATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DISCLOSURES WITHIN TURKISH WEALTH FUNDS

Selin COŞKUN

Assistant Professor, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8114-5137

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the financial information provided by traditional accounting practices within the framework of corporate social responsibility has been insufficient in terms of transparency and value creation, resulting in the need for reporting on social, environmental, and managerial issues and disclosure of non-financial information in addition to financial information.

The increase in environmental concerns, especially with the climate crisis, has been effective in the creation of the need for non-financial information disclosure and the voluntary orientation of businesses to sustainability reporting, which they carry out by taking into account the environment and society axis of their operational activities. Currently, organizations have started to prefer integrated reporting, which connects financial and non-financial information related to sustainability, as well as sustainability reporting which focuses on economic, social, and environmental issues.

There have been many developments from the Brundtland report (Our Common Future) published by the United Nations (UN) World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 until the merger of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) under the Value Reporting Foundation (VRF) in 2021 in the global context for a sustainable future. One of these developments is the admission of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that UN member states in 2015 plan to reach by 2030. With this development, businesses have started including SDGs in their integrated and annual reports in order to meet the stakeholders' expectations for non-financial information disclosure on environmental, social, and managerial issues.

In this framework, the aim of the research is to investigate the statements about SDGs, which are included in the sustainability, integrated and annual reports disclosed by the companies in the Turkey Wealth Fund (TWF) between the years 2017-2021, utilizing the content analysis method. Although the SDGs were admitted in 2015, the reporting range was chosen as 2017-2021 for the research, since the TWF was established in 2016. In addition, TWF was opted in terms of being a fund focusing on value creation, meeting the expectations of investors and stakeholders in terms of transparency and value creation in research. TWF's portfolio includes 29 companies from 7 sectors, 2 licenses, and various properties. Within the scope of the research, the 5-year data of a total of 19 companies, 4 in the Energy sector, 6 in the Financial Services sector, 2 in the Mining and Iron - Steel sector, 3 in the Agriculture and Food sector, 3 in the Technology and Telecom sector, and 1 in the Transportation and Logistics sector, were analyzed. The annual reports of Turkiye Maden, İzmir Alsancak Port, and PTT, which are among the companies within the scope of the research, are not included in the analysis as their data cannot be accessed. It has been determined that 37.5% of the companies analyzed in the research make information disclosures in the annual report, 18.75% in the sustainability report, 12.5% in the integrated annual report, and 31.25% use both sustainability and integrated annual reports. As a result of the research, it has been determined that according to the frequency values obtained from the 95 reports investigated in a total of five years, the TWF companies disclosed the most SDG5 and SDG9 with 32 statements followed by SDG8 and SDG4 respectively with 30 and 31 statements. The most SDG disclosures belong to the Financial Services sector with 18 disclosures and Technology and Telecom sector with 9 disclosures on a sectoral basis. Whereas the companies in the Agriculture and Food sector did not make any statements about SDGs, it was determined that there was only 1 statement in the companies in the Mining and Iron - Steel sector.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Turkish Wealth Funds, Integrated Annual Report Framework

EFFECTS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT, EXCHANGE RATES, AND EXCHANGE RATES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN INDONESIA

Syafira INDRIYANI

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

Naela Fatrotul FIRDA

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic Institute Kudus, Republic of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Economic growth is an important factor in the development of a country's economy which can be measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicator. The success of increasing the value of GDP is inseparable from the influence of increased foreign investment, exchange rates or exchange rates, and also the value of exports. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of foreign investment, exchange rates, and export values on the development of GDP in Indonesia. This research is a quantitative causality study using secondary data obtained from the official website of the Republic of Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency (BPS) during the 2011-2021 period. The data analysis technique in this study used multiple linear regression analysis in the SPSS 26 program. The results of the study show that basically foreign investment, exchange rates, and exchange rates affect the development of GDP, but this research produces that foreign investment and export value do not have a positive and significant effect on the development of GDP. While the exchange rate or exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on the development of GDP. This can be used as a reference to encourage foreign investors to invest because the amount of investment in the current year is very influential for the future and active export activities according to research will make a positive contribution to GDP growth and an increase in the exchange rate or rupiah exchange rate against the dollar.

Keywords: Foreign Investment, Exchange Rate, Exchange Rate, GDP Development.

ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH IDIOMS

Mohbalizade Nermin NATIG

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6127-8714

Guliyeva Gunel TEHRAN

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0009-0006-6949-7619

ABSTRACT

In the article the popular English idioms, especially the ones with animal names, the history of their origin as well as their lexical meaning and etymology are discussed. The practical significance of the article is to track the origin of popular expressions that may be of interest to English language lerners or for translators to achieve the adequacy and increase the pragmatic value and accuracy of their work. In the introductory part the questions like: What is an idiom, how many different types of idioms are in English, what are the historical background and features of the emergence of idioms, can people from different cultures and nationalities understand idioms only by the context, are given. An idiom is a phrase the meaning of which cannot be taken literally, it is necessary to refer to its figurative meaning. The meaning of such expressions is often difficult to understand, since it does not lie on the surface. When meeting with idioms, many people, not knowing the meaning and history of the origin of expressions, begin to translate them literally, completely distorting the meaning of the phrase. Many idioms are based on expressions that were once understood literally, but due to the rethinking of their lexical and grammatical composition, they have lost their direct meaning.This article will not only serve as a good research work, but also help better understand the culture, background, and history of the people whose language is studied now all over the world.

Keywords: idiom, etymology, history of origin, the English language.

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

Ismayilova Aybaniz ARIF

Ph.D.candidate, lecturer of the Department of Languages Odlar Yurdu University

ORCID ID:0000-0001-9931-9254

ABSTRACT

It is impossible to consider language processing outside of cognitive and understanding processes. Discourse is extremely multipolar in its development, and multifactorial in nature. It represents the phenomenon of language development, which represents a certain result of cognitive activity. At the base of the discourse is the all-encompassing cognitive process as a cognitive activity, thanks to which the process of developing the information used, understood, and evaluated by the participants of the discourse takes place. Discourse, which is related to the transmission of information, special types of knowledge, operations and, most importantly, the creation of new knowledge, represents a cognitive event in its essence. The operation with knowledge, in its turn, is all the processes in which "the input is transformed, condensed and expanded, specified and developed, stored and used" and related to mechanisms. They include mental processes (memory, attention, consciousness, etc.), cognitive processes (conceptualization, categorization, etc.) and various mechanisms of operations with knowledge. They are the cognitive basis of the construction of the discourse as a special conceptual space.

Today, the functional-communicative approach considers discourse as an important form of daily life practice of a person and considers it, apart from the text, extra-linguistic factors necessary for the understanding of the text as a complex communicative event.

The formation of a new anthropocentric paradigm necessitated the development of adequate methods and principles of linguistic research, which gradually began to focus more and more on discourse and discursive analysis. The foundations of discourse analysis were identified in the works of American linguists Z. Harris, J. Grimes, R. Longacre, T. Givon, W. Chafe . The discourse itself is a complex object with a vaguely defined concept in modern linguistics.

Keywords: anthropocentric paradigm, cognitive basis, complex communicative event

GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Aynurə BƏKIROVA

Ph.D., Candidate , lecturer of the Department of Languages Odlar Yurdu University

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8268-3954

ABSTRACT

Taken into consideration linguistic feautures, languages are cataloged according to their genetic relationship. Genetic relationship means that they have a common ancestor and therefore they have some common features that distinguish them from other groups of languages. Genetically, English pertains to the Germanic or Teutonic group of languages. English belongs to the Indo-European language group. The Indo- European languages are native to the overwhelming majority of Europe, The Iranian Plateau, and the northern Indian subcontinent. Some European languages of this family, such as French, English, Dutch, Spanish, and Russian, have expanded through colonialism in the modern period and now spoken across several continents.

Genetic relationship between languages can commonly be seen in grammar and syntax. However, current vocabulary of the language is not really taken into account in its categorization. Even when a language has a huge number of loan words and its vocabulary changes a lot that does not change the categorization of the language. Hence, English developed from Proto-Germanic language despite massive changes that have taken place in its vocabulary. The vocabulary of English has been highly influenced by Romance languages. Romance language means Latin and languages that have developed from Latin such as French, Spanish, and Italian and so on.

English vocabulary is twenty-six percent Germanic and twenty-nine percent French. French and English are both languages of wider communication, and yet the changing positions of the two languages in international affairs during the past century illustrate the extent to which the status of a language depends on extra linguistic factors. French vocabulary is more than Germanic even though it is a Germanic language. Furthermore, there is twenty-nine percent Latin vocabulary consequently that indicates together fifty-eight percent of English vocabulary comes from Romance languages. Another six percent comes from Greek, four percent derived from proper names. The other six percent are of unknown origin.

When we talk about English, we often think of it as an isolated language. Regardless what do dialects spoken in dozens of countries around the world and have in common with each other or with the writings of Chaucer? Moreover, how are any of them related to the strange words in Beowulf? The answer is that like most languages, English has evolved through generations of speakers undergoing major changes over time. By undergoing these modifications, can be traced the language from the present day back to its archaic roots. While modern English shares many similar words with Latin derived Romance languages, like French and Spanish, most of those words were not originally part of it. Rather, they started coming into the language with the Norman invasion of England in 1066. When the French speaking Normans conquered England and become its ruling class, they, brought their speech with them, adding a massive amount of French and Latin vocabulary to the English language previously spoken there. Today that language is named Old English. This is the language of Beowulf. It is probably does not look very familiar, but it might be more recognizable if you know some German. That is because Old English belongs to the Germanic language family, first brought to the British Isles in the 5th and 6th centuries by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The Germanic dialects they spoke would become known as Anglo-Saxon. Viking invaders in the 8th to 11th centuries added more borrowings from Old Norse into the mix. It may be hard to see the roots of modern English underneath all the words borrowed from French, Latin, Old Norse and other languages. However, comparative linguistics can help us by focusing on grammatical structure, patterns of sound chase and certain core vocabulary.

Keywords: Germanic languages, influenced English, linguistic features of English

A STUDY ON THE TECHNIQUES FOR DATA COLLECTION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Fr. Baiju THOMAS

Research Scholar Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute,

Faculty of Disability Management and Special Education,

Vidyalaya Campus, SRKV Post, Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

The present study sets out to compare and contrast the usefulness of several distinct methods of data collection. The investigator has explored the globe in search of evidence about composition, history, and potential future developments. For research findings to be trusted, the data used must be complete and accurate. This paper offers a primer on the methods employed in social science studies. The process of collecting data that can be used to test hypotheses, answer research questions, and inform analyses is known in the academic world as data collection. One must be able to collect and analyze data efficiently if one pursues a career in the natural sciences, social sciences, arts, or economics. Collecting accurate data is essential for study in any subject area. Credible and convincing answers to the study issues require extensive data collection. Reliable data collection is vital regardless of the research location or the popularly understood meaning of the term "data" (quantitative, qualitative). Issues can be averted with the use of up-to-date data collection tools and clear, thorough instructions on how to use them. A structured strategy for data collection is essential for accurate forecasting. On top of that, a development program's long-term goal can be determined using this strategy in social science research.

Keywords: Study, Techniques, Data Collection, Social Science, and Research

BENZIMIDAZOLIUM SALTS: SYNTHESIS AND ANTI-DIABETIC STUDIES

Tooba JABEEN

Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Matloob AHMAD

Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ORCID ID:0092-3008099732

Imran Ahmad KHAN

Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder that results from high levels of blood glucose and leads to postprandial hyperglycemia. The α-glucosidase enzyme is mainly responsible for the lysis of complex carbohydrates into simple sugars. So, the α-glucosidase enzyme is a promising target for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Heterocyclic compounds have been extensively used for the development of various biologically active molecules. Among them, benzimidazole moiety is considered as a potent scaffold due to its wide range of biologically active derivatives. In this study, two series of benzimidazole derivatives were synthesized. The synthesized compounds were further characterized through ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and mass spectrometry. Furthermore, their anti-diabetic activity was carried out through *in vitro* studies and molecular docking studies.

Keywords: Benzimidazole derivatives, benzimidazolium salts, *in vitro* studies, molecular docking, α-glucosidase inhibition, anti-diabetic studies.

THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD

Aynura Nariman GURBANOVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Head of the Department of United Faculties, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6303-6551

ABSTRACT

The article touches upon the concept of the "language picture of the world" as a scientific category, which is a study of semiotics and linguistics. The study of the language picture of the world is especially important and relevant for modern humanities. The language picture of the world is one of the fundamental concepts of modern linguistics.

The founder of the concept of the language picture of the world is W. von Humboldt.

The language picture of the world is a term that has been formed in the humanities in the XX century. This is used in various areas of philosophy: in ontology and epistemology, and cultural studies. As a result, in recent years there have been many interpretations of this phenomenon, depending on the subject of research.

In linguistics, there are many specific language pictures of the world.

In linguistics, there are many definitions of the language picture of the world. Each of them focuses on certain aspects of this concept and for this reason cannot be a generally accepted term.

The language picture of the world is the reality reflected in the language, the language division of the world, information about the world transmitted using language units of different levels.

The language picture of the world is created in different ways; the most expressive and vivid, from our point of view, are phraseological units, figurative-metaphorical words, connotative words, etc.

Our understanding of the world partly depends on the language picture of the world. Each specific language contains a national system that determines the worldview of the speakers of this language and forms their picture of the world. In other words, the world, reflected through the prism of the mechanism of secondary sensations, captured in metaphors, comparisons, symbols, is the main factor that determines the universality and specificity of any particular national language picture of the world.

The language picture of the world is based on an objectively existing phenomenon - natural language, which has its own structural elements, rules of functioning and development. All linguistic components are objective in relation to a person or society, and the linguistic picture of the world is "embedded" in these linguistic objects.

The article also contains comments by various linguists about the language picture of the world, such as V. fon. Humboldt, A.A. Burov, G.S. Samoilova.

Keywords: language picture of the world, semiotics, linguistics, worldview, metaphor, phraseological units, connotative words.

INVESTIGATING UNIVERSITY EFL STUDENTS' USE OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES IN GRAMMAR LEARNING

Layla Faris ISMAEEL

Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Language and Literature, Kutahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-8191-1381

Ayhan KAHRAMAN

Prof. Dr., Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Language and Literature, Kutahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3410-6351

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to reveal the Iraqi university EFL undergraduate students' use of the Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies in learning English grammar. This study aims to investigate the university students' use of cognitive strategies in grammar learning, the effect of grade levels in the use of Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies, and the gender differences of the use of the Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies. To achieve the aims, the following questions have been set: (1) What are the most preferred Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies used by EFL undergraduate students? (2) In terms of their grade levels, is there any significant difference among the EFL undergraduate students in the use of Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies? (3) Is there a significant difference between male and female undergraduate students' in terms of their use of the Cognitive Grammar Learning Strategies? The design of this study is a quantitative survey, the data is gathered via a questionnaire. The participants are 168 male and female undergraduate students from the Department of English, College of Arts, University of Anbar- Iraq. The study is conducted during the second semester of the academic year 2022-23. The outcomes of the study will be a good indicator of the students' weak points in comprehending English grammar, this will affect teachers' teaching strategies, the types of grammar test questions, the kind of feedback that the teachers need to provide during the teaching process.

Keywords: University EFL students, Learning strategies, Grammar learning strategies, Cognition, Cognitive grammar learning strategies.

THE EFFECT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE ON THE INTEGRATIVE-QUALITATIVE INTENTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN PRESCHOOL TEACHERS

Ancuța Florentina MIHEŢ

Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Doctoral school "Education, reflection, development", Cluj-Napoca, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6754-3585

Dana RAD

Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Faculty of Educational Sciences Psychology and Social Sciences, Arad, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6754-3585

ABSTRACT

The conception of an educational organizational climate refers to a worker's long-term perception of the culture and working conditions at the educational institution they are employed with. The idea of planned behavior framework and Marzano's Model of Teaching Effectiveness are the foundations of this study, which measures the deliberate integrative-qualitative behaviors of preschool instructors. The Marzano Model provides teachers and administrators with resources to assist instructors become more effective while outlining instructional techniques. According to this study, classroom strategies and behaviors (Marzano's first domain) and planning and preparation are the sequential mediators that influence preschool teachers' behavioral intention to adopt deliberate integrative-qualitative behaviors (Marzano 2nd domain). An online research that focused on Romanian prschool instructors yielded a sample of 200 valid replies. This study measures preschool teachers' efficacy in connection to deliberate integrative-qualitative behaviors using Marzano's Model of Teaching Effectiveness, an assessment method used to assess the performance of highly effective instructors. The IQIB scale is used to assess intentional integrative-qualitative activities. Using Proces Macro number 6, the sequential mediation analysis was carried out in SPSS V.26. Through the sequential mediators of Classroom Strategies and Behaviors and Planning and Preparation, the results showed a significant indirect effect of perceived behavioral control on preschool teachers' behavioral intention to adopt intentional integrative-qualitative behaviors, supporting our hypothesis. Also, it was determined that the direct influence of perceived behavioral control on preschool instructors' behavioral intention to adopt deliberate integrative-qualitative behaviors was no longer significant in the presence of the mediators. As perceived behavioral control and purposeful integrative-qualitative actions are related, there is a full complimentary sequential mediation of Classroom Strategies and Behaviors (Marzano 1st domain) and Planning and Preparation (Marzano 2nd domain). Several pertinent outcomes reported in the scientific literature provide credence to this result.

Keywords: Marzano evaluation, organizational climate, integrative-qualitative intentional behavior, sequential mediation analysis

PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCESS BASED ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND PARENTAL ATTACHMENT STYLES

Marta GANA

Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Doctoral school "Education, reflection, development", Cluj-Napoca, Romania

[1]ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6754-3585

Dana RAD

Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Faculty of Educational Sciences Psychology and Social Sciences, Arad, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6754-3585

ABSTRACT

Every society's capacity for education impacts its ability to advance, and the effectiveness of educational institutions is assessed based on their management and oversight of students' academic careers. A student's academic achievement is impacted by a variety of variables, including family, teachers, curriculum designers, the educational environment, and economic and cultural status. Academic success improves children's mental health as well as their scientific development. Academic failure and the accompanying emotional pressure have a negative impact on students' mental health, which costs society as well as the students. As a result, it is crucial to focus on the factors that lead to outstanding academic success and avoid academic failure. This study makes the assumption that parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child interaction work as sequential mediators between family functioning and students' academic success. An online research that focused on first-, second-, and third-year students yielded a sample of 200 valid replies. We used the McMaster FAD scale to evaluate family functionality and the Tanaka scale to measure parental attachment as standardized measures to measure family functionality and parental attachment. We utilized the current average grades to determine academic performance. Using Proces Macro number 6, the sequential mediation analysis was carried out in SPSS V.26. The findings supported our hypothesis by showing a substantial indirect impact of family functioning on students' academic achievement via the mediators of parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child contact (b=0. 3415, t=2.3105). Also, it was determined that the direct impact of general family functioning on students' academic achievement was no longer substantial in the presence of the mediators. As a result, the link between overall family functioning and a student's academic achievement is fully complementary sequentially mediated by parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child interaction. Several pertinent outcomes reported in the scientific literature provide credence to this result.

Keywords: family functioning, parental attachment, students' academic success, sequential mediation analysis

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS ARISING DURING THE TEACHING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ulviyya NASIROVA

Asst.Prof., Odlar Yurdu University,Azerbaijan

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7226-2857

Samira HASANOVA

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6292-874X

ABSTRACT

Regardless of nationality, race, or religious belief, the study and comparative study of foreign languages at a time when peace-loving, progressive people of the whole world are fighting for peace and democracy, and when economic, social, and cultural relations between countries with different economic and political structures are developing rapidly. importance is especially increasing. That is why, in recent times, serious attention has been paid to the study and research of foreign languages at a high level, it is considered not only as a pedagogical issue, but even as an issue of national importance.

Studying and researching foreign languages is the most important means to achieve the achievements of world science and culture and to create connections between peoples. In this field, many studies and observations have been conducted and the process has been studied. The main issue is how to teach and learn the language in the easiest way. Every newly created tool, method, methodology, approach brings us closer to this goal. The main thing is to choose the most optimal, suitable option.

If we call any method, methodology, approach in language teaching the most effective, the best, we will be wrong. Because language teaching itself is an individual process. It is necessary to approach it individually, to try to solve existing problems by studying in depth. If we imagine this process as a system, we must first remember the teacher and the learner. Depending on our goal, our "movement trajectory" also changes. That is, if we find answers to the questions of why we learn the language and what it will add to us, we will easily understand what we want. To understand this, the English language will come to our aid as the best example. Today, English is taught for various purposes in the world, for example, General English, Business English, Academic English, etc. we can mention. Depending on our goal, what we need to achieve it also varies. Since the goals and the potentials we have to achieve them are different, the obstacles we face are also inevitable.

Keywords: comparative, depending on, obstacles ,how to teach

XÜLASƏ

Milliyyətindən, irqindən, dini inancından asılı olmayaraq bütün dünyanın sülhsevər, tərəqqipərvər insanları sülh və demokratiya naminə yenilməz mübarizə apardığı zamanda, müxtəlif iqtisadi və siyasi quruluşa malik dövlətlər arasında iqtisadi, sosial, mədəni əlaqələrin sürətlə inkişaf etdiyi dövrdə xarici dillərin öyrənilməsinin və müqayisəli şəkildə araşdırılmasının əhəmiyyəti xüsusi olaraq artmaqdadır. Məhz buna görə də son dövrlər ərzində xarici dillərin yüksək səviyyədə öyrənilməsi və araşdırılmasına ciddi fikir verilir, o, nəinki pedaqoji məsələ kimi, hətta dövlət əhəmiyyətli bir məsələ kimi qarşıya qoyulmaqdadır.

Xarici dillərin öyrənilməsi və araşdırılması dünya elm və mədəniyyətinin nailiyyətlərini əldə etmək və xalqlar arasında əlaqə yaratmaq üçün ən vacib vasitədir. Bu sahədə bugünədək çoxsaylı araşdırmalar, müşahidələr aparılmış və proses öyrənilməyə çalışılmışdır. Əsas məsələ isə dili ən asan yolla necə öyrətmək və necə öyrənmək məsələsidir. Hər yeni yaradılan vasitə, üsul, metodika, yanaşmalar bizi bu məqsədə daha da yaxınlaşdırır. Əsas olan ən optimal, uyğun olan variantı seçməkdir.

Dil tədrisində hər hansı bir üsulu, metodikanı, yanaşmanı ən effektiv, ən yaxşı adlandırsaq, yanılmış olarıq. Çünki dil tədrisi özü individual prosesdir. Ona fərdi yanaşmaq, mövcud olan problemləri dərindən öyrənməklə həll etməyə çalışmaq lazımdır. Bu prosesi bir sistem kimi təsəvvür etsək, öyrədən və öyrənəni ilkin olaraq yada salmalıyıq. Məqsədimizdən asılı olaraq "hərəkət trayektoriyamız" da dəyişir. Yəni, dili nə üçün öyrənirik və o bizə nələr qatacaq suallarına cavab tapsaq, nə istədyimizi də asanlıqla anlamış olarıq. Bunu anlamaq üçün ən yaxşı nümunə olaraq İngilis dili bizim köməyimizə çatacaq. İngilis dili bu gün dünyada müxtəlif məqsədlər üçün tədris edilir, misal olaraq Ümumi İngilis dili (General English), Biznes üçün İngilis dili (Business English), Akademik İngilis dili (Academic English) və s. qeyd edə bilərik. Bizim məqsədimizdən asılı olaraq ona çatmaq üçün nələrin bizə lazım olduğu da dəyişir. Hədəflər, onlara çatmaq üçün sahib olduğumuz potensiallar da fərqli olduğundan qarşımıza çıxan maneələr də qaçınılmazdır.

Açar sözlər: müqayisəli,asılı olaraq,maneə,necə tədris etmək

CELÎLÎ'NİN HAMSESİNİN "HASB-İ HÂL" TARZI AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF CELÎLÎ'S HAMSE IN "HASB-I HÂL" STYLE

Şevkiye KAZAN NAS

Prof. Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Antalya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3033-715

ÖZET

Hamîdî-zâde Celîlî (d. 893/1487-ö. 977/1569), siyasî ve coğrafî bakımından yükselişe paralel olarak fikir ve sanatın geliştiği, şiir ve şairin değerinin bilindiği XVI. yüzyılda hak ettiği şöhreti ve makamı yakalayamamış talihsiz şairlerden birisidir.

Husrev ü Şîrîn ile *Leylâ vü Mecnûn*'undan sonra "üç genc" ilavesiyle "Penc-Genc"ini tamamlayamamış; ancak *Hecr-nâme, Mehek-nâme, Şeh-nâme Tercümesi* mesnevilerinin yanı sıra farklı isimler altında oluşturduğu *"Gül-i Sad-berg"* ile "*Bahâr-nâme"* adlı şiir seçkilerinden oluşan *Divan*'ının da eklenmesiyle hamse/külliyat sahibi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Celîlî, hamsesini meydana getiren mesnevilerinde "*hasb-i hâl*" veya "*der sebeb-i nazm-ı kitâb*" başlığı altındaki beyitlerde kendi kendisiyle konuşmuş ve eserini yazma sebebini hasb-i hâl tarzıyla ifade etmiştir. Bunlar Celîlî'nin duygu ve düşüncelerini etkileyici ve gerçekçi bir biçimde yansıtması bakımından önemlidir.

Aşkı genellikle acı ve keder yönüyle yansıtan, gamı aşkın bir sevdası olarak gören Celîlî, pek çok şiirinde soyut kelimelere yer vererek daha çok iç dünyaya dayanan hasb-i hâl tarzı bir anlatımı tercih etmiştir. Canını acıtan yalnızlığını ve fakirliğini, cünunluk ve melametlik içinde hasb-i hâl tarzında anlatmıştır.

Bazen felek, gam, gönül gibi soyut kavramları bazen karga, baykuş, ceylan gibi varlıkları kişileştirerek onlarla konuşmuş; içinde bulunduğu hâle dair sohbetler etmiştir. Bazen eserdeki kahramanın ruh haline göre bir acziyet, sığınma, şikâyet, dertleşme, acındırma şeklinde hâlini anlatırken hayatıyla ilgili dönüm noktalarını vermiştir.

Husrev ü Şîrîn'inde "*Hikâyet-gûne ez-hasb-i hâl nümûne-est*" başlığı altında padişaha durumunu arz ederken durumundan şikâyet etmiş, ondan mağfiret dilemiştir. Celîlî için "hasb-i hâl", şairin şiirlerinde kendisi olması, kendisine ait olanı anlatmasıdır. *Husrev ü Şîrîn*'inde Ferhâd'ın ağzından, *Leylâ vü Mecnûn*'unda ise Mecnûn'un dilinden mesnevi nazım biçimini bozmadan gazel havasında söylediği manzumelerinde kendi hasb-i hâlini anlatmıştır.

"*Gül-i Sad-berg*"den hemen sonra yazdığı "*Bahâr-nâme*"sinin dibacesinden sonra hasb-i hâlini anlatan gazellerini harf sırasına göre dizmiştir. Celîlî'ye göre dertli ve yakıcı gazel, sinesi yaralı olan âşığın yani kendisinin hasb-i hâlidir.

Celîlî'ye göre gönlünde dert ve ızdırap bulunmayan, gönlü yaralı olmayan insanın şiiri, zevkten uzaktır. Dertli gazel, sinesi yaralı olan âşığın hasb-i hâlidir. Celîlî için hasb-i hâl, şiirlerinde kendisi olması, kendisine ait olanı anlatmasıdır. Celîlî'nin gazelleri, onun içinde bulunduğu hâl ve şartlar içinde içini açması, derdini dökmesi anlamında hasb-i hâlidir.

İçe dönük bir şair olması sebebiyle manzumelerinde daha çok "aşk, dert, acı, gam, sevda, yara, şerh yalnızlık, cünunluk, fakirlik" gibi temleri işlemiş hem okuyucuyla hem de kendi kendine sohbet şeklindeki hasb-i hâlleriyle bazı mesajlar vermek istemiştir.

XVI. yüzyılın önemli şairlerinden Celîlî'nin hamsesini oluşturan mesnevilerinin hasb-i hâl açısından değerlendirilmesi gerekir. Bildirimizde bazen "hasb-i hâl" başlığı altında bazen hikâye kahramanlarının ağzından aktarılan duygu ve düşüncelerin yer aldığı metinler incelenecektir. Böylece eserlerin yazıldığı dönemin toplum hayatı, değer yargıları, toplumda görülen aksaklıklar, toplumun ve insanın hayata bakışı değerlendirilecek; şairin hayatındaki dönüm noktaları tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hasb-i hâl, hamse, mesnevi, divan şiiri, klasik Türk edebiyatı, Celîlî.

ABSTRACT

Hamîdî-zâde Celîlî (born 893/1487- died 977/1569) is one of the unfortunate poets who could not achieve the fame and rank he deserved, although he lived in the 16th century, when ideas and art developed in parallel with the rise in terms of politics and geography, and the value of poetry and poet was known.

After "*Husrev ü Şîrîn*" and "*Leylâ vü Mecnûn*", he could not complete his "Penc-Genc" with the addition of "three Genc". However, he was accepted as the owner of the hamse/collection, with the addition of his *Divan* consisting of poem selections named "*Gül-i Sad-berg*" and "*Bahâr-nâme*", which he created under different names, as well as "*Hecr-nâme"*, "*Mehek-nâme"*, "*Şeh-nâme Translation masnavis"*.

Celîlî talked to himself in the couplets under the title of "hasb-i hal" or "der sebeb-i nazm-ı kitâb" in his masnavi, which made up his hamse, and expressed the reason for writing his work in hasb-i hal style. These are important in terms of reflecting Celîlî's feelings and thoughts in an impressive and realistic way.

Celîlî, who generally reflects love in terms of pain and sorrow, and sees sorrow as a love of love, has preferred a hasb-i hal style expression based on the inner world by giving place to abstract words in many of his poems. He described his loneliness and poverty, which hurt him, in the style of hasb-i hal.

Sometimes he personified abstract concepts such as fate, sorrow, heart, and sometimes beings such as crows, owls, gazelles and talked to them. Most of the time, according to the mood of the hero in the work, he gave the turning points about his life while describing his state of helplessness, asylum, complaint, quarrel, and pity.

While presenting his situation to the sultan in Husrev ü Şîrîn under the title of "Hikayet-gune ez-hasb-i hal nümûne-est", he complained about his situation and begged forgiveness from him. For Celîlî, "hasb-i hal" is the poet's being himself in his poems, telling what belongs to him. In Husrev ü Şîrîn, from Ferhâd's mouth, in Leylâ vü Mecnûn's masnavi from Mecnûn's language, he described his own hasb-i state in his poems, which he sang in the mood of ghazal, without changing the masnavi form.

He arranged his ghazals describing the hasb-i state in alphabetical order, after the preamble of his "Bahâr-nâme", which he wrote right after the "Gül-i Sad-berg". According to Celîlî, the sad and burning ghazal is the hasb-i state of the lover whose chest is injured, that is, of himself.

According to Celîlî, the poetry of a person who does not have trouble and suffering in his heart and whose heart is not wounded is far from pleasure. The sad ghazal is the hasb-i state of the lover whose chest is injured. For Celîlî, hasb-i hal is to be himself in his poems and to express what belongs to him. Celîlî's ghazals are hasb-i state in the sense that he opens up and pours out his troubles in the situation and conditions he is in.

Since he is an introverted poet, he wanted to give some messages in his poems with themes such as "love, trouble, pain, sorrow, infatuation, wound, commentary loneliness, cunning, poverty", both with the reader and in the form of self-talk.

The masnavis, which constitute the hamse of Celîlî, one of the important poets of the 16th century, should be evaluated in terms of hasb-i hal. In our study, sometimes under the title of "hasb-i hal", sometimes the texts that include the feelings and thoughts conveyed by the heroes of the story will be examined. Thus, the social life of the period in which the works were written, the value judgments, the disruptions seen in the society, the view of the society and the people on life will be evaluated. The turning points in the poet's life will be tried to be determined.

Keywords: Hasb-i hâl, to chat, hamse, mathnawi, divan poetry, classical Turkish literatüre, Celîlî

DİPLEJİK SEREBRAL PALSİLİ ÇOCUKLARDA VÜCUT KİTLE İNDEKSİ VE SPASTİSİTE ŞİDDETİNİN FONKSİYONEL SEVİYE İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF BODY MASS INDEX AND SPASTICITY SEVERITY WITH FUNCTIONAL LEVEL IN CHILDREN WITH DIPLEGIC CEREBRAL PALSY

Atahan TURHAN

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9510-925X

Merve KURT

Arş. Gör., İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8353-1338

Tülay TARSUSLU ŞİMŞEK

Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3797-8857

ÖZET

Amaç: Serebral palsi (SP), yaşamın erken çağlarında gelişmekte olan beyinde meydana gelen lezyonlardan kaynaklanan bir çocukluk çağı disabilitesidir. SP'li çocuklarda spastisite ve vücut kitle indeksindeki (VKİ) artışlar fonksiyonel seviyeyi etkileyebilecek ya da fonksiyonel seviyeden etkilenebilecek faktörler olabilir. Bu sebeple bu çalışmanın amacı, diplejik tip SP'li çocukların VKİ ve spastisite şiddetinin fonksiyonel seviye ile ilişkisinin incelenmesidir.

Yöntem: Çalışmaya 13 diplejik tip SP tanılı çocuk dahil edildi. Çocukların yaş, boy, kilo, cinsiyet ve VKİ gibi sosyodemografik bilgileri kaydedildi. Spastisite şiddeti Modifiye Ashworth Skalası (MAS) ile, fonksiyonel seviye Çocuklar İçin Fonksiyonel Bağımsızlık Ölçeği (WeeFIM) ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizi; IBM SPSS Statistics 24.0 programında tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve Spearman'ın korelasyon testi ile yapıldı.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların sol Gastrocnemius kası spastisite şiddeti ile WeeFIM skoru arasında orta derecede anlamlı negatif korelasyon ($r= -0,695$, $p\leq0,005$), sağ Gastrocnemius kası spastisite şiddeti ile WeeFIM skoru arasında yüksek düzeyde anlamlı negatif korelasyon ($r= -0,770$, $p\leq0,005$), sağ kalça adduktörleri spastisite şiddeti ile WeeFIM skoru arasında orta derecede anlamlı negatif korelasyon ($r= -0,658$, $p\leq0,005$) bulundu. VKİ ile WeeFIM arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamadı ($p \geq0,005$).

Sonuç: Diplejik SP'li çocuklarda spastisite şiddeti fonksiyonel seviye ile yakından ilişkilidir. Fonksiyonel seviyeye yönelik yapılan değerlendirme ve rehabilitasyon uygulamalarında spastisite şiddetinin göz önünde bulundurulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fonksiyonel Seviye, Spastisite, Vücut Kitle İndeksi

ABSTRACT

Aim: Cerebral palsy (CP) is a childhood disability resulting from lesions in the developing brain in the early period of life. Increases in spasticity and body mass index (BMI) in children with CP may be factors that may affect or be affected by functional level. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between BMI and spasticity severity in children with diplegic type CP and functional level.

Method: Thirteen children with diplegic type CP were included in the study. Children's sociodemographic information such as age, height, weight, gender and BMI were recorded. Spasticity severity was assessed with the Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS), and functional level was assessed with the Functional Independence Measure for Children (WeeFIM). Analysis of data; Descriptive statistics and Spearman's correlation test were used in IBM SPSS Statistics 24.0 program.

Results: Moderately significant negative correlation between left Gastrocnemius muscle spasticity severity and the WeeFIM score of the participants ($r= -0.695, p\leq0.005$), a high-level significant negative correlation between right Gastrocnemius muscle spasticity severity and WeeFIM score ($r= -0.770, p\leq0.005$) 0.005), a moderately significant negative correlation ($r= -0.658, p\leq0.005$) was found between right hip adductors spasticity severity and WeeFIM score. No significant relationship was found between BMI and WeeFIM ($p \geq0.005$).

Conclusion: The severity of spasticity in children with diplegic CP is closely related to the functional level. It is recommended to consider the severity of spasticity in evaluation and rehabilitation practices for the functional level

Keywords: Functional Level, Spasticity, Body Mass Index

PHILADELPHIA CHROMOSOME-POSITIVE ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA RELAPSING AFTER ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

Mustafa KARAGÜLLE

Eskisehir Yunus Emre State Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine, Eskisehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4184-902X

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Philadelphia-positive (Ph+) acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a rarely encountered disease, characterized with poor prognosis, resistance to induction chemotheraphy and frequent relapses in responsive patients. The presence of the philadelphia chromosome (Ph) is an infrequent finding in only 1-2% of newly diagnosed patients. Imatinib mesylate (IM) is the standard treatment for Ph+ chronic myeloid leukemia and Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia; however its role of in Ph+ AML has not been fully investigated.

OBJECTIVE: We report a recent case of Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) AML that relapsed after conventional chemotherapy and allogeneic stem cell transplantation. We aimed to define the significance of the presence of the Ph chromosome in adults AML and provide relevant literature review

RESULT : Here in, we report a case of Ph+ AML with relapse after cytosine arabinoside based chemotheraphy and allogeneic stem cell transplantation. We used imatinib mesylate (400 mg/day) and high dose cytosine arabinosid regimen for the treatment of the case. The patient died within two months with infectious complications.

CONCLUSION: Ph+ AML represents clinically distinct disease characterized with poor outcome and short median survival. The Ph+ chromosome is a rare molecular abnormality in AML patients and usually assumes a poor prognosis. Treatment with the tyrosine kinase inhibitor STI571 may improve outcomes. Further trials with a larger patient population are required to clarify role of imatinib in Ph+ AML. The efficacy of imatinib maintenance therapy remains to be proven. Therefore, additional studies with larger patient population and longer follow-ups are needed to clarify the role of imatinib therapy in these patients.

Keywords: acute myeloid leukemia, philadelphia chromosome, prognosis

MERİÇ DELTASI MİLLİ PARKI TOPRAKLARININ GEÇİRGENLİK DURUMLARININ TESPİTİ VE K FAKTÖRÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF PERMEABILITY STATUS OF SOILS AROUND THE MERIÇ DELTA AND DETERMINATION OF K FACTOR

Hüseyin SARI

Doç. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Toprak Bilimi ve Bitki Besleme Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8903-5618

Gökben TOPAL

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Toprak Bilimi ve Bitki Besleme Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Edirne ili Enez ilçesi sınırlarında bulunan Meriç Deltası Milli Parkında yapılmıştır. Meriç Deltası, doğal güzellikleri, yaban hayatı ve tarım arazileri ile ünlü bir milli parktır. Çok çeşitli ekosistemleri bir arada barından delta alanı, birçok kuş türüne ev sahipliği yaptığı gibi yaban hayatı koruma alanı olarak da kabul edilir. Ayrıca yoğun tarımsal faaliyetlerin gerçekleştirildiği bu alan, ziraat bakımından da önemlidir. Ancak, Meriç Deltası, insan faaliyetleri nedeniyle bazı tehditlerle karşı karşıyadır. Özellikle, tarım arazilerinin aşırı sulanması ve nehirdeki barajların neden olduğu düzensiz su akışı gibi faktörler, delta ekosistemini olumsuz etkileyebilir. Yapılan çalışmada delta içerisinde 30 nokta belirlenmiş ve 29 noktadan 3 derinlikte, 1 noktadan ise 2 derinlikte olmak üzere, toplam 89 örnek alınarak hidrolik iletkenlik analizleri yapılmış ve K faktörü hesaplanmıştır. Yapılan analizlerde Gala gölünün doğu kısımları başta olmak üzere çoğu yavaş geçirimlilik sınıfı, bir kısmı ise orta yavaş ve çok yavaş olarak belirlenmiştir. Yüzeyden alınan 30 örnekte K Faktörü hesaplanmış; 14 noktada "orta derecede aşınabilir toprak, 13 noktada "az aşınabilir toprak", 2 noktada "çok az aşınabilir toprak", 1 noktada ise "fazla derecede aşınabilir toprak" sınıfı olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Meriç, Delta, Erozyon, Geçirgenlik, Toprak.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in the Meriç Delta National Park located in Enez district of Edirne province. Meriç Delta is a national park famous for its natural beauties, wildlife and agricultural lands. The delta area, which hosts a wide variety of ecosystems, is home to many bird species and is also considered a wildlife sanctuary. In addition, this area, where intensive agricultural activities are carried out, is also important in terms of agriculture. However, the Meriç Delta is facing some threats due to human activities. In particular, factors such as over-irrigation of agricultural lands and irregular water flow caused by dams in the river can negatively affect the delta ecosystem. In this study, 30 points were identified in the delta and a total of 89 samples were taken from 29 points at 3 depths and 1 point at 2 depths, and hydraulic conductivity analysis was performed and K factor was calculated. In the analyzes, most of them, especially the eastern parts of Lake Gala, were determined as slow permeability class and some of them were determined as medium slow and very slow. K Factor was calculated for 30 samples taken from the surface and it was determined as "moderately erodible soil" at 14 points, "slightly erodible soil" at 13 points, "very slightly erodible soil" at 2 points and "highly erodible soil" at 1 point.

Keywords: Meriç, Delta, Erosion, Permeability, Soil.

MOLEKÜLER BASKILI POLİMERLER KULLANILARAK SULU ÇÖZELTİDEKİ TORYUMUN SEÇİCİ OLARAK TANINMASI

MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS FOR SELECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THORIUM IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

İbrahim DOLAK

Doç. Dr., Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2095-7614

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, iyon baskılı polimerler kullanılarak çeşitli lantanid iyonlarının varlığında sulu çözeltilerde Th(IV)'un seçici olarak tanınmasını açıklamaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan moleküler baskılı polimerler (MIP'ler), süspansiyon polimerizasyon tekniği ile hazırlanmıştır. Polimer sentezinde fonksiyonel monomer olarak N-metakrililamido folik asit (MAFol) kullanılmıştır. pH, zaman ve başlangıç Th(IV) konsantrasyonu gibi farklı değişkenlerin bağlanma özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri araştırıldı. Elde edilen optimum koşullarda Bağlanma denge süresi 30 dakika ve maksimum bağlanma kapasitesi 34,5 mg Th(IV) g^{-1} polimer olarak tespit edilmiştir. Th(IV)'un La(III), Ce(III) ve Eu(III) iyonlarının varlığında bağlanma çalışmaları da Th(IV) baskılı polimerler kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Baskılanmış polimerler Th(IV) iyonlarına karşı yüksek seçicilik sergilemiştir. Rekabetçi koşullar altında elde edilen bağlanma sırası Th(IV) > Eu(III) > Ce(III) > La(III) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Moleküler Baskılı Polimerler, Lantanidler, Seçici Tanıma

ABSTRACT

This study describes the selective recognition of Th(IV) in aqueous solutions in the presence of various lanthanide ions by ion imprinted polymers. Molecular imprinted polymers (MIPs) were prepared by suspension polymerization. N-methacryloylamido folic acid (MAFol) was used as the functional monomer. The effects of different variables such as pH, time, and initial Th(IV) concentration on binding characteristics were investigated. Binding equilibrium time was achieved in 30 min. The maximum binding capacity was found to be 34.5 mg Th(IV) g^{-1} polymer. Binding studies of Th(IV) in the presence of La(III), Ce(III), and Eu(III) ions were also carried out using Th(IV)-imprinted polymers. The imprinted polymers displayed high selectivity toward Th(IV) ions. The obtained binding order under competitive conditions was Th(IV) > Eu(III) > Ce(III) > La(III).

Keywords: Molecular Imprinted Poymer, Lanthanides, Selective Recognition

İYON BASKILI POLİMERLER KULLANILARAK BASTNAZİT CEVHERİNDEKİ AVRUPYUMUN SEÇİCİ OLARAK AYRILMASI

ION IMPRINTED POLYMERS FOR SELECTIVE SEPARATION OF EUROPIUM IN BASTNAESITE ORE

İbrahim DOLAK

Doç. Dr., Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2095-7614

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, iyon baskılı polimerler kullanılarak çeşitli lantanid iyonlarının varlığında sulu çözeltilerde Eu(III)'un seçici olarak ayrılmasını açıklamaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan moleküler baskılı polimerler (IIP'ler), süspansiyon polimerizasyon tekniği ile hazırlanmıştır. Polimer sentezinde fonksiyonel monomer olarak N-metakrililamido folik asit (MAFol) kullanılmıştır. pH, zaman ve başlangıç Eu(III) konsantrasyonu gibi farklı değişkenlerin bağlanma özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri araştırıldı. Elde edilen optimum koşullarda Bağlanma denge süresi 20 dakika ve maksimum bağlanma kapasitesi 19,3 mg Eu(III) g^{-1} polimer olarak tespit edilmiştir. Eu(III)'un La(III), Ce(III) ve Th(IV) iyonlarının varlığında bağlanma çalışmaları da Eu(III) baskılı polimerler kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Baskılanmış polimerler Eu(III) iyonlarına karşı yüksek seçicilik sergilemiştir. Rekabetçi koşullar altında elde edilen bağlanma sırası Eu(III) > Th(IV) > Ce(III) > La(III) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İyon Baskılı Polimerler, Bastnazit, Seçici Ayırma

ABSTRACT

This study describes the selective separation of Eu(III) in aqueous solutions in the presence of various lanthanide ions by ion imprinted polymers. Ion imprinted polymers (IIPs) were prepared by suspension polymerization. N-methacryloylamido folic acid (MAFol) was used as the functional monomer. The effects of different variables such as pH, time, and initial Eu(III) concentration on binding characteristics were investigated. Binding equilibrium time was achieved in 20 min. The maximum binding capacity was found to be 19.3 mg Eu(III) g^{-1} polymer. Binding studies of Eu(IV) in the presence of La(III), Ce(III), and Th(IV) ions were also carried out using Eu(III)-imprinted polymers. The imprinted polymers displayed high selectivity toward Eu(III) ions. The obtained binding order under competitive conditions was Eu(III) > Th(IV) > Ce(III) > La(III).

Keywords: Ion Imprinted Poymer, Bastnaesite, Selective Separation

GENERALIZED GAGLIARDO-NIRENBERG TYPE INEQUALITIES USING REALIZED HOMOGENEOUS BESOV AND TRIEBEL-LIZORKIN SPACES

Mohamed BENALLIA

École Normale Supérieure de Bou Saâda, Department of mathematics,

28001 Bou Saâda, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4857-4452

ABSTRACT

The paper deals with some extensions Gagliardo–Nirenberg type inequality in the realized homogeneous Besov spaces $\dot{\tilde{B}}^{s}_{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and the realized homogeneous Triebel-Lizorkin spaces $\dot{\tilde{F}}^{s}_{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, such that the main purpose of this paper, and via the decomposition of Littlewood-Paley, is to prove some Gagliardo–Nirenberg type inequalities in realized homogeneous spaces and to investigate the properties of this spaces in terms of continuous embedding into Lebesgue spaces.

Keywords: Littlewood-Paley decomoposition, Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces, homogeneous spaces, Gagliardo-Nirenberg estimates type, realizations.

EFFECT OF THE INCORPORATION OF PLASTIC WASTE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Omar SAFER

University of Relizane, Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering department, 48000 Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7290-3557

Adem Ait Mohamed AMER

University of Relizane, Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering department, 48000 Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8474-5856

Mohamed SALHI

University of Relizane, Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering department, 48000 Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9285-9442

Nadia Belas BELARIBI

University of Mostaganem, Laboratory of Construction, Transport and Environmental Protection, Civil Engineering department, 27000, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0102-7937

ABSTRACT

Through this scientific research, we have tried to study the effect of the incorporation of plastic waste on the mechanical properties of concrete, in order to obtain good concrete with high resistance at a lower cost.

To carry out this work, we adopted the following steps: Knowledge of the properties of concrete, which contains plastic waste of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE). Thus, the natural aggregate was replaced by concrete formulated with plastic waste in partial substitution varying between 0%, 10% and 20%.

In all the concrete mixes, the components, water, cement, 3/8 and 8/15 gravel and 0/3 sand, remained constant while HDPE waste, varied according to the substitution rate. Through this process, the mechanical properties of concrete in the fresh and hardened state were determined.

The analysis of the results of the study allowed us to know the incorporation of plastic waste and its effect on the behavior of the manufactured concrete. The results showed that the density of concrete made from waste plastics is lighter than the reference concrete without waste (C0), which contains only natural aggregates, in the fresh state. In the case of hardening, the results showed a decrease in the compressive strength of the composite concrete produced from plastic waste compared to (C0) the reference concrete.

Keywords: Plastic waste - Mechanical properties- Fresh state- Hardened state- Density- Compressive strength.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SONRASI TÜRKİYE'DE FİNTECH SEKTÖRÜNÜN MEVCUT DURUMU ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE FINTECH SECTOR IN TURKEY AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Volkan DAYAN

Doç. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4297-4212

ÖZET

Finansal teknolojiden türemiş olan Fintech kavramı, finansal hizmetlerin sunumunda geleneksel finansal yöntemlerle rekabet etmek için yeni teknolojiyi kullanan firmalara tanımlamaktadır. Yapay zeka, blockchain, bulut bilgi işlem ve büyük veri, fintech'in altyapısını oluşturmaktadır. Akıllı telefonlarla ya da bilgisayarlar ile, mobil bankacılık, yatırım, borç alma hizmetleri, ödeme ve kripto para alım-satımı işlemler en öne çıkan Fintech işlemleridir.

Fintech şirketleri, mevcut finansal şirketler tarafından sağlanan finansal hizmetlerin kullanımını değiştirmeye veya geliştirmeye çalışan hem yeni başlayanlardan hem de yerleşik finansal kurumlardan ve teknoloji şirketlerinden oluşur.

Finansal teknoloji, yatırımları, sigortayı, ticareti, bankacılık hizmetlerini ve risk yönetimini dijitalleştirmek için tasarlanmıştır. Covid-19 döneminde tüketiciler e-ticarete daha çok yöneldiği için Fintech işletmelerinin önemi daha da artmıştır. Hatta tüketim alışkanlıklarında önemli değişiklikler gözlenmiştir.

Bu çalışmada Fintech kavramının ne olduğu. Fintech işlemlerinin özellikleri. Ülkemizde Fintech işletmelerinin pandemi dönemi ve sonrası ne durumda olduğu konusunda bir inceleme yapılacaktır. Ayrıca Fintech işletmelerinin geleceği konusunda da tahminlemeler yapılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: fintech, pandemi sonrası, Covid-19, finans, teknoloji

ABSTRACT

Derived from financial technology, the concept of Fintech describes firms that use new technology to compete with traditional financial methods in the delivery of financial services. Artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing and big data form the infrastructure of fintech. The most prominent Fintech transactions are mobile banking, investment, borrowing services, payment and cryptocurrency trading with smartphones or computers.

Fintech companies consist of both startups and established financial institutions and technology companies that are trying to replace or improve the use of financial services provided by existing financial companies.

Financial technology is designed to digitize investments, insurance, commerce, banking services and risk management. The importance of Fintech businesses has increased even more as consumers turn to e-commerce more in the Covid-19 era. In fact, significant changes were observed in consumption habits.

In this study, what the concept of Fintech is. Features of fintech transactions. An examination will be made about the situation of Fintech enterprises in our country during and after the pandemic period. In addition, predictions will be made about the future of Fintech enterprises.

Keywords: fintech, post-pandemic, Covid-19, finance, technology

UNRAVELING THE HIDDEN DANGERS: AN ANALYSIS OF VARIATION IN ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH IN NIGERIA

Oluwafemi Michael ODUNSI

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6127-0835

Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4989-0019

Margaret Yejide ONANUGA

Tai Solarin University of Education, College of Social and Management Sciences, Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6041-3435

Umar Obafemi SALISU

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1630-3420

Bashir Olufemi ODUFUWA

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1876-073X

Peter Bolaji OLADEJI

Lead City University, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0420-0814

ABSTRACT

Worldwide, road traffic crash is a significant public health issue due to increasing number of injuries and fatalities. In recent time in Nigeria, FRSC released an annual report on road traffic crash for 2021. However, little is known about the variation in the accident cases, involved persons and direct consequences, and how each differ based on quarter to quarter analysis. In this study, we addressed these issues with a view to mitigating human and property losses in the country. Secondary data on accident cases, people involved, the injured and deaths were obtained from the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC). Five different hypotheses were tested using one-way ANOVA. The findings for the first hypothesis showed a statistically significant variation in annual RTC cases, people involved and direct consequences. Findings for the second, fourth and fifth hypotheses showed no statistically significant variation in RTC cases, the injured and deaths across the different quarters of the year while that of the third hypothesis indicated a statistically significant variation in the people involved in RTC across the different quarters of the year. It is concluded that accident cases, number of involved persons and direct consequences different during the study period while for the quarter by quarter analysis, the number of

people involved in accident during travel might be determinable by season, but no seasonality effect is evident in RTC cases, the number of injured people and the number of deaths.

Keywords: Road traffic accident, Road traffic collision, Land transportation, Seasonality, Public health

NEW APPROACH TO DEFECT SEVERITY IDENTIFICATION BASED ON PAIRWISE COMPARISON OF VIBRATION SIGNALS KURTOSIS

Ammar MRABTI

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8932-9272

Nouredine OUELAA

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7962-4988

Ramdane YOUNES

Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Tebesssa, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7113-0521

Zakariya OUELAA

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6655-7675

Tarek KEBABSA

The Higher School of Industrial Technologies, Second Cycle Department, Annaba, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7861-8095

ABSTRACT

Classical scalar indicators provide an excellent approach for monitoring rotating machines, but they do not give a proper diagnosis of the defects, much less help to make a precise decision on whether or not to stop the machine during maintenance. In this work, we propose a new approach based on pairwise comparison of the Kurtosis of vibratory signals corresponding to different severities of gear and bearing defects. The results obtained from the pairwise comparison of the Kurtosis allow to build dissimilarity matrix. Then, we use the MDS INDSCAL to represent the dissimilarities on an Euclidean space in accordance with the severity of the defects. The new approach avoids the pairwise comparison tests of sounds as in the sound perception method and achieves similar results in a record time. The new approach for identifying the severity of the defect was tested on two sets of measurement. The first concerning gear defects carried out by the Technical Centre for Mechanical Industries CETIM (France), while the second concerning high-speed bearing defects was supplied by Green Power Monitoring Systems (USA). The results obtained by the new approach are in good agreement with those of sound perception, in both cases studied, but with a very significant time saving in favor of the proposed approach.

Keywords: Scalar Indicators, Identification, defect severities, pairwise comparison, sound perception.

HAVACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE YER HİZMETLERİ ÇALIŞANLARINDA STRES

STRESS FOR GROUND SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN AVIATION SECTOR

Dilek EKİCİ ÜNSAL

Türk Hava Kurumu Üniversitesi, Ankara Havacılık Meslek Yüksekokulu,

Sivil Hava Ulaştırma İşletmeciliği, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6429-4608

ÖZET

Stres kavramı son yıllarda popülerlik kazanmasına rağmen yeni bir kavram olmadığı, bu kavramın insanoğlunun var olduğundan beri, hatta belki de evrimsel bir bakış açısından da insanlar var olmadan önce, diğer organizmaların deneyimlediği bir olgudur. Stres terimi Latince "estrictia" kelimesinden ve Eski Fransızca'da "estrece" kelimesinden gelir. Bu terim 17. yüzyılda "felaket, sorun, ıstırap, keder, üzüntü anlamlarında kullanılırken 18. ve 19. Yüzyılda bu ifadenin anlamı değişmiş olup organizmalar, nesneler ve zihinsel yapılar için "güç, baskı, zor" gibi anlamlarda kullanılmaya başlamıştır.

Stres, kişinin zor veya rahatsız edici bir durumla karşılaştığında hissettiği duygusal ve fiziksel gerginlik ile bu duruma verdiği tepkidir. Aynı zamanda stres, yeni durumlar karşısında kişinin zihinsel ve/veya fiziksel yeteneklerinin sınırlarını zorlar.

Türkiye sosyokültürel açıdan hızlı değişimlerin yaşandığı bir coğrafi konumdadır. Günümüz koşullarında insanlar pek çok uyaranla strese maruz kalmaktadır. Stresin hem pozitif hem de negatif etkileri vardır. Pozitif stres uyaranlarına maruz kalmak, insanların gündelik yaşam ve iş hayatında gelişimi, odaklanması ve performansı üzerinde olumlu bir etkiye sahip iken, negatif stres uyaranlarına maruz kalmak da, sağlık sorunları, zihinsel sağlık kalitesi ve kişisel performans gibi birçok konuyu olumsuz etkileyebilir. Stres bu etkileri de tüm meslek gruplarında görülmektedir. Özellikle güvenliğin ve teknolojik gelişmelerin ön plana çıktığı havacılık sektöründe sürekli artan zaman baskısı, yeni hedefler, emniyet ve güvenlik kaygıları, sıfır hata stratejisiyle çalışma şartları, işten çıkarma korkusu ve sektörel büyüme gibi stres faktörleri çalışanlarda maalesef negatif stres uyaranlarına sebep olmaktadır. Örneğin yer hizmetlerinde işleyişin sürdürülebilirliği, motivasyonu, yolcu stresi gibi faktörler çalışan performansı üzerinde büyük etkiye sahiptir. Bu sebeple havacılık sektöründe çalışanlar için etkili stres ve zaman yönetimine ihtiyaç duyulduğu aşikârdır. Ev ve iş hayatında stres faktörlerini tanımak, bunlara hazırlıklı olmak ve bu stres faktörlerinin neden olabileceği olası sonuçları öngörmek stres ile baş edebilmek için önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, havacılık sektöründe yer hizmetlerinde stresörleri tanımak, pozitif ve negatif etkilerini anlamak, bunlara karşı gerekli önlemleri alarak yer hizmetleri çalışanlarının ev ve iş hayatında ideal yaşam ve çalışma koşullarına katkıda bulunmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Stres, Stres yönetimi, Havacılık, Havacılık sektörü

ABSTRACT

Although the concept of stress has gained popularity in recent years, it is not a new concept, it is a phenomenon that other organisms have experienced since human beings existed, perhaps even from an evolutionary point of view, before humans existed. The term stress comes from the Latin word "estrictia" and the word "estrece" in Old French. While this term was used in the 17th century to refer "disaster, problem, suffering, grief, sadness, in the 18th and 19th centuries the meaning of this expression changed and began to be used in meanings such as "force, pressure, difficulty" for organisms, objects and mental structures.

Stress is the emotional and physical tension that a person feels when faced with a difficult or uncomfortable situation and his reaction to this situation. In addition, stress forces the limits of a someone's mental and/or physical abilities when faced with new circumstances.

Turkey is in a geographical location where rapid changes are taking place from a sociocultural point of view. In today's conditions, people are exposed to stress with many stimuli. Stress has both positive and negative effects. While exposure to positive stress stimuli has a positive effect on people's development, focus, and performance in daily and business life, exposure to negative stress stimuli may negatively affect many issues such as health problems, mental health quality, and personal performance. These effects of stress are also observed in all occupational groups. Especially in the aviation sector, where safety and technological developments come to the forefront, stress factors such as constantly increasing time pressure, new goals, safety and security concerns, working conditions with a zero-error strategy, fear of dismissal and sectoral growth unfortunately cause negative stress stimuli for employees. For example, factors such as sustainability of functioning, motivation, passenger stress in ground handling services have a great impact on employee performance. For this reason, it is obvious that effective stress and time management is needed for employees in the aviation sector. It is important to recognize the stress factors at home and at work, to be prepared and to anticipate the possible consequences that these stress factors may cause in order to cope with stress. The aim of this study is to recognize the stressors in ground handling in the aviation sector, to understand their positive and negative effects, to contribute to the ideal living and working conditions of ground handling employees at home and at work by taking the necessary measures towards them.

Keywords: Stress, Stress Management, Aviation, Aviation Sector

MODELLING THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORT SYSTEM ON TOURISM PERFORMANCE. THE EXPERIENCE FROM LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

Umar Obafemi SALISU

Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria, School of Transport and Logistics;

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1630-3420

Samuel G. ODEWUMI

Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria, School of Transport and Logistics,

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7262-0362

Forson Ibraheem ABDUL-AZEEZ

Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria, School of Transport and Logistics,

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6279-0445

ABSTRACT

Globally, travel and tourism opportunities are highly sought-after by most nations, but very few developing nations, including Nigeria, play good supporting roles to benefit from the profitable and lucrative industry. The reasons for this are not unconnected to the poor investment in tourism infrastructure, including transport, to support tourism activities and sustain tourism performance. It is against this background that this study modeled the economic influence of the transport system on tourism performance using Nigeria's Lagos State experience. The study hypothesized the influence of transport investment on the performance of tourism activities and the relationship between revenue from the transport system and tourism performance in the study area. This study is anchored on an ex-post facto research design and relies on quantitative data from the relevant ministries of the Lagos State Government. Data for 22 years on transportation systems and tourism performance indicators were sourced, but only 12 years' worth of data were available and used for analysis. Both descriptive (charts and graphs) and inferential (multiple regression analysis) statistics were methods of data analysis. Major findings revealed that only the annual revenue from transport system services out of the nine (9) evaluated performance indicators showed internal consistency and a positively increasing growth pattern. Furthermore, research found that the level of transport investment has a statistically significant influence on the performance of tourism activities ($F\frac{7}{4}\ 112.112, p = 0.000 < 0.05$). Meanwhile, findings also revealed that the revenue from transport system services had a statistically significant influence on tourism performance ($F\frac{4}{7}\ 31.696, p = 0.000 < 0.05$). Given these, this study affirmed that the tourism performance greatly depends on the transport system and concluded that the fluctuating and poor tourism performance in Lagos State, Nigeria, is a function of the transport system's economic influence. Thus, this study recommends, among others, consistent investment and improvement in the transport system, most especially the infrastructure that will support tourism activities and increase tourism revenue.

Keywords: Lagos State, Nigeria, transport system, tourism, tourism performance.

KARAMAN'DA TARIMSAL ÜRETİM VE SULAMA: DURUM DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION IN KARAMAN: THE CASE STUDY

Abdullah DERELİ

Ziraat Mühendisi, Musabeyli İlçe Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğü

ORCID NO:0009-0007-3264-5849

Ramazan TOPAK

Prof. Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, Konya, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0003-3748-2720

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karaman ili tarım ve sulama yönünden değerlendirilmiştir. Bu kapsamda Karaman ili; tarım arazi varlığı, bitkisel üretim potansiyeli, su kaynakları potansiyeli ve tarımsal su kullanımı yönünden analiz edilmiştir. Karaman ilinin tarım arazisi varlığı 333289 hektar olup, bölgede yaygın şekilde tarla tarımı yapılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bölgede elma bahçeleri ve dolayısıyla elma üretimi yaygın şekilde yapılmaktadır. Ekiliş alanı en fazla olan ürün buğday ve arpadır. Karaman 1.81 milyar m^3 yerüstü ve 244 milyon m^3 yeraltı olmak üzere toplam 2.06 milyar m^3 su potansiyeline sahiptir. Yeraltı su kaynaklarının yıllık kullanılabilir emniyetli kısmı 182 milyon m^3 tür. Karaman ili tarım alanlarının %35.14'ü sulamaya açılmış olup, sulanan tarım alanı 117130 ha kadardır. 2002 yılında, Karaman ilinin sulanan tarım arazilerinin %11'i basınçlı sulama yöntemleriyle sulanmakta iken 2019 yılı sonunda sulanan alanın %65' i basınçlı sulama yöntemleriyle sulanır hale gelmiştir. Devletin 2006 yılından itibaren basınçlı sulama sistemlerine sağladığı %50 hibe desteği ve faizsiz kredi destekleri bu gelişmeye neden olmuştur. Yöredeki sulu bitki deseni dikkate alınarak yapılan hesaplamalara göre, günümüzde Karaman ilinde tarımsal sulamada yıllık olarak 1 milyar m^3 sulama suyunun tüketildiği tahmin edilmiştir. Bu miktarın büyük bir bölümü yeraltı sularından çekilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karaman, Tarım arazi varlığı, Tarımsal üretim, Su kaynakları potansiyeli, Tarımsal su kullanımı

ABSTRACT

In this study, Karaman province was evaluated in terms of agriculture and irrigation. In this context, the Karaman province; analyzed in terms of agricultural lands, crop production potential, water resources potential and agricultural water use. Karaman province has 333289 hectares of agricultural area, and field crops is widely practiced in the region. However, apple orchards and therefore apple production are widespread in the region. The most cultivated field crops in the region are wheat and barley. Karaman has a total water potential of 2.06 billion m3, of which 1.81 billion m3 is surface water and 244 million m3 is groundwater. In Karaman, 35.14% of the agricultural lands is carried out irrigated-production, and the irrigated agricultural area is 117130 ha. While in 2002, 11% of the irrigated agricultural lands of Karaman province were irrigated with pressure irrigation methods, this rate reached 65% at the end of 2019. Since 2006, the 50% grant support and interest-free credit supports provided by the state to pressurized irrigation systems has led to this development. It has been estimated that 1 billion m3 of irrigation water is consumed annually in agricultural irrigation in the region. A major part of this amount is extracted from groundwater resources.

Keywords: Karaman, Agricultural land amount, Agricultural production, Water resources potential, Agricultural water use

POLYSEMY OF ENGLISH WORDS AND FEATURES OF POLYSEMY IN THE LANGUAGE

Məlahət ŞÜKÜROVA GÜNDÜZ
Odlar Yurdu University, Azerbaijan
Səbinə MUSTAFAYEVA VALEH
Odlar Yurdu University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the structural and semantic features of prolysemy. It provides general information about the features of prolysemy. In this article we give information about the importance of English in our time and the advantages that English as a foreign language gives us. English is used in many areas of activity. According to modern trends in language learning the number of people who speak English is constantly growing. In this article you are going to read the main events that shaped different meanings of English words and how these events affected it. The English language is notable for the fact that a large number of words have multiple meanings. The polysemy of words plays an important role in the formation of complex words in our language. In polysemous words, one of the meanings it carries gets its specific expression only within the text. A word acquires a figurative meaning when it is separated from its first independent meaning and acquires multiple meanings. No matter how many shades of meaning of a polysemous word has, one of them necessarily constitutes its first true independent meaning. Other meaning, although more or less close to the first meaning, appear as its later derived meanings. A feature of polysemantic words is what experts say a non-linear semantic feature. Polysyllabic words are different because of the various forms of meaning they express. A word can be more or less meaning depending on whether it is said in a broad or limited meaning.

Keywords: Polysemy of English words and their features usage in English.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Эта статья посвящена особенности полисемии. Многозначность распространяется в естественном языке. Английский язык имеет очень большой запас словарем, поэтому его лексика относительно свободна от полисемии по сравнению со многими языками. Практически каждое слово в той или иной степени многозначно. Полисемия является актуальной темой для лингвистических дебатов, касающихся представления лексического значения, разделения семантики. Полисемия характеризуется как явления, при котором одна словоформа связана с двумя или несколькими родственными смыслами. Термин полисемия или многозначные слова происходит от греческих слов poly и sema, которые вместе означают много знаков. Противоположностью полисемии является моносемия. Моносемия - это когда одно слово имеет только одно значение. В лексических контекстах основное значение имеют группы лексических единиц, сочетающихся с рассматриваемым многозначным словом. Это можно проиллюстрировать, проанализировав различные лексические контексты, в которых используются многозначные слово. Полисемия состоит множества семантический отношений посредством которых значения слов расширяются или сдвигаются так что одно слово имеет два или более связанных значения. Слово, выражающие разные значения одного понятия, называются полисемантически-многозначными словами. В многозначных словах основное значение слова из смысловых оттенков называют действительным, а второе и последующие значения – переносном значением.

Ключевые слова: Многозначность в английском языке и особенности полисемии

XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalə ingilis dilidə çoxmənalılıq və çoxmənalı sözlərin xüsusiyyətlərinə həsr edilmişdir. Burda çoxmənalı sözlərin xüsusiyyətləri haqqında ümumi məlumat verilir.Xarici dillər arasında ingilis dili aparıcı yerdədir və beynəlxalqa səviyyədədir. Xarici dil insanları birləşdirir və demək olar ki hər yerdə ingils dilini eşidə bilərsiniz.Dil öyrənməkdə müasir tendensiyalara uyğun olaraq ingilis dilində danışanların sayı durmadan artır. İngilis dilləri və Azərbaycan dilləri quruluş baxımından müxtəlif dil qruplarına daxildirlər. Müasir igilis dili analitik dillər qrupuna daxildir və dildə sözbirləşməsində və yeni sözlər arasındakı əlaqələr köməkçi sözlər və sözlərin sırası ilə ifadə edilir. Bu prosesdə əsas və başlıca məsələ dilin ictimai funksiyasına müvafiq olaraq onun qayda qanunlarından praktik istifadə etmək bacarıq və vərdişləri qazanmaqdan ibarətdir. Məqalədə müasir ingilis dilində mövcud olan çoxmənalı sözlər ayrı ayrılıqda şərh olunur. Burdan belə bir nəticə çıxarırıq ki hər hansı leksik elementin strukturunu tam başa düşmək yalnız sözün işləndiyi müxtəlif kontekstlərin öyrənilməsindən, yəni dildaxili münasibətlərin öyrənilməsindən əldə edilə bilər. Polisemiyaya sinxron yanaşma əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Söz cədvəlinin semantik quruluşunu təhlil edərkən müşahidə etmişik ki, bəzi mənalar sözün ayrı ayrılıqda təmsilçisidir, yəni sözü eşidəndə və ya onun kağız üzərində yazıldığını görəndə müəyyən kontekstlərdə işləndiyini, başqa mənaları da ön plana çıxarırıq. Yuxarıda müzakirə edilə nümunələrdən göründüyü kimi biz kontekst termini dedikdə sözün hər bir fərdi mənasını müəyyən edən nitqin minimal uzanmasını başa düşürük.

Açar sözlər: İngilis dilində çoxmənalılıq, onların xüsusiyyətləri və istifadə olunma qaydası.

AYÇİÇEĞİ TOHUMU ÜZERİNDE YAPILAN ÖN UYGULAMANIN (PRİMİNG) TUZ STRESİ KOŞULLARINDA ÇİMLENME İNDEKSLERİNDE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PRIMING ON SUNFLOWER SEEDS ON GERMINATION INDICES UNDER SALT STRESS CONDITIONS

Ferzat TURAN

Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimle Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, 54580, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5960-6478

Ebru YAĞCI

Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimle Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, 54580, Sakarya, Türkiye

ÖZET

En önemli çevresel faktörlerden birisi tuzluluk stresi, fidelerin çimlenme ve gelişmeleri üzerinde olumsuz manada etki yapmaktadır. Abiyotik stres koşullarında tohumların çimlenme ve fide gelişim oranını artıran tekniklerinden birisi de tohum ön uygulama (Priming) tekniğidir. Bu çalışma, tuz stresi koşullarında, ayçiçeği tohumu üzerinde yapılan ön uygulama tekniğinin çimlenme özelliklerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Laboratuvarında Faktöriyel Düzende Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Deseni'ne göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. Bu amaçla ayçiçeği tohumları 12 saat süre ile Giberellik asit (GA_3) ve Glisin Betain (GB)'in 4 farklı dozu (0, 15, 30, 45 mg/l) ile muamele edildikten sonra 4 farklı NaCl (0, 6, 9 ve 12 ds/m) dozu kullanarak tuzluluk stresi uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, tuzluluk stresinin artmasıyla incelenen özelliklerin değerleri azalmış, ancak bu azalmanın miktarı Priming uygulanmış tohumlarda daha düşük olmuştur. İncelenen sonuçlara göre ön uygulamada Glisin Betaine yüksek dozlarda tabi tutulan tohumların 6 ds/m tuzluluk stresine olumlu yanıt verildiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ayçiçeği, çimlendirme, priming, tuzluluk stresi

ABSTRACT

Salinity stress, one of the most important environmental factors, has a negative effect on the germination and development of seedlings. One of the techniques that increase the germination and seedling growth rate of seeds under abiotic stress conditions is the seed pre-treatment (Priming) technique. This study was carried out in three replications according to the Factorial complete random Design in Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Faculty of Agriculture Laboratory in order to determine the effect of the pre-treatment technique on sunflower seeds under salt stress conditions. For this purpose, sunflower seeds were primed for 12 hours with 4 different doses of Gibberellic acid (GA3) and Glycine Betaine (GB) (0, 15, 30, 45 mg/l). Salinity stress was applied using 4 different doses of NaCl (0, 6, 9, and 12 ds/m). According to the results obtained, the values of the investigated traits decreased with the increase of salinity stress, but the amount of this decrease was lower in primed seeds. According to the results examined, it was observed that the seeds exposed to high doses of Glycine Betaine in the primed gave a positive response to 6 ds/m salinity stress.

Keywords: Sunflower, *germination, priming, salinity stress*

ChatGPT İLE MUHASEBE ÜZERİNE SOHBET

CHAT ON ACCOUNTING WITH ChatGPT

Kürşad ÇAVUŞOĞLU

Öğr.Gör.Dr., Mersin Üniversitesi, Anamur MYO, İşletme Yönetimi, Mersin, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6820-3790

ÖZET

Yapay zekâ teknolojisinden her geçen gün insanların yaşamlarında daha fazla yararlanılmaktadır. Bunun son örneklerinden biri, OpenAI tarafından yapay zekâ destekli ChatGPT sohbet robotunun kamuoyunun kullanımına sunulmasıdır. ChatGPT kamuoyunun oldukça ilgisini çekmiştir. Bu çalışmada ChatGPT'ye muhasebe ile ilgili beş soru sorulmuştur. ChatGPT'nin muhasebe hakkındaki düşünceleri, muhasebenin geleceği ile ilgili öngörüleri, kullanım alanı ve etik sorunlar yönünden kendisinin muhasebe ile ilişkisi öğrenilmeye çalışılmıştır. Soruların yanıtlarını elde etmek için OpenAI web sitesinden erişilebilen ve ücretsiz olan ChatGPT'nin 'ChatGPT Mar 14' versiyonunundan yararlanılmıştır. Verilen yanıtlar içerisinde en dikkat çekici noktalardan biri, sohbet robotunun kendisinin yapay zekâ olduğu için düşünemeyeceğini belirtmesidir. ChatGPT, gelecekte önemli olabilecek muhasebe konularını dijital muhasebe, veri analizi, vergi uyumluğu, sürdürülebilirlik raporlaması, blockchain teknolojisi olmak üzere beş başlıkta toplamıştır. ChatGPT, gelecekte muhasebe için önemli olabilecek teknolojileri bulut tabanlı muhasebe yazılımları, otomatikleştirilmiş muhasebe işlemleri, veri analizi yazılımları, yapay zekâ ve makine öğrenimi, blockchain teknolojisi olmak üzere beş başlıkta ifade etmiştir. ChatGPT, muhasebenin temel kavramları, muhasebe uygulamaları, muhasebe yazılımları, vergi konuları ve finansal analiz hakkında bilgi edinmede kendisinden yararlanılabileceğini belirtmiştir. ChatGPT'nin muhasebe konularıyla ilgili kullanım alanının, sorunun sorulma şekline bağlı olarak ChatGPT'nin kendisinin ifade ettiğinden daha fazla olabileceği, muhasebe kullanıcılarının ihtiyacına göre çeşitlenebileceği söylenebilir. Bu çerçevede temel yevmiye kayıtlarını hazırlamada, basit finansal tablolar hazırlamada, basit finansal analizler gerçekleştirmede, basit vergi beyannameleri hazırlamada ChatGPT'den yararlanılabilir. ChatGPT, kendisinden muhasebe konularında yararlanılırken dikkate alınması gereken etik sorunları bilgi doğrululuğu, veri gizliliği, yapay zekâ önyargısı, insan yerine geçme, insanların işlerinin yerine yapay zekânın kullanılması olmak üzere beş başlıkta belirtmiştir. ChatGPT, muhasebe ile ilgili sunduğu bilgilerin doğruluğunu tam garanti edemediğinden ve bilgilerin önyargı taşıma ihtimalinden bahsetmiştir. Ayrıca hassas finansal verilerin paylaşılması konusunda dikkatli olunması gerektiğini belirtmiştir. Her ne kadar ChatGPT kendisinin insanların yerine geçemeyeceğini ve muhasebe uzmanlarının işlerini alamayacağını ifade etse de, insanların bir kısmında yapay zekânın kendilerinin yerini ve işlerini alacağı yönünde bir kaygı, korku ve şüphe bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: ChatGPT, yapay zekâ, muhasebe.

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence technology is being used more and more in people's lives every day. One of the latest examples of this is the public release of the artificial intelligence powered ChatGPT chatbot by OpenAI. ChatGPT has attracted a lot of attention from the public. In this study, five accounting questions were asked to ChatGPT. ChatGPT's thoughts on accounting, its predictions about the future of accounting, its relationship with accounting in terms of ethical problems and its usage area were tried to be learned. The 'ChatGPT Mar 14' version of ChatGPT, which is free and accessible from the OpenAI website, was used to obtain answers to the questions. One of the most striking points among the answers given is that the chatbot stated that it could not think because it was artificial intelligence. ChatGPT has gathered accounting issues that may be important in the future under five headings: Digital accounting, data analysis, tax compliance, sustainability reporting, and blockchain technology. ChatGPT has

expressed the technologies that may be important for accounting in the future under five headings: Cloud-based accounting software, automated accounting processes, data analysis software, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and blockchain technology. ChatGPT stated that it could be used to learn about the basic concepts of accounting, accounting applications, accounting software, tax issues and financial analysis. It can be said that the usage area of ChatGPT related to accounting issues may be more than ChatGPT itself, depending on the way the question is asked, and may vary according to the needs of accounting users. In this context, ChatGPT can be used to prepare elementary journal entries, prepare simple financial statements, perform simple financial analyzes, and prepare simple tax statements. ChatGPT has stated the ethical issues that should be taken into consideration when making use of it in accounting matters, under five headings: Information accuracy, data privacy, artificial intelligence bias, human substitution, and the use of artificial intelligence instead of people's jobs. ChatGPT mentioned that it could not fully guarantee the accuracy of the information, it provided regarding accounting, and that the information may have been biased. It also stated that one should be careful about sharing sensitive financial data. Although ChatGPT states that it can not replace people and take the jobs of accounting professionals, there is a concern, fear and suspicion that artificial intelligence will replace them and take their jobs.

Keywords: ChatGPT, artificial intelligence, accounting.

LANGUAGE BARRIERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Dijana GRACIN

Assist. Prof., PhD, University of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6732-2659

Dalibor VRGOČ

PhD, University of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6259-0187

ABSTRACT

Both EU and international law protect the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings, which is a necessary component of a fair trial. The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to provide a general overview of the legal instruments that guarantee the right to translation and interpretation for individuals who are involved in criminal proceedings; and second, to address the primary concerns regarding these rights by examining the particulars of the most prominent EU cases, particularly when viewed through the lens of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the respective EU Directive 2010/64/EU. The Directive requires EU member states to ensure that interpretation and translation services are provided free of charge, to guarantee the quality of the services, and to establish appropriate training and accreditation schemes for interpreters and translators. However, despite these legal protections, there are still several concerns regarding the implementation of this right: the quality and availability of interpretation services that vary widely across EU member states, and there have been concerns about the competence and training of interpreters in some cases; delays in providing translation and interpretation services that can also undermine the effectiveness of the right, and inconsistencies in application across EU states, compromising the coherence of the EU legal system and creating legal lacunae and legal ambiguities that hinder the full and appropriate implementation of this standard. Overall, as the research suggests, the state of affairs regarding the right to translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings in the EU is rather positive and on the upward path, as the EU has established solid legal standards and requirements to ensure that this right is protected and upheld in practice. However, there are still challenges ahead in ensuring that these standards are fully implemented and enforced in all member states. The dynamics of previous cases can serve as a roadmap for future cases, and future requirements necessitate a more elaborate and sophisticated implementation plan, according to the research.

Keywords: right to interpretation and translation, Directive 2010/64/EU, human rights, language barrier, non-discrimination

SAĞLIK TURİZMİNDE DENEYİMSEL PAZARLAMA İÇİN GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMALARININ POTANSİYELİ

POTENTIAL OF REALITY APPLICATIONS FOR EXPERIENTIAL MARKETING IN HEALTH TOURISM

Ecem DENİZ

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sağlık Turizmi Anabilim Dalı, Aydın, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5045-9563

Oğuz DOĞAN

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sağlık Turizmi Anabilim Dalı, Aydın, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7667-9107

Gamze KÖSE

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sağlık Turizmi Anabilim Dalı, Aydın, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1225-5118

ÖZET

Sağlık turizmi, sağlık hizmetlerini sunma noktasında ülkelerarası sınırların ortadan kaldırıldığı bir faaliyet alanı olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Sağlık turizmine ilişkin araştırmalar ve hem akademik hem de iş dünyası yönündeki uygulamalar bu faaliyet alanının önemini giderek artıracağını, sağlık turizminin hızlı bir ilerleyiş içerisinde olacağını göstermektedir. Sağlık turizminin söz konusu ilerleyişi hiç kuşkusuz ki gelişen teknolojinin de etkisi altındadır. Başka bir ülkede alacakları sağlık hizmetleri konusunda bilgi sahibi olmak isteyen sağlık turistleri, etkileşimi yüksek bilgilendirme platformlarına, yüksek teknoloji kullanan gösterimlere ve etkin iletişim mekanizmalarına ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Madalyonun diğer yüzündeki hizmet sağlayıcı sağlık turizmi şirketleri de başka ülkelerdeki hedef kitleler için gerekli bilgilendirmeyi oluşturmak ve pazarlama faaliyetlerini yürütmek için etkili araçlar kullanmak istemektedir. Benzer şekilde sağlık turizmi faaliyetlerinin kalbindeki sağlık çalışanları da müdahalelerini en çok ihtiyaç içerisindeki sağlık turistlerine yönlendirmeyi tercih etmektedir. Bu durum, sağlık turistleri, şirketler ve sağlık çalışanlarının küresel çapta en iyi şekilde eşleştirilmesi yolunda bilişim teknolojilerinine ne kadar önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Özellikle internet ve ilgili iletişim-etkileşim platformları sayesinde dijital dünyada etkileşen bireylerin ürettiği veriler, bilişim teknolojileri ile otomatik analiz süreçlerine aktarılabilmektedir. Ayrıca bilgisayar tabanlı teknolojilerdeki görselleştirme ve iletişim çözümleri de bireyler arası etkileşimi yükseltebilmektedir. Bireyler arası etkileşimin artırılması sadece bilgilendirme yönünde değil, aynı zamanda pazarlama yönünde de olanakları artırabilmektedir. Bu çalışma, verilerin otomatik analiz süreçlerine de katkı sağlayan, ancak daha çok bireylerin etkileşim seviyesini artırma yönüyle bilinen gerçeklik uygulamalarını sağlık turizminde deneyimsel pazarlama çerçevesinde incelemektedir. Bilindiği üzere sanal gerçeklik ve artırılmış gerçeklik gibi farklı biçimlerle ortaya çıkan gerçeklik uygulamaları, bireylerin uzaktaki lokasyonlara ve başka bireylere etkileşimli bir biçimde ulaşabilmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. Durum bu açıdan değerlendirildiğinde, sağlık turistlerinin gerçeklik platformlarını kullanmak suretiyle seyahat edebilecekleri ülkeler hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları oldukça etkili bir çözüm olacaktır. Hatta aynı sağlık turistlerinin sanal ortamlarda gezinerek alacakları hizmetler ve tectübe edecekleri turizm süreçleri konusunda ön izleme yapabilmeleri, etkili sağlık turizmi çözümlerinin ve geleceğin şekillenmesi açısından kritik bir rol üstlenecektir. Sağlık turistlerinin sanal dünyada gerçekleştireceği etkileşimler neticede iş süreçleri açısından deneyimsel pazarlama stratejisine de bağlanmaktadır. Söz konusu çalışma

gerçeklik uygulamaları, sağlık turizmi ve deneyimsel pazarlama bileşenlerini dikkate alarak öncelikli olarak kavramsal bir bilgilendirme ortaya koymuş, ardından mevcut çalışmaların değerlendirmesini yaparak sağlık turizminde geleceğin gerçeklik ve deneyimsel pazarlama ile nasıl şekillenebileceği konusunda görüşler türetmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sağlık turizmi, deneyimsel pazarlama, gerçeklik uygulamaları, teknoloji, pazarlama

ABSTRACT

Health tourism attracts attention as an area of activity in which international borders are eliminated at the point of providing health services. Research studies on health tourism, and applications in both academic and business world show that this field will gradually increase the importance and health tourism will be in a rapid progress. The related progress of health tourism is undoubtedly under the influence of developing technology. Health tourists, who want to be informed about the health services they will receive in another country, need highly interactive information platforms, and demonstrations using high technology as well as effective communication mechanisms. On the other side of the madellion, health tourism companies want to use effective tools for providing necessary information and running marketing activities for target audiences in other countries. Similarly, health professionals at the heart of health tourism activities prefer to direct their interventions to health tourists, who are most in need. This shows how information technologies are important for realizing the best matching of health tourists, companies and healthcare professionals globally. Especially thanks to the internet and related communication-interaction platforms, the data produced by individuals interacting in the digital world can be transferred to automatic analysis processes through information technologies. Additionally, visualization and communication solutions in computer-based technologies can increase the interaction among individuals. Increasing the interaction among individuals can increase opportunities not only in the direction of information but also in the direction of marketing. This study examines the reality applications, which contribute to the automatic analysis processes of the data but are mostly known for increasing the interaction level of individuals, within the framework of experiential marketing in health tourism. As it is known, reality applications that emerge in different forms such as virtual reality and augmented reality make it possible for individuals to reach remote locations and other individuals interactively. When the situation is evaluated from this point of view, it will be a very effective solution for health tourists to get information about the countries they can travel, by using reality platforms. Interactions regarding health tourists in the virtual world are ultimately linked to the experiential marketing strategy in terms of business processes. Considering the components of reality applications, health tourism and experiential marketing, this study firstly presented a conceptual introduction, then evaluated the existing studies and derived opinions about how the future in health tourism could be shaped by reality and experiential marketing.

Keywords: health tourism, experiential marketing, reality applications, technology, marketing

POSTURAL FARKINDALIK ÖLÇEĞİNİN OFİS ÇALIŞANLARINDAKİ TÜRKÇE GÜVENİRLİK VE GEÇERLİLİĞİ

TURKISH RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE POSTURAL AWARENESS SCALE IN OFFICE WORKERS

Ömer DURSUN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Bitlis, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0522-4228

Cihan ÖNEN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Bitlis, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9159-7396

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı orijinal adı "Skala zur bewussten Körperhaltung" olan ve Cramer tarafından geliştirilmiş olan Postüral Farkındalık Ölçeğinin Türkçe güvenirlik ve geçerliliğini yapmaktı. Ölçek bir ile yedi puan arasında skorlanan 12 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçek toplam skoru 84 puan olup, yüksek skor yüksek postüral farkındalığı işaret etmektedir. Ölçeğin birinci, ikinci, üçüncü, dördüncü, beşinci ve on ikinci soruları ters puanlanmaktadır. Ofis çalışanı olan 46 kadın ve 134 erkek olmak üzere toplam 180 akademisyen ve idari personel çalışma kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen ofis çalışanlarının %88,5'i lisans ya da lisansüstü eğitim düzeyindeydi. Ofis çalışanlarının %68,3'ü akademisyen ve çalışanların %66,1'i gelir düzeylerinin iyi olduğunu belirtmiştir. Açımlayıcı faktör analizinde PAS ölçeğinin 12 maddesi ve iki alt faktörü EFPA (ease/familiarity with postural awareness) ile NARPA (need for attention regulation with postural awareness) değerlendirilmiştir. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizinde Modelde NARPA boyutunda yer alan 12. maddenin faktör yükü (regresyon katsayısının) düşük olduğundan (0,21) analizden çıkarılmıştır. Ayrıca bu maddenin açımlayıcı faktör analizinde her iki faktöre yüklendiği görülmüştür. Test tekrar test yöntemi (korelasyon katsayısı=0,911) ve iç tutarlılık katsayısı (Cronbach's alpha =0,854; ERPA faktöründe=0,886; NARPA faktöründe= 0,777) yüksek bulunduğundan ölçek güvenilirdir. Sonuç olarak ölçeğin 12. maddesi çıkarıldığında en az lise mezunu ofis çalışanlarında Türkçe versiyonunun geçerli ve güvenilir olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Postür, Farkındalık, Ağrı.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to develop Turkish reliability and validity of the Postural Awareness Scale developed by Cramer, which original name was "Skala zur bewussten Körperhaltung". Scale consists of 12 questions scoring between one to seven points. Total score of the scale is 84 points and higher score indicates higher postural awareness. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, and twelfth questions of the scale is reversely scored. Total of 180 administrative and academic staff, 46 women and 134 men were assessed in the scope of the study. 88.5% of the office workers' education level included in the study was graduate or postgraduate. 69.3% of the office workers were academic staff and 66.1% of the workers described their income level as good. In explanatory factor analysis, twelve article and tow subfactor of the postural awareness scale which are EFPA (ease/familiarity with postural awareness) and NARPA (need for attention regulation with postural awareness) were evaluated. Twelfth article taking part in NARPA dimension in corrective factor analysis was excluded from the analysis due to low factor load (regression coefficient) (0.21). In addition, it was observed that this article addressed both factors in explanatory factor analysis. Owing to high test- retest method coefficients (correlation coefficient=0.911) and internal consistency coefficients (cronbach's alpha=0.854; ERPA factor = 0.886;

NARPA factor = 0.777) scale is reliable. In conclusion, in case the twelfth article of the scale is excluded Turkish version of the scale has reliability and validity for office workers who have at least high school diploma.

Keywords: Posture, Awareness, Pain.

ÇOCUKLARDA AKUT İNFEKSİYON SIRASINDA DEMİR EKSİKLİĞİ ANEMİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA DURING ACUTE INFECTION IN CHILDREN

Yunus NAS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Doğuş Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0003-5012-1222

Abdulkadir BOZAYKUT

Prof Dr. İstanbul Zeynep Kamil Kadın ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Sağlık Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0001-7589-5978

ÖZET

Demir eksikliği anemisi dünyada yaygın, tedavi edilebilir ve çoğunlukla nütrüsyonel sağlık problemidir. Çocuklarda süt çocukluğu dönemi en sık görüldüğü yaş grubudur. İnfeksiyon ve inflamasyon varlığında demir metabolizmasında büyük değişiklikler olmaktadır. Bu nedenle İnfeksiyon ve inflamasyon gibi durumların eşlik ettiği hastalarda demir eksikliğini değerlendirmek zordur. Akut infeksiyonların hematolojik paremetreler üzerine olan etkilerini araştıran yayınlar az sayıdadır. Bu çalışmada infeksiyon sırasında demir eksikliği anemisini belirlemeyi amaçladık.

Bu çalışmaya Zeynep Kamil Kadın ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları polikliniğine Eylül 2005-Ekim 2005 tarihleri arasında ateş şikayeti ile başvuran 151 hasta alındı. Vakalarda kronik hastalığı olanlar, daha önce anemi nedeni ile tetkik ve tedavi edilenler ve anemi nedeni demir eksikliği dışında nedeni olanlar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Tüm vakalarda infeksiyon sırasında ve infeksiyon düzeldikten en erken dört hafta sonra Hemogram(Eritrosit sayısı, Hemoglobin, Hematokrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW , Trombosit sayısı, lokosit sayısı), Serum Demiri, Serum Total Demir Bağlama Kapasitesi Ferritin, C-Reaktif Protein,Transferrin satürasyonu ve Periferik Yayma çalışıldı.

Vakaların yaşları 6 ay ile 13 yaş arasında ortalama 4.45±3.20 yıl bulundu. Çalışmadaki vakaların 87(% 57,6)'si erkek, 64(% 42.4) kız cinsiyete sahipti. İnfeksiyon odağı olarak sıklık sırasına göre sırası ile üst solunum yolu infeksiyonu(% 31.1), alt solunum yolu infeksiyonu(% 18.5), kriptik tonsillit(% 17.9), akut gastroenterit(% 16.6) ve idrar yolu infeksiyonu(% 15.9) saptandı.

Demir eksikliği anemisi 56 (% 37.1) vakada saptandı. Vakalar yaş gruplarına göre ayrıldığında 6-24 ay arasında DEA % 59.6, 2 yaş üstünde % 27.7 sıklığında saptandı. Bu veriler diğer çalışmalarla benzer olarak süt çocukluğu döneminde DEA si daha sık görülmektedir.

İnfeksiyon sırasında infeksiyon düzelmiş duruma göre hemoglobin, hematokrit, serum demiri, serum total demir bağlama kapasitesi, transferrin satürasyonu ve MCV değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düşüş($p<0,05$), ferritin de yükselme($p<0,05$) ve MCH, MCHC ve RDW'de ise değişiklik olmamaktadır($p>0,05$).

Eritrosit indekslerinden RDW değerleri (RDW≥15) infeksiyon sırasında DEA'sini belirlemede sensitivite, spesifite, pozitif prediktif ve negatif prediktif değerinin sırası ile % 81, 79, 70 ve 86 saptandı. Vakalar infeksiyon odaklarına göre gruplara ayrıldığında aralarında istatistiksel anlamlı fark saptanmadı($p>0,05$). Ferritin düzeyi DEA olan ve olmayan vakalarda CRP yüksek olanlarda normal olanlara göre anlamlı olarak yüksek saptandı($p<0.01$). Ferritin düzeyi CRP yüksek vakalarda 100 ng/ml, CRP normal olan vakalarda 50 ng/ml alındığında DEA' ni % 90 oranında saptayabilmektedir.

İnfeksiyon sırasında demir eksikliği anemisini değerlendirmede RDW değerinin 15 in üzerinde olması, ferritin değerinin CRP yüksek olanlarda 100 ng/ml, normal olanlarda 50 ng/ml nin altında olması DEA tanısını kuvvetle destekler görünmektedir. Bu sonuçlar serum transferrin reseptör ve hepsidin parametrelerinide içeren daha çok sayıda vakalı çalışmalarla desteklenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anemi,Demir Eksikliği Anemisi,infeksiyon

ABSTRACT

Iron deficiency anemia is a common, treatable and mostly nutritional health problem in the world. Infancy is the most common age group in children. In the presence of infection and inflammation, major changes occur in iron metabolism. Therefore, it is difficult to evaluate iron deficiency in patients with conditions such as infection and inflammation. There are few publications investigating the effects of acute infections on hematological parameters. In this study, we aimed to determine iron deficiency anemia during infection.

In this study, 151 patients who applied to Zeynep Kamil Women's and Pediatrics Training and Research Hospital, Pediatrics Polyclinic with fever complaint between September 2005 and October 2005 were included. Patients with chronic disease, those who were previously examined and treated for anemia, and those with a cause other than iron deficiency were excluded from the study. Complete blood count

(Erythrocyte count, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW , Platelet count, leukocyte count), Serum Iron, Serum Total Iron Binding Capacity Ferritin, C-Reactive Protein ,Transferrin saturation and Peripheral Smear were studied.

The mean age of the cases was found to be between 6 months and 13 years, 4.45±3.20 years. Of the cases in the study, 87 (57.6%) were male and 64 (42.4%) were female. Upper respiratory tract infection (31.1%), lower respiratory tract infection (18.5%), cryptic tonsillitis (17.9%), acute gastroenteritis (16.6%) and urinary tract infection (15.9%) were determined as the focus of infection, respectively.

Iron deficiency anemia was detected in 56 (37.1%) cases. When the cases were separated according to age groups, IDA was found to be 59.6% between 6-24 months and 27.7% over the age of 2 years. These data are similar to other studies, and IDA is more common in infancy.

Statistically significant decrease in hemoglobin, hematocrit, serum iron, serum total iron binding capacity, transferrin saturation and MCV values ($p<0.05$), increase in ferritin ($p<0.05$) values compared to the infection resolved during infection. and there is no change in RDW,MCH and MCHC($p>0.05$).

Among the erythrocyte indices, RDW values (RDW≥15) were 81, 79, 70 and 86%, respectively, of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive and negative predictive value in determining IDA during infection. When the cases were divided into groups according to their foci of infection, no statistically significant difference was found between them ($p>0.05$).

Ferritin levels were found to be significantly higher in patients with and without IDA, compared to those with normal CRP levels ($p<0.01$). When the ferritin level is taken 100 ng/ml in cases with high CRP and 50 ng/ml in cases with normal CRP, it can detect IDA at a rate of 90%.

In the evaluation of iron deficiency anemia during infection, a RDW value above 15, a ferritin value of 100 ng/ml in patients with high CRP and below 50 ng/ml in normal patients seem to strongly support the diagnosis of IDA. These results should be supported by more case studies including serum transferrin receptor and hepcidin parameters.

Keywords: Anemia,Iron Deficiency Anemia,infection

SUSTAINABLE BLEACHING OF JUTE BIO-FIBER WITH OZONE TREATMENT

Görkem GEDİK

Pamukkale University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Textile Engineering, Denizli, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1483-5466

Yağmur Meltem AYDIN KIZILKAYA

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3172-4215

ABSTRACT

Due to the environmental concerns, nowadays, sustainable raw materials and production methods are trending subjects of the researches. In this study, jute, which is a natural cellulosic fiber, was pre-treated with ozone application. Auxiliary oxidative agents such as hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate were added to increase the bleaching yield. The effect of ozone concentration and application time on the color properties of jute fiber was investigated. The possible damage of oxidative ozone gas on the mechanical properties was evaluated with tensile tests. The environmental influence of the ozone application wastewater was determined by UV_{254} and COD measurements and compared with conventional hydrogen peroxide bleaching wastewater.

Keywords: bio-fiber, bleaching, ozonation, wastewater treatment

KIRKLARELİ YÖRESİNDEKİ ATIKSULARININ BAZI ORGANİK VE BAKTERİYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

SOME ORGANIC AND BACTERIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTEWATER IN KIRKLARELİ REGION

Hacer GÜLOCAK

Biyolog, Atatürk Toprak, Su ve Tarımsal Meteroloji Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Kırklareli, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8508-9902

Sultan KIYMAZ

Prof. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Biyosistem Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9228-7525

ÖZET

Hızla artan nüfus, artan gıda ihtiyacı, sanayileşme, tarımsal uygulamalar, plansız ve denetimsiz bir şekilde büyümeye devam eden kentsel atıksular, kısıtlı olan su kaynakları üzerinde ne yazık ki büyük bir baskı oluşturmuştur (Karaer ve diğ., 1998). Günümüzde en çok tüketilen su tarım sektörüdür. Giderek artan su kaynaklarımızı verimli kullanmak için arıtılmış atık suların yeniden ve güvenli kullanımını artırmak amacıyla araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Kırklareli il merkezinin kanalizasyon suları mevcut evsel ve endüstriyel arıtma tesislerinde arıtılarak Kırklareli deresine deşarj edilen suların mikrobiyal kirlilik durumunu belirleyerek tarımsal amaçlı kullanıma uygunluğu araştırılmıştır. Atık suyun tarımsal sulamaya uygunluğu Su Kirliliği Kontrolü Yönetmeliği ve Atıksu Arıtma Tesisi Teknik Usuller Tebliği kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada materyal olarak Kırklareli Deresi üzerinde seçilen 10 farklı istasyon noktalarından su örnekleri alınmıştır. Bu istasyonlardan mevsimsel olarak birer kez örnekleme yapılmış olup, bazı organik ve bakteriyolojik parametreleri (KOİ, BOİ, Gres ve Yağ, Fekal Koliform, Toplam Koliform) incelenmiştir. Arıtma tesisinden çıkan atıksuların analiz sonuçlarına göre KOİ (kimyasal oksijen ihtiyacı) parametresi ile kış mevsiminde II. sınıf kalitedeyken, ilkbahar, yaz ve sonbahar mevsimlerinden dolayı IV. sınıf kalitede olduğu; biyolojik oksijen ihtiyacı (BOİ) parametresi ile tüm mevsimlerde IV. sınıf kalitede olduğu; Gress ve yağ parametresi ile tüm mevsimlerde I. Sınıf kalitede olduğu; Fekal koliform ve toplam koliform parametreleri ile de IV. sınıf kalitede olduğu Su Kirliliği Kontrolü Yönetmeliği ve Atıksu Arıtma Tesisi Teknik Usuller Tebliği kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Su örnekleri ölçüm değerleri üzerinde yapılan tekrarlanan ölçümlü deneme düzeninde varyans analizi ve korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. İstatiksel açıdan parametreler arasındaki belirgin farklar ve ilişkiler belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Atıksu, evsel atık, tarımsal sulama, organik atık, yeniden kullanım.

ABSTRACT

Rapidly increasing population, increasing food demand, industrialization, agricultural practices, unplanned and uncontrolled urban wastewater have unfortunately put a great pressure on limited water resources. Today, the most consumed water is the agricultural sector. In order to use our increasing water resources efficiently, researches are needed to increase the reuse and safe use of treated wastewater. In this study, the microbial pollution status of the wastewater discharged to Kırklareli stream after being treated in existing domestic and industrial treatment plants in Kırklareli city center was investigated, and its suitability for agricultural use was investigated. The suitability of wastewater for agricultural irrigation has been evaluated within the scope of the Water Pollution Control Regulation

and the Wastewater Treatment Plant Technical Procedures Communiqué. In the study, water samples were taken from 10 different station points selected on the Kırklareli Stream. Seasonal sampling was made from these stations once, and some organic and bacteriological parameters (Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Grease and Oil, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform) were examined. According to the analysis results of the wastewater, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) parameter in winter season is II class quality, it is determined to be IV class quality due to spring, summer and autumn seasons. Biological oxygen demand (BOD) parameter is in IV class quality in all seasons; Grease and oil parameters are I class quality in all seasons; Fecal coliform and total coliform parameters have also been determined to be IV class quality. These parameters have been evaluated within the scope of the Water Pollution Control Regulation and the Wastewater Treatment Plant Technical Procedures Communiqué. Analysis of variance and correlation analysis were performed in a repeated measurement experiment on the measurement values of water samples. Significant differences and relationships between parameters were determined statistically.

Keywords: Wastewater, domestic waste, agricultural irrigation, organic waste, reuse.

DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION ACROSS GENDER IN YEMEN

Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim

A.M.U, Management, Bussines of Administration, 202002 Aligarh, India

ORCID ID: 0009-0005-0159-7624

ABSTRACT

An important objective of public policy in Yemen, as it is in a number of other developing countries as well, should be to expand people's access to the financial system. On the other hand, when Yemeni women try to gain access to formal financial services, they are met with a number of substantial barriers. In Yemen, the specific determinants of financial inclusion across gender are not well understood, and there is a need for additional research that focuses specifically on women's access to financial services in the country. Furthermore, there is a need for more research that focuses specifically on Yemeni women's access to financial services. In addition, there is a demand for additional research that concentrates particularly on the factors that determine whether or not a person in Yemen can participate in the financial system, regardless of their gender. The objective of this study is to investigate the factors that influence women's access to financial services in Yemen and to identify the main determinants of financial inclusion across gender in Yemen. Specifically, this research will focus on Yemen. This study draws from a variety of earlier studies on financial inclusion and gender in developing countries. In addition, it draws from earlier observational studies on financial inclusion in Yemen.

Keywords: determinants of financial inclusion, financial inclusion, financial services, Barriers to Financial Inclusion.

КУЛЬТ ВОЛКА У БАШКИР В СВЕТЕ ДУХОВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ТЮРКСКИХ НАРОДОВ МИРА

WOLF CULT OF THE BASHKIRS IN THE LIGHT OF THE SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

Azaliya F. ILIMBETOVA

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Senior Researcher at the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Ufa Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences,

Republic of Bashkortostan, Ufa, Russia

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7945-9559

АННОТАЦИЯ

Волк являлся одним из почитаемых животных в их религиозно-мистических воззрениях тюркских народов, в том числе башкир. В традиционном мировоззрении башкир и других тюркских народов о волке лежат идеи их тождества друг с другом, возможности взаимного перевоплощения и отсутствия принципиальной разницы между ними – воззрения, составляющего суть тотемических представлений древних людей. В фольклоре башкир и других тюркских народов обнаруживаются этногенетические легенды о волках-предках и волчицах-прародительницах, кормилицах и воспитательницах младенцев. Тотемная сущность волка проявляется в волчьих этнонимах и антропонимах, а также в преданиях башкир и других тюркских народов о волке-путеводителе. В приметах, суевериях и магических обрядах для заговаривания новорожденных и молодых женщин и способах лечения больных у башкир и других тюркских народов волк выступает в роли сверхъестественного родового предка, патрона инициации. В космогонических легендах башкир и других тюркских народов четко прослеживается идея о небесной сущности волка. Функция волка – тотемического предка, покровителя и защитника рода проявляется в приписывании магических свойств изображениям волка на знамени древних башкир и на нагрудных знаках племенных вождей, аппликационным узорам «*буре табаны*» («волчья лапа») на платьях и передниках тюркских женщин, скульптурным фигуркам волка на ручках ковшей для кумыса и т.д. У предков башкир и имелись представления о божестве в облике волка. Об этом свидетельствуют почитание башкирами первопредка *Коркут-ата* как божества и священного духа и обращение за помощью и покровительством к божеству *Корайт*. В обычаях и поверьях башкир и других тюркских народов волк, как сакральное существо, был табуированным зверем.

Ключевые слова: Волк, культ, тюрки, башкиры, мировоззрение, верования, фольклор.

ABSTRACT

The wolf was one of the revered animals in the religious and mystical views of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples. In the traditional worldview of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples about the wolf, there are ideas of their identity with each other, the possibility of mutual reincarnation and the absence of a fundamental difference between them – a view that is the essence of the totemic ideas of ancient people. In the folklore of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples, ethnogenetic legends about wolves-ancestral and about she-wolves-progenitor, nurses and educators of babies are found. The totemic essence of the wolf is manifested in wolf ethnonyms and anthroponyms, as well as in the legends of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples about the guide wolf. In signs, superstitions, and magical rites for incantation of newborns and young women and methods of treating patients among the Turkic peoples, the wolf acts as a supernatural tribal ancestor, patron of initiation. In the cosmogonic legends of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples, the idea of the celestial essence of the wolf is clearly traced. The

function of the wolf as a totemic ancestor, patron and protector of the clan is manifested in the attribution of magical properties to the images of the wolf on the banners of the ancient Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples. The appliqué patterns "*bure tabany*" ("wolf paw") on carpets, as well as on the dresses of Turkic women, possessed protective qualities. The ancestors of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples had ideas about a deity in the guise of a wolf. This is evidenced by the veneration by the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples of the first ancestor of *Korkut-ata* as a deity and sacred spirit and the appeal for help and patronage to the deity *Korait*. In the customs and beliefs of the Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples, the wolf, as a sacred creature, was a taboo beast.

Keywords: Wolf, cult, Bashkirs, Turkic peoples, worldview, beliefs, folklore, traditions.

HEMODİYALİZ HASTALARINDA HASTALIK ALGISI VE SOSYAL DESTEK DÜZEYİ

THE LEVEL OF ILLNESS PPERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

Sevil GÜLER

Doç. Dr., Erciyes Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik Bölümü, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9971-9861

Seda ŞAHAN

Arş. Gör., Bakırçay Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4071-2742.

Gökçe DEMIR

Doç. Dr., Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3674-9980

ÖZET

Diyaliz hastaları için kronik bir hastalığa sahip olmanın yanı sıra, bu hastalığın tedavisinde karşı karşıya kalınan pek çok kısıtlama ve yoğun fiziksel-psikososyal sıkıntılar ortaya çıkmaktadır HD tedavi merkezine bağımlılık, diyet, ilaç kullanımı gibi pek çok kısıtlama ve anksiyete, depresyon, gelecek hakkında belirsizlik, sosyal yaşamın kısıtlanması, bağımsızlığını kaybetme düşüncesi, rol değişiklikleri, üzüntü ve umutsuzluk gibi psikososyal sorunların yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır (Clarke et al., 2016). Hastanın hastalığını nasıl algıladığı yaşanılan bu sorunların artmasında yada azalmasında önemli bir etkendir. Hastalık algısı, hastalık durumunun bilişsel görünümü olarak ifade edilmektedir. Hastaların hastalık algılarının ve hastalık uyumlarının iyi seviyede olması sosyal desteğin ne kadar iyi olduğu ile de ilişkilidir (Yüçens et al., 2019). Hemodiyaliz tedavisi alan hastalarda hastalık algısının ve algılanan sosyal desteğin değerlendirilmesi önem taşımaktadır. Dolasıyla bu çalışma, HD hastalarında hastalık algısı ve sosyal destek düzeyleri arasında ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Araştırma, 1-20 Şubat 2022 tarihinde bir il merkezinde hizmet veren özel hemodiyaliz hastanesi (N=150) ve eğitim araştırma hastanesindeki hemodiyaliz ünitesinde (N=75) tedavi olan hastalar üzerinde kesitsel ve ilişki arayıcı tipte yapılmıştır.

Araştırmanın evrenini ilgili tarihte tedavi gören toplam 225 hasta oluşturmuştur. Örneklemini ise 18 yaşın üzerinde, en az 6 aydır hemodiyaliz tedavisi alan, bilinci açık olan, sözel iletişim kurabilen ve araştırmayı kabul eden 180 hasta (%80 katılım) oluşturmuştur.

Veriler "Hasta Tanıtım Formu'', "Kısa Hastalık Algısı Ölçeği"(Broadbent, Petrie, Main, & Weinman, 2006., 1996) ve "Çok Boyutlu Algılanan Sosyal Destek Ölçeği (Zimet ve ark., 1988)kullanılarak toplanmıştır.

Hastaların hemodiyaliz tedavilerini aldıkları kurumların hizmet sürecini bölmeyen zaman aralıklarında, katılımcıların diyaliz tedavisi uygulanma esnasında, yüz yüze görüşme yapılarak, veri toplama formları ile veriler toplanmıştır. Veri formu uygulanmadan hemen önce ilgili form hakkında hastalar bilgilendirilmiştir. Veri uygulama araçlarının uygulanması 40 dakikadan az sürmüştür.

Araştırmada elde edilen veriler SPSS-21 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Verileri değerlendirilirken tanımlayıcı istatistiksel yöntemler (Sayı, Yüzde, Ortalama,

Standart sapma) kullanılmıştır. Spearman korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular %95 güven aralığında 0,05 anlamlılık düzeyinde yorumlanmıştır

Araştırmayı yapılabilmek için bir Üniversite'nin Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurul Birimi'nden (28.01.2022 2022/13 sayı) izin alınmıştır. Araştırma kapsamına alınan hastalara; araştırmanın amacı ve uygulama yöntemi hakkında gerekli açıklamalar yapılarak sözel ve yazılı onamları alınmıştır. Gönüllü hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmiş ve kişisel kimlik bilgileri gizli tutulmuştur.

Araştırmaya katılan hastaların hastalık algı düzeyi ve hastalık olası nedenlerinin ortalamaları incelendiğinde, akut-kronik süre ortalaması 18.772± 2.384; sonuçlar ortalaması 18.223± 3.654; kişisel kontrol ortalaması 18.654± 4.688; tedavi kontrolü ortalaması 15.712±3.204; hastalığı anlayabilme ortalaması 13.568± 4.546; döngüsel süre ortalaması 13.236±13.236; duygusal temsiller ortalaması 19.378± 5.912; psikolojik atıflar ortalaması 14.632±6.864; risk etkenleri ortalaması 15.604± 4.916; bağışıklık ortalaması 7.124± 2.886; şans faktörü ortalaması 4.748± 1.984olarak bulunmuştur ve Tablo 2'de verilmiştir. Hastaların hastalık hakkındaki görüşleri ile ilgili alt boyutlar incelendiğinde; duygusal temsiller algısı, süre (akut/kronik) algısı ve sonuç ve kişisel kontrol algısı puan ortalamalarının diğer alt boyutlara göre yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Araştırmada, hastaların genel aile, arkadaş ve özel insan desteği ve algılanan sosyal destek ölçeği (ÇBASDÖ) puan ortalamalarının sırasıyla 28.168±6.014, 18.812± 7.116, 20.640±8.164 ve 67.620±17.782 olduğu saptanmıştır (Tablo 3). Tablo 4.'de belirtildiği üzere; hastalık belirtileri, akut kronik süre, sonuçlar, hastalığı anlayabilme, döngüsel süre, duygusal temsiller, psikolojik atıf, şans faktörü puan ortalamaları ve ÇBASDÖ ve alt boyutları arasında negatif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı ilişki saptanırken; kişisel kontrol ve tedavi kontrolü puan ortalamaları ile ÇBASDÖ ve alt boyutları arasında pozitif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Algılanan sosyal destek arttıkça kişisel kontrol ve tedavi kontrol puanlarının da arttığı görülmüştür.

Bu çalışmada, hastaların hastalık algısı ve algılanan sosyal destek seviyeleri orta düzeyde bulunmuştur. Algılanan sosyal destek düzeyi arttıkça, hastalık algı ölçeğinin alt boyutlarından kişisel kontrol ve tedavi kontrol puanları da armaktadır. HD hastaları arasında hastalık algısını ve sosyal destek seviyelerini inceleyen daha önce hiçbir çalışma bulunmamıştır. Bu nedenle, daha fazla çalışma tavsiye edilir.Sağlık çalışanlarının, hemodiyaliz hastalarının hastalık algısı ile sosyal destek düzeyi arasındaki ilişkiyi belirli aralıklarla değerlendirmeleri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hstalık algısı, Hemodiyaliz, Sosyal destek

ABSTRACT

In addition to having a chronic disease for dialysis patients, there are many restrictions and intense physical-psychosocial difficulties faced in the treatment of this disease. HD treatment center addiction, many restrictions such as diet, drug use and anxiety, depression, uncertainty about the future, restriction of social life, loss of independence, role changes lead to psychosocial problems such as sadness and hopelessness.How the patient perceives his or her disease is an important factor in the increase or decrease of these problems (Clarke et al., 2016). The perception of disease is expressed as the cognitive view of the disease state. The good level of disease perceptions and disease adaptations of patients is also related to how good the social support is (Yüçens et al., 2019). It is important to evaluate the perception of disease and perceived social support in patients receiving hemodialysis treatment. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between disease perception and social support levels in HD patients.

The research was conducted on 1-20 February 2022 in cross-sectional and relationship-seeking type on patients treated in a private hemodialysis hospital (N=150) and hemodialysis unit (N=75) in an educational research hospital in a provincial center. The universe of the study consisted of a total of 225 patients who received treatment at the relevant date. The sample consisted of 180 patients over the age of 18 who had been treated for hemodialysis for at least 6 months, who were conscious, able to communicate verbally and accepted the research (80% participation).

The data were collected using the "patient demonstration form", "Short Disease Perception Scale" (Broadbent, Petrie, main, & Weinman, 2006) and "Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale (Zimet et et al., 1988). In the time intervals that do not interrupt the service process of the institutions where the patients receive hemodialysis treatments, the participants were interviewed face to face during dialysis treatment and data collection forms were collected. Patients were informed of the relevant form immediately before the data form was applied. The implementation of the data application tools took less than 40 minutes.

The data were analyzed using SPSS-21 (Statistical package for Social Sciences) program. When evaluating the data, descriptive statistical methods (number, percentage, average, Standard deviation) were used. Spearman sequencing correlation analysis was performed. The findings were interpreted at 0.05 significance levels in the 95% confidence interval.

In order to conduct the research, permission has been obtained from a University's non-interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee Unit (issue 28.01.2021 2022/13). Patients who are included in the research; verbal and written consent was obtained by making necessary explanations about the purpose and method of application of the research. Volunteer patients were included in the study and their personal identification information was kept confidential.

When the mean of disease perception level and possible causes of disease were examined, the mean of acute-chronic duration was 18.772±2,384; results mean 18.223±3,654; personal control mean was 18.654±4,688; treatment control average was 15.712±3,204; cycle time average was 13.568±4,546.13; emotional representation mean was 236.13±236; psychological references mean was 5,912; 6,864±19 14±378 632; personal control mean was;. The mean of risk factors was 15.604±4,916; the average of immunity was 7,124±2,886; the mean of chance factor was 4,748±1.984 and is given in Table 2. When the lower dimensions related to the patients' opinions about the disease are examined; it is determined that the perception of emotional representations, perception of duration (acute/chronic) and the score averages of the result and perception of personal control are higher compared to the other sub-dimensions.

In the study, the overall mean of family, friends and special human support and CBASDO scores of patients were 28.168±6,014, 18.812±7,116, 20.640±8,164 and 67.620±17,78 2, respectively (Table 3). As stated in Table 4; symptoms of disease, acute chronic duration, consequences, understanding the disease, while the medium relationship between cyclical duration, emotional representations, psychological citation, chance factor score averages and perceived social support scale and sub-dimensions was determined in a negative direction; it was determined that there was a medium relationship between the personal control and treatment control score averages and the perceived social support scale and sub-dimensions in a positive direction. As perceived social support increased, personal control and treatment control scores also increased.

In this study, patients' perception of disease and perceived social support levels were found to be moderate. As the level of perceived social support increased, personal control and treatment control scores from the lower dimensions of the disease perception scale also increased. It is recommended that health professionals evaluate the relationship between the perception of disease and the social support environment of hemodialysis patients at certain intervals. No previous studies have been found to

examine disease perception and levels of social support among HD patients. Therefore, further studies are recommended.

Keywords: Perception of disease, hemodialysis, social support.

PRESERVING AND PROMOTING HUE'S CULINARY HERITAGE: ENHANCING LOCAL TOURISM ATTRACTION IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION AND URBANIZATION

Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN

Master in Law, Economics, and Management

Specialization in Tourism, Luxury Travel and Hospitality Management

Lecturer at Can-Tho University, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of History - Geography - Tourism, Can-Tho City, Vietnam

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8264-8585

ABSTRACT

The culinary heritage of Hue, Vietnam, is a significant component of the city's cultural identity, with its royal cuisine and distinctive local dishes playing a crucial role in attracting tourists. As globalization and urbanization continue to shape the landscape of the modern world, preserving and promoting Hue's culinary traditions becomes increasingly important for maintaining its unique appeal and fostering sustainable tourism development. This study aims to assess the significance of preserving and promoting Hue's culinary heritage amidst the challenges posed by globalization and urbanization and explore potential strategies for enhancing the city's tourism appeal through its rich food culture.

Through a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including interviews, surveys, and observational studies, this research will investigate the current state of Hue's culinary heritage, its role in the city's tourism industry, and the potential threats and opportunities presented by globalization and urbanization. Additionally, the study will analyze the collaborative efforts of local authorities, restaurants, and tourism businesses in promoting Hue's culinary traditions and developing sustainable tourism products centered around its food culture.

The findings of this research will provide valuable insights for policymakers, tourism stakeholders, and local communities in Hue to better understand the importance of their culinary heritage, formulate effective strategies for its preservation and promotion, and capitalize on its potential to enhance the city's tourism competitiveness. Furthermore, this study will contribute to the broader academic discourse on culinary tourism and heritage preservation in the context of globalization and urbanization, offering insights and best practices that can be applied to other cultural destinations facing similar challenges.

Keywords: Hue culinary heritage, sustainable tourism development, globalization and urbanization, cultural preservation, culinary tourism strategies, local food culture promotion

ACTUALLY, THERE IS NO OVERPOPULATION ON THE PLANET DOES NOT EXIST: RELIABLE REFERENCES

Mahira AMIROVA

PhD, Assoc.Prof. of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, , Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID:0000-0001-5598-6995

Hafiz OSMANOV

Sci.researcher, Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Gulnara JAFAROVA

PhD, Senior Researcher, Scientific-Research Laboratory at the Biochemistry Department, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Today's world has changed a lot in just a few years. The main reason for these changes is a completely erroneous idea of the inevitability of a war for survival and the distribution of wealth on the planet. To date, more than half of all the planet resources are consumed by just a handful people, and this creates an abyss of disequilibrium: on the one hand, poverty and hunger of millions in countries where inter-ethnic, inter-religious hatred and wars are incited, and on the other hand, the accumulation of money and the thoughtless spending of money for the sake of waste: for entertainment, gambling, obscenities and completely unnecessary pleasures. For the sake of keeping goods in the hands of a handful of people, the theory of "lack of goods" was invented, then ways are invented to destroy poor people so that they do not wake up and declare their rights, because there were too many robbed food and too few of those in whose hands all the riches of the earth have accumulated. Here the problem is not so much social as fear for one's own skin: the desire to spread the myth of fictional resettlement, so that people begin to destroy each other, seeing in a neighbor a competitor for the benefits of which allegedly not enough for everyone. In our work, we give strong arguments about the complete fictitiousness of such statements, the incompetence of some areas in science that have not justified themselves in history and have proven themselves to be a waste of time and money, and we give ways to solve these problem based on sources that are never wrong.

Keywords: disequilibrium, handful people, myph of overpopulation, poverty

RUMİNANTLARDA KARACİĞER FONKSİYON BİYOBELİRTEÇLERİ

LIVER FUNCTION BIOMARKERS IN RUMINANTS

Süleyman KOZAT

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-5089-2623

ÖZET

Karaciğer vücuttaki en büyük iç organdır ve zararlı maddelerin detoksifikasyonunda hayati bir rol oynar. Birçok önemli metabolik fonksiyon üzerinde düzenleyici etkiye sahip olmasının yanısıra vücudun homeostazını korumaktan sorumludur. Karaciğer fonksiyonunu belirlemede en yaygın olarak ALT U/L, AST U/L, ALP U/L, γ-GT U/L Total Protein g/dl, Albumin g/dl, Globulin g/dl, A/G oranı, Glucose mg/dl, Cholesterol mg/dl, Triglyceride mg/dl biyobelirteçleri kullanılmaktadır. Bu araştırmada karaciğer fonksiyonlarının değşiminde ve hasarında hangi biyobelirteçlerin değiştiği veya hangi biyobelirteç değişiminde organın hangi fonksiyonu değiştiği ilgili detaylı bilgilendirme yapılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karaciğer, Ruminant, Biyobelirteç

ABSTRACT

The liver is the largest internal organ in the body and plays a vital role in detoxifying harmful substances. It is responsible for maintaining the homeostasis of the body, as well as having a regulatory effect on many important metabolic functions. Most commonly ALT U/L, AST U/L, ALP U/L, γ-GT U/L Total Protein g/dl, Albumin g/dl, Globulin g/dl, A/G ratio, Glucose mg in determining liver function /dl, Cholesterol mg/dl, Triglyceride mg/dl biomarkers are used. In this study, detailed information will be given about which biomarkers change in the change and damage of liver functions or which function of the organ changes in which biomarker change.

Keywords: Liver, Ruminant, Biomarker

BUZAĞILARDA BAĞIRSAK MUKOZAL BARİYER SİSTEMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

FACTORS AFFECTING INTESTINAL MUCOSAL BARRIER SYSTEM IN CALVES

Süleyman KOZAT

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-5089-2623

ÖZET

Yenidoğan buzağıların gastrointestinal sistemi kısmen gelişmiştir. Bu sistem gerek beslenme gerekse çevresel faktörlere adapte olmak için morfolojik ve fonksiyonel değişiklikler gerektirir. Yenidoğan buzağıların hayatta kalması için fonksiyonel bir bütünlüğe sahip olması gerekir. Yenidoğan buzağının gelişimine paralel olarak retikulum da fonksiyonel hale gelir. Buzağı ön mideleri doğumdan iki hafta sonra sindirim fonksiyonunda görev alır ve 6-8 hafta sonrada gıdaları parçalama özelliği gelişir. Süt ve ikame yemleri buzağıda rumen gelişimi üzerinde etkilidir. Yeterli miktarda katı yem da fonksiyonel gelişmeyi artırır. Prebiyotikler bağırsak florasının gelişmesini ve buna bağlı büyümeyi artırır. Enzimler hem sindirime yardımcı olup hem de rumen mikroorganizmaların popülasyonunu artırır. Bağırsak bariyer sistemi canlıyı içindeki mikroorganizmalar, toksinler ve kimyasalların karışımından korur. Besinlerin emilmesini ve diğer dokulara da göndermesini kontrol eder. Yenidoğan buzağıların sistemik ve fizyolojik olarak olgunlaşması için kolostrum şarttır. Yüksek miktarda yutulmuş kolostrum villüs büyümeyi artırır. Yavrunun termoregulasyon sisteminin sağlıklı olarak çalışmasını ve doğumun ilk günlerinde yavrunun hastalıklara karşı korunmasını sağlar. Bu araştırmada yenidoğan buzağılarda barsak mukozal bariyer sistemi gelişmesinde rol oynayan faktörler hakkında detaylı fikir oluşturmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buzağı, Bağırsak Bariyer Sistemi, Beslenme

ABSTRACT

The gastrointestinal tract of newborn calves is partially developed. This system requires morphological and functional changes to adapt to both nutritional and environmental factors. Newborn calves must have functional integrity to survive. In parallel with the development of the newborn calf, the reticulum also becomes functional. The forestomaches take part in the digestive function two weeks after birth and break down after 6-8 weeks. Milk and substitute feeds are effective on calf rumen development. Adequate solid feed also increases functional development. Prebiotics increase the development of intestinal flora and related growth. Enzymes both aid digestion and increase the population of rumen microorganisms. The intestinal barrier system protects the organism from the mixture of microorganisms, toxins and chemicals in it. It controls the absorption of nutrients and their delivery to other tissues. Colostrum is essential for the systemic and physiological maturation of newborn calves. Large amounts of ingested colostrum increase villus growth. It ensures the healthy functioning of the thermoregulation system of the calf and protects the baby against diseases in the first days of birth. The aim of this study is to create a detailed idea about the factors that play a role in the development of the intestinal mucosal barrier system in newborn calves.

Keywords: Calf, Intestinal Barrier System, Nutrition

KIRSAL ALANDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR HAYVANCILIĞIN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN RURAL AREAS

Süleyman KOZAT

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-5089-2623

ÖZET

İnsanoğlu, yaşam başlandığı andan itibaren toprakla ilişki en fazla olan canlıdır. Doğadaki bütün canlılar yaşamlarını devam ettirmek için birbiriyle devamlı karşılık olarak bir denge halindedir. Her canlının yaşamsal faaliyetinin devamlılığı üzerinde yaşadığı toprağın kendisine sağladığı faydayla olmaktadır. İnsanlar üzerinde yaşadığı toprağı yaşamsal ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için toprağı işlemiş ve temel yaşamsal gıdalarını tarımsal faaliyetlerde karşılıyor ve karşılamaktadır. Sanayileşme beraber insanlar yaşamsal faaliyetlerin yanı sıra yaşam tarzları kendi içerisinde sınıflandırılmaya neden olmuştur. Sanayileşmeyle beraber insanlar kırsal ve kentsel yaşam olarak kendi içerisinde iki sınıfa ayrıldı. Toprak işleyen ve toprağa dayalı faaliyet faaliyetler uğraşan kesimlere kırsal yaşam ve sanayiyle uğraşanlar ise kentsel yaşam olarak sınıflandırıldı. Bu araştırma kırsal alanda sürdürülebilir hayvancılığın geliştirilmesine yönelik yapılan ve yapılacak faaliyetler hakkında bilgi verilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırsal, Kalkınma, Sürdürülebilir, Hayvancılık

ABSTRACT

The human being is the creature that has the most contact with the soil from the moment life began. All living things in nature are in a constant state of balance with each other in order to continue their lives. The continuity of the vital activity of every living thing is based on the benefit of the soil on which it lives. People have cultivated the land on which they live to meet their vital needs and meet and meet their basic vital food in agricultural activities. Along with industrialization, people have caused to be classified in their lifestyles as well as their vital activities. With industrialization, people were divided into two classes as rural and urban life. Those who cultivate soil and engage in land-based activities were classified as rural life and those engaged in industry were classified as urban life. This research will provide information about the activities that have been done and will be done for the development of sustainable animal husbandry in rural areas.

Keywords: Rural, Development, Sustainable, Livestock

STRAIGHTFORWARD PRODUCTION OF COPPER-DIAMOND COMPOSITE HEAT SINKS BY ELECTRODEPOSITION METHOD

Burak EVREN

Turkish-German University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Materials Science and Technology, Istanbul, Türkiye

Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3874-2803

Cem KINCAL

Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4887-3551

Gökçe EVREN

Turkish-German University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Materials Science and Technology, Istanbul, Türkiye

Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3874-2803

Nuri SOLAK

Asst. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6493-7711

Mustafa Kamil ÜRGEN

Prof. Dr., Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3549-0049

ABSTRACT

Through rapid advancements in microchip technology, electronic circuits are becoming increasingly smaller, more powerful, and hence generating higher amounts of heat. Lack of proper cooling measures may result in reduced performance and even malfunction of the electronic package. In this regard, heat sink composite materials with high thermal conductivity have drawn great attention. Although copper-diamond composites show excellent thermal conductivities, their state of the art production techniques consume high energy and require complex instruments. However, electrodeposition is an energy-friendly and cost efficient alternative process for composite manufacturing. In this study, copper based composites with high thermal conductivities are fabricated by single-step electrochemical deposition method to serve as passive heat sinks. Sediment co-deposition technique, that allows the incorporation of reinforcing particles with high volume, is modified in a way where the diamond particles are incorporated in copper matrix with desired volume fraction and particle arrangement. For this purpose, copper-diamond composite samples were fabricated by conventional acidic copper sulphate bath using 20 $mA.cm^{-2}$ current density at 40 °C with up to 60% vol. diamond content. Composite microstructure and matrix-reinforcement interfaces were investigated with Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), phase analysis was carried out from X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) patterns and thermal diffusivities of

samples were measured by Laser Flash Analysis (LFA). Reinforcing diamond particles are successfully incorporated in metal matrix and particle arrangement prior to electrodeposition is preserved within the composite structure. Thermal conductivities of fabricated composites exceed 600 $W.m^{-1}.K^{-1}$, showing great potential to be used in thermal management systems.

Keywords: Thermal management, Electroforming, Copper-Diamond Composites

BANKACILIK KRİZLERİNİN NEDENLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ FİNANSAL VE EKONOMİK GÖSTERGELERLE ANALİZİ: 2023 YILI ABD BANKACILIK KRİZİ ÖRNEĞİ

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF BANKING CRISES WITH VARIOUS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS: CASE STUDY OF THE US BANKING CRISIS IN 2023

Serdar ERDOĞAN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8594-3929

Volkan DAYAN

Doç. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4297-4212

ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde birçok ülkede hem ulusal hem de küresel bazda bankacılık krizleri meydana gelmektedir. 2023 ABD bankacılık krizi, 2020 yılından sonra ABD üzerinde en etkili olan kriz olmuştur. Krize Amerika Merkez Bankası'nın faiz oranlarını artırması ve kripto para piyasasındaki düşüşlerin neden olduğu tahmin edilmiştir. Hazine kağıtlarının değeri düşmüş, banka sermaye rezervleri azalmıştır. Bankaların bu gelişmelere karşı aldığı tedbirler de yetersiz kalmıştır. Likidite krizi neticesinde üç büyük banka iflasını açıklamıştır. Bankalara hükümet tarafından kayyum atanmıştır. Dünya üzerinde birçok merkez bankası bu olay üzerine tedbirler almıştır.

Bu çalışmada ABD menkul piyasasında işlem gören endekslerin çeşitli finansal ve ekonomik göstergelerle arasındaki ilişkinin nedensellik analizi yapılacaktır. Bu analizde göstergeler arasındaki karşılıklı ilişkiler incelenecektir. Ayrıca söz konusu finansal ve ekonomik göstergelerin borsa endeksleri üzerindeki etkilerini görmek üzere regresyon analizi de uygulanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bankacılık krizleri, Nedensellik analizi, Finansal göstergeler, Ekonomik göstergeler

ABSTRACT

In many countries around the world, both national and global banking crises occur. The 2023 US banking crisis has been the most influential crisis on the US after 2020. It was estimated that the crisis was caused by the increase in interest rates by the US Federal Reserve and the decreases in the crypto money market. The value of treasury papers decreased, and also bank capital reserves decreased. The measures taken by the banks against these developments were also insufficient. As a result of the liquidity crisis, three big banks declared bankruptcy. Trustees have been appointed to banks by the government. Many central banks around the world have taken measures on this event.

In this study, the causality analysis of the relationship between the indices traded in the US securities market and various financial and economical indicators will be made. In this analysis, the interrelationships between the indicators will be examined. In addition, regression analysis will be used to determine the effects of these financial and economic indicators on stock market indices.

Keywords: Banking crises, Causality analysis, Financial indicators, Economic indicators

PELET YEMLERİN KALİTESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

Meryem İNCE

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Zootekni Anabilim Dalı, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-7322-6694

Ahmet ŞAHİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Zootekni Anabilim Dalı, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0192-3961

ÖZET

Bu bildiride, çiftlik hayvanlarının beslenmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan pelet yemlerin kalitelerine etki eden faktörler incelenecektir. Bu faktörler; yemin fiziksel özellikleri, yemin partikül büyüklüğü, karma yem içeriği ve formülasyonu gibi yem faktörleri ile buhar uygulaması, buhar kalitesi, buhar basıncı, yağ ilavesi, matris seçimi ve soğutma, çuvallama nakliye ve depolama gibi fizik sel koşullarıdır. Formülasyonun pelet kalitesi üzerine % 40, partikül büyüklüğünün % 20, tavlamanın % 20, matris özelliklerinin % 15, soğutmanın ise % 5 düzeyinde etkili olduğunu bildirmektedir. Pelet yemlerde partikül boyu, yemin kalitesini en çok etkileyen etmendir. Küçük partiküllü karma yemlerden su buharının daha geniş yüzeye etki etmesi nedeniyle daha kaliteli pelet yemler elde edilebilmektedir. Standart boyutlardan daha ince olan peletler daha sert olur. Rasyonun nem miktarı, nişastanın jelatinleşmesinde ve proteinlerin denetürasyonunu etkilemektedir. Nişastanın jelatinleşmesi ve proteinin denetrasyonu peletin dayanıklılığı üzerine etkileri farklılık göstermektedir. Pelet yemler parçalanma ve dağılmaya karşı oldukça duyarlıdırlar. Uygun bir şekilde soğutma işlemine tabi tutulmayan pelet yemler, kolayca dağılabilmektedir.

Pelet yemin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden diğeri, pelet bağlayıcıların kimyasal özelliği ve miktarıdır. Pelet yem yapımında melas kullanımının yapılan işlemin niteliğine göre peletin dayanıklılığını ve sertliğini etkileyebilmektedir. Pelet yeme su ilavesi belli rutubet sınırları içinde tutulduğunda hem pelet pres işleminin kolaylaştığı hem de pelet dayanıklılığının arttığı görülmüştür. Özellikle peletleme esnasında, buhar uygulanmasıyla; dayanıklılık ve üretim randımanı arttırmaktadır. Buharın yardımıyla yem hammaddelerinin yapışması sağlanmaktadır. Uygulanan sıcaklığın artması da pelet yemdeki ufalanma düzeyini azaltmaktadır.

Pelet yapımında kullanılan hammaddelerin birbirleriyle olan etkileşimi, alet ekipmanlarının kalitesi, pelet üretim sürecindeki uygulamalar da pelet yemin kalitesini etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle, pelet yem yapımında ham madde alımından çuvallama ünitesine kadar süreçte, ham madde kalitesi, çeşitliliği, partikül büyüklükleri, pelet bağlayıcı ile melas kullanımı ile uygulanan buhar ve ısıl işlemler ile üretilen ürünün uygun şartlarda depolanması, çiftlik hayvanlarımıza sunulan pelet yemin kalitesine olumlu ve olumsuz yönde etkileyeceği dikkate alınmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Pelet kalitesi, hayvan besleme, fiziksel işlemler, formülasyon

ABSTRACT

In this presentation, the factors affecting the quality of pellet feeds, which are widely used in farm animal nutrition, will be examined. These factors are; the physical properties of the feed are the feed factors such as particle size, compound feed content and formulation, and the physical conditions such as steam application, steam quality, steam pressure, oil addition, matrix selection and cooling, bagging, transportation and storage. It is reported that the formulation has an effect on pellet quality by 40%, particle size by 20%, annealing by 20%, matrix properties by 15% and cooling by 5%. Particle size is the most important factor affecting feed quality in pellet feeds. Better quality pellet feeds can be obtained

from mixed feeds with small particles due to the effect of water vapor on a larger surface. Pellets obtained from finely ground feeds of more than standard sizes will be harder. The moisture content of the diet affects the gelatinization of starch and the denuturation of proteins. The effects of starch gelatinization and protein denaturation on the strength of the pellet differ. Pellet feeds are very sensitive to fragmentation and disintegration. Pellet feeds that are not properly cooled can disperse easily.

Other factors affecting the quality of pellet feed is the chemical properties and amount of pellet binders. The use of molasses in pellet feed production can affect the durability and hardness of the pellet, depending on the nature of the process. It has been observed that both the pellet press process becomes easier and the durability of the pellet increases when the addition of water to the pellet feed is kept within certain humidity limits. Especially during pelleting, with the application of steam; Increases durability and production efficiency. With the help of steam, the adhesion of feed raw materials is ensured. Increasing the applied temperature also reduces the crumbling level of the pellet feed.

The interaction of the raw materials used in pellet production, the quality of the tool equipment, and the applications in the pellet production process also affect the quality of the pellet feed. For this reason, in the process from raw material purchase to bagging unit in pellet feed production, raw material quality, variety, particle sizes, the use of pellet binder and molasses, and the storage of the product produced with steam and heat treatments in suitable conditions, having positive and negative effects on the quality of the pellet feed offered to our farm animals should be taken into account.

Keywords: Pellet quality, animal feeding, physical processes, formulation

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF SUSTAINABLE REPAIR MATERIALS PRODUCED FROM TERNARY BLEND OF PORTLAND CEMENT, WASTE GLASS AND DREDGED SLUDGE

Benyahia AMAR

University of Saad Dahlabe, Civil Engineering department, Blida 09000, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6404-0173

Salhi MOHAMED

University of Relizane, Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering department, 48000 Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9285-9442

Boubekeur TOUFIK

Civil Engineering Department, University of Ahmad Benyahia El Wancharissi, Tissemsilt, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4947-2300

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the exploitation of industrial wastes such as waste glass (WG) and dredging sludge (DS) and their impact on the properties of self-compacting repair materials. For this purpose, a mortar mix containing a combination of 10% WG and 10% DS as a cement replacement was prepared and compared to a control mortar.

The influence of these types of wastes on the performance of mortars were studied experimentally in the fresh state (flowaility) and in the hardened state (flexural and compressive strengths). In addition, the adhesion between the repair mortar mixes and the old concrete was evaluated by the slant shear test.

It was concluded that it is possible to substitute cement with a content of 10% WG and 10% DS to produce a class R4 structural repair mortar in accordance with EN 1504-3. Moreover, the results of the slant shear test showed that all the failures occurred in the substrate, which justifies the effectiveness of the developed mortars.

Keywords : Waste glass- Dredged sludge- Self compacting repair mortar-Slant shear- Adhesion

DİLDƏ KƏMİYYƏT ANLAYIŞI
КОЛИЧЕСТВО КАТЕГОРИЯ В ЯЗЫКЕ
QUANTITATIVE CATEGORY IN LANGUAGE

Günar BƏŞİROVA

Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası

РЕЗЮМЕ

Грамматическая категория - один из обширных объектов лингвистики. Как и другие категории, количественная категория в разное время привлекала внимание лингвистов. Тем не менее, количественная категория по-прежнему представляет собой серьезную проблему. Актуальность темы ставит вопрос о подходе к количеству как философской категории. В азербайджанском, английском и других турецких языках существовали морфологические, лексико-семантические, выразительные методы количества, и этими методами выражались разные типы количества. Как и другие грамматические категории в лингвистике, категория количества отличается широким охватом. В отличие от других грамматических категорий, количественная категория более сложна и многогранна, с более разнообразными средствами выражения и разнообразием содержания.

Ключевые слова: понятие количества, логические категории, лексико-грамматические средства, универсальная количественная категория

ABSTRACT

The grammatical category is one of the broad objects of linguistics. Like other categories, the quantitative category has attracted the attention of linguists at different times. Nevertheless, the quantitative category is still a real problem. The urgency of the topic raises the issue of approaching quantity as a philosophical category. There were morphological, lexical-semantic, expressive methods of quantity in Azerbaijani, English and other Turkish languages, and different types of quantity were expressed by these methods. Like other grammatical categories in linguistics, the category of quantity is distinguished by its wide scope. Unlike other grammatical categories, the quantitative category is more complex and multifaceted, with more diverse means of expression and diversity of content.

Keywords: the concept of quantity, logical categories, lexical and grammatical means, universal quantitative category

HEMODİYALİZ HASTALARINDA AEROBİK DAYANIKLILIK İLE YAŞAM KALİTESİ, DEPRESYON VE ANKSİYETE ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AEROBIC ENDURANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

Cengiz TAŞKAYA

Muş Alparslan University, Vocational School of Health Services, therapy and rehabilitation, physiotherapy, 49250, Muş, Türkiye

ORCID-ID: 0000-0002-1162-9731

Buket BÜYÜKTURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, 40100, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID-ID: 0000-0001-5898-1698

Halil ALKAN

Muş Alparslan University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, 49250, Muş, Türkiye

ORCID-ID: 0000-0001-9036-0269

Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, 40100, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID-ID: 0000-0001-6895-2495

ÖZET

Bu çalışma hemodiyaliz (HD) hastalarında aerobik dayanıklılık ile yaşam kalitesi, anksiyete ve depresyon arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Çalışmaya Muş Devlet Hastanesi Hemodiyaliz Ünitesinde tedavi görmekte olan ve yaş ortalaması 56,26 ±13,23 olan 47 son dönem böbrek yetmezliği hastası dahil edildi. Çalışmaya katılan bireylerden demografik bilgileri alındı. Katılımcılar hemodiyaliz tedavisine başlamadan önce aerobik dayanıklılığı değerlendirmek için 2 dakika adım testi (2DKAT), yaşam kalitesini değerlendirmek için Kidney Disease Quality of Life-36 (KDQOL-36), depresyon ve anksiyete düzeylerini değerlendirmek için Hastane Anksiyete ve Depresyon Skalası (HADS) kullanıldı.

Çalışmaya katılan hastaların %55,3'ü kadındı. Hastaların 2DKAT ortalamaları 67,98±21,25'ti. HD hastaların aerobik dayanıklılık ile yaşam kalitesinin alt parametrelerinden fiziksel komponent, hastalık etkisi, semptom ve problemler arasında orta düzeyde pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu ($p<0,05$). Hastalık yükü ve mental komponent parametreleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmadı ($p>0,05$). Aerobik dayanıklılık ile anksiyete ve depresyon düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki görülmemdi ($p>0,05$).

HD hastaları benzer yaş gruplarına göre daha düşük fonksiyonel yetenek seviyelerine sahip olduğu tespit edildi. Ayrıca aerobik performansları yüksek olanların yaşam kalitelerinin de yüksek olduğu bulundu. Aerobik performans seviyesinin artması anksiyete ve depresyon düzeylerini azaltsa da değişimin anlamlı olmadığı görüldü. Çalışmanın sonucu HD hastalarının aerobik kapasiteleri, yaşam kaliteleri, anksiyete ve depresyon düzeylerinin sonuçları hakkında farkındalık yaratmanın önemini göstermektedir. Bu konu ile ilgili daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemodiyaliz, Aerobik dayanıklılık, Yaşam kalitesi, Anksiyete, Depresyon

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the relationship between aerobic endurance and quality of life, anxiety, and depression in hemodialysis (HD) patients.

The study included 47 end-stage renal disease patients with a mean age of 56.26±13.23 years who were being treated in the hemodialysis unit of Muş State Hospital. Demographic information was obtained from the individuals participating in the study. The two-minute-step-test (TMST) was used to evaluate aerobic endurance before the participants started hemodialysis treatment, Kidney Disease Quality of Life-36 (KDQOL-36) was used to evaluate quality of life; and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to evaluate depression and anxiety levels.

55.3% of the patients participating in the study were women. The mean TMST of the patients was 67.98 ±21.25. A moderately positive and significant correlation was found between the aerobic endurance of HD patients and the physical component, disease effect, and symptoms/problems, which are sub-parameters of quality of life ($p<0.05$). There was no significant relationship between disease burden and mental component parameters ($p>0.05$). There was no significant relationship between aerobic endurance and anxiety and depression levels ($p>0.05$).

HD patients were found to have lower functional ability levels compared to similar age groups. It was also found that those with high aerobic performance had a higher quality of life. Although the increase in aerobic performance decreased anxiety and depression levels, the change was not significant. The result of the study shows the importance of raising awareness about the consequences of HD patients' aerobic capacity, quality of life, anxiety, and depression levels. More studies on this subject are needed.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Aerobic endurance, Quality of life, Anxiety, Depression

THE EMPIRICAL STUDY OF A TURBOMACHINE IN AN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT BY EMD ANALYSIS

Tarek KEBABSA

Higher National School of Engineering Technologies, Annaba, Algeria

Mechanics and Structures Laboratory (LMS), University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7861-8095

Babouri Mohamed KHEMISSI

Mechanics and Structures Laboratory (LMS), University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Department of Mechanical Engineering and Productics (CMP), FGM & GP, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, PO Box 32, El-Alia, Bab-Ezzouar, 16111, Algiers, Algeria1

Ammar MRABTI

Mechanics and Structures Laboratory (LMS), University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Departemnt of Mechanical engineering, University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8932-9272

ABSTRACT

In this communication, the EMD method is used for the diagnosis of a turbomachine working in an industrial environment for the detection of faults generated by rolling bearings, plain bearings, and gears. This study shows the interest in using such an analysis as an aid to diagnosis and decision-making before a failure caused by poor vibration monitoring of rotating machinery can occur. A measured signal has hidden periodicities, which means that it is not strictly periodic but some statistical properties of the signal are periodic. This periodicity identifies the spectral correlation by integrating the MID function, which only depends on the alpha frequency, which is an indicator of the presence of modulations. The method was initially applied to a signal measured on a turbomachine bearing operating under real conditions in an industrial environment.

Keywords: Cyclostationarity, Intensity modulation distribution, Spectral correlation density, Spectral coherence density, Turbo-machine.

COLLOCATION ALGORITHM FOR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Taiye OYEDEPO

Department of Applied Sciences, Federal College of Dental Technology and Therapy, Enugu, Nigeria

Olakiitan Ayodele OWOLANKE

Department of Mathematical Sciences, Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology, Okitipupa, Nigeria

Olalekan Lukman AHMED

Department of Mathematical Sciences, Baze University, Abuja, Nigeria

Abdullahi Muhammed AYINDE

Department of Mathematics, University Abuja, Abuja, Nigeria

Toyibat Bola YUSUF

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Our goal in this study is to develop a collocation algorithm based on second-kind shifted Chebyshev polynomials for the solution of Integro-Differential Equations (IDEs). The proposed approach was used to reduce the problem under discussion to a set of linear algebraic equations, and the matrix inversion approach was used to solve these equations. Numerous numerical examples were examined, and the approach was found to be both accurate and efficient. Additionally, tables are used to illustrate the results.

Keywords: Second-kind Shifted Chebyshev polynomials, Integro-differential equations, approximate solution, matrix inversion

THE ROLE OF GENE EXPRESSION IN THE EARLY STAGES OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE VIABILITY OF EMBRYOS FOLLOWING CRYOPRESERVATION

Omar MARDENLI

University of Aleppo, faculty of agriculture, Dept of animal production, Aleppo, Syria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6092-7604

Hussam ARYAN

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Dept of Veterinary Obstetrics, Cluj county, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8779-6352

ABSTRACT

Gene expression and activity begin in the early stages of embryonic development, relying on the genetic material inherited from the egg cell. This process is called the transition from maternal control of traits to embryonic genetic control. The paternal transfer of genes also plays a role. In cattle, significant changes in the protein composition curve accompany the main activity of embryonic chromosomes, with a successive decrease in protein composition observed from 1 to 8 cells of embryonic age. The embryo culture environment, whether *in vivo* or *in vitro*, can affect the genetic expressions and traits of the embryo. Many genes have been studied in embryos and oocytes, including oxidative, metabolic, and energy genes. Some genes show the same expression regardless of the environment, while others are affected by factors such as animal serum or additives. Therefore, studying the traits resulting from gene expression during the early stages of embryonic development can be an effective way to evaluate embryonic development. It is known that *in vitro* -produced embryos contain a small amount of phospholipids accompanied by a large amount of triglycerides, especially in the form of saturated fatty acids, which makes them weakly resistant to cryopreservation by freezing. Based on this, two theories have been developed about the penetration of the cryoprotectants into the embryonic cells during preservation in liquid nitrogen at a temperature of -196 ^{0}C. The first theory suggests that the degree of saturation of embryonic cells with fatty acids can play an important role in the process of penetration of the cryoprotectants into the embryo's germ cells. The second theory proposes that excessive storage and accumulation of triglycerides in the embryo can negatively affect the process of penetration of the cryoprotectants into embryonic cells. Overall, the lipids present within embryonic cells play a crucial role in determining the efficiency of embryos' ability to resist freezing.

Keywords: cryopreservation, early embryo, fatty acids, gene expression.

SPOR LİSESİNDE ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN ZİHİNSEL DAYANIKLILIK VE SALDIRGANLIK İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL TOUGHNESS AND AGGRESSION OF STUDENTS WHO STUDY AT SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL

Gökhan ÇAKIR

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Rize, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6800-9816

İsa KAVALCI

Arş. Gör., Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Rize, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5419-4224

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, spor lisesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin zihinsel dayanıklılık ve saldırganlık düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Veriler, kişisel bilgi formu, Zihinsel Dayanıklılık Envanteri ve Saldırganlık Envanteri yoluyla toplanmıştır. Bu araştırma betimsel nitelik taşıyor olup araştırmada genel ve ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veriler, Rize ilinde bulunan spor lisesindeki öğrencilerden toplanmıştır. Araştırma grubunu 219 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Verilerin normallik varsayımları incelenmiş ve verilerin normal dağılıma sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Bu kapsamda verilerin analizinde ilk olarak 219 öğrencinin ölçeklere vermiş oldukları yanıtların puan ortalamalarına bakılarak; tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Pearson korelasyon analizi, T-Testi ile Tek Yönlü ANOVA testi kullanılmıştır. Veriler $\alpha = 0.05$ anlamlılık düzeyine göre test edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre, öğrencilerin zihinsel dayanıklılık ile saldırganlık düzeyleri arasında pozitif/negatif yönde düşük düzeyde anlamlı ilişkiler görülmüştür. Ayrıca cinsiyet değişkenine göre zihinsel dayanıklılık ve saldırganlık düzeylerinin farklılaştığı; spor yılı ve sporculuk değişkenlerine göre ise zihinsel dayanıklık düzeyinde anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, sporcu-öğrencilerin zihinsel dayanıklılık düzeyleri ile saldırganlık düzeylerinin pek çok parametreden etkilendiğini görülmüş ve değişkenler arasında anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Spor Lisesi, Zihinsel Dayanıklılık, Saldırganlık.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between mental toughness and aggression levels of students studying at sports high schools. Data were collected through a personal information form, Mental Toughness Inventory, and Aggression Inventory. This research has a descriptive nature and a general and relational survey model was used in the research. The data were collected from the students in the sports high school in Rize. The research group consisted of 219 students. The normality assumptions of the data were examined and it was seen that the data had a normal distribution. In this context, in the analysis of the data, firstly, by looking at the average scores of the answers given by 219 students to the scales; descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation analysis, T-Test and One-Way ANOVA test were used. The data were tested at $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level. According to research findings, there was a low level of positive/negative relationship between students' mental toughness and aggression levels. In addition, mental toughness, and aggression levels differed according to the gender variable; It has been determined that there are significant differences in the level of mental toughness, according to the sports year and sportsmanship variables. As a result, it was observed that the mental toughness and aggression levels of the athletes-students were affected by many parameters, and it was determined that there were significant relationships between the variables.

Keywords: Sports High School, Mental Toughness, Aggression.

DENTAL UYGULAMALARA YÖNELİK TİTANYUM MATRİSLİ KOMPOZİTLERİN TOZ METALURJİSİ YÖNTEMİYLE ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TITANIUM MATRIX COMPOSITES FOR DENTAL APPLICATIONS BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD

Yasin AKGÜL

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Karabük, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5643-5968

Gül KARAALİOĞLU

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Karabük, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-5350-7970

Bünyamin ÇİÇEK

Dr. Öğr. Gör., Hitit Üniversitesi, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5643-5968

ÖZET

Ti6Al4V alaşımı sahip olduğu yüksek biyouyumluluk ve korozyon direnci sayesinde dental uygulamalarda kullanılmaktadır. Literatürde yapılan çalışmalarda iyileşme sürecinin hızlanması için Ti6Al4V alaşımının hidroksiapatit ile kaplandığı görülmektedir. Hidroksiapatit dişin ana mineral bileşenlerinden biridir ve titanyum implantlar hidroksiapatit ile kaplandıklarında kemik hücreleri ile iyileşmeyi hızlandıran bağı kurabilmektedirler. Ancak, hidroksiapatit katmanlar operasyon sonrasında zamanla aşınmaya eğilimlidirler. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada, kaplama halindeki hidroksiapatitin bu dezavantajını bertaraf bir yaklaşımla, nano hidroksiapatit (nHA) içeren Ti6Al4V alaşım matrisli kompozitler katı parça halinde toz metalurjisi üretilmiştir. Bu amaçla, Ti6Al4V alaşım tozları ile nHA tozları bilye içeren kaplarda karıştırılmıştır ve ardından karışım halindeki tozlar 20 MPa basınç altında preslenmiştir. Soğuk pres ile elde edilen parçalar 1200 °C'de 2 saat boyunca sinterlenerek nihai silindirik şekle sahip numuneler üretilmiştir. Üretilen numunelerin mikroyapısal özellikleri optik mikroskop ile incelenirken, mekanik özellikleri ise sertlik ve basma testleri ile tayin edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Titanyum, Hidroksiapatit, Toz Metalurjisi, Dental Uygulamalar

ABSTRACT

Ti6Al4V alloy is used in dental applications due to its high biocompatibility and corrosion resistance. In studies conducted in the literature, it is observed that Ti6Al4V alloy is coated with hydroxyapatite to accelerate the healing process. Hydroxyapatite is one of the main mineral components of the tooth, and titanium implants when coated with hydroxyapatite can occur a bond with bone cells that accelerates healing. However, hydroxyapatite layers tend to erode over time after operation. Therefore, in this study, powder metallurgy of Ti6Al4V alloy matrix composites containing nano hydroxyapatite (nHA) was produced as a bulk with an approach that eliminates this disadvantage of hydroxyapatite in the coating state. For this purpose, Ti6Al4V alloy powders and nHA powders were mixed in containers having balls, and then the mixed powders were pressed under a pressure of 20 MPa. The parts obtained by the cold press were sintered at 1200 °C for 2 hours and samples with a final cylindrical shape were produced. While the microstructural properties of the samples produced were examined with an optical microscope, the mechanical properties were determined by hardness and compression tests.

Keywords: Titanium, Hydroxyapatite, Powder Metallurgy, Dental Applications

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CORPORATE TAXATION IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Ayushi SINGH

Galgotias University, Department of Law, Greater Noida, India

Shashank SINGH

Galgotias University, Department of Law, Greater Noida, India

Nalinesh SINGH

Galgotias University, Department of Law, Greater Noida, India

ABSTRACT

Taxation of corporations is an essential part of international commerce. Transnational firms are required to manage a complicated legal structure of tax rules and regulations spanning many nations. Understanding the variations in the corporate taxation frameworks of the world's major nations is vital for firms seeking to operate internationally.

A comparative analysis of major economies, including the United States, the United Kingdom, China, Germany, and Japan, reveals the disparities in tax rules and regulations that may affect the capacity of enterprises to operate and do business across borders. For instance, the United States and Japan have very high corporate tax rates compared to other nations, whereas China has a lower corporation tax rate but levies extra taxes on international enterprises. Tax treaties, in addition to corporation tax rates, play a crucial role in international commerce. Tax treaties are bilateral agreements governing the tax treatment of persons and corporations operating in both nations. These agreements may give relief from double taxation and have the potential to affect tax planning methods. The tax treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom, for example, has a "tie-breaker" clause that decides which nation has the main authority to tax an individual's income. While doing international business, multinational firms must grasp the ramifications of international tax treaties.

Transfer pricing regulations are another crucial part of the taxation of corporations. Transfer pricing refers to the prices charged by affiliated businesses for products and services. These pricing may influence the distribution of profits across nations and have substantial tax ramifications. Multinational firms are required to guarantee that their transfer pricing agreements comply with local tax laws and regulations.

GAARs and other anti-avoidance procedures aim to prohibit multinational firms from participating in tax evasion techniques. These policies may have a substantial influence on the tax planning tactics of multinational organisations, and businesses undertaking international commerce must carefully analyse their ramifications. In conclusion, the legislative system governing the taxation of corporations in international operations is dynamic and complicated. Transnational firms are required to handle a vast array of tax rules and regulations in different countries. By understanding the variations in the legal framework for corporate taxes across major nations, firms may establish tax-efficient methods that are compliant with local laws and regulations, leading to eventually successful international operations.

Keywords: Corporate taxation, Tax laws and regulations, Multinational corporations, Transfer pricing rules, Anti-avoidance measures

DETERMINATION OF LEAD AND CADMIUM LIMITS IN WHEAT SAMPLES USING ICP-MS DEVICE

Mutallim ABDULLAZADA

Azerbaijan Institute of Food Safety, Service Department for Entrepreneurs, Training and Consulting section, Baku

ORCID ID: 0009-0002-1253-3317

Tuğba DEMİRİZ YÜCER

Karabük University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Karabük, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2494-4511

ABSTRACT

In this study, the levels of Lead-Pb and Cadmium-Cd heavy metals in wheat samples were investigated. Heavy metals in the samples were determined by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometer) device and AOAC (Association of Official Analytical Chemists) method.

Wheat ranks first among the cultivated plants used in human nutrition in terms of cultivation and production in the world. This is because the wheat plant has a wide adaptability. In addition, wheat grain is the staple food of approximately 50 countries due to its appropriate nutritional value, ease of storage and processing. Wheat provides approximately 20% of the total calories provided by plant-based foods to the world population.

When foods with high heavy metal content are consumed regularly, the accumulation rates in the human body are high and cause harmful effects. One of the most important problems of today is to find the necessary food sources to feed the growing world population and to ensure that these foods do not contain dangerous components for humans. In parallel with environmental pollution, food sources are also polluted and can create important health problems for people heavy metal ions; It is not naturally found in the structure of food, it is transmitted to foods from the environment (from soil, water, air), from metallic tools-equipment used during the production of foods, from packaging materials used during storage and distribution.

Among the elements that have negative effects on human health, Lead-Pb and Cadmium-Cd are the most dangerous. Because it enters the food chain very easily and it is not known whether it has any essential biological functions. Children are more sensitive to Pb and Cd than adults, so regular ingestion of very small amounts of lead can have serious effects on children's health.

In this study; The amount of lead was determined as 0.020-0.042 ppm in wheat, and the amount of cadmium was determined as 0.022-0.038 ppm in wheat. When the results were evaluated, it was determined that the concentration of these metals in the studied food met the requirements of local and international standards.

Keywords: Heavy Metal- Lead (Pb)- Cadmium (Cd)- ICP-MS Device- AOAC Method.

A NEW PARADIGM: NEURODIVERSITY APPROACH TO AUTISM

Esra MACAROĞLU AKGÜL

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Vocational School, Shadow Teaching for People with Disabilities, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6897-538X

ABSTRACT

The paper describes autism in the first step and includes discussions about metaphors related to its definitions. These metaphors range from “being a disease” to “being an alien” and there are several others in between. Those who were neither autistics nor having a relative with autism use “autism as a disease” metaphor, while individuals with either autism or having a relative with autism choose to use “autism as neurological diversity-neurodiversity” metaphor for autism. Despite the varieties in metaphors, autism is generally defined as social communication disorder. Very limited language development, having problems of learning with imitating, unfair play with toys and lack of eye contact can be counted among the symptoms of autism. Delayed or no language development may mostly limit this communication. Different approaches to definition of autism rely on culture also. The paper discusses what neurodiversity approach to autism is and how culture is effective in how society describes and reflects to people with autism.

Keywords: autism, neurodiversity, culture

FARKLI ÖLÇÜLERE DAYALI HALKOYUNLARI UYGULAMALARI ÇOCUKLARIN BAĞIMSIZ ÖĞRENME BECERİLERİNİ ETKİLER Mİ?

DO FOLK DANCE PRACTICES BASED ON DIFFERENT MEASURES AFFECT CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT LEARNING SKILLS?

Elif TOP

Doç. Dr., Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Uşak, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-0448-9731

Mustafa AKIL

Prof. Dr., Uşak Üniversitesi, Uşak, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-1161-9231

Bekir TOKAY

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Uşak Üniversitesi, Uşak, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-0059-0736

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, farklı ölçülere sahip halkoyunu etkinliklerinin 8-9 yaş çocukların bağımsız öğrenme becerilerini etkileyip etkilemediği incelendi. Araştırmaya 8-9 yaş aralığında toplam 399 çocuk dahil edildi. Çocuklar 3 gruba ayrıldı. Grup 1: Genel Kontrol Grubu, Grup 2: 4/4 ölçülü yavaş hareket içeren oyun grubu, Grup 3: 9/8 ölçülü hızlı hareket içeren oyun grubunu oluşturdu. Kontrol grubu normal beden eğitimi derslerine devan ederken herhangi başka bir uygulamaya katılmadı. Grup 2 ve 3 beden eğitimi derslerine ilave olarak haftada 3 gün halkoyunları faaliyetlerine katıldı (60dk/3gün/14hafta). Çalışmanın başlangıcında ve bitiminde çocuklara "Bağımsız Öğrenme Becerileri Ölçeği (BÖBÖ)" uygulandı. Bağımsız Öğrenme Becerileri ölçeği alt boyutlarından ön test-son test verilerinden elde edilen sonuçlarına göre Grup-1'de anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmezken, Grup 2 ve 3'ün alt boyutlar ve "BÖBÖ Total" genel ortalamasında ön test-son test sonuçları arasında anlamlı fark vardı. Gruplar arası farklılıklar incelendiğinde "Metabilişsel Beceriler" "Duyuşsal Beceriler" "Bilişsel Beceriler" ve alt boyutunda halk oyunları grupları ile (Grup2 ve 3), Kontrol grubu arasında farklılık tespit edildi. "BÖBÖ Total" Halk oyunları grupları ile (Grup 2 ve 3), Kontrol grubu arasında anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). "Duyuşsal Becerileri" 4/4'lük ölçülü oyunlar etkilerken "Bilişsel Becerileri" 9/8'lik ölçülü oyunlar daha fazla etkilemekteydi. Sonuç olarak farklı düzey (hızlı-yavaş) hareket kalıplarına sahip halkoyunları uygulamasının her iki türü de çocukların bağımsız öğrenme becerilerini olumlu yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Ancak bu sonuçların daha sağlıklı yorumlanması için daha farklı ölçeklerle ve derinlemesine çalışmalara ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Beden eğitimi, Halkoyunları, Bağımsız öğrenme becerileri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was investigated whether folk dance activities with different measures affect the independent learning skills of 8–9 year old children. A total of 399 children aged 8-9 were included in the study. The children were divided into 3 groups. Group 1: General Control Group, Group 2: Play group with 4/4 scaled slow motion, Group 3: Play group with 9/8 scaled fast movement. The control group did not participate in any other practice while continuing their normal physical education classes. Group 2 and 3 participated in folk dance activities 3 days a week in addition to physical education classes (60min/3days/14weeks). At the beginning and at the end of the study, the "Independent Learning Skills Scale (ILSS)" was applied to the children. According to the results obtained from the pre-test-post-test

data of the Independent Learning Skills scale sub-dimensions, while no significant difference was found in Group-1, There was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results in the sub-dimensions of Groups 2 and 3 and the general average of "ILSS Total". When the differences between the groups were examined, a difference was found between the folk dance groups (Groups 2 and 3) and the control group in the sub-dimensions of "Metacognitive Skills", "Affective Skills", "Cognitive Skills". Significant differences were found between the "ILSS Total" folk dance groups (Groups 2 and 3) and the control group ($p<0.05$). While "Affective Skills" were affected by 4/4 metered games, "Cognitive Skills" were more affected by 9/8 metered games. As a result, both types of folk dance practice with different levels (fast-slow) movement patterns can positively affect children's independent learning skills. However, more in depth studies with different scales are needed for a healthier interpretation of these results.

Keywords: Folk dance, Independent learning skills, Physical education.

YAVAŞ VE HIZLI ÖLÇÜDEKİ OYUNLARA DAYALI HALKOYUNLARI UYGULAMASI ÇOCUKLARIN KARAR VERME BECERİLERİNİ ETKİLER Mİ?

DOES THE PRACTICE OF FOLK DANCES BASED ON SLOW AND FAST SCALE GAMES AFFECT CHILDREN'S DECISION-MAKING SKILLS?

Bekir TOKAY

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Uşak Üniversitesi, Uşak, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-0059-0736

Mustafa AKIL

Prof. Dr., Uşak Üniversitesi, Uşak, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-1161-9231

Elif TOP

Doç. Dr., Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Burdur, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-0448-9731

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, okullarda beden eğitimi derslerine ek olarak 14 hafta uygulanan 2 farklı geleneksel halkoyunu etkinliklerinin 8-9 yaş çocukların karar verme becerilerini etkileyip etkilemediği incelendi. Araştırmaya 8-9 yaş aralığında toplam 399 çocuk dahil edildi. Çocuklar 3 gruba ayrıldı. Grup 1: Genel Kontrol Grubu, Grup 2: 4/4 ölçülü yavaş hareket içeren oyun grubu, Grup 3: 9/8 ölçülü hızlı hareket içeren oyun grubunu oluşturdu. Kontrol grubu normal beden eğitimi derslerine devam ederken herhangi başka bir uygulamaya katılmadı. Grup 2 ve 3 beden eğitimi derslerine ilave olarak haftada 3 gün halkoyunları faaliyetlerine katıldı (60dk/3gün/14hafta). Çalışmanın başlangıcında ve bitiminde çocuklara "Karar Verme Becerilerini Değerlendirme Ölçeği (KVBDÖ)" uygulandı. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre Kontrol Grubunda "Bağımlı karar verme" yetisini artırırken, Halkoyunları uygulamasının yapıldığı gruplarda azalmaktaydı. Kontrol grubunda diğer alt boyutlar ve KVBDÖ toplamda değişim olmazken, Grup 2 ve 3'ün "Bağımsız karar verme" becerilerinde azalma ve "Yeteneklerine Göre Karar Verme" alt boyutunda artma tespit edildi. Grup 2 ve 3'ün KVBDÖ toplamda ön test ve son test parametrelerinde artış varken Grup 1 değişmedi. Gruplara arasında alt boyutlarda Halkoyunları lehine anlamlı farklar varken, KVBDÖ toplamda anlamlı fark tespit edilemedi. Sonuç olarak geleneksel halkoyunları uygulamasının her iki türünün de uygulanması alt boyutlarda karar verme becerilerini etkileyebilmektedir. Ancak bu sonuçların daha sağlıklı yorumlanması için daha farklı ölçeklerle ve derinlemesine çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Beden eğitimi, Halkoyunları, Karar verme becerileri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was investigated whether 2 different traditional folk dance activities applied for 14 weeks in addition to physical education lessons in schools affect the decision-making skills of 8-9 year old children. A total of 399 children aged 8-9 were included in the study. The children were divided into 3 groups. Group 1: General Control Group, Group 2: Play group with 4/4 scaled slow motion, Group 3: Play group with 9/8 scaled fast movement. While the control group continued their normal physical education classes, they did not participate in any other practice. Group 2 and 3 participated in folk dance activities 3 days a week in addition to physical education classes (60min/3days/14weeks). At the beginning and end of the study, the "Decision-Making Skills Evaluation Scale (DMSS)" was applied to the children. According to the results obtained, while it increased the ability of "Dependent decision-

making" in the Control Group, it decreased in the groups where folk dances were practiced. While there was no change in the other sub-dimensions and KVBIS in the control group, there was a decrease in the "Independent decision making" skills and an increase in the "Decision-Making Based on Capabilities" sub-dimension of Groups 2 and 3. While there was an increase in the total pre-test and post-test parameters of Group 2 and 3, Group 1 did not change. While there were significant differences in favor of folk dances in sub-dimensions between the groups, no significant difference could be found in the total of DMSS. As a result, the application of both types of traditional folk dances can affect decision-making skills in sub-dimensions. However, more in-depth studies with different scales are needed for a healthier interpretation of these results.

Keywords: Decision-making skills, Folk dances, Physical education.

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI BÖBREK TAŞLARINDA ENDOÜROLOJİK DENEYİM AÇIK CERRAHİ ENDİKASYONLARINI NASIL DEĞİŞTİRDİ?

HOW HAS ENDOUROLOGICAL EXPERIENCE IN CHILDHOOD KIDNEY STONES CHANGED THE INDICATIONS FOR OPEN SURGERY?

Gökhan DEMİRTAŞ

Uzman Doktor (Yandal Uzmanı), Ankara Bilkent Şehir Hastanesi, Çocuk Ürolojisi, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0787-2330

ÖZET

AMAÇ: Son otuz yılda endoürolojideki gelişmelerle birlikte üriner sistemde açık taş cerrahisi endikasyonu giderek azalmıştır. Bu çalışmada açık taş cerrahisi uygulanan olguların ve endikasyonların değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM: İlk dört yıllık öğrenme döneminde (2009-2012) ve sonraki beş yıllık dönemde (2013-2018) böbrek taşı nedeniyle opere edilen olgular cinsiyet, yaş, altta yatan metabolik hastalık ve/veya anatomik bozukluk, taş sayısı ve yeri, cerrahi girişimler ve açık cerrahi endikasyonları açısından karşılaştırıldı.

BULGULAR: Böbrek taşı nedeniyle öğrenme döneminde açık cerrahi 25 olguda (17.24%) gerekti. İkinci dönemde 217 olgu böbrek taşı nedeniyle opere edilirken, 4 olguda (1.84%) açık cerrahi gerekti. Tüm hastalarda birden fazla anestezili işlem gerekti. Metabolik hastalık, anatomik bozukluk ve staghorn/çoklu taş oranları açısından her iki grup benzerdi. Açık cerrahi ihtiyacı öğrenme dönemi grubunda anlamlı olarak fazlaydı.

SONUÇ: Özellikle staghorn taşlı ve çoklu taşlı olgularda öğrenme süreci tamamlandığında endoskopik olarak tedavi edildiği dikkat çekmektedir. Gerekirse aşamalı müdahaleler planlanarak çocuklarda açık cerrahi yapılmadan böbrek taşı tedavisi sağlanabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: böbrek taşı, nefrolitotomi, çocuklar

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: With the developments in endourology in the last 30 years, the indication for open stone surgery in the urinary system has gradually decreased. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the cases and the indications who underwent open stone surgery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The cases that were operated for renal stones in the first four-year learning period (2009-2012) and the following five-year period (2013- 2018) were compared in the terms of gender, age, underlying metabolic disease or anatomic disorder, number and location of the stone, surgical intervetions and indications for open surgery.

RESULTS: Open surgery was required in 25 cases due to renal stones (17.24%) at learning period. In the second period 217 cases were operated due to renal stones, while 4 cases (1.84%) required open surgery. More than one anesthesia was required in all patients. Both groups were similar in terms of metabolic disease, anatomic disorder and staghorn / multiple stone rates. Need for open surgery was significantly higher in the first group.

CONCLUSION: It is noted that especially cases with staghorn stones and multiple stones are treated endoscopically when the learning process is completed. If necessary, staged interventions can be planned and renal stone treatment can be provided in children without open surgery.

Keywords: renal stone, nephrolitotomy, children

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FEN DERSİ KONULARINA YÖNELİK KAYGI VE İLGİ DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ANXIETY AND CURIOSITY TO SCIENCE TOPICS

Mücahit ÖZEL

Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0004-4832-7712

Handan ÜREK

Doç. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3593-8547

Gamze DOLU

Prof. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2924-4098

ÖZET

Öğrencilerin bir derste akademik açıdan başarılı olmalarında etkili faktörlerin başında o derse karşı ilgili olmaları gerektiği belirtilebilir. Öte yandan derse yönelik kaygıların da yüksek olması, akademik açıdan başarısız olma ile ilişkilendirilebilmektedir. Bu düşüncelerden hareket ile bu araştırmada, bir grup ortaokul öğrencisinin Fen Bilimleri dersi konularına yönelik kaygı ve ilgi durumlarının ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda öğrencilerin fen konularına yönelik kaygı ve ilgilerinin sınıf seviyesi ve cinsiyet değişkenlerinden nasıl etkilendiği ile kaygı ve ilgi durumları arasında nasıl bir ilişki olduğu ele alınmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, Türkiye'nin batısında bulunan bir devlet ortaokulunda öğrenim görmekte olan 130 ortaokul 6., 7. ve 8. sınıf öğrencisi ile nicel bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri, Kağıtçı ve Kurbanoğlu (2013) tarafından geliştirilmiş toplam 18 maddeden oluşan 5'li Likert tarzdaki "Fen ve Teknoloji Dersi Kaygı Ölçeği" ve Laçin Şimşek ve Nuhoğlu (2009) tarafından geliştirilmiş toplam 27 maddeden oluşan 5'li Likert tarzdaki "Fen Konularına yönelik İlgi Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, SPSS 21.0 ile analiz edilmiştir. Güvenirlik analizi sonucunda, kaygı puanları için Cronbach Alfa katsayısı .819, ilgi puanları için ise .866 olarak belirlenmiştir. Sınıf düzeyi ve cinsiyete göre her bir veri seti normallik açısından incelendiğinde veri setlerinin normal dağılım gösterdiği belirlenmiş ve yapılan karşılaştırmalarda parametrik testlerden yararlanılmıştır. Buna karşılık ölçeklerin tamamından elde edilen puanlar incelendiğinde, ilgi puanları normal dağılım gösterirken kaygı puanlarının ise normal dağılımdan sapma gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bu nedenle her iki veri seti arasındaki ilişki Spearman Brown katsayısı ile hesaplanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre yapılan ANOVA testleri sonucunda, hem fen dersi konularına yönelik kaygı $F(2, 129)= 2.314$, $p>.05$; hem de ilgi $F(2, 129)=1.523$, $p>.05$ açısından öğrenciler arasında sınıf seviyelerine göre anlamlı bir fark bulunmamaktadır. Buna karşılık cinsiyet değişkeni göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yapılan bağımsız örneklemler için t testi sonuçlarına göre kız ve erkekler arasında ilgi açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunmazken $t(128)= 1.110$, $p>.05$; kız öğrencilerin fen dersi konularına yönelik kaygılarının erkeklerden anlamlı bir şekilde daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir $t(128)= 2.636$, $p.<.05$. Bunun yanında, öğrencilerin fen dersi konularına yönelik kaygı ve ilgi puanları arasında ters yönde ve kuvvetli bir ilişki olduğu bulunmasına rağmen bu ilişkinin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı tespit edilmiştir, $r= -.07$, $p>.05$. Bu sonuçlar ışığında ortaokulda öğrenim görmekte olan kız öğrencilerin fen dersine yönelik kaygılarını azaltmak için çeşitli uygulamalar yapılması önerilebilir. Araştırmadan elde edilen diğer sonuçlar ise ayrıntılı bir şekilde sunulup yorumlanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri Dersi, Ortaokul Öğrencileri, Kaygı, İlgi.

ABSTRACT

It can be stated that one of the most effective factors in the academic success of students in a course is that they should have curiosity towards the course. On the other hand, high level of anxiety about the course can be associated with academic failure. Based on these considerations, in this study, it is aimed to reveal the anxiety and curiosity levels of a group of middle school students about the subjects of Science course. In this context, how students' anxiety and curiosity in science subjects are affected by grade level and gender variables and how there is a relationship between anxiety and curiosity are discussed. In this direction, a quantitative research was conducted with 130 secondary school 6th, 7th and 8th grade students studying in a state secondary school located in the west of Turkey. The data of the research were collected from the 5-point Likert-style "Cruosity Scale for Science Subjects" consisting of 27 items, developed by Laçin Şimşek and Nuhoğlu (2009), and the 5-point Likert-style "Science and Technology Anxiety Scale" consisting of 18 items, developed by Kağıtçı and Kurbanoğlu (2013). The obtained data were analyzed with SPSS 21.0. As a result of the reliability analysis, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was determined as .819 for anxiety scores and .866 for curiosity scores. When each data set was examined in terms of normality according to grade level and gender, it was determined that the data sets showed normal distribution and parametric tests were used in the comparisons. On the other hand, when the scores obtained from all the scales were examined, it was determined that the curiosity scores showed a normal distribution, while the anxiety scores deviated from the normal distribution. Therefore, the relationship between both data sets was calculated with the Spearman Brown coefficient. According to the research findings, the ANOVA tests showed that there was no significant difference between students according to grade levels in terms of both anxiety $F(2, 129)=2.314$, $p>.05$; and curiosity $F(2, 129)=1.523$, $p>.05$ for science subjects. On the other hand, considering the gender variable, independent samples t-tests indicated that there was no significant difference between girls and boys in terms of curiosity, $t(128)= 1.110$, $p>.05$; whereas female students' anxiety about science course subjects was significantly higher than males, $t(128)= 2.636$, $p<.05$. In addition, although there was an inverse and strong relationship between students' curiosity and anxiety scores, this relationship was not statistically significant, $r= -.07$, $p>.05$. In the light of these findings, it can be suggested that various applications should be conducted to reduce the anxiety of female middle school students towards science. Other results obtained from the research will be presented and interpreted in detail.

Keywords: Science Course, Secondary School Students, Anxiety, Interest.

ALTINCI SINIF MADDENİN TANECİKLİ YAPISI KONUSU İÇİN ÇOKLU ZEKÂ KURAMININ SÖZEL ZEKÂ ALANINA YÖNELİK DERS ETKİNLİĞİ ÖRNEĞİ

EXAMPLE OF LESSON ACTIVITY FOR THE VERBAL INTELLIGENCE FIELD OF MULTI INTELLIGENCE THEORY FOR THE PARTICULATE STRUCTURE OF SIXTH GRADE SUBSTANCE

Gamze DOLU

Prof. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2924-4098

Mücahit ÖZEL

Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0004-4832-7712

ÖZET

Günümüzde eğitim ve psikoloji alanındaki gelişmelerin ışığında bireylerin neler yapabildiğinden daha çok, neler yapabileceği düşüncesi ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu düşünceyle Gardner (1983) tarafından ortaya atılan Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı (ÇZK) bireylerin zekâsının tek bir boyuta indirgenemeyeceğini, zekânın birden fazla boyutu olduğunu öne sürmektedir. Çoklu zekâ kuramı; öğrencilerin potansiyellerini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla, yeni eğitsel yöntemlerin kullanılması gerekliliğini kabul etmektedir (Talu, 1999). Eğitimcilerin dikkatini hızla çeken bu kuram zekâ ile ilgili geleneksel düşünceleri temelden değiştirerek, geleneksel eğitim anlayışının uygulamalarına son verecek birçok projenin hayata geçmesine katkı sağlamıştır (Altan, 1999). Bu çalışmada Gardner'ın ÇZK'da bahsedilen sözel-dilsel zekanın fen bilimleri dersinin öğretiminde kullanımı amaçlanmıştır. Sözel-dilsel zeka; dinleme, kelimelerle düşünme ve ifade etme, dildeki karmaşık anlamları ifade etme, şiir okuma, hikâye anlatma, soyut ve simgesel düşünme, kavram oluşturma ve yazma gibi olayları içeren dili etkili kullanma becerisidir (Köksal, 2006). Bu çalışmada sözel- dilsel zekânın hikâye anlatma boyutu ele alınarak örnek bir ders planı hazırlanmıştır. Böylece öğrencilerin okuma, anlama ve yazma becerilerinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda altıncı sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersi "Madde ve Isı" ünitesinde yer alan "Maddenin Tanecikli Yapısı" konusu sözel-dilsel zekâya yönelik etkinlikle desteklenerek bir ders planı geliştirilmiştir. Etkinlik bir ders saati olarak planlanmıştır. Etkinlikte "Üç Küçük Arkadaş" adlı hikâye yardımıyla öğrencilerin sözel-dilbilimsel zekâlarını kullanarak konuyla ilgili kavramları öğrenmeleri sağlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın; öğrencilerde bu zekâ türünü geliştirmek, kalıcı öğrenmeyi sağlamak ve öğreticiler için de dersi çok daha ilgi çekici hale getirmek açılarından faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca öğreticilere, benzer etkinlikleri diğer konulara ve derslere de uyarlayabilecekleri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı, Madde ve Isı, Maddenin Tanecikli Yapısı, Sözel-Dilsel Zekâ

ABSTRACT

Today, in the light of developments in the field of education and psychology, the idea of what individuals can do rather than what they can do has come to the fore. With this in mind, the Multiple Intelligence Theory (MZK), put forward by Gardner (1983), argues that the intelligence of individuals cannot be reduced to a single dimension, and that intelligence has more than one dimension. Multiple intelligence theory; accepts the necessity of using new educational methods in order to reveal the potential of students (Talu, 1999). This theory, which quickly attracted the attention of educators, fundamentally changed the traditional thoughts about intelligence and contributed to the realization of many projects that would put an end to the practices of the traditional understanding of education (Altan, 1999). In this

study, it is aimed to use the verbal-linguistic intelligence mentioned in Gardner's CZK in the teaching of science lessons. Verbal-linguistic intelligence; It is the ability to use language effectively, which includes events such as listening, thinking and expressing with words, expressing complex meanings in the language, reading poetry, telling stories, abstract and symbolic thinking, creating concepts and writing (Köksal, 2006). In this study, a sample lesson plan was prepared by considering the storytelling dimension of verbal-linguistic intelligence. Thus, it is aimed to develop students' reading, comprehension and writing skills. For this purpose, a lesson plan was developed by supporting the subject of "Particulate Structure of Matter" in the "Matter and Heat" unit of the sixth grade Science lesson, by supporting it with an activity for verbal-linguistic intelligence. The activity is planned as a lesson time. In the activity, with the help of the story "Three Little Friends", the students were enabled to learn the concepts related to the subject by using their verbal-linguistic intelligence. This study; It is thought that it will be beneficial in terms of developing this type of intelligence in students, providing permanent learning and making the lesson much more interesting for the instructors. It is also suggested to the instructors that they can adapt similar activities to other subjects and lessons.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligence Theory, Matter and Heat, Particle Structure of Matter, Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence

NİNNİLERDE ÖLÜM: BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ

DEATH IN LULLABIES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

Mehmet Akif CİNGİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, Nevşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0584-7297

ÖZET

Ninniler, bebekleri ve küçük çocukları genellikle sakinleştirmek ve uyutmak için ezgili bir şekilde çoğu zaman anneler tarafından söylenen bir halk edebiyatı türüdür. Çocuklar var oldukça sürecek olan ninniler genellikle anneler tarafından yazılıp bestelenmektedir. Anneler haricinde bebeğe bakım sağlayan abla, hala, teyze, babaanne ve anneanne gibi kadınlar tarafından da ninniler söylenmektedir. Sakinleştirmek ve bebeği uykuya daldırmak amacı dışında, sevgiyi ifade etmek, temennileri sunmak, beklentileri anlatmak, dua etmek amacıyla da söylenmektedir.

Ninniler kuşaklar ve arasında bir köprü görevi gören belki de en eski edebi eserlerdir. Kuşaktan kuşağa bazen sadece sözle bazen de yazı ile birlikte aktarılan ninniler aynı zamanda kültürel olarak da aktarılmaktadır. Toplumların kültürleri ninnilerini şekillendirmekte ve benzer toplumlarda benzer ninniler görülmektedir. Türk devletlerinde de benzer bir durum söz konusu olup farklı isimlerle adlandırılsa da, ninniler hem konuları hem de içerdikleri kültürel özelliklerle benzerlik göstermektedir. Türkçesi'nde ninni söylemek veya nenni söylemek (çalmak) şeklinde yaygın olarak kullanılan ninniler, Azerbaycan Türkçesi'nde "layla", Kazak Türkçesi'nde "eldiy", Kırgız Türkçesi'nde "beşik cırı" ya da "aldey", Özbek Türkçesi'nde "beşik qoşıqları" ya da "Elle", Türkmen Türkeçesi'nde "allay" olarak ifade edilmektedir.

Çocuklar daha dünyaya gelmeden, anne karnında iken ilk ninnilerini duymaktadırlar. Bu kapsamda ninniler, çocukların karşılaştıkları ilk edebiyat türlerinden birisidir denilebilir. Çocuk edebiyatı ürünleri, konuları aracılığıyla çocuklara hayatı tanıtan ve onları hayata hazırlayan bir görev üstlenmektedirler. Hayatın güzel yanları kadar ölüm gibi hayatın acı ama gerçekleri de çocuk edebiyatının konuları arasındadır. Çocuk edebiyatında ölüm hikayelerle, masallarla, şiirlerle bazen doğrudan bazen de dolaylı olarak çocuklara anlatılmaktadır. Ölüm konusu çocuklara yönelik eserlerde çoğu zaman yaşlılık sonucu veya bir hastalık sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bunların haricinde savaşlar, kıtlık ve açlık gibi sebeplerle de ölüm konusunun işlendiği görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada ninnilerde ölüm konusunun incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Veriler, Amil Çelebioğlu'nun Türk Ninniler Hazinesi adlı kitabında ölümle ilgili ninniler kategorisinde yer alan ninnilerden elde edilmiştir. Çalışma, nitel araştırma deseninde planlanmış ve içerik analizinden faydalanılmıştır. Kitapta ölümle ilgili 55 ninni incelenmiş, ninnilerin 13 tanesinde annenin, 13 tanesinde babanın, 1 tanesinde dayının ve 26 tanesinde bebeğin ölümünün işlendiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu ölümlerin sebepleri olarak cinayet, şehadet, hava şartları ve kazalar gösterilirken bazı ninnilerde ölüm sebebine yer verilmemiştir. Araştırmada yer alan ninnilerin hepsi ölümle ilgili olsa da, ninnilerin çok büyük bir kısmının sonu yine de bebeklerin uyuması ve büyümesi temennisini içermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ninni, Çocuk Edebiyatı, Ölüm Kavramı.

ABSTRACT

Lullabies are a genre of folk literature often melodiously sung by mothers to calm and put babies and young children to sleep. Lullabies, which will last as long as children exist, are usually written and composed by mothers. Apart from mothers, lullabies are also sung by women such as sister, aunt,

grandmother who care for the baby. It is also said to express love, to offer wishes, to express expectations, to pray, other than to calm the baby and put the baby to sleep.

Lullabies are perhaps the oldest literary works that serve as a bridge between generations. Lullabies, which are transferred from generation to generation, sometimes only verbally and sometimes with writing, are also culturally transmitted. The cultures of societies shape their lullabies and similar lullabies are seen in similar societies. There is a similar situation in Turkish countries and although they are called with different names, lullabies are similar both in terms of their subject and cultural features. Lullabies, which are commonly used as "ninni söylemek" in Turkish, are "layla" in Azerbaijani Turkish, "eldiy" in Kazakh Turkish, "beşik cırı" or "aldey" in Kyrgyz Turkish, "beşik qoşıqları" in Uzbek Turkish. It is also expressed as "Elle" and as "allay" in Turkmen Turkish.

Before children are born, they hear their first lullabies while in the womb. In this context, it can be said that lullabies are one of the first types of literature that children encounter. Through the subjects of children's literature works, they undertake a task that introduces children to life and prepares them for life. As well as the beautiful aspects of life, the painful but realities of life, such as death, are among the subjects of children's literature. In these works, death is sometimes directly or indirectly told to children through stories, fairy tales and poems. The subject of death often emerges as a result of old age or a disease. Apart from these, it is seen that the subject of death is also discussed due to reasons such as wars, famine and hunger.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the subject of death in lullabies. The data were obtained from the lullabies in the category of lullabies about death in Amil Çelebioğlu's book called Turkish Lullabies Treasure. The study was planned in a qualitative research design and content analysis was used. 55 lullabies about death are examined in the book. It was concluded that 13 lullabies for the mother, 13 for the father, 1 for the uncle, and 26 for the baby were the subject of death. While murder, martyrdom, weather conditions and accidents are shown as the causes of these deaths, the cause of death is not included in some lullabies. Although all of the lullabies in the research are about death, most of the lullabies ends still with the wish of babies to sleep and grow.

Keywords: Lullaby, Children's Literature, Concept of Death.

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT SCIENCE: AN ART-BASED RESEARCH

Zübeyde Burçin USTA

Yıldız Technical University, Education Faculty, Mathematics and Science Ed. Department, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8981-462X

Hatice MERTOĞLU

Marmara University, Education Faculty, Mathematics and Science Ed. Department, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3172-7443

Esra MACAROĞLU AKGÜL

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, Vocational School, Shadow Training for People with Disabilities, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6897-538X

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses how secondary school students perceive science, scientist and science environment. Students' perceptions about science have been studied by various researchers with different participants. Based on the knowledge gained from previous research studies, this research focuses on how last developments in the world, for example pandemic and Maraş earthquake, affected secondary students perceptions about science. Art based research is used in this research. Research participants were 30 sixth grade students attending to a secondary school in Devrek, Zonguldak, Türkiye. Students were chosen randomly from sixth grade class taught by one of the researchers. The research questions of this study are 1.What is science?, 2.Who is the scientist?, 3. How is science environment?. For the first question, students were asked to write a definition about science. For the others, participants were asked to draw a Picture of scientist in a science environment. Data collected through essays and pictures were analyzed with a software designed for qualitative and mixed methods research. Findings were discussed within the framework of the literature.

Keywords: nature of science, art-based research, students' perceptions, qualitative research.

EVALUATING THE USE OF DRONES AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL AND ITS EFFICACY IN ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Moses Adeolu AGOI

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8910-2876

Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0568-6446

ABSTRACT

It is overwhelming that the applications of computing technology as cut across the different spheres of lifelong education. The inception of this computerized spectrum has helped to introduce profound innovations into teaching and learning processes. As more and more educational technologies are incorporated into learning fields, there is a growing need to deploy the use unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) popularly known as Drones as an instructional tool into education. The increasing use of Drones in education is progressively opening new trends to teaching and learning practices in the most creative way. According to King et al. (2019), there is a need to incorporate drone instruction as preferred technology in teaching and learning practices. The paper is a survey of the concept of drones in instructional delivery. The paper takes a deep look at the importance drones as an instructional tool. The paper also highlighted some of the benefits of using drones in lifelong education. In order to gather vital data for the paper write-up, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect important information from respondents. The data gathered were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were made.

Keywords: Drone, Technology, Instructional Tool, Educational Goals.

GREEN PH-SENSITIVE ι-CARRAGEENAN/ACRYLAMIDE HYDROGELS: PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

Okan BAĞLAYAN

Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-0244-3695

Yasemin IŞIKVER

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6481-188X

ABSTRACT

Hydrogels are network hydrophilic polymeric structures that swell without being dissolved in water. Carrageenan (CR) is a polysaccharide obtained by the extraction of red seaweed species and is prominent in green chemistry. However, due to its poor mechanical properties, it is used by polymerization with natural or synthetic monomers.

This study, it was aimed to prepare and characterize ι-carrageenan/acrylamide polymer, a green pH-sensitive hydrogel. 9 mL of 1.6 % CR, 7.1 g AAm and 0.3084 g Nbis dissolved in water, added 0.1 % APS and 0.1 % TEMED, and polymerized by a free radical addition reaction in plastic pipettes.

The presence of characteristic bands of carrageenan and acrylamide in the ATR/FTIR spectra confirms the presence of the desired functional units in the synthesized hydrogel.

From the TG thermogram, evaporation of moisture at temperatures up to 240 ^{o}C, side group reactions (imide/anhydride formation, loss of ethoxy group), and removal (water, ammonia) in the temperature range 240-365 ^{o}C, and mass loss due to main chain breakage at temperatures above 365 ^{o}C were observed.

It was seen from the SEM images of the hydrogel that it had a smooth and regular surface morphology with cavities.

From the equilibrium swelling results of the hydrogel in solutions in pH=2-9 at 25 ^{o}C, the pH transition point was calculated as IP=4.19 with Saraydın's approach.

Swelling kinetics of the hydrogel were carried out in distilled water, tap water, 0.025 M NaCl solution, 0.025 M $Ca(NO_3)_2$ solution, 0.025 M $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ solution, and early age pore solution of the hydrogel. Swelling kinetics were evaluated with pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order models.

As a result, this green pH-sensitive ι-carrageenan/acrylamide hydrogel prepared has high water absorption ability, so it can be a model structure in the fields of biomedicine, bioengineering, pharmacy, veterinary, food industry, agricultural control, and construction.

Keywords: pH-sensitive hydrogel, ι-carrageenan, acrylamide, swelling kinetics.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF PROVERBS

Lecturer Leyla RZAYEVA

Odlar Yurdu University,Department of Languages

Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5136-5996

Lamiya JAFARLI

Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

We all know how proverbs important in our lives. In our daily life, in official situations, etc. When we look at our native language, we start to learn the proverbs of primary school and we learn countless proverbs throughout the school year, especially through literature classes. Because proverbs are valuable literary examples. It has the potential to develop our speech as well as the power of life lessons with their underlying meanings. Folklore proverbs signify the advice that our great-grandfathers give us, the admonition that they give on life. We use these proverbs at certain moments to show our speech in a rich way.

Of course, proverbs belong to people who exist all over the world. There are many proverbs in English that should be learned. You can add new words to your vocabulary and enrich your speech by learning these proverbs. That is why we will share English proverbs with you and provide you with both translated meanings and examples of where to use them.

Forming a large branch of the oral popular literature of each nation, which has been polished and formed over centuries, proverbs that are easily available in language are winged words that acquire profound meaning in a short phrase. Proverbs are a kind of “identity card” of the people, reflecting the mentality, way of thinking, life activity, historical path, life, culture and traditions of the people who are carriers of the language to which they belong. These winged expressions, whose author and history of creation are unknown, are units of language and speech which give a particular shade, mysterious colour of the people's language to which it belongs, its literature, culture, and enrich its folklore. Therefore, to know the language and literature of any people, to be mindful of the way of life, it is important to know the proverbs which have a place in one's language and reflect the ethnolinguistic and entopsychological features of this people.

Keywords: proverbs, literature, folklore, ethnolinguistic, entopsychological.

BAZI BRASSİCA TÜRLERİNİN TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS (TuMV)'E KARŞI REAKSİYON DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

REACTIONS OF SOME BRASSICAS PLANTS TO TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS

Mehmet Ali ŞEVİK

Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8895-7944

Abdullah BALTACI

Karadeniz Tarımsal Araştırma Enstitüsü, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0309-5215

ÖZET

Brassicaceae familyasına ait bitkiler birçok virüs hastalık etmeni tarafından enfekte edilebilmektedir. Ancak bu bitkilerde en zararlı virüsler arasında Turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) TuMV yer almaktadır. Bu çalışma; Brassicaceae familyasına ait bazı (beyaz baş lahana, yaprak lahana, turp, şalgam, brokoli) türlerin Şalgam mozaik virüsü (TuMV)'ne karşı reaksiyonlarının ve hassasiyet düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi iklim odasında yürütülmüştür. TuMV ile enfekteli yapraklar 0.01 M fosfat buffer (pH 7.0) içerisinde homojenize edilerek karborandum tozu ile yaprakları aşındırılmış brassica grubu bitkilere inokule edilmiştir. İnokule edilen bitkiler on haftalık deneme süresince gözlenerek belirtiler 0-9 skala ölçeğine göre kayıt altına alınmıştır. İnokulasyondan iki hafta sonra bitkilerde lokal ve sistemik (lokal lezyonlar, mozayik, kabarcıklı mozayik, yaprak kıvırcıklığı, şekil bozukluğu) belirtiler ortaya çıkmaya başlamıştır. On haftalık deneme sonunda, ortalama belirti skala değeri sırası ile 6.05 (beyaz baş lahanada), 5.44 (şalgam), 5.28 (turp), 5.00 (brokoli), 3.40 (yaprak lahana) olarak belirlenmiştir. Double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (DAS-ELISA) yöntemi kullanılarak bitkilerde virüs enfeksiyonları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Brassicaceae, Virüs, TuMV, DAS-ELISA

ABSTRACT

Plants belonging to the family Brassicaceae may be infected by viruses. Turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) is one of the most destructive viruses the family. Objective of the present study was to determine the reactions to TuMV of Brassicas (white head cabbage, kale, turnip, radish, and broccoli) plants. The study was conducted in the climate room at Faculty of Agriculture, the Ondokuz Mayis University. The saps obtained by grinding TuMV-infected leaves in 0.01 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) were mechanically inoculated to brassicas plants using carborundum powder as abrasive. Daily observations were recorded according to the disease rating scale (0-9) throughout ten weeks of experiment. Brassicas plants showed local and *systemic symptoms* (local lesion, mottle, mosaic, curling) developed at two weeks post inoculation (wpi). For ten weeks, the average scales were 6.05 (white head cabbage), 5.44 (turnip), 5.28 (radish), 5.00 (broccoli), and kale (3.40), respectively. TuMV infections were detected in plants using DAS-ELISA method.

Keywords: Brassicaceae, Virus, TuMV, DAS-ELISA

EVALUATION OF SOYBEAN (*Glycine max* L.) CULTIVARS REGISTERED IN TÜRKİYE FOR RESISTANCE TO SOYBEAN MOSAIC VIRUS

Abdullah BALTACI

Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0309-5215

İlyas DELİGÖZ

Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3646-300X

ABSTRACT

Soybean mosaic virus (SMV), a member of the genus *Potyvirus,* is a serious seed and aphid-transmitted virus of soybean in the world. The use of resistant varieties is one of the most effective ways for virus control. In this study, 33 soybean cultivars registered in Türkiye were screened to SMV under controlled conditions in 2023. A local isolate SMV-Stk isolated from a soybean plant in Samsun province of Türkiye was used to assess the reaction of soybean cultivars to SMV. Ten young seedlings of each cultivar were mechanically inoculated with the virus, and the inoculated plants were evaluated according to symptomatic appearance of virus infection 21 days after inoculation. Also, virus presence or absence was confirmed by double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (DAS-ELISA). As a result of this study, 28 of 33 cultivars tested became systemically infected with SMV and the virus was detected in these plants. On the other hand, five cultivars were found to be resistant to SMV and their resistance was confirmed by ELISA. The resistant cultivars identified in this study can be recommended in soybean growing areas of Türkiye where SMV is a problem.

Keywords: Soybean, SMV, Screening, Resistance

TREATMENT AND REUSE OF A DECENTRALIZED DAIRY EFFLUENT USING AN INNOVATIVE HYBRID VERTICAL FLOW AND HORIZONTAL FLOW MULTI-SOIL LAYERING SYSTEMS

Ali MOHSSINE

PhD student., Hassan 2 University, Faculty of sciences and technologies-Mohammedia/Morocco

ORCID: 0000-0003-4549-9784

Hassan CHAAIR

Prof. Dr., Hassan 2 University, Faculty of sciences and technologies-Mohammedia/Morocco

ORCID: 0000-0003-1521-6317

Soumia BELOUAFA

Prof. Dr., Hassan 2 University, Faculty of sciences and technologies-Mohammedia/Morocco

ORCID: 0000-0003-4104-1266

ABSTRACT

Many physicochemical and biological methods were applied over time to treat decentralized dairy effluents. However, several constraints arose during the remediation phase including insufficient performance, expensive operation, and sensitivity to the fluctuation of pollutant loads and operating conditions. Multi-soil layering (MSL) is regarded as a cost-effective, efficient, and sustainable solution to treat a large spectrum of decentralized wastewater types and pollutants. The present work aims at the performance study of an innovative full-scale hybrid system combining –for the first time- vertical flow (VF) and horizontal flow (HF) MSL systems to remediate the effluent of a decentralized dairy unit in the region of Casablanca city-Morocco. The hybrid system showed stable removal performances during the whole cheese production season for all assessed quality parameters including COD, TN, TP, SS, turbidity, and pathogen strains, and all removal efficiencies exceeded 94% under a mean hydraulic loading rate of 1300 L/m^2/d. The hybrid MSL systems provided a high effluent quality at the final outlet to meet Moroccan reuse standards (C-class). Overall, the hybrid VF-HFMSL system is a promising combination and cost-effective solution to treat and reuse wastewater, especially in the Moroccan context.

Keywords: vertical flow multi-soil layering; horizontal flow multi-soil layering; dairy effluent; low-cost treatment; wastewater reuse.

PAYDAŞ TEORİSİ VE AHİLİK TEŞKİLATI

STAKEHOLDER THEORY AND AHILIK ORGANIZATION

Mücella DEMİR AÇIL

Öğretim Görevlisi, Yalova Üniversitesi, Yalova, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2024-6265

ÖZET

Uluslararası finansal raporlama skandalları sonrası meydana gelen olumsuzlukların sebebi olarak, kurumsal olmayan yönetim başarısızlıkları görülmüştür. Yönetim kavramı son dönemlerde çok fazla gelişmiştir. Artık işletmelerden sadece kar elde etmeleri beklenmemektedir. Günümüzde modern bir yönetim anlayışı olan Kurumsal Yönetim etik kurallara uymayı şart koşmaktadır. Kurumsal Yönetim, işletmenin tüm paydaşlarının menfaatlerini koruyarak aralarındaki ilişkiyi düzenleyen kurallar bütünüdür. Paydaş kavramı, kurumların ilgi ve etki alanındaki kişi, grup ve işletmeleri tanımlamaktadır. Paydaş teorisi, işletme ile ilişkisi olan, işletmeyi etkileyen ya da işletmeden etkilenen, işletmeden beklentisi olan herkesi paydaş olarak görmektedir. Ahilik teşkilatı, yüksek ahlaka sahip kişilerin toplandığı yer olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ahilik teşkilatı, sosyal, ekonomik, dini, ahlaki ve kültürel ve politik hayatta önemli fonksiyonları yerine getirmiştir. Teşkilat kişilerin ve işletmelerin ahlak dışı davranışlarını önlemek için bazı faaliyetler yürütmüştür. Bu faaliyetlerin amacı, bireyde ve toplumda güzel ahlakı yaygınlaştırmak ve toplumun sosyal ve iktisadi olarak yükselmesini sağlamaktır. Ahilik teşkilatında ahlaki değerlere hem işletmelerde hem de işletmelerin etkilediği ya da etkilendiği herkes için önem vermiştir. Paydaş teorisi için farklı yaklaşımlar ve sınıflandırmalar yapılmıştır. Bunlardan normatif teori diğer bir ifade ile iş etiği anlayışında, ahlaki normlara önem verilmesi ile Ahilik Teşkilatında ahlaki değerlere verilen önem ve bunların işletmelere etkisi benzerlikler göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada Ahilik, Kurumsal yönetim Teorilerinden paydaş teorisi açısından ele alınarak yorumlaması ve karşılaştırılması yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ahilik, Paydaş, Paydaş Teorisi, Kurumsal Yönetim

ABSTRACT

After the international financial reporting scandals, non-corporate governance failures have been seen as the cause of the negativities that occurred. Management concept has evolved a lot in recent times. Businesses are no longer only expected to make a profit. Corporate Governance, which is a modem management concept today, requires compliance with ethical rules. Corporate Governance is a set of rules that protect the interests of all stakeholders of the enterprise and regulate the relationship between them. The term "stakeholder" refers to individuals, groups and businesses within the sphere of interest and influence of organizations. Stakeholder theory considers everyone who has a relationship with the business, affects or is affected by the business, and has expectations from the business as stakeholders. The Akhism organization has been accepted as a place where people with high morals gather. The Akhism organization has fulfilled important functions in social, economic, religious, moral, cultural and political life. The organization has carried out some activities to prevent immoral behavior of individuals and businesses. The aim of these activities is to spread good morals in the individual and society and to ensure the social and economic rise of the society. In the Akhism organization, moral values are given importance both in businesses and for everyone who is affected or affected by businesses. Different approaches and classifications have been made for stakeholder theory. The normative theory, in other words, the importance given to moral norms in the understanding of business ethics and the importance given to moral values in the Akhism Organization and their impact on businesses show similarities. In this study, Akhism has been interpreted and compared in terms of stakeholder theory from corporate governance theories.

Keywords: Akhism, Stakeholder, Stakeholder Theory, Corporate Governance

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES

Vasilescu CEZAR

Economic Highscholl "Ion Ghica" College, Targoviste, Romania

ABSTRACT

This study is an analysis of the phenomenon of sustainable development. After a short introduction where the meaning of the concept of sustainable development is clarified, the first part of the study presents the main concerns regarding sustainable development in the last decades.In the second part, a current quantification of sustainable development by states and economic zones is realized based on the main measurement indicators, especially HDI (Human Development Index) The most recent informations provided by the UN (Department of Economic and Social Affair-Sustainable Development are used in the analysis.The 2023 Report-The Future We Want will build on the 2019 Report-The Future is Now-Science for Achieving Sustainable Development providing evidence that can help decision-makers to accelerate action and overcome impediments that stand in the way of progress on sustainable development. The focus will be on accelerating transformation through important entry points and enabling science to support this acceleration.The guidelines of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development are respected.Both the current factors of influence and the future perspectives are analyzed. Finally,some short conclusions are presented.

JEL Classication : O0,O1,O5

Keywords: sustainable development, human development index(HDI), green economy

BIOECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM

Olena BUDIAKOVA

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Faculty of Management and Business Design, Department of Smart Economics, Kyiv, Ukraine

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0001-6028-2650

ABSTRACT

The basis for the existence of a wide range of often opposing views of researchers (representing different scientific schools) on the goals, tasks and ways of development of the global agro-food system is the disappointing demographic indicators in the world and population forecasts (by 2050 the global population will reach 10 billion people). The number of concepts is explained not only by the subjective features of scientific knowledge, but also by the objective multivariate prospects of such development under the influence of economic, political, technological, and environmental factors.

Separate concepts completely deny the interaction of the factors of population growth and resource distribution. The founder of such views is the American scientist V. Jevons, who argued that population issues are not directly related to economic problems. Year after year, future specialists studied textbooks where the word "population" was almost never found. Only relatively recently, when the problems of society's development in the long term again appeared before the economy, the identification of population trends became an actual topic of research.

Two groups of radical concepts can be distinguished in terms of the problems of development of scientific and technical progress in the field of providing agricultural products and food. On the one hand, these are theories based on neotechnophobia, the expectation of the apocalypse (zero growth, reaching the limits of production growth), on the other hand, the concept of a purely technical solution to all problems of food supply without taking into account social, economic, and ecological aspects.

Keywords: Agro-industrial complex, Agriculture, Sustainable bioeconomy strategy, Biomass, Food crisis, Potential supplies.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ

Najim A. YASSIN

Assistant Professor in Molecular Microbiology, Dept. of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, Duhok University, Duhok, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

ABSTRACT

Urinary tract (UT) and urogenital tract (UGT) are interconnected. This study investigated the efficacy of antibiotics used for urinary and genital tracts infection in Iraqi women. About 224 women that clinically suspected with UT and UGT infections were enrolled. Midstream urine (78) and (146) High Vaginal swab (HVS) samples were collected and cultured. Colony forming units (CFU) were counted 24 hours later, and if the count ≥ 100,000/ml was considered significant bacteriauria. Antibiotic-susceptibility test was executed using disk-diffusion method. Exactly 107 (73.2%) and 57 (73%) revealed positive growth for HVS and urine respectively. Single infections were predominant. *Escherichia coli* accounted highest prevalence 18 (32%) in urinary tract, while non-hemlytic *Streptococcuss* was highest in genital tract 32(30%). *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the next highest rates 21(20%) and 8(14%) in HVS and urine respectively. *Candida albicans* detected 19% and 9 % in HVS and urine respective. Amikacin was efficient 87% and 71% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively followed by nitrofurantoin in 77%, 63% and gentamicin 64%, 68% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively. High resistance rates were recorded to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefixime and nalidixic acid. There was no statistical significant (P>0.5) variation regarding antibiotics susceptibility findings between isolates from urine and HVS. Various microbial causes could interconnect to infect UT and UGI. Incorrect use and high dose of antibiotics may lead to selective pressure and emergence of multiple resistant isolates. These results are worrisome; essential care should be taken in maternity unit , drug prescribing policy should be monitored and updated.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Urogenital tract, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans Comparative study

YAŞLILIK SÜRECİNDE OBEZİTE PARADOKSU: GERÇEKTEN DOĞRU MU?

THE OBESITY PARADOX IN OLD AGE: IS IT REALLY TRUE?

Betül ŞEREF

Araş. Gör., Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Karaman, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6920-0217

Serap İNCEDAL IRGAT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Karaman, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6458-5568

ÖZET

Obezite, artan prevalansı ile batılı ülkeler başta olmak üzere tüm dünyada günümüzün pandemisi olarak anılmaktadır. Gelişen sağlık hizmetleri ile kronik hastalıkların önlenmesi ve tedavisindeki başarı sonucunda beklenen yaşam süresi de iyileşmiştir. Fakat yaşlanan dünya nüfusu ile yaşlı popülasyonda da obezite prevalansı artmış, obezite sorunu bu yaş grubu için de bir halk sağlığı sorunu oluşturmaya başlamıştır. Yaşlanma süreci ile metabolizmada görülen değişiklikler kardiyovasküler hastalıklar başta olmak üzere kronik hastalık riskini artırmaktadır. Etkilendiği pek çok değişkenin yanı sıra kronik hastalık riskinin yüksek olduğu yaşlılık dönemi başta olmak üzere her yaş grubunda diyabet, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, karaciğer hastalıkları, osteoartritler, kanser türleri ve bazı psikolojik sorunlar gibi komorbiditelere de neden olan obezite, dünyada hastalık ve ölüm riskini artırması nedeni ile halk sağlığını ciddi boyutlarda tehdit etmektedir. Bununla birlikte son yıllarda aşırı kilolu veya obez olan popülasyonda hastalık prognozunun daha iyiye gittiği, morbidite ve mortalite oranlarında daha iyi sonuçlar gösterdiğini bildiren kanıtlar sunulmuştur. Bu durum obezitenin yaşlı bireyler için de koruyucu bir faktör olabileceğini düşündürmüş, bu alandaki çalışmalar artış göstermiştir. Obezite paradoksu olarak ifade edilen bu kavram daha çok beden kütle indeksi düzeyi ile ilişkilendirilmekte, mortalite riski ile U şeklinde bir eğrinin olduğu görülmektedir. Yaşlılık döneminde önemli bir sorun olan sarkopeni bu ilişkiyi daha da karmaşık hale getirmektedir. Aşırı kilolu bireylerde artan yağ kütlesi ile birlikte kas kütlesi ve kas gücünün zayıf bireylere kıyasla daha yüksek olması, sarkopeni riskini azaltmaktadır. Ayrıca yaşlılarda nedensiz kilo kayıpları altta yatan hastalıkların belirtisi olduğu, yüksek vücut ağırlığının besin ögesi rezervlerinin daha iyi olabileceği hipotezleri obezite paradoksunu destekleyici niteliktedir. Ancak obezite durumunun değerlendirilmesinde aşırı kilonun yanı sıra vücut yağ oranı ve vücut yağı dağılımı ile morbidite ve mortalite oranlarında önemli etkileri bulunan yaşam tarzı faktörleri de belirlenmelidir. Bu faktörlerin etkisi göz önüne alındığında aşırı kilonun bu koruyucu etkisi net değildir. Bu nedenle bu paradoksal ilişkinin netleştirilebilmesi için obezitenin belirlenmesinde etkili olan tüm değişkenlerin bir arada değerlendirilmesi, özellikle yaşlı bireylerde önemli bir diğer sorun olan sarkopenik obezite durumunun bu ilişkiye olan etkisinin incelenmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu derlemede de yaşlılık sürecindeki obezitenin paradoksal etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Obezite, Obezite Paradoksu, Yaşlılık, Sarkopeni

ABSTRACT

Obesity, with its increasing prevalence, is known as today's pandemic all over the world, especially in western countries. As a result of the success in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases with the development of healthcare, life expectancy has also improved. However, with the aging world population, the prevalence of obesity has increased in the elderly population, and the problem of obesity

has started to constitute a public health problem for this age group. Changes in metabolism with the aging process increase the risk of chronic diseases, especially cardiovascular diseases. Obesity, which is affected by many factors and causes comorbidities such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, liver diseases, osteoarthritis, cancer types and some psychological problems, increases the risk of disease and death in all age groups, especially in old age when the risk of chronic diseases is high and poses a serious threat to public health. However, in recent years, evidence has been presented that states that the prognosis of the disease is better in the overweight or obese population and shows better results in morbidity and mortality rates. This situation suggested that obesity may be a protective factor for elderly individuals as well, and studies in this area have increased. The concept expressed as the obesity paradox is mostly associated with the level of body mass index, and it is seen that there is a U-shaped curve with the mortality risk. Sarcopenia, which is an important problem in old age, complicates this relationship even more. The increased fat mass in overweight individuals, along with higher muscle mass and muscle strength compared to lean individuals, reduces the risk of sarcopenia. In addition, the hypotheses that unexplained weight loss in the elderly is a symptom of underlying diseases and that high body weight may have better nutrient reserves support the obesity paradox. However, in the evaluation of obesity, besides overweight, body fat ratio and body fat distribution, and lifestyle factors that have important effects on morbidity and mortality rates should also be determined. Given the influence of these factors, this protective effect of overweight is not clear. Therefore, in order to clarify this paradoxical relationship, it is of great importance to evaluate all the variables that are effective in determining obesity together, and to examine the effect of sarcopenic obesity, which is another important problem, especially in elderly individuals, on this relationship. In this review, it is aimed to examine the paradoxical effect of obesity in old age.

Keywords: Obesity, Obesity Paradox, Old Age, Sarcopenia

OTİZMLİ ÇOCUKLARIN EBEVEYNLERİNDE DUYGU DÜZENLEME: BİR MODEL ÖNERİSİ

EMOTION REGULATION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: A MODEL PROPOSAL

Gonca GÜNAKAN

Bil. Uzm. Hemşire, Marmara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Psikiyatri Hemşireliği A.D., İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3620-8009

Gül ÜNSAL

Prof Dr., Marmara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Psikiyatri Hemşireliği A.D., İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8533-2511

ÖZET

Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB), sosyal-duygusal etkileşimde ve iletişimde bozulma, sınırlı kısıtlı ve tekrarlayıcı davranışlarla karakterize nörogelişimsel bir bozukluktur. Belirtiler erken çocukluk çağından itibaren başlamakta ve günlük işlevleri olumsuz etkilemektedir. İletişim kurmadaki güçlük sebebiyle aile panik yaşamakta, suçluluk duymakta, acı çekmekte ve rollerini yerine getirmekte zorlanmaktadır. Güçlüklerin getirdiği bakım yükü nedeniyle ebeveynlerin özellikle bakım yükünü çeken annenin stres düzeyi artmasıyla birlikte sosyal izolasyona maruz kalmakta ve depresyon belirtileri görülebilmektedir. Yüksek düzeyde depresif semptomu olan anneler, farklı gelişimsel ihtiyaçları olan çocuklarının gereksinimlerini dengelemede zorlanmakta, duygusal destek sağlama ve etkili disiplin koymada sorun yaşamakta, uyumsal baş etme becerilerinde yeterli rol model oluşturamamaktadır. Ebeveynlerin, OSB olan çocuklarının duygusal iniş çıkışlarında yol gösterici olabilmeleri için öncelikle kendi olumsuz duygularını kabul etmeleri ve bu duygularla baş etmek için etkin duygu düzenleme becerilerine sahip olmaları beklenmektedir. Bu bağlamda, OSB olan bireylerin ailelerinin yaşadıkları stres, bakım yükü ve bununla ilişkili yaşanan duygusal zorluklar, stresle başa çıkmada yaşanan güçlükler ve olumsuz duygular göz önüne alınarak; OSB tanılı çocukları olan ebeveynlerde bir psikoeğitim programı model önerisi sunuldu. Ebeveynlere yönelik hazırlanan duygu düzenleme psikoeğitim programı, haftada bir gün 60 dakika ve toplam 10 oturum olarak planlandı. Programın içeriği; Bütüncül Psikoterapi Eğitimi kapsamında, Diyalektik Davranışçı Terapi ve Duygu Odaklı Terapi eğitimine, oturumlara başlarken uygulanan ısınma oyunları Psikodrama eğitimine dayanmaktadır. Program içeriğinde; kas gevşetme ve nefes egzersizleri, duygular ve işlevleri, duygulara yönelik farkındalığın arttırılması, duyguların ifade edilmesi ve kabulü, duyguları düzenleme ve farkındalık egzersizleri yapılması, duygulanım gücünün dönüştürülmesi; diğer uyumlu duygulara ve ihtiyaçlara ulaşılması, uyumsuz duyguların ve yıkıcı duyguların dönüştürülmesini kolaylaştırmak ve değerlendirme başlıkları yer almaktadır.

Literatürde OSB olan çocukların ebeveynlerinin yaşadığı güçlüklere yönelik çalışmalar olmasına karşın, bu ailelerin yaşadığı sorunları çözümlemeye yönelik girişimsel çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu görülmüştür. Duygu düzenleme psikoeğitim programının, ruh sağlığı uzmanları için girişimsel bir çalışma modeli olması amaçlandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Duygu düzenleme, psikoeğitim, ebeveyn, Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu.

ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by impaired social-emotional interaction and communication, and limited, restricted and repetitive behaviors. Symptoms

start from early childhood and adversely affect daily functions. Due to the difficulty in communicating, the family experiences panic, feels guilt, suffers and has difficulty in fulfilling their roles. Due to the burden of care brought by the difficulties, the stress level of the parents, especially the mother, who has the burden of care, is exposed to social isolation and depression symptoms can be seen. Mothers with high levels of depressive symptoms have difficulties in balancing the needs of their children with different developmental needs, have problems in providing emotional support and establishing effective discipline, and cannot create adequate role models in adaptive coping skills. Parents are expected to accept their own negative emotions and have effective emotion regulation skills to cope with these emotions so that they can guide their children with ASD in their emotional ups and downs. In this context, considering the stress experienced by the families of individuals with ASD, the burden of care and related emotional difficulties, difficulties in coping with stress and negative emotions, A psychoeducation program model proposal was presented for parents with children with ASD. Emotion regulation psychoeducation program prepared for parents was planned as 60 minutes one day a week and a totalof 10 sessions. The content of the program; Within the scope of Holistic Psychotherapy Training, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy and Emotion-Focused Therapy training, warm-up games applied at the beginning of the sessions are based on Psychodrama training. In the content of the program; muscle relaxation and breathing exercises, emotions and their functions, increasing awareness of emotions, expression and acceptance of emotions, regulation of emotions and awareness exercises, transformation of affective power; reaching other compatible emotions and needs, facilitating the transformation of maladaptive and destructive emotions, and evaluation.

Although there are studies in the literature on the difficulties experienced by the parents of children with ASD, it has been observed that there is a need for interventional studies to resolve the problems experienced by these families. The emotion regulation psychoeducation program was aimed to be an interventional study model for mental health professionals.

Keywords: Emotion regulation, psychoeducation, parent, Autism Spectrum Disorder.

THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGISMS

Hədiyyə SALIYEVA

Odlar Yurdu Universiteti

ABSTRACT

It is known that the history of language is a social phenomenon. This aspect of it, like other areas of the language, also applies to its phraseology. Thus, the phraseological units of each specific language were gradually formed as a result of necessary reserve, underwent a process of enrichment and became a system. Phraseologisms were created and are still being created in connection with the way of life and living, art and profession, mythical narratives, religious and mystical ideas, traditions, worldview of each nation.

Both the set of phraseological materials in the language and the branch of science about them are called phraseology. The fact that phraseology expresses such two meanings is a flaw in linguistics. Just as the lexical composition of a language is called lexis, and the branch dealing with lexis is called lexicology, in order to express the phraseological composition, it is necessary to call phraseology, and the knowledge about phraseology should be called phraseology.

There are many under-researched theoretical problems in linguistics; for example, the relationship between lexemes and idioms, the relationship of idioms to parts of speech, etc. Solving all these issues in both special and general linguistics is one of the main tasks of the department of phraseology.

Each concrete phraseology is studied in two plans: diachronic and synchronic.

1. In the diachronic plan, the historical formation of the phraseology of the language and its semantic and structural development towards the modern era are studied.

2. In the synchronic plan, a semantic and structural description of the modern state of the phraseology of the language is given.

Phraseology is still very young as a completely independent branch of linguistics. However, this does not mean that the issues of phraseology were not dealt with. This issue has attracted the attention of scientists for a long time, and phraseology has undergone a "secret" development.

Thus, the necessity of in-depth study of phraseology has brought linguists to the conclusion that this field of linguistics should not be considered as a part of lexicology, but as one of the special linguistic disciplines. This idea has been accepted by everyone in recent years.

Keywords: linguistics, phraseological units, diachronic, synchronistic, semantic and structural description

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADIPOSE-SPECIFIC GENES IN LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Selçuk KAPLAN

Doç. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1101-2296

ABSTRACT

Traditionally, adipose tissue was viewed only as a reservoir of fats. Today, it is shown that adipose tissue is an endocrine organ that plays an active role in energy metabolism as a source of important hormones and cytokines. Adipose tissue in mammals is divided into white adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue. While most adipose tissue is composed of brown adipose tissue at birth in ruminants, most of these tissues transform into white adipose tissue after birth. In animal carcasses, it is seen that adipose tissue is located subcutaneously, intramuscularly and intramuscularly. However, abnormal increases and decreases in adipose tissue cause metabolic problems. In farm animals, excessive fat accumulation due to adipose tissue reduces the amount of edible meat, adversely affects carcass yield, and causes metabolic disorders such as fatty liver syndrome.

Scientists have reported that adipose tissue secretes many bioactive peptides called adipokines, which function at autocrine/paracrine and systemic (endocrine) levels. In addition, many adipose-specific genes responsible for adipokines secreted by adipose tissue have been identified by scientific studies to date. Leptin is a 16 kDa polypeptide structurally similar to cytokines and is an adipokine consisting of 167 amino acids. Leptin is a secretory product specific to adipose cells and shows hormonal function through its receptors in the hypothalamus. The primary role of leptin is to regulate body weight and appetite. In addition to decreasing food intake, leptin increases energy consumption by increasing metabolic rate and thermogenesis. The leptin gene is an adipose-specific gene responsible for the leptin adipokine. The leptin gene is mainly expressed in differentiated adipocytes. To date, many scientific studies have shown the effects of the leptin gene on important yield traits such as growth and milk yield in farm animals. Taken together, this study aims to discuss the importance of adipose specific genes in livestock breeding through the leptin gene.

Keywords: Adipose Tissue, Adipocyte, Adipokine, Livestock, Leptin.

MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN ANIMAL FARMING

Selçuk KAPLAN

Doç. Dr, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1101-2296

ABSTRACT

In the past, animal farming was an activity carried out on a scale that could be coordinated by a small group living in rural areas. Until a decade ago, many animal farmers could not access high-tech resources such as high-speed internet. Today, it is seen that these conditions are changing rapidly with the increase in modernization due to growth in animal farming activities.

The human being needs machines to perform various tasks simply. These machines are used in many areas, such as computing, travel and industry, making human life easier. Machine learning is a field of study that explores how computers can be used to simulate human learning activities. Machine learning is an artificial intelligence algorithm that aims to improve the capabilities of computers to increase learning success and performance. Therefore, machine learning algorithms such as Supervised Learning and Neural Networks can be used in many fields, such as medicine, automotive and agriculture.

Today, machine learning algorithms are widely used in herd management systems of modern animal enterprises. For example, animal welfare predictions can be made in herds by analyzing the data collected by smart sensors about animal movements with machine learning algorithms. In addition, machine learning algorithms can predict many important traits such as disease, live weight, egg production and body condition score in herds. In this respect, it is seen that the use of machine learning algorithms for herd management in animal farming has positive effects in terms of productivity and profitability. This study discusses machine learning applications that are effective in herd management decision processes in animal farming.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Algorithm, Artificial Intelligence, Smart Sensor, Animal Farming.

ZİHİN-BEDEN PROBLEMİNDE BİLİNÇ SORUNU

THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE MIND-BODY PROBLEM

Pervin ALBAYRAK

Master's teach Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6701-6136

ÖZET

Bilinç, yüzyıllardır filozofların, psikologların ve sinirbilimcilerin ilgisini çeken insan deneyiminin temel bir yönüdür. Özünde bilinç, düşünceler, duygular, duyumlar ve algılar dâhil olmak üzere zihinsel durumların öznel deneyimini ifade eder. İnsan deneyimindeki merkezi rolüne rağmen, bilincin doğası ve beyinden nasıl ortaya çıktığı, zihin ve beyin araştırmalarında en zorlu ve tartışmalı konulardan biri olmaya devam ediyor. Bu çalışma, tanımı, teorik modelleri, nöral bağıntıları ve zihin ve beyin çalışması için çıkarımları dahil olmak üzere bilinç hakkındaki mevcut bilgi durumuna genel bir bakış sağlayacaktır.

Bilinç çalışmalarındaki en önemli zorluklardan biri, bilinçli deneyimin öznel doğası ve bunun beyin aktivitesinden nasıl kaynaklandığı ile ilgili "zor problem"dir. Zor problemin çözümü için fiziksel olmayan niteliklerin varlığını kabul etmek yerine bilincin kendisini nöral ve kompütasyonel süreçlerin doğal bir sonucu olarak ele almak çağdaş zihin felsefesindeki hakim bakış açısını yansıtmaktadır. Bu bakış açısı, beynin doğası ve beynin çalışma modeline yönelik olarak farklı başlangıç noktaları kabul eden farklı teoriler içermektedir. Bu çalışmada, küresel çalışma alanı teorisi, entegre bilgi teorisi ve üst düzey bilgi teorisinin önermiş oldukları bilişsel modeller karşılaştırılmalı olarak değerlendirilecektir.

Küresel çalışma alanı teorisi, bilinçli deneyimlerin, bilinçli farkındalığa erişime aracılık eden merkezi bir "çalışma alanına" yayınlanan beynin farklı alanlarındaki bilgilerin entegrasyonundan kaynaklandığını varsayar. Öte yandan entegre bilgi teorisi, bilincin, bilginin bütünleşme derecesini yansıtan matematiksel bir parametre olan "phi" derecesi ile ölçülebilen tek bir varlık içinde bilginin entegrasyonundan ortaya çıktığını öne sürer. Üst düzey bilgi teorisi, bilinçli deneyimin, alt düzey duyusal ve algısal bilgilerin, benlik ve bağlamın üst düzey temsilleriyle bütünleşmesini gerektirdiğini öne sürer. Bu üç yaklaşımın çözdüğü ve açıkta bıraktığı problemler ile birlikte bilinç probleminin değerlendirilmesi, bilincin şu an için gizemli görünen yapısının aydınlatılması yolunda önemli bir adım olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zihin felsefesi, bilinç, bilinçlilik, öz-bilinç, zor problem.

ABSTRACT

Consciousness is a fundamental aspect of human experience that has intrigued philosophers, psychologists and neuroscientists for centuries. Essentially, consciousness refers to the subjective experience of mental states, including thoughts, emotions, sensations and perceptions. Despite its central role in human experience, the nature of consciousness and how it emerges from the brain remains one of the most challenging and controversial topics in mind and brain research. This paper will provide an overview of the current state of knowledge about consciousness, including its definition, theoretical models, neural correlates, and implications for the study of mind and brain.

One of the major challenges in the study of consciousness is the "hard problem" of the subjective nature of conscious experience and how it is caused by brain activity. Instead of assuming the existence of non-physical qualities to solve the difficult problem, the dominant view in contemporary philosophy of mind is to treat consciousness itself as a natural consequence of neural and computational processes. This perspective includes different theories about the nature of the brain and its working model that take

different starting points. In this study, the cognitive models proposed by global workspace theory, integrated information theory and higher-order information theory will be evaluated comparatively.

Global workspace theory assumes that conscious experiences result from the integration of information from different areas of the brain, which is broadcast to a central "workspace" that mediates access to conscious awareness. Integrated information theory, on the other hand, posits that consciousness arises from the integration of information within a single entity, which can be measured by the degree of "phi", a mathematical parameter reflecting the degree of integration of information. The higher-order theory of information suggests that conscious experience requires the integration of lower-level sensory and perceptual information with higher-level representations of self and context. Evaluating the problem of consciousness, together with the problems that these three approaches solve and the problems they leave open, will be an important step towards elucidating the currently mysterious structure of consciousness.

Keywords: Philosophy of mind, consciousness, consciousness, self-consciousness, hard problem.

DYE ADSORPTION FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS BY ROSEHIP MARMALADE WASTE

Sahra DANDIL

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Bilecik, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9724-5597

ABSTRACT

In adsorption processes, which is one of the widely used techniques for water treatment, the use of natural materials as adsorbent is economical, as well as provides environmental advantages in terms of less chemical use and waste disposal. In this study, the marmalade waste of rosehip, which is a fruit that is grown and consumed in large quantities in Turkey, was evaluated as an adsorbent. The adsorbent prepared by chemical treatment of rosehip marmalade waste was used in the adsorption of crystal violet dye from aqueous solutions. 100 mL of 4 M hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution and 10 g rosehip marmalade waste were treated at 90 °C for 3 hours and chemically treated rosehip marmalade waste using HCl (R-HCl) was prepared. The adsorption process of crystal violet dye removal from aqueous solutions by R-HCl was carried out at different pH values over time. The removal percentages were followed at pH 1-7 range, dye concentration of 20 ppm, and 1 g/L adsorbent dosage for 270 minutes. Crystal violet dye removal percentages were determined as 82.21, 71.17, 90.59, 78.31, 82.54, 93.11 and 92.08 % at pH 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively. Thus, in the removal of crystal violet dye by R-HCl, the highest removal occurred at pH 6, which is the pH of the crystal violet dye solution without any pH arrangement. In addition, it was observed that the adsorption process reached equilibrium at the end of 270 minutes. As a result, it was determined that the adsorbent obtained by rosehip marmalade waste, which is a natural waste, by chemical treatment using HCl showed high efficiency in the removal of crystal violet dye from aqueous solutions.

Keywords: adsorption, dye, rosehip, waste.

GENİTAL ESTETİK UYGULAMALARI HAKKINDA VERİLEN WEB TABANLI DANIŞMANLIK HİZMETİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WEB-BASED COUNSELING SERVICE ABOUT GENITAL AESTHETIC APPLICATIONS

Fatma COŞKUN

Ege Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0009-0002-7941-6588

Birsen KARACA SAYDAM

Prof. Dr., Ege Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0001-5601-8064

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, web tabanlı genital estetik uygulamaları hakkında verilen web tabanlı olarak verilen danışmanlık hizmetini değerlendirmektir.

Araştırma yarı deneysel ve kesitsel tiptedir.Web sayfası Ekim 2021 tarihinde World wide web (www) üzerinden blogger.com sayfasından blog sayfası açılarak oluşturulmuştur. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan Bilgilendirilmiş Olur Formu (EK-I), Sosyo-demografik ve Tanımlayıcı Özellikler Anket Formu (EK-II), Danışmanlık Öncesi Soru Formu (EK-III) ve Danışmanlık Sonrası Soru Formu (EK-IV) ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for Windows 25.0 programı, iki bağımsız grup arasındaki fark için bağımsız t testi, 2'den fazla bağımsız grup karşılaştırılmasında ise tek yönlü varyans analizi uygulanmış ve fark bulunduğu durumda fark yaratan grubu bulmak için Bonferroni ileri analizi yapılmıştır.

Katılımcıların; %25.0'inin yaş ortalamalarının 18-22 yaş aralığında, %77.8'inin kadın, %55.6'sının yükseköğretim mezunu, %36.1'inin memur iken %30.6'sının öğrenci olduğu, %86.1'inin sosyal güvencesinin olduğu, %44.4'ünün en uzun bir ilçede yaşadığı, %25.0'inin 3 yıldan daha az, diğer % 25.0'inin de 3 yıl ve üzerinde evli (%50.0), %58.3'ünün çekirdek & geniş aile ve %41.7'sinin ise parçalanmış aile yapısında olduğu, %52.8'inin çocuğunun olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların; %52.8'inin hiç gebelik yaşamadığı, %16.7'sinin 1 kez %30.5'inin ise iki ve daha fazla kez gebe kaldığı, %58.3'ünün doğum yapmadığı, %8.3'ünün bir, %16.7'sinin iki ve %16.7'sinin üç ve daha fazla doğum yaptığı, %27.8'inin doğumlarının vajinal olduğu, %27.8'ine doğumda epizyotomi uygulandığı, genital estetik cerrahi uygulamalarını %63.9'unun internetten, %19.4'ünün arkadaşından ve %16.7'sinin doktor/ebe/hemşireden duyduğu, katılımcıların hiçbirinin sağlık sorunu olmadığı (%100.0) tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların blogda ilgilendikleri konuya göre dağılımları ise, %30.6'sının hymenoplasti, %22.2'sinin vajinoplasti, %16.7'sinin labioplasti, %13.8'inin genital bölge beyazlatma ve %16.7'sinin ise diğer olarak saptanmıştır. Katılımcıların; %72.2'sinin blogdan yeterince yararlanabildiğini, %55.6'sının blogda verilen danışmanlığın beklentilerini karşıladığını, blogtan memnuniyet durumlarına göre dağılımları incelendiğinde ise; %41.7'sinin "*doğru bilgiler aldım, memnunum*" **,**%41.7'sinin "*sorularıma kısmen yanıt alabildim, daha detaylı bilgi almaya ihtiyacım var*" **,**%16.6'sının "*çok uygundu, çok memnun kaldım*" şeklinde olduğu**,** danışmanlık aldıktan sonra genital uygulamalar konusundaki planları sorulduğunda katılımcıların %72.2'sinin "doktor randevusu & operasyona karar verenler" grubunda yer aldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Katılımcıların; danışmanlık öncesi ve sonrası toplam puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p<0.05$), hem danışmanlık öncesi hem de danışmanlık sonrası alınan puanlar arasındaki farkın sosyo-demografik ve tanımlayıcı özelliklerden sadece katılımcıların cinsiyetlerine ve aile yapılarına göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p<0.05$), kadın katılımcıların puanlarının, erkek katılımcılara göre, çekirdek & geniş aile yapısında olan katılımcıların ise parçalanmış aile yapısında

olanlara göre hem danışmanlık öncesi hem de sonrası daha yüksek olduğu, blogda ilgilendikleri konuya göre danışmanlık öncesi puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p<0.05$), blogda ilgilendiği konu labioplasti ve genital bölge beyazlatma olan katılımcıların danışmanlık öncesi puanlarının blogda ilgilendiği konu hymenoplasti ve vajinoplasti olan katılımcıların danışmanlık öncesi puanlarına göre daha yüksek olduğu, blogdan memnuniyet ile ilgili sorulara danışmanlık öncesi ve sonrası verilen yanıtlar arasındaki farkın istatiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p>0.05$) belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Genital estetik; internet: web tabanlı danışmanlık; ebelik

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to evaluate the consultancy service of web-based genital aesthetic applications.

The research is of quasi-experimental and cross-sectional type. The web page was created by opening a blogger page on the world wide web (www) on October 2021. Data will be collected by the Informed Consent Form (Annex-I), Sociodemographic and Descriptive Characteristics Questionnaire (Annex-II), Pre-Consultation Form (Annex-III) and Post-Consultation Questionnaire (Annex-IV) created by the researcher. The data obtained in the study was SPSS (Statistical Social Sciences) 25.0 program, independent t test for the difference between two different groups, one-way analysis of variance was applied in groupings with no more than 2, and Bonfrerroni advanced analysis was applied to find the group that made a difference when there was a difference.

Participants; The average age of 25.0% was between the ages of 18-22, 77.8% were women, 55.6% were higher education graduates, 36.1% were civil servants, 30.6% were students, 86.1% had social security, 44.4% lived in the longest town, 25.0% had less than 3 years, the other 25.0% were married for 3 years or more (50.0%), 58.3% had nuclear & extended family and 41.7% of them were in a broken family structure, 52.8% of them had no children. Of the participants; 52.8% never had a pregnancy, 16.7% got pregnant once, 30.5% got pregnant twice or more, 58.3% did not give birth, 8.3% had one, 16.7% had one pregnancy. Two and 16.7% had three or more deliveries, 27.8% had vaginal deliveries, 27.8% had episiotomy at birth, 63.9% of them received genital aesthetic surgery applications from the internet, 19.4% from their friends, and %3. It was determined that 16.7 of them heard from doctor/midwife/nurse and none of the participants (100.0%) had a health problem. According to the participants' interest in the blog, 30.6% Hymenoplasty (hymen suturing), 22.2% Vaginoplasty (vagina, granny intervention), 16.7% Labiaplasty (/intervention on the small lips, 13% as Genital Area Whitening and 16.7% as other. Participants; When the distribution according to their satisfaction with the blog is analyzed, it is seen that 72.2% can benefit from the blog, 55.6% of them can benefit from the blog, the consultancy provided on the blog meets the expectations; 41.7% of them said “I got the right information, I am satisfied”, 41.7% of them said “I was able to get partial answers to my questions, I need more detailed information”, 41.7% said “it was very convenient, I am very satisfied”. When asked about their plans regarding the applications, it was determined that 72.2% of the participants were in the “doctor appointment & operation decision” group.

Participants; The difference between the total scores before and after the counseling was statistically significant ($p<0.05$), the difference between the scores before and after the counseling was statistically significant only according to the gender and family structure of the participants, among the socio-demographic and descriptive characteristics ($p<0.05$).), the scores of the female participants were higher than the male participants, the participants with nuclear & extended family structure were higher both before and after the counseling compared to the ones with a broken family structure, and the difference between the scores before the counseling according to the topic they were interested in on the blog was statistically significant ($p<0.05$).), the pre-consultation scores of the participants who were interested in labiaplasty and genital area bleaching on the blog were higher than the pre-consultation scores of the participants whose topic on the blog was hymenoplasty and vaginoplasty. It was determined that the difference between the answers given was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: Genital aesthetics; internet: web-based consulting; midwifery

TƏRCÜMƏ VƏ MƏDƏNİYYƏTLƏR ARASI ÜNSİYYƏT

TRANSLATION AND MULTICULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Günay ƏFƏNDİYEVA

Azərbaycan, Bakı, Odlar Yurdu Universiteti

XÜLASƏ

Müasir dövrün ən vacib məsələlərindən olan qloballaşma, bütunləşməyə çalışan dünya istisadiyyatı, dövlətlərin siyasi əlaqələrinin nizamlanması dillər arasında körpü funksiyasını həyata keçirən tərcüməni olduqca vacib edir . Eləcə də bu gün elektron təhsildə ,elektron ticarətdə, yerli və dünya mediyasında informasiyanın tez və anlaşıqlı ötürülməsi də tərcüməyə olan tələbatı olduqca əhəmiyyətli edir.

Tərcümə elə bir mətn prosesidir ki ,burada mənbə mətn ,hədəf mətnlə nəticələnir.Tərcüməni digər mətn proseslərindən fərqləndirən cəhət odur ki, tərcümə mənbə dillə son mətn arasında ekvivalentlik əlaqələri yaradır və nəticədə digər dildə yeni bir mətn yaranır. Yaranan bu yeni mətn ilkin dildəki mətnin təmamilə eynisi deyildir .Ona məna və struktur baxımından olduqca yaxın olan kommunikativ səviyyədə ən yaxın ekvivalentdir .

Bu gün tərcümənin uğurlu olmasında ən mühüm amil milli ənənəni, xalqın dünyagörüşünü,düşüncə tərzini inam və inancını nəzərə alaraq olunan tərcümədir .Tərcümə verilən mətni deyil eyni zamanda mədəniyyəti də özündə ehtiva edir və dil arasında uygunluq və sıx əlaqəni təhlil edərək yeni bir variantı təqdim edir .

Tərcümə prosesində tərcüməçi həm ilkin dilin həm də tərcümə olunan dilin daşıyıcısıdır .O, heç bir halda tərcümənin gedişatına təsir ,azaltmalar və yaxud əlavələr edə bilməz .Tərcümənin uğurlu olmasından cavabdeh olsa da tərcüməçi ilk dildə verilənləri yekun dilə tərcümə edərkən bunu şəxsiləşdirməməlidir .O, eyni zamanda qəbul edəndir ,verilən dili təhlil edir, mənasını formasını araşdırır və yeni bir məhsul sintez edir .

Məqalədə tərcümənin vacibliyinin əsas tərəfləri, tərcümə zamanı baş verən dəyişikliklər , milli mənəvi koloritin qorunub saxlanılmasına, tərcümənin iki dil arasında necə mediasiya etməsinə fikir verilir, yüksək nəticəyönümlü tərcümənin necə baş verdiyi nümunələr üzərində araşdırılır.

ABSTRACT

One of the most important issues of the modern era is globalization, the world economy trying to integrate, and the regulation of political relations between states, making translation, which acts as a bridge between languages, extremely important. Also, the fast and understandable transfer of information in electronic education, electronic commerce, local and world media today makes the demand for translation very important.

Translation is a text process in which the source text results in the target text. What between the source language and the final text, and as a result, a new text in another language is created. This new text is not exactly the same as the text in the original language. It is the closest equivalent at the communicative level, which is quite close to it in terms of meaning and structure.

Today, the most important factor in the success of the translation is the translation that takes into account the cross-cultural relations , the vision of people , the way of thinking, the faith and belief . The translation includes not only the text, but also the culture, and by analyzing the compatibility and close connection between the language, it presents a suitable new option.

In the process of translation, the translator is both the carrier of the original language and the carrier of the translated language. In no case can he make reductions or additions to the progress of the translation. Although he is responsible for the success of the translation, the translator should not personalize it

when translating the contents of the first language into the final language. Translator as receiver analyzes the given language, examines its meaning, form, and synthesizes a new language product.

In the article, the main aspects of the importance of translation, the changes that occur during translation, the preservation of the national colour during translation is investigated, how translation mediates between two languages, and how high result-oriented translation takes place are examined on examples.

KALÇA KIRIĞI SONRASINDA YÜRÜME BOZUKLUKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WALKING DISORDERS AFTER HIP FRACTURE

Mehmet Hanifi KAYA

Öğretim Görevlisi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4670-4794

Buket BÜYÜKTURAN

Dr.Öğr Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5898-1698

Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

Doç. Dr, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1163-9972

ÖZET

Kırık, kemikte kısmi veya tam olarak bütünlüğün bozulmasıyla oluşmaktadır. Kırıklar birçok farklı şekilde sınıflandırılabilir ve farklı nedenlere bağlı gelişebilir. Alt ekstremite kırıkları ise, toplam kırıkların üçte biri ila yarısına karşılık gelmektedir ve bu da morbidite ve mortalite oranlarının artmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu çalışma kalça kırığı olan bireylerin sağlıklı yaşıtları ile karşılaştırılarak kırık sonrasındaki yürüme bozukluklarının değerlendirilmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Çalışmaya katılan tüm bireylerin sosyo-demografik ve fiziksel özellikleri kaydedilmiştir. Olguların kırık hikayeleri incelenip kaydedilmiştir. Bireylerin denge ve yürümeleri tinetti denge ve yürüme analizi ile, yürüme analizi "Biodex Gait Trainer" sistemi ile, hareket korkuları ise Tampa kinezyofobi ölçeği ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmaya dahil edilen 14 kalça kırığı olan katılımcının (9 kadın ve 5 erkek), yaş ortalaması 42,65±9,15 yıl, vücut kütle indeksi 26,68±2,96 kg/m^2. Sağlıklı olarak çalışmaya alınmış grubun yaş ortalaması 42,55 ±8,74 yıl ve vücut kütle indeksi 25,74±3,14 kg/m^2 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Yapılan ölçümlerin sonuçlarına göre kalça kırığı olan bireylerin kinezyofobisi, tarsal kırık grubunun duruş fazı skoru ve tinetti denge yürüme testi skoru diğer gruptan anlamlı bir şekilde kötü bulunmuştur. ($p<0,05$)

Çalışmanın sonucuna göre kalça kırığı sonrası rehabilite edilmiş olan bireylerin sağlıklı akranlarına göre daha kötü skorlar aldığı görülmüştür.

Bu sonuçlara göre kalça kırığı olan bireylerdeki kötü skorlar, rehabilite edici tedavi yaklaşımlarının geliştirilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Kalça kırığı olan bireylerde istenilen hedefe göre planlamalar yapmak ve tedavi yaklaşımını istenilen hedefe göre dizayn ederek uygulamak tedavi sonrası bireylerin sağlıklı akranlarına oranla olan farklarını azaltacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Femoral kırıklar, Yürüyüş Analizi, Yürüyüş, Tampa kinezyofobi.

ABSTRACT

Fracture occurs with partial or complete disruption of the integrity of the bone. Fractures can be classified in many different ways and may develop due to different reasons. Lower extremity fractures account for one-third to half of total fractures, leading to increased morbidity and mortality

rates. This study was conducted to evaluate gait disturbances after hip fractures by comparing them with their healthy peers.

Socio-demographic and physical characteristics of all individuals participating in the study were recorded. Fracture histories of the cases were examined and recorded. Balance and walking of individuals were evaluated with tinetti balance and gait analysis, gait analysis with "Biodex Gait Trainer" system, and fear of movement with Tampa kinesiophobia scale.

The mean age of the 14 hip fracture participants (9 women and 5 men) included in the study was 42.65 ±9.15 years, and body mass index was 26.68±2.96 kg/m2. The mean age of the healthy group included in the study was 42.55±8.74 years and the body mass index was calculated as 25.74±3.14 kg/m2. According to the results of the measurements, the kinesiophobia of the individuals with hip fracture, the stance phase score and the tinetti balance walking test score of the tarsal fracture group were found to be significantly worse than the other group. ($p<0.05$).

According to the results of the study, it was observed that individuals who were rehabilitated after hip fracture had worse scores than their healthy peers.

According to these results, poor scores in individuals with hip fractures may help to develop rehabilitative treatment approaches. Making plans according to the desired target in individuals with hip fractures and applying the treatment approach by designing it according to the desired target will reduce the differences of individuals after treatment compared to their healthy peers.

Keywords: Femoral fractures, Gait Analysis, Gait, Tampa kinesiophobia.

ADÖLESAN İDİYOPATİK SKOLYOZLU BİREYLERDE TEDAVİ ÖNCESİ VE SONRASI YÜRÜME PARAMETRELERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF WALKING PARAMETERS BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT IN ADOLESCENT IDIOPATIC SCOLIOSIS INDIVIDUALS

Mehmet Hanifi KAYA

Öğretim Görevlisi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4670-4794

Buket BÜYÜKTURAN

Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5898-1698

Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fiziktedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1163-9972

ÖZET

Adölesan idiyopatik skolyoz (AİS) rehabilitasyonunda, yürümeye ait parametreler tedavide önemli yer tutmaktadır. Yürüme parametrelerinin düzeltilmesi AİS' tedavisinde tedavinin etkinliğini değerlendirme bakımından değerlendirilmesi gereken önemli bir parametrelerdir. Skolyoza özgü egzersizler veya genel fizyoterapötik egzersizlerin yürüme parametreleri üzerine etkilerinin belirlenmesi tedavi yaklaşımları açısından da önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı AİS' e sahip bireylerde uygulanan egzersiz yönteminin Cobb açısı ve pedobarografik parametreler üzerindeki etkinliğini karşılaştırmaktır.

Eğri büyüklüğü (10°–25°) arasında olan AIS'li 14 hasta, araştırmaya dahil edildi. Hastalara konservatif egzersiz yaklaşımları ile birlikte, Proprioseptif Nöromusküler Fasilitasyon (PNF) teknikleri toplam 10 hafta boyunca haftada 3 gün uygulanmıştır. Tedavi sonrası sonuç ölçümleri, radyografi üzerindeki Cobb açısını ve ağırlıksız sistem ile yürüyüş değerlendirme analizini içermektedir. Tedavi öncesi ve sonrası farkların belirlenmesi için paired sample t-test kullanılmıştır.

Tedavi öncesi ve sonrası yapılan değerlendirrmede. Cobb açısı bakımından bir fark görülmüşür ve anlamlıdır ($p<0,05$). Ortalama yürüme hızı, ortalama yürüme döngüsü, ambulasyon indeksi değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir değişim mevcutken sağ ortalama adım uzunluğu, sol ortalama adım uzunluğu, sağ ayak üzerinde durma süresi, sol ayak üzerinde durma süresi değerleri arasında anlamlı bir istatiksel fark görülmemiştir ($p>0,05$).

PNF egzersizleri hafif şiddette Cobb açısına sahip AİS' li hastalarda Cobb açısını azaltmada ve yürümeye ait parametreler üzerinde etkili olarak görülmüştür.

Bu sonuçlara göre AİS rehabilitasyon programlarında uygulanan birçok egzersiz yaklaşımından amaca uygun egzersizlerin belirlenmesinde yardımcı olabilir. Böylelikle AİS hastalarında istenilen hedefe göre planlama yapmak ve egzersiz türünü hastada istenilen hedefe göre kombine şekilde uygulamak uygun olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Adölesan idiyopatik skolyoz, Skolyoz şiddeti, Yürüme parametreleri, Proprioseptif Nöromusküler Fasilitasyon

ABSTRACT

In the rehabilitation of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS), walking parameters have an important place in the treatment. Correction of gait parameters is an important parameter that should be evaluated in terms of evaluating the effectiveness of treatment in the treatment of AIS. Determining the effects of scoliosis-specific exercises or general physiotherapeutic exercises on gait parameters is also important in terms of treatment approaches. The aim of this study is to compare the effectiveness of the exercise method applied in individuals with AIS on Cobb angle and pedobarographic parameters.

14 patients with AIS with curve size (10°–25°) were included in the study. Along with conservative exercise approaches, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) techniques were applied to the patients 3 days a week for a total of 10 weeks. Post-treatment outcome measures included Cobb angle on radiography and gait assessment analysis with the unweighted system. Paired sample t-test was used to determine the differences before and after treatment.

Evaluation before and after treatment. A difference was observed in terms of Cobb angle and it was significant ($p<0.05$). While there was a statistically significant change in the mean walking speed, mean gait cycle, and ambulation index values, there was no statistically significant difference between the values of the mean stride length on the right, mean stride length on the left, time on the right foot, time on the left foot ($p>0,05$).

PNF exercises were found to be effective in reducing Cobb angle and walking parameters in patients with AIS with mild Cobb angle.

According to these results, it can be helpful in determining the appropriate exercises from many exercise approaches applied in AIS rehabilitation programs. Thus, it would be appropriate to plan according to the desired goal in AIS patients and to apply the exercise type in combination according to the desired goal in the patient.

Keywords: Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, Scoliosis severity, Gait parameters, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation

SAĞLIK TURİZMİ PERSPEKTİFİNDE BABYMOON: GÜNCEL DURUM VE GELECEĞE İLİŞKİN DEĞERLENDİRMELER

BABYMOON IN HEALTH TOURISM PERSPECTIVE: CURRENT STATUS AND EVALUATIONS REGARDING FUTURE

Gamze KÖSE

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sağlık Turizmi Anabilim Dalı, Aydın, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1225-5118

Emine GERÇEK ÖTER

Prof. Dr., Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Aydın, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0310-5479

ÖZET

Sağlık turizmi, bireylerin sağlık sorunlarının tedavi edilmesi ya da mevcut sağlık durumlarının geliştirilmesi ve korunması adına farklı ülkelere gerçekleştirilen turizm odaklı seyahatleri tanımlamaktadır. Özellikle küreselleşme ve uluslararası boyutta sağlık hizmetleri sunulması yönünde oluşan sosyal, teknolojik olanaklar, sağlık turizmi faaliyetlerinin ve bu yönde bir araştırma alanının oluşmasını tetiklemiştir. Sağlık turisti olarak da adlandırılan bireyler sağlık hizmetlerini farklı ülkelerden alırken turizm etkileşimini içeren bir süreci de tecrübe edebilmektedir. Sağlık yönüyle düşünüldüğünde ise alınacak olan hizmetler ve sağlık turistlerine atfedilen nitelikler dolayısıyla çok çeşitli sağlık turizmi konu alanları da tanımlanabilmektedir. Babymoon söz konusu alanlardan biri olarak oldukça dikkat çekmektedir. Çiftlerin yeni bebekleri dünyaya gelmeden önce gerçekleştirdikleri ve doğum öncesi balayı olarak da ifade edilen babymoon, son zamanların popüler seyahat türleri arasında yer almaktadır. ABD. merkezli ortaya çıktığı kabul edilen babymoon, sadece bir tatil amaçlı aktivite olmamakta, aynı zamanda çiftlerin ve özellikle annenin doğum öncesi stresini atmalarını, sağlık seviyelerini iyileştirmelerini sağlayan bir sürece tekabül etmektedir. Bu durumu itibariyle babymoon sağlık turizmi araştırmalarının merkezinde yer alan bir araştırma konusuna dönüşmüş durumdadır. Babymoon aktiviteleri tipik bir balayı ya da standart tatil aktivitelerinin ötesine geçerek, hamilelik süreci ve doğuma ilişkin fiziksel ve ruhsal birçok sağlık odaklı hizmetleri içermektedir. Bir wellness turizmi olarak da kabul edebileceğimiz babymoon, sağlık, turizm ve hatta pazarlama üçgeni bağlamında ele alınabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla babymoon içerisinde hangi tür aktivitelerin organize edildiği, bununla birlikte turizm odaklı etkileşimin ne şekilde yapılandırıldığı ve en nihayetinde bu sürecin hedef kitlelere pazarlanabilmesi aşamasında hangi tür mekanizmaların işletilebildiği önem arz etmektedir. Açıklamalardan hareketle bu çalışma, yükselen trenddeki babymoon konusunu sağlık turizmi kapsamında ele almakta ve bu çerçevede gerçekleştirilen güncel çalışmaları inceleyerek, geleceğe yönelik çıkarımlar ortaya koymaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada öncelikli olarak babymoon ve sağlık turizmi bağlantısına dair kavramsal bir bilgilendirme ortaya konulmuş, ardından literatürdeki güncel çalışmaların araştırma süreçleri ve elde ettikleri bulgulara dair detaylar irdelenmiştir. Halihazırda literaratürün mevcut durumu ve küresel ölçekteki gelişmeler sağlık turizminin ilerleyişini de yakından etkilemektedir. Dolayısıyla söz konusu ilerleyişe ilişkin çeşitli gelecek değerlendirmeleri de yapılarak kapsamlı bir öngörü birikiminin sunulması sağlanmıştır. Çalışmanın babymoon konusu içerisindeki sağlık turizmi araştırmalarına referans niteliği taşıyacağı, yeni çalışmalara önderlik edeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sağlık turizmi, babymoon, doğum öncesi balayı, wellness turizmi, hamilelik

ABSTRACT

Health tourism defines tourism-oriented travels to different countries in order to treat individuals' health problems improve and protect their current health status. Especially globalization and the social, technological opportunities to provide health services on an international scale have triggered the formation of health tourism activities and a research area in this direction. Individuals, who are also called as health tourists, are able to experience a process that includes tourism interaction while receiving health services from different countries. When considered in terms of healthcare, a wide variety of health tourism subject areas can be defined due to the services to be received and the characteristics related to health tourists. Babymoon draws a remarkable attention as one of these areas. Babymoon, also known as prenatal honeymoon, is one of the most popular travel types of recent times. Babymoon, which is accepted to have originated in the USA, is not only a holiday activity, but also corresponds to a process that allows couples and especially mothers to relieve their prenatal stress and improve their health levels. Due to this situation, babymoon has turned into a research topic that is at the center of health tourism studies. Babymoon activities go beyond the typical honeymoon or standard holiday activities and include many physical and mental services related to pregnancy and childbirth. Babymoon, which we can also accept as a wellness tourism, can be considered in the context of health, tourism and even marketing triangle. Therefore, it is important to think about what kind of activities are organized in babymoon, how tourism-oriented interaction is structured, and what kind of mechanisms can be operated in marketing of this to target audiences. Based on the explanations so far, this study deals with the rising trend of babymoon in the scope of health tourism, and reveals future implications by examining current studies. For this purpose, a conceptual introduction on the connection of babymoon and health tourism was presented firstly, and then details regarding research within current literature studies as well as their findings were examined. Currently, the state of the literature and developments on a global scale closely affect the progress of health tourism. Therefore, various future evaluations regarding the progress were made and a comprehensive foresight was presented. It is thought that the study will serve as a reference study for health tourism research regarding the subject of babymoon, and lead new studies.

Keywords: health tourism, babymoon, prenatal honeymoon, wellness tourism, pregnancy

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ POLO LIKE KINASE 1 (PLK) В ЛЕЧЕНИИ РАКА ЭНДОМЕТРИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МЕТОДОВ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ 3D СФЕРОИДНЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ

Нурлана ГАСЫМЛЫ

Франкфуртский университет имени И.В.Гёте

Университет Одлар Юрду

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6932-7883

Керимова ТАМИЛЛА

Университет Одлар Юрду

РЕЗЮМЕ

В настоящее время клиническое лечение пациентов с раком эндометрия (РЭ) в основном основано на различных биомаркерах мутаций (PTEN, KRAS, PIK3CA).Однако наличие или отсутствие данных биомаркеров не считается надежным параметром, позволяющим отличить пациентов, реагирующих на лечение, от пациентов, которые не отвечают на лечение. По этой причине, согласно данным статистических показателей последних лет, многие пациенты значительно хуже реагируют на назначенную терапию. Использование же 3D-линий сфероидных клеток может значительно помочь в достижении решении этой проблемы, поскольку эти клеточные линии отражают эффект in vivo применяемой терапии путем мимикрии микросреды солидных опухолей. Мы уже сумели создать сфероидный банк клеточных линий рака эндометрия KLE, HEC-1A, HEC-1b. Кроме того, в настоящее время мы собираем ткани, полученные в результате циторедуктивной хирургии у пациентов с раком эндометрия различной стадии с целью создания в будущем сфероидов и базы данных органоидов из данных опухолевых тканей.

Разрешение на использование тканей в исследованиях было получено нашей лабораторией от местного этического комитета. Эти органеллы в последующем будут использоваться мною для тестирования терапевтического ответа на монотерапию ингибитором PLK1 (Онвансертиб) и комбинированную терапию с ингибитором PI3K (Апитолизиб) на сфероидных и органоидных моделях клеток рака эндометрия, а также для прогнозирования применения данной комбинации на пациентах с раком эндометрия.

Ключевые слова: Рак эндометрия, органеллы, сфероиды, PLK1-ингибиторы, PI3K-ингибиторы

AZƏRBAYCANIN BAL NÜMUNƏLƏRİNİN ANTİRADİKAL VƏ ANTİBAKTERİAL XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİN TƏDQİQİ

Samirə CIRAQOVA

Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Biologiya fakultəsi

Həsənov RALFRID

Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Biologiya fakultəsi

XÜLASƏ

Təqdim olunan işdə respublikamızın bir neçə bölgəsində istehsal olunan bal nümunələrində antiradikal (AR) və antibakterial xüsusiyyətləri tədqiq edilmişdir. Bu məqsədlə Zaqatalanın dağlıq və aran zonasından, Samux, Gədəbəy, İsmayıllı, Lənkəran rayonlarından və Balakənin dağlıq və meşə zonasından gətirilmiş bal nümunələrindən istifadə olunmuşdur. Antiradikal xüsusiyyətlərinin tədqiqi zamanı bal nümunələri spirtdə və suda durulaşdırılmış və DPPH (1,1 diphenyl -2-picrylhydrosil) radikalını söndürmək qabiliyyəti 517 nm dalğa uzunluğunda spektrofotometr ilə qeyd edilmişdir. Aydın olmuşdur ki, Zaqatalanın dağlıq zonasından toplanmış bal nümunələrində AO və AR maddələr digər zonalardan toplanmış nümunələrə nisbətən daha effektiv təsir gücünə malikdir. Bu xüsusiyyət həmin zonanın bal nümunələrinin daha kiçik qatılıqlarında daha güclü AO və AR xüsusiyyətə malik olmaları ilə əlaqədardır. İstifadə etdiyimiz bal nümunələrinin DPPH stabil radikala "söndürücü" təsirlərini aşağıdakı ardıcıllıqla düzmək olar: **Zaqatala (dağ)>Balakən (meşə)>Ismayıllı> Balakən (dağ)>Zaqatala(aran)>Gədəbəy>Samux>Lənkəran**.

İlk dəfə olaraq ölkəmizin dağlıq və aran bölgələrində istehsal olunan 9 bal nümunələrinin 3 patogen mikroorqanizmlərə: Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus qarşı antibakterisid xüsusiyyətlərinin tədqiqi zamanı alınan nəticələr öz əksini tapmışdır. Aydın olmuşdur ki, şimal zonanın dağlıq ərazisindən istehsal olunan bal nümunələri cənub zonadan gətirilmiş nümunələrə nisbətən daha yüksək antibakterial xüsusiyyətə malikdir. Müəyyən olmuşdur ki, hətta 20%-li bal nümunələri belə yüksək antibakterial xüsusiyyətə malikdir. Bəzi dağlıq ərazilərdən gətirilən bal nümunələrinin hətta 5%-li nümunələri belə antibakterial xüsusiyyətə malikdir. Belə fikir irəli sürülür ki, bal nümunələrinin antioksidant və antibakterial xüsusiyyəti bal nümunələrinin tərkibində flavonoidlərin, fermentlərin, fenol birləşmələrin fitonsidlərin və b. olması ilə əlaqədardır. İstifadə olunan bal nümunələrinin antibakterial xüsusiyyətləri arasında müəyyən asılılığın müəyyənləşdirilməsi onlardan müalicə və bir sıra xəstəliklərin qarşısının alınması məqsədilə daha səmərəli istifadə olunması barədə və yeni imkanlar açır.

Açar sözlər: bal, antiradical (AR), antibakterial (AB) aktivliy, patogen bakteriyalar, DPPH metod

ABSANS EPİLEPSİ TANILI ÇOCUKLARDA DİFFÜZYON TENSOR GÖRÜNTÜLEMENİN TANIYA KATKISI

DIAGNOSTIC CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFUSION TENSOR IMAGING IN CHILDREN WITH ABSENCE EPILEPSY

Özkan ALATAŞ

Uz. Dr., Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Tepecik Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2708-9482

Ali ÇAYLAK

Uz. Dr., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4642-4776

ÖZET

Çocukluk Çağı Absans epilepsili hastalarda Difüzyon Tensör Görüntüleme ile difüzyon anormalliklerini tespit etmek ve tanıya katkı sağlamak

Çocukluk Çağı Absans epilepsi tanılı 12 hasta ve kontrol grubunu oluşturan sağlıklı 12 olgu retrospektif olarak taranmış ve Difüzyon Tensor Görüntüleme (DTG) ile değerlendirilmiştir. Ortalama difüzyon (OD) ve fraksiyonel anizotropi (FA) haritaları üzerinden, bilateral caudat nukleus, lentiform nukleus ve talamusdan ölçümler yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar ve gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık olup olmadığı istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

DTG ile yapılan değerlendirmede hasta grubunda bilateral bazal gangliyonlarda ve talamusda difüzyon anormallikleri tespit edilmiştir Absans epilepsili olgularda bilateral talamus, lentiform nukleus ve sağ kaudat nukleusda kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında OD değerleri istatistiksel olarak anlamlı yüksek saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Ayrıca sol kaudat nukleusta FA değerleri kontrol grubuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı yüksek bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$).

Konvansiyonel beyin MR görüntülemesi normal olan çocukluk çağı Absans epilepsili hastalarda DTG bazal ganglionlar ve talamuslarda oluşabilecek mikrostrüktürel değişikliklerin gösterilmesinde yararlı bir yöntem olabilir. Bu nedenle, çocukluk çağı Absans epilepsili hastaların görüntülenmesinde ve takibinde konvansiyonel MR görüntüleri ile birlikte difüzyon tensor görüntülemenin kullanılması faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çocukluk çağı absans epilepsi sendromu, difüzyon tensör görüntüleme

ABSTRACT

To detect diffusion abnormalities with Diffusion Tensor Imaging in patients with Childhood Absence Epilepsy and to contribute to the diagnosis

MR tensor tracts and maps of the mean diffusion (MD) and fractional anisotropy (FA) components of water diffusion were retrospectively evaluated in 12 patients with childhood absence epilepsy. Healthy

and non-epileptic 12 children were included our study as the control group. On the MD and FA maps, diffusion coefficients were measured from the bilateral caudate nucleus, lentiform nucleus and thalamus in the study and control groups. The statistical analysis was performed on the basis of results.

The results of the study group revealed diffusion abnormalities in bilateral caudate nucleus and thalamus. A statistically significant difference was detected between the the OD values of the two groups in all regions ($p < 0.005$). Additionally, the FA values of left caudat nucleus were higher than the control group ($p < 0.005$).

DTI may useful diagnostic method to show the microstructural changes of basal ganglia in patients with childhood absence epilepsy who had normal conventional brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Therefore, DTI, used with conventional brain MRI, can be a useful diagnostic tool in patients with childhood absence epilepsy.

Keywords: Childhood absence epilepsy syndrome, diffusion tensor imaging

ST ELEVASYONLU ANTEROLATERAL MİYOKARDİYAL ENFARKTÜSÜNÜ TAKLİT EDEN METASTATİK AKCİĞER TÜMÖRÜ

METASTATIC LUNG TUMOR MIMICKING ANTEROLATERAL ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Mehmet Murat ŞAHİN

Araştırma Görevlisi Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8798-6789

Abdullah SARIHAN

Araştırma Görevlisi Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0001-8505-9460

Ömer Burak ÇELİK

-Araştırma Görevlisi Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0005-9790-6435

Abdülmelik BİRGÜN

Araştırma Görevlisi Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0009-0008-9864-4715

Osman KARAARSLAN

Uzman Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2412-0985

Lütfü BEKAR

Doç. Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi Erol Olçok Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Çorum, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3920-1382

ABSTRACT

A 51-year-old male patient, diagnosed with stage 4 squamous cell lung cancer for 8 months, applied to the emergency department with chest pain. In the electrocardiography (ECG), ST elevation was detected in the anterolateral leads . In the transthoracic echocardiographic evaluation of the patient, the left ventricular apical region was akinetic. In addition, a spheroid, well-defined mass appearance was observed in the left ventricular apical muscle mass . Coronary angiography was performed on the patient and no coronary stenosis was observed. In the ECG follow-up of the patient, who was followed up in the intensive care unit after the procedure, it was observed that the current ECG finding continued. The patient, who did not have arrhythmia or troponin elevation in the intensive care follow-up, was transferred to chest diseases.

The most common causes of ST elevation seen on ECG are; ST elevation myocardial infarction, early repolarization, pericarditis, left ventricular hypertrophy, left bundle branch block, and preexcitation. It can be detected less frequently in Brugada syndrome, hyperkalemia and pulmonary embolism.

It is an extremely rare clinical manifestation for cardiac tumors to present with ST elevation on the ECG. The main hypotheses explaining this situation can be listed as the external pressure of the cardiac tumor on the coronary artery, the embolization of tumor fragments to the coronary artery, the stretching of the heart muscle due to the tumor tissue, the inflammatory state caused by the tumor, the electrolyte transfer from the necrotic tumor tissue to the adjacent myocardial tissue.

Acute myocardial infarction caused by cardiac tumors is a very rare clinical finding. It is stated that mechanisms such as tumor compression on the coronary artery or embolization of tumor fragments to the coronary artery may play a role. This possibility was ruled out by the coronary angiography of our patient and the stenosis being monitored, and the troponin level not increasing in the follow-up. His chest pain and ECG finding were attributed to the pressure effect of the tumor on the heart muscle.

Depending on the patient's clinical assessment, tumor size, location, spread, and other factors, different treatment approaches may be considered. These treatments may include chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery, and palliative treatment options. The most appropriate treatment plan for the patient should be determined by considering the characteristics of the tumor and the general health status of the patient.

Keywords: Lung tumor, Metastasis, Electrocardiography, Myocardial infarction

ÖZET

51 yaşında, 8 aydır evre 4 yassı hücreli akciğer kanseri tanısı olan erkek hasta acil servise göğüs ağrısı şikayetiyle başvurmuş. Çekilen elektrokardiyografide (EKG) anterolateral derivasyonlarda ST elevasyonu saptandı. Hastanın transtorasik ekokardiyografik değerlendirilmesinde sol ventrikül apikal bölgesi akinetik izlendi. Ayrıca sol ventrikül apikal kas kitlesi içinde sferoik, düzgün sınırlı kitle görünümü izlendi. Hastaya koroner anjiografi yapıldı koroner darlık izlenmedi. İşlem sonrası yoğun bakım takibine alınan hastanın EKG takibinde mevcut EKG bulgusun devam ettiği izlendi. Yoğun bakım takibinde aritmi ve troponin artışı izlenmeyen hasta göğüs hastalıklarına devr yapıldı.

EKG'de görülen ST elevasyonun en yaygın nedenleri; ST elevasyonlu miyokard enfarktüsü, erken repolarizasyon, perikardit, sol ventrikül hipertrofisi, sol dal bloğu ve preeksitasyondur. Daha az sıklıkla Brugada sendromu, hiperkalemi ve pulmoner embolidede saptanabilmektedir.

Kardiyak tümörler için EKG'de ST elevasyonu ile prezente olmaları oldukça nadir bir klinik yansımadır. Bu durumu açıklayan başlıca hipotezler kardiyak tümörün dışardan koroner artere bası yapması, tümör parçalarının koroner artere embolize olması, kalp kasının tümör dokusuna bağlı gerilmesi, tümörün neden olduğu inflamatuar durum, nekrotik tümör dokusundan komşu miyokard dokusuna elektrolit transferi şeklinde sıralanabilir.

Kardiyak tümörlerin neden olduğu akut miyokard enfarktüsü oldukça nadir bir klinik bulgudur, tümörün koroner artere bası yapması ya da tümör parçalarının koroner artere embolize olması gibi mekanizmaların rol oynayabileceği belirtilmektedir. Hastamızın koroner anjiografisinin yapılması ve darlık izlenmesi, takipte ise troponin düzeyinin artmaması ile bu ihtimal dışlanmıştır. Hastanın göğüs ağrısı ve EKG bulgusu tümörün kalp kasına yarattığı bası etkisine bağlanmıştır.

Hastanın klinik değerlendirilmesi, tümörün boyutu, konumu, yayılımı ve diğer faktörlere bağlı olarak farklı tedavi yaklaşımları düşünülebilir. Bu tedaviler arasında kemoterapi, radyoterapi, cerrahi müdahale ve palyatif tedavi seçenekleri yer alabilir. Hasta için en uygun tedavi planı, tümörün özellikleri ve hastanın genel sağlık durumu göz önünde bulundurularak belirlenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akciğer tümörü, Metastaz, Elektrokardiyografi, miyokard enfarktüsü

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU

Istanbul University, Faculty of Communication, Radio Television Cinema Department, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7510-6529

ABSTRACT

Childhood is a process in which human beings learn and internalize many concepts that will be used throughout life. Much of what is learned in this process becomes a part of life. If the ability to see, deal with and cope with problems is cultivated at this age, negotiation styles as well as peace formation will be acquired in a lifelong manner.

This study is an attempt to explore the current state of peace education in early childhood and its significance by drawing inspiration from child development, child pedagogy, and child education. Children are so fragile and vulnerable from the very beginning of their lives. Due to the way they build memories and develop a sense of self during this period the process of childhood is crucial. Even when peers contribute to the case favorably or unfavorably and society begins molding the child throughout the school years, the youngster is a product of the family. Thus, in a way, peace education in early childhood also requires peace education for adults, specifically the parents.

Keywords: Peace Education, Early Childhood, Pre-school Education, Kindergarten Education, Parent's Education, School Curriculum.

POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF DIGITAL MEDIA ON CHILDHOOD PERCEPTIONS: SCARY MOVIES, VIDEOS & GAMES AND PEER PRESSURE

Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU

Istanbul University, Faculty of Communication, Radio Television Cinema Department, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7510-6529

ABSTRACT

A "risk society" is how communication specialists describe society in the twenty-first century. People even in daily life want to take various risks, from roller coasters to bungee jumping, from changing their employment to traveling to the moon. The youngsters are keen to give it a little bit more of a try as they already have such a wider field that is exposed to threats. The tiniest leaps in the playground, such as those from swing to slide, skateboard to skate, or from hide and seek to Halloween costumes, traditions and tales, are where their first struggles begin. But, in the digital age, practically every movie has a kid-friendly terrifying scene. Nonetheless, some young people may get so dependent on scary movies that it becomes a component of their culture and the self.

Currently, the majority of digital games and YouTube videos sell successfully simply because they have a scary tag attached to them, even though some of them may be really dangerous or naïve. The motivation for youngsters to watch scary movies or play scary video games is the focus of this study. Even if researchers were unable to relate a person's present conduct to their earlier decisions, the impending school shootings or xenophobic actions may have their roots in such risky addictions and pleasures. The paper discusses the correlations and examples.

Keywords: Xenophobia, Othering, School Massacre, Childhood, Digital Media, Scary Films & Games

KİTOSAN BİYOSTİMÜLANTININ MISIR BİTKİSİNİN (*Zea mays* L.) ÇİMLENME DÖNEMİNDE KULLANILACAK DOZLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF DOSES OF CHITHOSAN BIOSTIMULANT TO BE USED DURING THE GERMINATION PERIOD ON MAIZE (*Zea mays* L.)

Rahime CENGİZ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6355-7496

Müge ÖNER

Kimya Müh. Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ÖZET

Son yıllarda tüm dünyadaki nüfus artışı, iklim değişiklikleri, sürekli değişen ve gelişen tarımsal teknolojik yöntemler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda; özellikle uluslararası kabul görmüş bir ürün olan mısırda, en büyük tehlikelerden biri olan kuraklık stresi üzerinde çeşitli yöntemler uygulanarak stres koşullarına dayanıklılığındaki değişimin gözlemlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda yine son yıllarda kullanımı artmaya başlayan, iyileştirilmiş bitki büyümesi, stres toleransı ve kalite ile ilgili etkilere yoğunlaşarak, bitki biyo-uyarıcılarını biyolojik kontrolden ve hastalıklara karşı indüklenen dirençten ayıran biyostimülantlardan kitosanın kullanılması hedeflenmiştir. Bu çalışma, mısır bitkisinde çimlenme döneminde kuraklığa tolerans çalışmasında uygulanacak kitosan biyostimülantının dozlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Laboratuvarında Faktöriyel Düzende Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Deseni'ne göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. KALE mısır çeşidi materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Kitosan dozları 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 ve 0.5 mg olarak ayarlanmıştır. Steril edilen tohumlar asetik asitte çözdürülmüş kitosan dozları ile 8 saat muamele edilmiştir. Kitosan uygulanan tohumlar optimum çimlenme koşullarında 10 gün süre ile iklim odasında tutulmuştur. Çimlenme oranı, çimlenme süresi (gün), çimlenme indeksi, kök uzunluğu ve koleoptil uzunluğu ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, 0.3 ve 0.4 mg dozlarında çimlenme oranı %100, çimlenme indeksi 4.28 ve çimlenme süresi 7 gün olarak belirlenmiştir. Koleoptil ve kök uzunlukları dikkate alındığında en uygun doz 0.3 mg olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Mısır, biyostimülant, çimlenme, abiyotik stres*

ABSTRACT

Considering the population growth, climate changes, constantly changing and developing agricultural technological methods all over the world in recent years; In this study, it is aimed to observe the change in resistance to stress conditions by applying various methods to drought stress, which is one of the biggest dangers, especially in corn, which is an internationally accepted product. In this context, it is aimed to use chitosan, one of the biostimulants whose use has started to increase in recent years, focusing on the effects related to improved plant growth, stress tolerance and quality, and distinguishing plant biostimulants from biological control and resistance induced against diseases. This study was carried out with 3 replications according to the Factorial Random Plots Trial Design in Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Faculty of Agriculture Laboratory in order to determine the doses of chitosan biostimulant to be applied in the drought tolerance study during the germination period of the corn plant. KALE maize variety was used as material. Chitosan doses were set at 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5 mg. Sterilized seeds were treated with doses of chitosan dissolved in acetic acid for 8 hours. Chitosan-treated seeds were kept in the climate chamber for 10 days under optimum germination conditions. Germination rate, germination time (days), germination index, root length, and coleoptile length were measured. According to the results obtained, the germination rate was determined as 100%, the germination index

was 4.28 and the germination time was 7 days at 0.3 and 0.4 mg doses. Considering the coleoptile and root lengths, the most appropriate dose was determined as 0.3 mg.

Keywords: Corn, biostimulant, germination, abiotic stress

HOMOZİGOT MISIR HATLARININ ÇİMLENME DÖNEMİNDE DÜŞÜK SICAKLIK STRESİNE TOLERANSININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF TOLERANCE TO LOW-TEMPERATURE STRESS DURING THE GERMINATION PERIOD OF HOMOZYGOUS MAIZE LINES

Rahime CENGİZ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6355-7496

Şahadet MÜŞTAK

Zir. Müh. Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Sakarya, Türkiye

ÖZET

Küresel ilkim değişikliği sebebiyle yüksek sıcaklıklara bağlı olarak kuraklık söz konusundur. Özellikle ülkemiz ılıman iklim kuşağında olduğundan yazlık bitkiler için kuraklıktan kaçma ve ilkbahar yağışlarından daha çok faydalanabilmek için soğuk toleransı önem arz etmektedir. Yazın meydana gelen kuraklıktan sakınmak için mısır ekimi erken bahar aylarında yapılsa da erken dikim, tohum çimlenmesi ve fide büyümesi sırasında karşılaşılan soğuk stresi riskini artırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, mısır bitkisinde soğuğa toleransın çimlenme ve fide dönemlerinde fenotipik olarak incelenmesi, genotipler arasındaki farklılıkların tespit edilmesi amacıyla, Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Laboratuvarında Faktöriyel Düzende Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Deseni'ne göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada Maize Genetics and Genomics Database (Maize GDB) den temin edilen 50 adet durulmuş mısır hattı materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Mısır hatları FAO 600-700 olum grubunda sarı atdişi, atdişi gibi ve sert gibi tane tipindedir. Çimlendirme denemelerinde; 50 mısır hattı 10, 8 ve 6 ^{o}C sıcaklıklarda 24 saat süre ile iki hafta boyunca iklim kabininde tutulmuştur. Gözlemler 7. Gün ve 14. günlerde alınmıştır. Bitkinin çimlenme süresi, çıkış oranı, çıkış sayısı, kök uzunluğu, tohum canlılık indeksi ve koleoptil uzunluğu izlenerek ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, 6 ^{o}C uygulamasında 7. Günde hatların hiçbirinde çimlenme görülmez iken 14. Günde yapılan ölçümlerde 21 adet hatta kök uzunluğu ölçülebilmiştir. 8 ^{o}C uygulamasında 14. Günde hem kök hem koleoptil uzunluğu ölçülebilmiştir. 10 ^{o}C uygulamasında ise 14. Günde 47 hatta hem kök hem de koleoptil uzunluğu ölçülebilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mısır, soğuk toleransı, çimlenme, abiyotik stres

ABSTRACT

Drought occurs due to high temperatures due to global climate change. Especially since our country is in the temperate climate zone, cold tolerance is important for summer plants to avoid drought and benefit more from spring precipitation. Although maize is planted in early spring to avoid summer drought, early planting increases the risk of cold stress encountered during seed germination and seedling growth. This study was carried out in the Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Faculty of Agriculture Laboratory with 3 replications according to the Factorial Random Plots Trial Design in order to phenotypically examine the cold tolerance in the germination periods of the maize plant and to determine the differences between the genotypes. The research used 50 settled maize lines obtained from Maize Genetics and Genomics Database (Maize GDB) as material. Maize lines are in FAO 600-700 maturity group, such as yellow dent, dent-like, and flint-like grain type. In germination trials; 50 maize lines were kept in the climate chamber for two weeks for 24 hours at 10, 8, and 6 °C. Observations were taken on the 7th and 14th days. The germination time of the plant was measured by monitoring the emergence rate, the number of emergences, root length, seed viability index, and coleoptile length. According to the results obtained, while no germination was observed in any of the lines on the 7th day in the 6 ^{o}C

application, the root length number of 21 lines could be measured in the measurements made on the 14th day. Both root and coleoptile length could be measured on the 14th day in 8 ^{o}C application. In 10 ^{o}C application, both root and coleoptile length could be measured in 47 number lines on the 14th day.

Keywords: Maize, cold tolerance, germination, abiotic stress

KOJİN KARATANİ'NİN GÖZÜNDEN DÜNYA TARİHİNİN İKTİSADİ YAPISI
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF WORLD HISTORY FROM KOJIN KARATANI'S EYES

Ali Emrah ŞAHİN

İktisat Bölümü Doktora Öğrencisi, Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Bolu, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6872-1398

ÖZET

Japon düşünür Karatani bu kitabında Marx'ın dünya tarihi versiyonunu sistematik bir biçimde yeniden okumuş ve eleştirilerini mübadele tarzları üzerinden yorumlamıştır. Dünya tarihinin toplumsal formasyonlar açısından mübadele tarzları perspektifinden kapsamlı bir şekilde yeniden düşünme fikrinin kökeni Marx'a aittir. Marksizm'de üretim tarzları ekonomik altyapıyı ifade ederken siyasi, dinsel, kültürel organlar ideolojik üst yapılardır ve kapitalist toplumlarda görülür. Üretim tarzları yerine dünya tarihine mübadele tarzları üzerinden bakan Karatani, aslında ortaya attığı mübadele tarzlarının toplumlarda devamlı var olduğunu fakat sistematik bir şekilde iktisadi yönden incelenmediğini iddia etmektedir. Eserine 4 tip mübadele tarzının (A,B,C ve D) var olduğunu savunan yazar dünya tarihini bu bağlamda anlatmaktadır. Kimi zaman dinlerin ortaya çıkışı kimi zaman kentler, savaşlar ve sonuçları kimi zaman da Marx'ın Kapital'inde kendinizi bulabildiğiniz eserde Marx-Hegel-Kant'ı okumanın doğru bir biçimini modern toplumsal formasyon, bu formasyona yol açan dünya tarihi ve bu formasyonları tekrar önemseyerek sermaye-ulus-devlet sistemini aşmanın zorunluluğunu göstererek şekillendirmeye çalışmıştır. Bu anlamda eser sermaye-ulus-devlet sisteminin tek bir ulusun değil dünya düzeninin bir ürünü olmasını anlatır. İktisat tarihi okuyucuları için yazar yeni bir perspektiften dünya tarihine bakmamızı sağlıyor. Mini dünya sistemleri, dünya imparatorluğu, modern dünya sistemi, bugün ve gelecek bölümlerinden oluşan kitap yazarın daha önce bazı mecralarda yayımladığı yazılarının yeniden yorumlaması ve hiç yazmadığı daha sonra fark ettiği ilkeleri cesur bir şekilde yazdığı bölümlerden oluşuyor. Karşılıklılık ilkesinin gözetilmesi gerektiğini ve dünya ekonomilerinin ancak D tipi mübadele tarzı ile kurtuluşa ereceğine inanıyor. Çünkü, Karatani'ye göre Marksistler üretim tarzı kavramını merkezi bir konuma almaktan öteye geçememişler hatta Kapital'de devlet aygıtının yer verilmemiş olması onları bu problemi görmezden gelmeye sevk etmiştir. Fakat yazara göre kapitalist üretim üretim tarzı açısından anlaşılmaz ancak mübadele tarzı açısından anlaşılabilir. Bu eserde yazar üretim tarzları yerine mübadele tarzlarını inceler. Mübadele tarzlarının tümü toplumsal formlarda bulunur ve birbirlerinden ayrışırlar. Karatani tarafından 4 tip mübadele tarzı; A tipi : Karşılıklı armağanlaşma, B tipi: Yönetim ve himaye, C tipi : Meta mübadelesi ve D tipi : 3 tipin aşılmasıyla oluşan mübadele tarzı şeklinde belirlenmiştir. Yazarın oluşturduğu dört tip mübadele tarzı tüm toplumsal formlarda beraber bulunur ve toplumlar bu tiplere göre baskınlık gösterir. Tüm bu sebepler yazarın mübadele tarzları açısından görüşlerini merkezi bir konuma almasını sağlamaktadır. Mübadele tarzları konusunda Marx ve Smith'in görüşlerini karşılaştıran yazar burada kilit kelimenin "karşılıklılık" olduğundan bahsetmektedir. Karşılıklılık tek tek haneleri aşan daha üst seviyede bir kolektiftir ve aslında ilk çağ toplumlarında armağanlaşma şeklinde açıkça görülmüştür. Polanyi ise karşılıklılık efektine mübadele ve yeniden bölüşüm aygıtlarını da ekleyip bu alanda yazara yeni ilhamlar vermiştir. Bir zaman var olan ama günümüzde bir yerlerde saklanmış "bastırılanın geri dönüşü" tüm dünya devletlerinde aynı anda uygulanmasıyla ancak gerçekleşeceğini savunan yazar kitap boyunca D tipinin egemen olmasını önermektedir. Yazar bu kitabında Marx'ın ilkelerini savunurken çoğu zaman onun düşüncelerini yanlış yorumlayan ve kendisini Marksist olarak tanımlayan insanları da eleştirir. Yazarın ütopyası göçebeliğin geri dönüşüyle komünizmin oluşacağı yani D tipi mübadele tarzının tekrar ortaya çıkmasıdır. Yazarın arzuladığı eşzamanlı dünya devrimi ancak gelişmiş ülkelerde gerçekleşecek bir sosyalist reformun sağlayabileceği yardım ve destekle mümkün olacaktır. Fransız devrimi bastırılanın geri dönüşüne güzel bir örnektir. Bir taraftan devlet sermaye birikimi imkanını muhafaza etmek için her çareye başvuracaktır ve C tipi mübadele tarzının baskın olduğu dünya, devlet tarafından yürütülen yağma ve zorla el koyma dünyasına gerileyecektir. Kapitalist bir toplumda C tipi mübadele tarzı

baskındır fakat bu baskınlığın derecesi değişir. Diğer taraftan dünyadaki devrimci hareketler arasında bir ittifak kurulmadan eş zamanlı dünya devrimi imkansızdır. Kant'a göre ebedi barış ancak devletin olmaması ile mümkündür bu da Kant'ın amaçlar krallığının aslında dünya cumhuriyetini ifade eder. Yazarın amacı çeşitli temel mübadele tarzları arasındaki ilişkilerin bir eleştirisini yapmaktır. Dünya tarihinde meydana gelmiş üç büyük değişimi yapısal olarak açıklayarak dördüncü bir büyük değişimin bir dünya cumhuriyetine geçişin peşine de düşülebilir. Karatani'nin analizleri bu değişimleri mübadele tarzları üzerinden açıklamak suretiyle önemlidir. Çevresel sorunlar, petrol, atık maddeler insanın doğayı sömürmesidir. Bugün insanlar arasındaki mübadele ilişkilerinin yol açtığı sorunları kavrayamazsak bu çevresel problemlere de bir yanıt üretemeyiz. Son tahlilde, karşılıklılık ilkesine dayanan bir dünya sisteminin yani bir dünya cumhuriyetinin hayata geçirilmesi kolay olmayacaktır. Çünkü A, B ve C tipi mübadele tarzları varlıklarını inatla sürdüreceklerdir. Üretime hakim olan güçler ne kadar çok gelişirse bu sayılan mübadele tarzlarının tümüyle ortadan kalkması mümkün olmayacaktır. A , B ve C tipi mübadele tarzları var oldukça D tipi de var olacaktır ve D tipi ne kadar bastırılsa da daima geri dönecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karatani, Karşılıklılık, Mübadele, Marx, İktisat Tarihi

ABSTRACT

In this book, the Japanese philosopher Karatani systematically rereads Marx's version of world history and interprets his criticisms in terms of modes of exchange. The idea of a comprehensive rethinking of world history in terms of social formations from the perspective of modes of exchange has its roots in Marx. In Marxism, modes of production refer to the economic infrastructure, while political, religious and cultural organs are ideological superstructures and are found in capitalist societies. Karatani, who looks at world history through modes of exchange instead of modes of production, argues that the modes of exchange he puts forward have always existed in societies but have not been systematically analyzed economically. The author, who argues that there are 4 types of exchange (A, B, C and D), describes world history in this context. In the work, where you can sometimes find yourself in the emergence of religions, sometimes in cities, wars and their consequences, and sometimes in Marx's Capital, he has tried to shape the correct way of reading Marx-Hegel-Kant by showing the modern social formation, the world history that led to this formation, and the necessity of overcoming the capital-nation-state system by giving importance to these formations again. In this sense, the work explains that the capital-nation-state system is not the product of a single nation but of the world order. For readers of economic history, the author allows us to look at world history from a new perspective. The book, which consists of chapters on mini world systems, world empire, modern world system, present and future, is a reinterpretation of the author's writings that he had previously published in some media and consists of chapters in which he boldly writes about the principles that he had never written and then realized. He believes that the principle of reciprocity must be respected and that the world economies can only be saved by the D-type mode of exchange. Because, according to Karatani, Marxists have not been able to move beyond the centrality of the concept of mode of production, and even the absence of the state apparatus in Capital has led them to ignore this problem. However, according to the author, capitalist production cannot be understood in terms of mode of production but only in terms of mode of exchange. In this work, the author analyzes modes of exchange instead of modes of production. All modes of exchange are found in social forms and they differ from each other. Karatani distinguishes 4 types of exchange: Type A: Reciprocal gift exchange, type B: Management and patronage, type C: Commodity exchange and type D: Type D: Exchange of commodities, and Type D: Exchange of transcendence of the 3 types. The four types of exchange that the author has identified co-exist in all social forms and societies are dominated by these types. All these reasons give the author's views on modes of exchange a central position. Comparing the views of Marx and Smith on modes of exchange, the author mentions that the key word here is "reciprocity". Reciprocity is a higher level of collectivity that transcends individual households and is in fact evident in the form of gift exchange in early societies. Polanyi, on the other hand, added the apparatuses of exchange and redistribution to the reciprocity effect, giving the author new inspiration in this field. The author, who argues that the "return of the repressed", which once existed but is now hidden somewhere, can only be realized if it is implemented simultaneously in

all the states of the world, proposes that Type D should prevail throughout the book. While defending Marx's principles in this book, the author also criticizes people who often misinterpret his ideas and define themselves as Marxists. The author's utopia is that communism will emerge with the return of nomadism, that is, the re-emergence of the D-type mode of exchange. The simultaneous world revolution that the author desires will only be possible with the help and support that a socialist reform in developed countries can provide. The French revolution is a good example of the return of the repressed. On the one hand, the state will go to any lengths to preserve the possibility of capital accumulation, and on the other hand, the world in which the type C mode of exchange predominates will recede into a world of state-led plunder and forcible confiscation. In a capitalist society the type C mode of exchange is dominant, but the degree of this dominance varies. On the other hand, simultaneous world revolution is impossible without an alliance between revolutionary movements around the world. According to Kant, eternal peace is only possible with the absence of the state, which means that Kant's kingdom of ends is in fact a world republic. The author's aim is to make a critique of the relations between the various basic modes of exchange. By structurally explaining the three major changes that have occurred in world history, one can also pursue a fourth major change, the transition to a world republic. Karatani's analysis is important in explaining these changes in terms of modes of exchange. Environmental problems, oil, waste materials are human exploitation of nature. If we do not understand the difficulties caused by the exchange relations between people today, we cannot produce an answer to solve these problems. In the final analysis, the realization of a world system based on the principle of extremism, that is, a world republic, will not be easy. Because modes of exchange A, B and C will stubbornly persist. The more the forces dominating production develop, the more these modes of exchange will not disappear. As long as modes of exchange A, B, and C exist, type D will exist, and type D will always return, no matter how much it is suppressed.

Keywords: Karatani, Reciprocity, Exchange, Mark, Economic History

EBELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YENİDOĞANLARDAKİ HASTANE ENFEKSİYONLARI VE COVID-19 HAKKINDAKİ BİLGİ, TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: ÇANAKKALE ÖRNEĞİ

EVALUATION OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS AND COVID-19 IN NEWBORNS: THE CASE OF ÇANAKKALE

Nihan BULAGAY

Ebe, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Fakültesi, Disiplinlerarası Sağlık Yönetimi, Çanakkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-5987-473X

Sadi Turgut BİLGİ

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3157-2039

ÖZET

Bu araştırma öğrenci ebelerin yenidoğanlardaki hastane enfeksiyonları ve covid-19 hakkındaki bilgi, tutum ve davranışlarının analiz edilmesi sebebiyle tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın evreni zorunlu stajlarını pandemi döneminde yapan Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Ebelik Bölümü 2, 3, 4. Sınıf öğrenciler ve mezun öğrencilerden oluşmuştur. Araştırmada örneklem seçimine gidilmemiş olup araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 243 öğrenci ile araştırma tamamlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri 11.10.2021 – 28.01.2022 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır. Verilerinin toplanması aşamasında araştırmacı tarafından literatür doğrultusunda oluşturulan anket formu kullanılmıştır. Anket formunun ilk kısmında tanıtıcı özelliklerden oluşan 14 soru; ikinci kısmında ise hastane enfeksiyonları ve Covid-19 hakkındaki bilgi ve tutumlarını belirleyen, Genel Hastane Enfeksiyonları 22 madde, Yenidoğan Hastane Enfeksiyonları 9 madde, Genel Covid-19 11 madde, Gebelikte ve Yenidoğanlarda Covid-19 14 maddelik alt boyutlardan oluşan 56 soru bulunmaktadır. Verilerin analizi bilgisayar ortamında SPSS 19.0 paket programı ile araştırmacılar tarafından yapılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde yüzdelik, ortalama, standart sapma, Shapiro-Wilk testi, t testi, Mann Whitney U testi, Kruskal Wallis testi kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin bilgi puan ortalamaları anket sonuçlarına göre 326 puan üzerinden 259,73±55,51 bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada ebelik öğrencilerinin bilgi ve tutumlarının puanları anketin toplamı için orta bir seviyede bulunmuştur. Ebelik öğrencilerinin tanımlayıcı özelliklerine göre, bilgi puan ortalamaları medeni durumuna, öğrenim görülen bölümü tercih nedenine, yaz stajının yapıldığı döneme, hastane enfeksiyonları ile ilgili bir ders/eğitim alma durumuna, herhangi bir hastane enfeksiyonu geçirme durumuna, Covid-19 geçirme durumuna, temas halinde olunan bir yakının Covid-19 geçirme durumuna göre, Covid-19 aşısı olma durumu ve doz sayısı durumuna göre incelendiğinde istatiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak izolasyon önlemlerinden başka öğrencilerin farkındalıkları arttırılmalıdır. Covid-19 tanılı hastaların bakımında etkili bir enfeksiyon kontrol ve önlemlerinin uygulanabilmesi için önerilmektedir ki yeterli eğitim sağlanmalı, izolasyon önlemlerine uyumlar izlenmeli, yeterli hasta/hemşire oranı sağlanmalı, Covid-19 ve hastane enfeksiyonu eğitimi hemşirelik ve ebelik müfredatına dahil edilmelidir. Bu sayede öğrencilerin bilgi ve farkındalıkları yüksek tutulabilir. Bununla birlikte ebelik öğrencilerine verilen eğitimlerinin etkinliğinin ölçülmesi, gözden geçirilmesi ve daha kapsamlı olmasına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ebe, Hastane enfeksiyonları, Covid-19, Yenidoğan

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted as a descriptive study because of analyzing the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of student midwives about nosocomial infections and covid-19 in newborns. The universe of the study consisted of undergraduate students (2nd, 3rd, 4th grade) and graduates of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Health Sciences Faculty Midwifery Department. All students performed their compulsory practices during the pandemic period. Sample selection was not made in the study, and the study was completed with 243 students who agreed to participate in the research. The data of the research were collected between 11.10.2021 – 28.01.2022. During the data collection phase, a questionnaire form created by the researcher in line with the literature was used. In the first part of the questionnaire, 14 questions consisting of introductory features; in the second part, there are 56 questions that determine the knowledge and attitudes about nosocomial infections and covid-19, consisting of 22 items on nosocomial infections, 9 items on newborn nosocomial infections, 11 items on Covid-19, and 14 items on Covid-19 in pregnancy and newborns. The analysis of the data was carried out by the researchers using the SPSS 19.0 package program using percentage, mean, standard deviation, Shapiro-Wilk test, t test, Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test. According to the results of the survey, the knowledge point average of the students was found to be 259.73±55.51 out of 326 points. In this study, midwifery students' knowledge and attitude scores were found to be at a moderate level for the sum of the questionnaire. According to the descriptive characteristics of midwifery students, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference when the average of knowledge points were examined according to marital status, the reason for choosing the department of education, the period of compulsory practices, the situation of taking a course / training on nosocomial infections, the situation of having any nosocomial infection, the situation of having covid-19, the Covid-19 status of a relative in contact, the status of being vaccinated against Covid-19 and the number of doses. In conclusion, Awareness of students other than isolation measures should be increased. To implement effective infection control and precautions in the care of patients diagnosed with covid-19, it is recommended that adequate training should be provided, compliance with isolation measures should be monitored, adequate patient/nurse ratio should be provided, and covid-19 and nosocomial infection education should be included in the nursing and midwifery curriculum. In this way, students' knowledge and awareness can be kept high. However, the effectiveness of the training given to midwifery students needs to be measured, reviewed and more comprehensive.

Keywords: Midwife, Nosocomial infections, Covid-19, Newborn

$Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ ALAŞIMININ YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK, MANYETİK, MEKANİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, MAGNETIC, MECHANICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF $TI_2(CO_7B_2)_3$ ALLOY

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

ÖZET

Fm-3m uzay grubundaki $Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ alaşımının yapısal, elektronik, manyetik, mekanik ve termodinamik özellikleri yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi içerindeki genelleştirilmiş gradiyent yaklaşımı kullanılarak incelendi. Toplam enerjinin minimum olduğu denge durumu örgü sabiti Fm-3m uzay grubundaki bu alaşım için elde edildi. Yüzey merkezli kübik yapıdaki bu alaşımın birbirinden bağımsız üç tane ikinci dereceden elastik sabitleri (C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44}) enerji-strain yöntemiyle hesaplandı. Hesaplanan birbirinden bağımsız ikinci dereceden elastik sabitlerinden yararlanılarak bu alaşımın bulk, young, kayma modülleri, *B/G* ve Poisson oranı değerleri hesaplandı. Yapılan mekanik özellik hesaplamalarından bu alaşımın mekanik olarak kararlı olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca, bu alaşımın B/G oranından sünek bir doğaya sahip olduğu görüldü. $Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ alaşımının tüm yüksek simetri eksenleri boyunca spin yönelimlerine göre elektronik bant yapıları, kısmi ve toplam durum yoğunlukları hesaplandı. Elektronik özellikleri kapsamında yapılan hesaplamalardan bu bileşiğin metalik karakterde olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca, bu alaşımın spin polarizasyonunun simetrik olmadığı ve manyetik bir doğaya sahip olduğu görüldü. Bu alaşımın toplam manyetik momenti 20,36 μ_B olarak hesaplandı. Son olarak, bu alaşımın 0-800 K arasındaki sıcaklık değişimine göre termodinamik özellikleri Debye modeli kullanılarak incelendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: manyetik özellikler, elastik özellikler, elektronik özellikler.

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ABSTRACT

Using the generalized gradient approach inside density functional theory, the structural, electronic, magnetic, mechanical, and thermodynamic properties of $Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ alloy in the Fm-3m space group were examined. This alloy's equilibrium state lattice constant in the Fm-3m space group, where total

energy is at its lowest, was discovered. By using the energy-strain approach, three separate second order elastic constants (C_{11}, C_{12}, and C_{44}) of this alloy with face-centered cubic structure were determined. The derived independent second order elastic constants were used to calculate the bulk, Young, shear modulus, B/G, and Poisson ratio values for this alloy. Calculations of the mechanical properties revealed that this alloy was mechanically stable. Additionally, the B/G ratio of this alloy revealed its ductile character. According to spin orientations along each of the $Ti_2(Co_7B_2)_3$ alloy's high-symmetry axes, electronic band structures, partial state densities, and total state densities were computed. It was discovered that this alloy possesses a metallic character from the calculations done within the context of its electronic properties. Ayrıca bu alaşımın spin polarizasyonunun simetrik olmadığı ve manyetik bir yapıya sahip olduğu bulunmuştur. This alloy's total magnetic moment was calculated to be 20.36 μ_B. Finally, using the Debye model, the thermodynamic characteristics of this alloy in relation to the temperature change between 0-800 K were examined.

Keywords: magnetic properties, elastic properties, electronic properties.

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ASNCA$_3$ ANTİ-PEROVSKİTE BİLEŞİĞİNİN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İLK-PRENSİP HESAPLAMALARIYLA İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF ASNCA$_3$ ANTI-PEROVSKITE COMPOUND BY FIRST-PRINCIPLE CALCULATIONS

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Kübik yapıdaki AsNCa$_3$ anti-perovskite bileşiğinin yapısal, elektronik, elastik ve termodinamik özellikleri ilk-prensip hesaplamalarıyla yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi ile genelleştirilmiş eğim yaklaşımı içerisinde gerçekleştirildi. Optimize edilmiş denge durumundaki örgü sabiti ve bulk modülü yapısal özellikler kapsamında hesaplandı. Kübik yapıdaki AsNCa$_3$ anti-perovskite bileşiğinin elastik sabitleri (C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44}) enerji-strain metodu kullanılarak elde edildi. Elde edilen ikinci dereceden bağımsız elastik sabitlerinden bu anti-perovskite bileşiğinin bulk, young, kayma modülleri, B/G oranı ve Poisson oranı hesaplandı. AsNCa$_3$ anti-perovskite bileşiğinin tüm yüksek simetri yönelimleri boyunca elektronik bant yapıları, kısmi ve toplam durum yoğunlukları hesaplandı. Elektronik özellikleri kapsamında yapılan hesaplamalardan bu bileşiğin yarıiletken karakterde olduğu belirlendi. Termodinamik özellikleri kapsamında bu bileşiğin 0-800 K arasındaki sıcaklıkla değişiminde titreşim enerjisi, serbest titreşim enerjisi, ısı kapasitesi ve entropisi Debye modeli kullanılarak incelendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: anti-perovskite, elastik özellikler, elektronik özellikler.

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ABSTRACT

In this study, with the help of first-principle calculations, density functional theory, and the generalized grandient aproximation, in the cubic structure AsNCa$_3$ anti-perovskite compound's structural, electronic, elastic, and thermodynamic properties were examined. Within the context of structural characteristics, the lattice constant and bulk modulus at optimal equilibrium were computed. The energy-strain approach was used to determine the elastic constants (C_{11}, C_{12}, and C_{44}) of the AsNCa$_3$ anti-perovskite compound, which has a cubic structure. These anti-perovskite compound's bulk, Young, shear, B/G, and Poisson's ratios were estimated using the second-order independent elastic constants that were discovered. Along

all of the $AsNCa_3$ anti-perovskite compound's high symmetry orientations, electronic band structures, partial state densities, and total state densities were computed. This compound has semiconductor characteristics, according to calculations done in the context of its electronic properties. The Debye model was used to examine the vibration energy, free vibration energy, heat capacity, and entropy of this compound with temperature ranging from 0-800 K.

Keywords: anti-perovskite, elastic properties, electronic properties.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE VIBRATION SIGNALS DENOISING ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE GEAR DEFECTS SEVERITY BY SOUND PERCEPTION

Zakariya OUELAA

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6655-7675

Nouredine OUELAA

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7962-4988

Ramdane YOUNES

Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Tebesssa, Algeria.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7113-0521

Ammar MRABTI

University 8 Mai 1945, Faculty of Sciences and technology, Mechanical engineering, Guelma, Algeria

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8932-9272

ABSTRACT

The work developed in this paper allows to establish a correlation between the measured vibrations and the sounds perceived by the listeners, resulting from the conversion of the vibratory signals. To improve the correlation between these two parameters, we propose to study the influence of the denoising of the measured vibratory signals and consequently of the sounds which result from it, on the capacity of the listeners to identify the evolution of the gravity of the gear defect. Two perceptual tests have been performed: the first test is conducted on sounds obtained directly by converting the measured vibration signals. On the other hand, the second test is conducted on sounds obtained after denoising the same signals. The idea is to allow the listeners to better evaluate the content of the sounds. The study is conducted in a two-dimensional proximity space. The results obtained allowed to determine mathematical models that give correlations between objective and subjective aspects and put forward the important relationship that exists between vibratory indicators and distances between sounds in the proximity space. The denoising of the signals significantly improved the distinction of the evolution of the severity of the defects in the proximity space compared to the case of unfiltered signals and also improved the coefficient of determination from 0.82 to 0.92.

Keywords: Débruitage des Signaux, Perception Sonore, Identification, Gravité des Défauts.

EGE BÖLGESİ GÜNEŞ ENERJİ POTANSİYELİ İLE KURULU GÜNEŞ ENERJİ SANTRALLERİ GÜÇ ANALİZİ

POWER ANALYSIS OF SOLAR POWER PLANTS INSTALLED WITH SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL IN AEGEAN REGION

Ramazan KAYABAŞI

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Kayseri Üniversitesiite, Tomarza Mustafa Akıncıoğlu MTO, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6195-7445

Müjdat ÖZTÜRK

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kaman MYO, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1800-2234

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Ege bölgesinde yer alan toplam 8 ilin güneş enerji potansiyeli araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca bu 8 ilin güneş enerji potansiyeli ile bu illerde yer alan güneş enerjisi ile doğrudan elektrik üretimi yapan PV güç santrallerinin güçleri kıyaslanmıştır. Güneş enerji potansiyeli yüksek olan Ege bölgesinde son yıllarda güneş enerjisi yatırımları artmasına rağmen henüz kurulu güç olarak kişi başına düşen güç oldukça düşüktür. Bölgede yer alan illerin yıllık ortalama hava sıcaklığı 14.82 ºC, yıllık ortalama yağışlı gün sayısı 92.5 gün, ortalama günlük güneşlenme süresi 6.97 saat ve otalama yıllık güneşlenme süresi 2857 saat/yıldır. Ege bölgesinin ortalama ışınım şiddeti 1538 KWh/m²-yıldır. Bölgede yer alan illerin kurulu güç ortalaması 185.3 MW seviyesindedir. Denizli ili güneş enerjisi santrali kurulu güç, ışınım şiddeti, yıllık ve günlük ortalama güneşlenme süresi ve ortalama sıcaklık olarak bölge ortalamasının üzerinde değerlere sahiptir. Ayrıca 91.1 gün ile yıllık yağışlı gün sayısında bölge ortalamasının altında yağışlı gün sayısına sahiptir. Fakat nüfusa göre kişi başına düşen kurulu güç 0.188 MW ile bölge ortalamasının altında kalmıştır. Ege bölgesinde nüfusa göre kişi başına düşen kurulu güç en yüksek olan iller 0.34 MW ile Uşak ve 0.33 MW ile Afyon'dur. Bölgede yer alan tüm iller incelendiğinde güneş enerji potansiyeline göre henüz yeterli kurulu güç seviyesine ulaşmadığı görülmektedir. Bu nedenle bölgede güneş enerji yatırımları artırılmalı ve yerel uygulamalar ile geliştirilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, Güneş enerjisi, Ege bölgesi güneş enerji potansiyeli, Güneşlenme süresi.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the solar energy potential of 8 cities in the Aegean region was investigated. In addition, the solar energy potential of these 8 cities and the power of PV power plants that produce electricity directly with solar energy in these provinces were compared. Despite the increase in solar energy investments in the Aegean region, which has a high solar energy potential, the installed power per capita is still very low. The annual average temperature of the cities in the region is 14.82 ºC, the annual average number of rainy days is 92.5 days, the average daily sunshine duration is 6.97 hours and the average annual sunshine duration is 2857 hours/year. The average radiation intensity of the Aegean region is 1538 KWh/m²-year. The average installed power of the cities in the region is 185.3 MW. Denizli solar power plant has values above the regional average in terms of installed power, radiation intensity, annual and daily average sunshine duration and average temperature. In addition, with 91.1 days, it has the number of rainy days below the regional average in the number of annual rainy days. However, the installed power per capita according to the population remained below the regional average with 0.188 MW. The cities with the highest installed power per capita in the Aegean region are Uşak with 0.34 MW and Afyon with 0.33 MW. When all the cities in the region are examined, it is seen

that they have not yet reached the sufficient level of installed power according to their solar energy potential. Therefore, solar energy investments in the region should be increased and developed with local practices.

Keywords: Renewable energy sources, Solar energy, Aegean region solar energy potential, Sunbathing time.

FRAMING EFFECTS AND ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION PROCESSING AND DECISION-MAKING STRATEGIES

Rasim MAMMADOV

PhD student, Azerbaijan State University of Economics

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3342-5561

ABSTRACT

The framing effect a cognitive bias in which people make decisions based on how information is presented can significantly influence consumer behavior in the online shopping context. This paper examines the impact of different framing conditions on online shopping behavior with a focus on how information processing and decision-making strategies can moderate the framing effect. A review of the literature reveals that the framing effect can lead to significant differences in purchase decisions and attitudes towards products with positive framing leading to higher purchase intentions and more favorable attitudes than negative or neutral framing. Additionally the paper discusses the role of online retailers and marketers in using framing techniques to influence consumer behavior and the ethical implications of doing so. The paper also highlights the importance of understanding the framing effect in the online shopping context as it can have significant implications for consumer welfare and market outcomes. The review concludes with a discussion of future research directions for investigating the framing effect in online shopping behavior such as examining the impact of individual differences in cognitive processing and the influence of social and cultural factors. Overall this paper provides insights into the framing effect and its implications for online shopping behavior, highlighting the importance of understanding how different framing conditions can influence consumer choice and decision-making strategies.

Keywords: Framing Effect, Behavioral Economics, Decision-Making, Cognitive Processing, E-Commerce, Sustainable Lifestyles.

ARTROSKOPİK ROTATOR MANŞET OPERASYONU GEÇİREN HASTALARDA SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI İLE ENGELLİLİK DÜZEYİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH LITERACY AND DISABILITY LEVEL IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ARTHROSCOPIC ROTATOR CUFF REPAIR

Fatih ÖZYURT

Arş.Gör, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksekokulu, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0201-9798

Caner KARARTI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksekokulu, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4655-0986

Muhammed İhsan KODAK

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksekokulu, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7164-5162

Abdulhamit TAYFUR

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Yüksekokulu, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7366-5212

ÖZET

Rotator manşet (RM) yırtıkları, omuz ağrısına yol açan önemli patofizyolojik durumlardan biridir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, sağlık okuryazarlığını; "Bireylerin iyi sağlık hâlinin sürdürülmesi ve geliştirilmesi amacıyla sağlıkla ilgili bilgiye ulaşması; bilgiyi anlaması ve kullanması için gerekli olan bilişsel ve sosyal beceri kapasitesi" olarak tanımlamaktadır. Sağlık okuryazarlık düzeylerinin arttırılması hastalığın yönetilme sürecinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı RM cerrahisi geçiren hastalarda sağlık okuryazarlık düzeyinin engel düzeyi ile ilişkisinin incelenmesidir. Kesitsel olarak planlanan bu çalışmanın örneklemini Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Omuz ve Spor Yaralanmaları Kliniği'ne başvuran artroskopik RM cerrahisi olan, Türkçe okuyup anlayabilen, 35-70 yaşındaki hastalar oluşturdu. Diabetus mellitus varlığı, visual, verbal, kognitif defektler (afazi, unilateral neglect vb.), nörolojik herhangi bir problemin varlığı, servikal disk hernisi varlığı, etkilenen tarafta geçirilmiş omuz fraktürleri, adeziv kapsülit varlığı, osteoartrit, romatoid artrit veya sistemik inflamatuar herhangi bir problemin varlığı, travmatik omuz instabilitesi (subluksasyon-dislokasyon) öyküsü, tanı öncesi 6 haftalık süre içinde etkilenen taraf için kortikosteroid enjeksiyonu uygulanması olan hastalar çalışmadan dışlandı. Çalışmanın dahil edilme ve dışlama kriterlerini karşılayan, gönüllü ve kliniğe gelen 10 hasta Şubat-Mart 2023 arasında çalışmaya dahil edildi. Katılımcıların sağlık okuryazarlık düzeyleri Türkiye Sağlık Okuryazarlığı Ölçeği (TSOY-32), engel düzeyi Kol, Omuz ve El Sorunları Anketi (DASH) ile değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel analiz yöntemi olarak Spearman korelasyon testi kullanıldı. Verilerin analizi için SPSS® (ver. 22.0; IBM Corp., NY, USA) kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak ayarlandı. Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 54,50±11,04 ve 8 (%80)'i kadındır. Katılımların sağlık okuryazarlık düzeyi ortalaması 17,60±12,64 ve 8 (%80)'i yetersiz sağlık okuryazarlık düzeyine sahiptir. Katılımcıların DASH skoruna göre engel düzeyi 62,58±12,28 ve tamamı çalışamıyor grubundadır. TSOY-32 ile DASH arasında ($r=0,06$, $p=0,88$) ilişki bulunmamıştır. Artroskopik RM cerrahisi olan hastaların sağlık okuryazarlık düzeyi ile engel düzeyi arasında ilişki yoktur. Hastaların

cerrahiye bağlı olarak omuz eklemindeki problemler engel düzeyini arttırmaktadır. Ancak erken dönemde sağlık okuryazarlık düzeylerinin az olması engel düzeyini arttıran bir faktör değildir. İleriki çalışmalarda daha büyük örneklem sayısında, rehabilitasyon süreci tamamlandıktan sonra sağlık okuryazarlığı ile engel düzeyi arasındaki ilişki incelenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Omuz ağrısı, engel düzeyi, cerrahi, sağlık bilgisi.

ABSTRACT

Rotator cuff (RC) tears are one of the important pathophysiological conditions that cause shoulder pain. World Health Organization defines health literacy as "Individuals' access to health-related information for the purpose of maintaining and promoting good health; capacity for cognitive and social skills necessary to understand and use information". Increasing the level of health literacy plays an important role in the management of the disease. The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between the level of health literacy and the level of disability in patients who have undergone RC surgery. The sample of this cross-sectional study consisted of 35-70 years old patients who had arthroscopic RC surgery, could read and understand Turkish, and applied to Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Shoulder and Sports Injuries Clinic. Presence of diabetes mellitus, visual, verbal, cognitive defects (aphasia, unilateral neglect etc.), any neurological problem, cervical disc herniation, previous shoulder fractures on the affected side, presence of adhesive capsulitis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or any systemic inflammatory problem, patients with a history of traumatic shoulder instability (subluxation-dislocation) and a corticosteroid injection to the affected side within 6 weeks before diagnosis were exclusion criteria. Ten voluntary patients who applied to the clinic and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study were included in the study between February and March 2023. The health literacy levels of the participants were evaluated with the Turkish Health Literacy Scale (TSOY-32) and the disability level was evaluated with the The Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand Questionnaire (DASH). Spearman's correlation coefficient test was used as statistical analysis method. SPSS® (ver. 22.0; IBM Corp., NY, USA) was used for statistical analysis. Statistical significance level was set as $p<0.05$. The mean age of the participants was 54.50±11.04 and 8 (80%) of them were women. The mean health literacy level of the participants was 17.60±12.64, and 8 (80%) had insufficient health literacy. According to the DASH score of the participants, the disability level was 62.58±12.28 and all of them were in the unable to work group. No correlation was found between TSOY-32 and DASH ($r=0.06$, $p=0.88$). There is no relationship between health literacy level and disability level of patients who had arthroscopic RC surgery. Problems in the shoulder joint due to surgery increase the level of disability. However, the low level of health literacy in the early period is not a factor that increases the level of disability. In future studies, the relationship between health literacy and disability level should be examined in larger sample sizes after the rehabilitation process is completed.

Keywords: Shoulder pain, disability level, surgery, health knowledge

BATI GEÇIT KOŞULLARINDA YETIŞTIRILEN BAZI TRITIKALE (*x Triticosecale Wittmack*) ÇEŞITLERININ TARIMSAL ÖZELLIKLERININ BELIRLENMESI

DETERMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME TRITICALE (*x Triticosecale Wittmack*) VARIETIES CULTIVATED IN WESTERN PASSAGE CONDITION

Zekiye BUDAK BAŞÇİFTÇİ

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri, Eskişehir, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4034-2537

Nazife Gözde AYTER ARPACIOĞLU

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri, Eskişehir, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5121-4303

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Eskişehir ekolojik koşullarında 7 farklı tritikale çeşidinin (Melez-2001, Karma-2000, Ümranhanım, Presto, Tatlıcak-97, Alperbey, Mikham-2002) tane verimi ve verim unsurlarını belirlemek amacıyla 2014-2015 ve 2015-2016 üretim sezonunda yürütülmüştür. Tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre yürütülen çalışma üç tekrarlamalı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Varyans analiz sonucunda incelenen tüm özellikler bakımından yıl, genotip ve yıl × genotip interaksiyonları önemli bulunmuştur. İki yılın ortalamalara göre çeşitlerin, bitki boyu 98,8-110,7 cm, başak boyu 9.6-11,1 cm, başakta başakçık sayısı 21,7-25,6 adet, başakta tane sayısı 35,6-51,9 adet, başakta tane ağırlığı 1.7-2.5 g, bin tane ağırlığı 37,3-43,5 ve tane verimi 249,4-453,7 kg da^{-1} arasında değişmiştir. En yüksek tane verimi, başakta tane sayısı, başakta tane ağırlığı ve bin tane ağırlığı Alperbey ve Presto çeşitlerinden elde edilmiştir. Tane verimi ile başakta tane sayısı (r = 0,749*), başakta tane ağırlığı (r = 0,843**) ve bin tane ağırlığı (r = 0,809**) arasında istatistiki olarak önemli pozitif korelasyon bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak Alperbey ve Presto çeşitlerinin tane verimi bakımından Eskişehir ekolojik koşullarına uygun olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tritikale, tane verimi, verim unsurları, korelasyon.

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to determine the grain yield and yield components of 7 triticale cultivars (Melez-2001, Karma-2000, Ümranhanım, Presto, Tatlıcak-97, Alperbey, Mikham-2002) registered in Eskişehir ecological conditions in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. carried out during the production season. The study, which was carried out according to the randomized blocks experimental design, was carried out with three replications. Year, genotype and year × genotype interactions were found to be significant in terms of all traits examined as a result of variance analysis. According to the two-year averages, the plant height of the cultivars is 98.8-110.7 cm, the spike length is 9.6-11.1 cm, the number of spikelets per spike is 21.7-25.6, the number of grains per spike is 35.6-51.9, grain weight per ear varied between 1.7-2.5 g, thousand grain weight 37.3-43.5 and grain yield between 249.4-453.7 kg da-1. The highest grain yield, number of grains per ear, grain weight per spike and thousand grain weight were obtained from Alperbey and Presto cultivars. Statistically significant positive correlations were found between grain yield and grain number per ear (r = 0.749*), grain weight per spike (r = 0.843**) and thousand grain weight (r = 0.809**). As a result, it was concluded that Alperbey and Presto cultivars were suitable for Eskişehir ecological conditions in terms of grain yield.

Keywords: Triticale, grain yield, yield components, correlation

FRENDSHIP DESCRIBED BY SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS: A PHOTOVOICE RESEARCH

Nilgün DERELİ

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Vocational School, E-Commerce and Marketing, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0916-7566

Alper ŞEN

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Vocational School, E-Commerce and Marketing, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6894-5076

Esra MACAROĞLU AKGÜL

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Vocational School, Shadow Teaching for People with Disabilities, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6897-538X

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on how special needs students define friendship in a university campus. Three students with special needs attending Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University "Oze Yolculuk - Travel to self" program participated the research. In this research study participants were asked to define friendship in campus by taking photos. Prior to asking, two workshops about how to take pictures were designed by two of the researchers. In these workshops, basics of photo taking were explained with appropriate materials enriched with visuals. This is a community based participatory research in wich participants took pictures to express themselves, namely photovoice is used to collect data. Photovoice gives an alternative way of expression for those who would like to choose other ways of expressions of selfs. Data were collected through pictures taken by participants, focus group interview, individual interviews and fieldnotes of the researchers. Data triangulation is supported by one focus group discussions, two individual interviews with each participants and researchers' fieldnotes. Video recordings of two workshops and interviews were also used to support data. MaxQda software, designed for qualitative or mixed methods research data analysis, was used to analyse qualitative data. Data analysis displays how participants define friendship with their own perspectives.

Keywords: autism, friendship, photovoice

$LaCdO_3$ PEROVSKİTE'NİN YAPISAL, MEKANİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN AB İNİTİO YÖNTEMLERLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF $LaCdO_3$ PEROVSKITE BY AB INITIO METHODS

Nihat ARIKAN

Prof. Dr., Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

ÖZET

$LaCdO_3$ perovskite'nin yapısal, mekanik ve termodinamik özelliklerinin ayrıntılı *ab initio* hesaplamalarının sonuçlarını rapor ediyor ve tartışıyoruz. GGA içinde hesaplanan örgü parametresi, mevcut teorik verilerle iyi bir uyum içindedir. Gerilme-gerinim tekniği ile hesaplanan elastik sabitlerden bir dizi ilgili özellik, yani mekanik kararlılık, elastik anizotropi, kırılgan/sünek karakteri, bulk modülü, shear modülü, Young's modülü, Poisson oranı ve Debye sıcaklığı dahil olmak üzere elastik modülleri elde edilir. Öngörülen elastik sabitler, LaCdO3'ün sert, sünek ve mekanik olarak kararlı olduğunu göstermektedir. $LaCdO_3$, elastik ve yapısal özelliklerin güçlü bir anizotropik davranışını sergiler. Son olarak titreşim enerjisi, titreşim enerjisi, entropi ve ısı kapasitesi gibi termodinamik performans göstergeleri 0 ile 800 K sıcaklık aralığında tahmin edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: DFT, başlangıçtan itibaren, mekanik özellikler, elastik, termodinamik

ABSTRACT

We report and discuss the results of a detailed *ab initio* calculations of the structural, mechanical and thermodynamic properties of $LaCdO_3$ perovskite. The computed lattice parameter using the GGA functional are in good agreement with the available theoretical data. From the elastic constants calculated by the stress-strain technique, a number of relevant properties, namely, polycrystalline elastic modulus, including mechanical stability, elastic anisotropy, brittle/ductile character, bulk modulus, shear modulus, Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio, and Debye temperature are obtained. The predicted elastic constants show that $LaCdO_3$ is hard, ductile, and mechanically stable. $LaCdO_3$ exhibits a strong anisotropic behaviour of elastic and structural properties. Finally, thermodynamic performance indicators such as vibrational energy, vibration energy, entropy and heat capacity have been estimated in the temperature range of 0 to 800 K.

Keywords: DFT, ab initio, mechanical properties, elastic, thermodynamic

Mg_3ZrO_4 BİLEŞİĞİNİN YAPISAL, ELASTİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ İÇİN BİRİNCİ İLKE HESAPLAMALARI

FIRST-PRINCIPLES CALCULATIONS TO INVESTIGATE STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC, AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF Mg_3ZrO_4 COMPOUND

Nihat ARIKAN

Prof. Dr., Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

ÖZET

Mg_3ZrO_4 bileşiğinin yapısal, termodinamik özellikleri ve mekanik kararlılığı ile ilgili çalışma, yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi (DFT) hesaplamalarına dayalı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elastik sabitler, gerilim-uzama şeması kullanılarak tahmin edilir. Elastik modüller, Voigt-Reuss-Hill yaklaşımları aracılığıyla elastik sabitlerden belirlenir. İncelenen malzemenin mekanik karakterinin daha iyi anlaşılması için mekanik kararlılık değerlendirmesi, süneklik/kırılganlık, ses hızları, elastik anizotropi ve Debye sıcaklık değerlendirmeleri yapıldı. Elastik sabitler, Born kriterlerine göre incelenen malzemenin elastik stabilitesini belirlemek için kullanılır. Analiz sonuçları, burada incelenen malzemenin elastik olarak kararlı olduğunu göstermiştir. Mekanik özellikleri ortaya çıkarmak için daha detaylı analizler yapılmıştır. Burada incelenen malzemenin sünek ve izotropik olduğu bulunmuştur. Son olarak titreşim enerjisi, titreşim enerjisi, entropi ve ısı kapasitesi gibi termodinamik performans göstergeleri 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında tahmin edilmiştir. Ayrıca 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında çeşitli parametreler dikkate alınarak termodinamik kararlılık incelenmiştir. İncelenen malzemenin Debye sıcaklığının yüksek olması nedeniyle sert bir malzeme olarak kullanılabilmesi öne çıkan yeniliklerden biridir.

Anahtar kelimeler: DFT, sünek, elastik sabitler, termodinamik özellikler

Teşekkürler

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ABSTRACT

The study of structural, thermodynamic properties and mechanical stability of the Mg_3ZrO_4 compound has been carried out based on the density functional theory (DFT) calculations. The elastic constants are predicted using the stress-strain scheme. The elastic moduli are determined from the elastic constants through the Voigt-Reuss-Hill approximations. To better understand the mechanical behaviour of the studied material, mechanical stability evaluation, ductility/brittleness, sound speeds, elastic anisotropy and Debye temperature evaluations are made. Elastic constants are used to determine the elastic stability of the material examined according to the Born criteria. Analysis showed that the material studied here is elastically stable. More detailed analysis has been carried out to reveal the mechanical properties. The material studied here has been found to be ductile and isotropic. Finally, thermodynamic performance indicators such as vibrational energy, vibration energy, entropy and heat capacity have been estimated in the temperature range of 0 to 800 K. Furthermore, the thermodynamic stability has been examined by considering various parameters within 0 to 800 K temperature range. It is one of the prominent innovations that the examined material can be used as a hard material due to the high Debye temperature.

Keywords: DFT, ductile, elastic constants, thermodynamic properties

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HARNUP (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) TOHUMLARININ *İN VİTRO* ÇİMLENMESİ ÜZERİNE FARKLI ÖN UYGULAMALARIN ETKİSİ

EFFECT of DIFFERENT PRE-TREATMENTS ON *IN VITRO* GERMINATION OF CAROB (*Ceratonia siliqua L.*) SEEDS

Ebru ŞİRİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of Horticulture, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7416-6367

Yaşar ERTÜRK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of Horticulture, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2525-0260

Sevil SAĞLAM YILMAZ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of, Agricultural Biotechnology, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1302-9147

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of Horticulture, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1081-4281

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, farklı ön uygulamaların harnup (*Ceratonia siliqua L.*) tohumlarının in vitro çimlenmesi üzerine etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Harnup meyvesindeki tohumlar izole edildikten sonra oda sıcaklığındaki suda 60 saat bekletilmiştir. Daha sonra neşter yardımıyla tohumların her iki yanında kesikler atılmıştır. Tohumlar %70'lik etanolde 5 dakika bekletildikten sonra %3'lük NaOCl içerisine 100 ml'ye 2 damla Tween-20 ilave edilerek 10 dakika yüzey sterilizasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ön muamele grupları Askorbik asit (200 mg/ml ve 400 mg/ml), Alginik asit (0,01 mg/ml ve 0,02 mg/l), Amino asit (0,5 mg/ml ve 1 mg/ml), GA3 (400 mg/ml ve 800 mg/ml), Kinetin (400 mg/ml ve 800 mg/ml), Arbuscular Mycorrhiza-ERS® (0.01mg/ml) ve kontrol grubu olmak üzere 12 farklı uygulamadan oluşmaktadır. Tüm uygulamalarda MS0 besin ortamı standart olarak kullanılmıştır. Örnekler 16/8 saat fotoperiyotta, 3500 lux aydınlatma ve 24±1 0C sıcaklıkta iklim kabininde muhafaza edilmiştir. Uygulamalardaki kahverengileşme, kontaminasyon ve çimlenme oranları 7. gün, 15. gün ve 30. gün sonunda belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, en yüksek kontaminasyon oranı (%100) Arbuscular Mycorrhiza-ERS® uygulamasında meydana gelmiştir. Askorbik asit (400 mg/ml) uygulamasının 7.gününde kahverengileşme olmamıştır ve çimlenme oranı %20 olarak belirlenmiştir. Kinetin (400mg/ml) uygulanan grupta ise, 15. günde çimlenme oranı %20 olarak belirlenmiştir. Aynı zamanda, Kinetin (400mg/ml) uygulamasında yaprakçıkların oluştuğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, kahverengileşme, kontaminasyon ve çimlenme oranları üzerine Askorbik asit ve Kinetin ön uygulamalarının daha iyi sonuçlar verdiği ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Harnup, *İn vitro*, Kontaminasyon, Kararma, Çimlenme

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of different pre-treatments on *in vitro* the germination of carob (*Ceratonia siliqua L.)* seeds. After the seeds in the carob fruit were isolated, they were kept in water at room temperature for 60 hours. Then, incisions were made on both sides of the seeds with the help of a scalpel. After the seeds were kept in 70% ethanol for 5 minutes, 2 drops of Tween-20 were added to 100 ml in 3% NaOCl and surface sterilization was performed for 10 minutes. Pre-treatment groups consisted of 12 different treatments; Ascorbic acid (200 mg/ml and 400 mg/ml), Alginic acid (0,01 mg/ml and 0,02 mg/l), Amino acid (0.5mg/ml and 1 mg/ml), including GA_3 (400 mg/ml and 800 mg/ml), Kinetin (400 mg/ml and 800 mg/ml), Arbuscular Mycorrhiza-ERS® (0.01mg/ml) and control group. MS0 nutrient medium was used as standard in all treatment. The samples were kept in a climate cabinet at a photoperiod of 16/8 h, 3500 lux lighting and a temperature of 24±1 ^{0}C. Browning, contamination and germination rates in the treatments were determined at the end of the 7th day, 15th day and 30th day. As a result of the statistical analysis, the highest contamination rate (100%) occurred in the treatments of Arbuscular Mycorrhiza-ERS®. As a result, the highest contamination rate (100%) occurred in the Arbuscular Mycorrhiza-ERS® application. On the 7th day of ascorbic acid (400 mg/ml) application, there was no browning and the germination rate was determined as 20%. In the group treated with kinetin (400mg/ml), the germination rate was determined as 20% on the 15th day. At the same time, leaflet formation was observed in the application of Kinetin (400mg/ml). In this study, it was revealed that the pre-applications of Ascorbic acid and Kinetin gave better results on browning, contamination and germination rates.

Keywords: Carob, *İn vitro*, Contamination, Browning, Seed germination.

EFFECTS OF SOLID-STATE FERMENTATION USING RUMEN LIQUID WITH DIFFERENT PERIODS ON THE NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION OF HEMP SEED MEAL

Şevket ÖZLÜ

Research Assistant, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4494-345X

Emrah GÜNGÖR

Research Assistant Doctor, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4380-6162

Aydın ALTOP

Associate Prof. Dr. Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3966-300X

Güray ERENER

Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8025-2560

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects on the nutrient composition and fermented product pH value of hemp seed meal fermented at different fermentation times using solid state fermentation method. The groups (three replicates in each groups) of the experiment were separated as non-fermented or four different fermentation times (1, 3, 5, and 7 days). The hemp seed meal was ground to 1 mm, and placed in the fermentation medium. After the humidity was adjusted 80 %, nutritional salt was added and placed in an autoclave for sterilization. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 6 by adding 1 *N* HCl in a sterile cabinet. Rumen liquid, obtained from a two-years-old cattle fed with mostly roughage, was brought to the laboratory, filtered in a aceptic conditions, than the liquid part was used for inoculant or fermentor. Fermentation was carried out at 38 °C. The samples, completed the fermentation period, were dried after the pH value was determined. The dried hemp seed samples were analyzed for dry matter, ash, crude protein, crude fiber, and ether extract. The highest crude protein and the lowest crude fiber values were determined ($P<0.001$) in fifth days among the fermentation times. Besides, the highest ether extract level was observed ($P<0.001$) in the third day. The pH value of both fermentation medium and fermented product were the highest ($P<0.001$) in the seventh day. The results showed that nutritional composition of hemp seed meal could be improved by solid-state fermentation using rumen liquid and the best results were taken with the five days of fermentation.

Keywords: Fermentation, rumen liquid, nutrient composition, hemp seed meal

DETERMINATION OF NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF WALNUT MEAL FERMENTED BY SOLID STATE FERMENTATION METHOD USING RUMEN LIQUID

Şevket ÖZLÜ

Research Assistant, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4494-345X

Emrah GÜNGÖR

Research Assistant Doctor, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4380-6162

Aydın ALTOP

Associate Prof. Dr. Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3966-300X

Güray ERENER

Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8025-2560

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate the nutrient composition of walnut meal fermented with rumen liquid by solid-state fermentation in different fermentation times. Treatments were consisted in non-fermented group or fermented groups (three replicates in each) with four fermentation times (1, 3, 5, and 7 days). The walnut meal was ground to 1 mm, the fermentation medium was sterilized in an autoclave before fermentation and the rumen liquid was obtained from cattle (two-year-old cattle) fed predominatly roughage. The initial pH values of all media were adjusted to 6 in a sterile cabinet. Rumen liquid was brought to the laboratory and filtered with filter paper in aseptic conditions, and then the liquid part was taken and inoculated into each fermentation medium in a sterile cabinet. Fermentation was carried out in an incubator at 38 °C. After the fermentation period, the pH of the samples was measured at the end of fermentation, then dried and prepared for analysis. The samples were analyzed for dry matter, ash, crude protein, ether extract, and crude fiber. At the end of the experiment, fermentation was positively affected on the nutrient composition of walnut meal. The 3rd day of fermentation periods caused the highest crude protein ($P<0.001$) and the lowest ash content ($P<0.001$) in walnut meal. The highest ether extract content was found in the 5th ($P<0.001$). The pH value of the fermented product and fermentation medium was the lowest ($P<0.001$) on the The 3rd. In conclusion, it could be say that the most effective time among fermentation periods in terms of nutrient composition was third days.

Keywords: Fermentation, rumen liquid, nutrient composition, walnut meal

YIĞMA YAPILARIN DEPREM PERFORMANSINDA MALZEME ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR YENİ TASARIM YAKLAŞIMLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE MATERIAL EFFECT OF MASONRY BUILDINGS ON EARTHQUAKE PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABLE NEW DESIGN APPROACHES

Furkan BİRDAL

Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2243-418X

Hasan DİLBAS

Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Van, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3780-8818

ÖZET

Ülke olarak derin bir üzüntü yaşadığımız, asrın felaketi olarak tanımlanan, 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş ilimiz merkezli depremler, sadece betonarme taşıyıcı sisteme sahip yapılarda değil yığma taşıyıcı sistemli yapılarda da hasara ve yıkıma yol açmıştır. TÜRKİYE Bina Deprem Yönetmeliğimiz çerçevesinde mevcut binaların deprem performansı analizleri gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu analizlerde, betonarme, çelik, ön üretimli betonarme taşıyıcı sistemli yapıların yanında yığma taşıyıcı sistemli yapılar da incelenmektedir. Yığma yapıların deprem performansı analizlerinde en önemli analiz parametreleri taşıyıcı duvarların basınç ve kesme dayanımı değerleridir. Bu değerler, taşıyıcı duvarların imal edildiği malzeme ve harç özelliklerine göre farklılık göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla, yığma yapıların deprem performanslarının değerlendirilmesinde taşıyıcı duvarların malzeme ve mekanik özellikleri oldukça efektiftir.

TBDY-2018'de, yığma taşıyıcı duvarların, tuğla, yoğun veya hafif agregalı beton, gazbeton, doğal ve yapay taş malzemelerinden imal edilebileceği belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca, farklı harç dayanımlarına göre taşıyıcı duvarların basınç ve kesme dayanımı değerleri tablo halinde verilmiştir. Çalışmamızın birinci kısmında; bu değerler esas alınarak farklı malzeme ve mimari özelliklere sahip 3 farklı yığma yapı modeli için deprem performansı analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizlerde taşıyıcı duvar malzeme ve mekanik özellikleri ile deprem parametreleri haricindeki tüm veriler sabit kabul edilerek lineer sonlu elemanlar yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda, taşıyıcı duvarların kesme kapasitesi, kat kesme kapasiteleri ve yapı deprem performans seviyesi açısından karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Yapılan karşılaştırmalar sonucu, farklı deprem parametreleri için yeni inşa edilecek yığma yapı veya mevcut yığma yapı taşıyıcı duvarlarında farklı malzeme mekanik özelliklerinin deprem performansına etkisi değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmamızın ikinci kısmında, yığma yapı tasarımında sürdürülebilir yeni tasarım yaklaşımları araştırılmıştır. Bu kapsamda yapı-yıkıntı atıklarının geri dönüştürülmesi veya süper emici polimer katkılı harçlar ile yığma yapı taşıyıcı duvarları için yeni harç ve taşıyıcı duvar malzemelerinin geliştirilebilirliği incelenmiştir. Yığma yapılarda yeterli deprem performansını sağlayabilmek için yeni tasarım yaklaşımlarının malzemelerin öncelikle hangi mekanik özelliklere sahip olması gerektiği detaylandırılmıştır. İlerleyen çalışmalarımızda, analitik olarak elde edilen verilerin ve bulguların malzeme ve mekanik deneysel sonuçlarla da karşılaştırılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yığma Yapılar, Malzeme Özellikleri, Deprem Performansı, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

We have felt deep sadness as a country for the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, described as the catastrophe of the century. The earthquakes have caused damage and destruction not only to structures with reinforced concrete load-bearing system, but also to structures with masonry load-bearing system. Within the framework of TÜRKİYE Building Earthquake Code (TBEC-2018), earthquake performance analyses of existing buildings can be performed. In these analyses, structures with masonry load-bearing systems are examined as well as reinforced concrete, steel, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures. The most important analysis parameters in earthquake performance analyzes of masonry structures are the compressive and shear strength values of the bearing walls. These values differ according to the material and mortar properties of the load-bearing walls. Therefore, the material and mechanical properties of load-bearing walls are very effective in evaluating the earthquake performance of masonry structures.

In TBEC-2018, it was stated that masonry load-bearing walls can be produced from brick, heavy or light aggregate concrete, aerated concrete, natural and artificial stone materials. In addition, compressive and shear strength values of load-bearing walls according to different mortar strengths are given in tables. In the first part of our study, based on these values, earthquake performance analyzes were carried out for 3 different masonry building models with different materials and architectural properties. Linear finite element method was used in the analyzes by accepting all the data as constant except for the load-bearing wall material, mechanical properties and earthquake parameters. As a result of the analysis, comparisons were made in terms of the shear capacity of the bearing walls; the story shear capacities and the earthquake performance level of the building. As a result of the comparisons, the effect of different material mechanical properties on the earthquake performance of the new masonry structure or existing masonry building load-bearing walls for different earthquake parameters was evaluated.

In the second part of our study, sustainable new design approaches in masonry building design were investigated. In this context, the development of new masonry building load-bearing walls using recycled of building demolition wastes or mortars with super-absorbent polymer additives were investigated. In order to provide sufficient earthquake performance in masonry structures, the mechanical properties of the new design approaches are detailed. In our further studies, it is aimed to compare the analytically obtained data and findings with experimental results.

Keywords: Masonry Structures, Material Properties, Earthquake Performance, Sustainability

COMPARISON OF THREE METHODS OF DNA ISOLATION FROM *XYLOSANDRUS COMPACTUS* (EICHHOFF) (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: SCOLYTINAE)

Başak YAPICI

Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Elif Özlem TORUN

Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Fahriye ERCAN

Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Erdem HIZAL

İstanbul University, İstanbul Türkiye

Sabiha ACER

İstanbul University, İstanbul Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Xylosandrus compactus is an important pest in the Curculionidae family of the Coleoptera. These beetles mainly cause damages on crops such as coffee, tea, cocoa and avocado. In our study, we collected this pest from, *Laurus sp.*, *Malus sp.*, *Aesculus sp*. and *Cercis sp*.. In recent years, studies on the molecular diagnosis of this important pest have gained importance. The first step in the molecular studies is to obtain high amount and purity of DNA. We compared the efficiency of extracted DNA from black twig borer, *X. compactus* stored in 70% v/v ethanol using three different DNA isolation procedures. We compared three DNA extraction methods; a Chelex resin (C100), GeneJET Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Thermo Scientific, USA) and Cethyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide (CTAB) protocol that obtained from *X. compactus* specimens. Quantity and quality determinations of isolated DNAs were made spectrophotometrically. All tried protocols in the study were practical, inexpensive, not time consuming and relatively low toxic. Among the methods used, DNA could not be obtained with the kit. Additionally, in the CTAB method, a higher amount of DNA was obtained, while the isolated DNA in the Chelex method was purer. The results obtained in the study will be used in ongoing molecular studies.

Keywords: *Xylosandrus compactus*, DNA isolation, Chelex, CTAB

AN OVERVIEW OF MEGAPHYLOGENY

Derya KARAKOYUN

National Botanical Garden of Türkiye, Department of Collection, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1031-4826

Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2141-5438

Pelin ACAR

National Botanical Garden of Türkiye, Department of Collection, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8383-9431

D.Özlem Mavi İDMAN

National Botanical Garden of Türkiye, Department of Collection, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3662-8970

Seher KARAMAN

Aksaray University, Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Biology, Aksaray, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1239-8266

S. Tuğrul KÖRÜKLÜ

Ankara University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7440-6818

ABSTRACT

Studies addressing ecological, evolutionary and biogeographical issues frequently employ phylogenetic trees. In order to create phylogenetic trees for their studies, researchers now use megatree-based (supertree) approaches because gene-based, well-resolved phylogenies that include all species in a study area are uncommon. Reconstructing the evolutionary history of all living things using megaphylogeny is a relatively new method. This approach combines information from several sources, including as DNA sequences, morphology, and fossil records, to create a thorough tree of life. Megaphylogenies have laso been used effetive tool for answering many evolutionary problems, comprising the complex relationships and the diversification of flowering plants. Megaphylogeny with large dataset requires the use of sophisticated statistical methods such as distance-based methods, parsimony methods, and network-based methods. The commonly used statistical methods in megaphylogeny are Bayesian, Maximum likelihood, and Coestimation. The choice of method depends on the specific dataset and research question being addressed. Besides, bioinformatic platforms have allowed for the collection of vast amounts of genetic data which are significant for megaphylogenies such as Open Tree of Life Project, TreeBASE, PhyloNet, National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and PhyloBayes MPI. To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the evolutionary relationships among all plants, it is necessary to integrate regional trees into larger megaphylogenies that incorporate data from multiple regions and incorporate fossil evidence. The Tree of Life (Mega Phylogeny) of Turkish Angiosperms (TAHA) carried out by National Botanical Garden of Türkiye (NBGT) provides a valuable regional resource and important attempt for constructing megaphylogenies and investigating the evolutionary history of Turkish plant group. Advances in statistical methods, data availability, and computational

power are expected to continue driving progress in this field in the following years. In this review, it is explored the current state of megaphylogenetic research, including the statistical methods used, applications in different taxonomic groups, and the challenges that need to be addressed.

Keywords: Megaphylogeny, Supertree, TAHA, NBGT, Türkiye.

USING ITS GENE REGIONS in PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS of *Juglans regia* L. in KAMAN PROVINCE: BOTH SEQUENCES & SECONDARY STRUCTURE FORMS

Mevlüde Alev ATEŞ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarımsal Biyoteknoloji Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2141-5438

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000 0002 1081 4282

ABSTRACT

DNA barcoding techniques were often used in molecular phylogenetic studies to understand the relationships within genera in plants. In these studies, different barcoding gene regions were used at different taxonomic levels. CBOL working group suggested some different gene regions after many experiences for barcoding and ITS region is one of these regions and is used as a reliable barcoding method at different taxonomic levels. In the present study, fresh leaves of walnut species from Kaman province were collected and used as samples. Thirteen different samples from different walnut trees were collected with field trips and DNA's were isolated by using Machery -Nagel DNA isolation kits. Amplifications of ITS regions were optimized and data were analysed after sequencing. Sequences were analysed in both MEGA 11 (for ML) and BEAST program package (for Bayesian inference). Phylogenetic tree were constructed with suitable parameters to indicate genetic divergence within samples. Aditionally, to compare relationships between the other walnut species in the world and our samples, sequences of ITS regions of the different species were obtained from NCBI data bank and added to the anlaysis. Moreover, to show the divergence among samples ITS2 region was used with mFOLD web server to draw secondary structure form of the samples. Based on the analyses, samples from Kaman province were genetically very close to each other and in phylogenetic tree they were positioned with their close relatives. Also, secondary structure forms were given us a supported results for the genetic similarities among samples visibly.

Keywords: ITS, DNA, Molecular, *Juglans regia* L.

DETERMINATION OF THE NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF GRAPE POMACE FERMENTED WITH RUMEN LIQUID IN DIFFERENT FERMENTATION TIMES

Emrah GÜNGÖR

Research Assistant Doctor, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4380-6162

Şevket ÖZLÜ

Research Assistant, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4494-345X

Aydın ALTOP

Associate Prof. Dr. Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3966-300X

Güray ERENER

Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8025-2560

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of solid-state fermentation using rumen liquid on the pH value and nutrient composition of the grape pomace in different fermentation times (1,3,5 and 7 days). The grape pomace used in the study was obtained and ground to 1 mm. Rumen liquid was obtained from 2-year-old cattle fed mostly on roughage. The samples were placed in the fermentation medium, adjusted to have a 80 % ambient humidity, supplied with nutritional salt and autoclaved for sterilization. Fermentation medium was adjusted to 6.0 pH value and the fermentation temperature was 38 °C. Rumen liquid was filtered in a sterile cabinet and inoculated into the fermentation medium. The pH values of the samples that completed the fermentation period were measured and dried for the further analysis. The samples were analyzed for dry matter, ash, crude protein, crude fiber and ether extract. The highest crude protein and the lowest crude fiber and ash content were observed ($P<0.001$) in the fifth day. However, the highest ether extract level were determined ($P<0.001$) in first day. In addition, the lowest pH values were determined ($P<0.001$) on the third day. The present study demonstrated that solid-state fermentation by rumen liquid could be improved the nutritional composition of grape pomace and the most effect fermentation time among fermentation periods was fifth day.

Keywords: Fermentation, rumen liquid, nutrient composition, grape pomace

THE EFFECTS OF TOMATO PULP FERMENTED WITH RUMEN LIQUID AT DIFFERENT TIMES ON NUTRIENT COMPOSITION

Emrah GÜNGÖR

Research Assistant Doctor, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4380-6162

Şevket ÖZLÜ

Research Assistant, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4494-345X

Aydın ALTOP

Associate Prof. Dr. Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3966-300X

Güray ERENER

Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Animal Science, Samsun, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8025-2560

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to enrich the nutrient content of tomato pulp, which is an industrial waste caused environmental pollution, by solid-state fermentation and to determine its potential use as animal feed. At the same time, fermentation performance was determined by following the pH of the fermented product duration fermentation. Treatments, three replicates in each group, were included in the non-fermented grou or four different fermentation times (1, 3, 5, and 7 days). The tomato pulp brought to the laboratory was ground to 1 mm and placed in the fermentation medium. After adjusting the medium humidity (80 per cent), nutritional salt was added and sterilized in autoclave. Rumen liquid was obtained from 2-year-old cattle fed mostly on roughage. The initial pH of the fermentation was adjusted to 6 using 1 *N* HCl. Inoculation was carried out after the rumen fluid was filtered. Fermentation was carried out at 38 °C. The samples that completed the fermentation period were dried after the measurement of pH value. The dried samples were analyzed for dry matter, ash, crude protein, crude fiber, and ether extract. The highest protein was obtained on the fifth day ($P<0.001$). However, the lowest crude fiber and highest ether extract were obtained on the first day ($P<0.001$) in the fermented samples. In addition, the lowest pH value was determined on the third day ($P<0.001$). The results the present study showed that the fifth day in terms of nutrition composition of tomato pulp was the most effective fermentation time in the solid-state fermentation.

Keywords: Solid-state fermentation, rumen liquid, nutrient composition, tomato pulp

Z KUŞAĞININ ORGANİK TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ FARKINDALIKLARI VE TÜKETİM ALIŞKANLIKLARININ BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ÇALIŞMA: KIRŞEHİR AHİ EVRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

INVESTIGATING THE AWARENESS AND CONSUMPTION HABITS OF GENERATION Z REGARDING ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: A CASE STUDY OF KIRŞEHIR AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY

Başar ALTUNTAŞ

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3714-7570

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Yapılan tahminlere göre önümüzdeki 25 yıl içerisinde dünya nüfusu 9 milyarın üzerine çıkacaktır. Artan nüfusun beslenme ihtiyacını karşılayabilmek için tarımsal üretimin arttırılması ve tarım arazilerinden üst düzeyde verim elde edilmesi gerekmektedir. Artan talebi karşılamak için üretim süreçlerinde kimyasal ve inorganik madde kullanımı büyük ölçüde artmıştır. Neticede doğal türlerin yok olması, çevre kirliliği gibi istenmeyen durumlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durumun önüne geçebilmek için ekonomiler sürdürülebilir tarım arayışına yönlenmiş ve organik tarımın önemi giderek artmıştır. Organik tarım sayesinde ise daha kaliteli ve sağlıklı ürünler ortaya çıkmıştır.

Yeni nesil gençlerin organik tarım ürünlerine yönelik farkındalıkları ve tercihlerinin ortaya konulması birçok açıdan önem arz etmektedir. Sürdürülebilir politikaların belirlenmesi başta olmak üzere verimli tarımsal üretimin yapılmasında ve toplum sağlığının korunmasında bilinçli ve bilgi sahibi genç nüfusun olması gelecek açısından önemlidir. Bu bağlamda Z kuşağı mensubu olan üniversite öğrencilerine yönelik, yüz yüze anket yöntemiyle saha çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Organik tarım ve organik ürün tüketimiyle ilgili mevcut durum belirlenmiş ve potansiyel tüketicilerle ilgili geleceğe ışık tutacak bilgilere ulaşılmak hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Organik tarım, organik ürün, tüketici davranışı, tüketici tercihi, z kuşağı

ABSTRACT

It is estimated that the world population will exceed 9 billion in the next 25 years. In order to meet the nutritional needs of the increasing population, it is necessary to increase agricultural production and obtain a high level of efficiency from agricultural lands. However, in order to meet the increasing demand, the use of chemicals and inorganic substances in production processes has greatly increased. As a result, undesirable situations such as extinction of natural species and environmental pollution have emerged. To prevent this situation, economies have turned to sustainable agriculture, and the importance of organic agriculture has gradually increased. Thanks to organic farming, better quality and healthier products have emerged.

It is important in many ways to raiese awareness about and undertand the preferences of the new generation of young people towards organic agricultural products. A conscious and knowledgeable young population is essential for determining sustainable policies, achieving efficient agricultural production, and protecting public health. In this context, a field study was conducted using the face-to-face survey method for university students who are members of Generation Z. The current situation regarding organic agriculture and consumption of organic products was determined, with the aim of obtaining information about potential consumers that can shed light on the future.

Keywords: Organic agriculture, organic product, consumer behavior, consumer preference, Generation Z

ROMATOİD ARTRİT TEDAVİSİNDE ANTİ-İNFLAMATUAR DİYET ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DIET IN THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Serap İNCEDAL IRGAT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey Üniversite, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Karaman, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6458-5568

Betül ŞEREF

Araş. Gör, Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey Üniversite, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Karaman, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6920-0217

ÖZET

Romatoid artrit (RA), dünya çapında nüfusun yaklaşık %1'inde bulunan ve kadınları erkeklerden daha fazla etkileyen, kesin etiyopatogenezi tam olarak anlaşılmamakla birlikte, hastalığa yol açan bağışıklık sisteminin hedeflenen aktivasyonunu indükleyen çevresel faktörlerle temas eden genetik olarak duyarlı bireylerden kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir. Genetik faktörler riskin %50-60'ını oluştururken, sigara, RA gelişimi ile en tutarlı şekilde ilişkili çevresel faktör olduğu diğer faktörler arasında kadın cinsiyeti, obezite, enfeksiyonlar, diyet ve oral ve bağırsak mikrobiyotasındaki bozulmalar yer almaktadır. RA insidansı riskini artırabilen veya azaltabilen ve ayrıca hastalık aktivitesi üzerinde immünomodülatör (şiddetlileştiren veya hafifleten) bir etkiye sahip olan bir çevresel faktör diyettir. Diyetin; hastaların metabolik profili, antioksidan düzeyleri ve mikrobiyota üzerindeki potansiyel etkileriyle RA semptomlarını olumlu yönde etkileyebileceği düşünülmektedir Romatoid artritli hastalarda inflamasyonu azaltmak, antioksidan kapasiteyi artırmak ve lipit profilini iyileştirmek amacıyla beslenme tedavisinde anti-inflamatuar diyet modeli kullanılmaktadır. Anti-inflamatuvar diyet genel olarak Akdeniz diyetine benzeyen, ancak potansiyel antiinflamatuvar bileşen içeriği Akdeniz diyetinden daha yüksek olduğu bildirilen bir diyettir. Bu diyetin, inflamasyon süreçlerinde etkili olan CRP, IL-1, IL-6 ve TNF-α gibi belirteçlerin gen ekspresyonunu azaltarak etkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Romatoid Artritli hastalıklarda tıbbi beslenme tedavisi yapılırken; bireylere gereksinimleri kadar protein ve enerji hesaplaması yapılması gerekirken, doku hasarı ve inflamatuvar süreci yönetebilmek için diyetin antioksidan kapasitesi önemlidir. Yüksek enerji alımı ya da düşük enerji alımı, yüksek glisemik indekse sahip besinlerin, rafine karbonhidratların, düşük lif içerikli besinlerin ve yağ içeriği yüksek besinlerin tüketimi proinflamatuar etki göstererek kronik düşük dereceli inflamasyonu tetikleyebilirken, düşük glisemik indekse sahip besinler, tam tahıllı besinler, meyve ve sebzeler, karotenoidler antiinflamatuar etki göstermektedir. Diyetteki antioksidan kapasiteyi arttırabilmek için düzenlenen diyetlerin, omega-3 çoklu doymamış yağ asitlerinden ve antioksidan vitamin ve minerallerden zengin olması istenmektedir. Romatoid Artritli bireylerde olumlu etkileri olan bu diyet; işlenmiş gıda, şeker ve şekerli yiyecek/içecek tüketimi ile fast food tüketimini azalmayı, bitkisel kaynaklı yağlı tohumlar, sebze ve meyve ile kurubaklagilleri arttırmayı, kırmızı et yerine beyaz et tüketimini hedeflemektedir. Bu çalışma anti-inflamatuvar diyet modelinin romatoid artrit hastalığı üzerinde olumlu etkileri olabileceğini ve hastalık aktivitesini azaltmaya neden olabileceğini tespit etmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Romatoid Artrit (RA), Anti- inflamatuar Diyet, Pro-inflamatuar Diyet, Akdeniz Diyeti

ABSTRACT

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), found in approximately 1% of the population worldwide and affecting more women than men, is thought to arise from genetically susceptible individuals who come into contact with environmental factors that induce targeted activation of the immune system leading to the disease, although its precise etiopathogenesis is not fully understood. While genetic factors account for 50-60% of the risk, other factors with smoking being the environmental factor most consistently associated with the development of RA include female gender, obesity, infections, diet, and disruptions in the oral and intestinal microbiota. An environmental factor that can increase or decrease the risk of RA incidence and also has an immunomodulatory (aggravating or attenuating) effect on disease activity is diet. Diet; It is thought that patients can positively affect RA symptoms with their metabolic profile, antioxidant levels and potential effects on microbiota. Anti-inflammatory diet model is used in nutritional therapy in order to reduce inflammation, increase antioxidant capacity and improve lipid profile in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. The anti-inflammatory diet is a diet generally similar to the Mediterranean diet, but reported to have a higher content of potential anti-inflammatory components than the Mediterranean diet. It is thought that this diet may be effective by reducing the gene expression of markers such as CRP, IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-α, which are effective in inflammation processes. While medical nutrition therapy is applied in rheumatoid arthritis diseases; While protein and energy calculations should be made as much as individuals' needs, the antioxidant capacity of the diet is important in order to manage tissue damage and inflammatory process. Consumption of high energy intake or low energy intake, high glycemic index foods, refined carbohydrates, low fiber foods and high fat foods can trigger chronic low grade inflammation by showing proinflammatory effect, while low glycemic index foods, whole grain foods, fruits and vegetables, carotenoids have anti-inflammatory effects. In order to increase the antioxidant capacity in the diet, it is desirable that the diets be rich in omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and antioxidant vitamins and minerals. This diet, which has positive effects on individuals with rheumatoid arthritis; It aims to decrease the consumption of processed food, sugar and sugary food/beverage and fast food, to increase the consumption of vegetable oil seeds, vegetables and fruits and legumes, and to consume white meat instead of red meat. This study was carried out to determine that the anti-inflammatory diet model can have positive effects on rheumatoid arthritis disease and may reduce disease activity.

Keywords: Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), Anti-inflammatory Diet, Pro-inflammatory Diet, Mediterranean Diet

ORTA KARADENİZ BÖLGESİ (TÜRKİYE) BLACINAE (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) ALTFAMİLYASI ÜZERİNE FAUNİSTİK KATKILAR

CONTRIBUTION TO THE BLACINAE (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) FAUNA OF CENTRAL BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY

Özlem ÇETİN ERDOĞAN

Prof. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6465-4060

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Orta Karadeniz Bölgesi (Türkiye)'nin Blacinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) faunasını saptamaktır. 2003-2004 yılları arasında bölgedeki 5 ilin (Amasya, Çorum, Ordu, Samsun and Tokat) farklı yükseklik ve habitatlarından Blacinae örnekleri toplanmıştır. Blacus cinsine ait toplam 8 tür kayıt edilmiştir. Tespit edilen tüm türler araştırma bölgesi için yeni kayıt niteliğindedir. Tespit edilen türlerin dağılışları ve detaylı lokalite kayıtları hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Blacinae, Braconidae, Orta Karadeniz Bölgesi, Fauna, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine Blacinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) fauna Central Black Sea Region of Turkey. Surveys on Blacinae samples in various altitudes and habitats have been conducted in the provinces (Amasya, Çorum, Ordu, Samsun and Tokat) of Central Black Sea Region between the years 2003-2004 . A total of 8 species recorded belonging to *Blacus* genus. All of the species are recorded for the first time from the research region. The distributions and detailed locality records of the identified species are given.

Keywords: Blacinae, Braconidae, Central Black Sea Region, Fauna, Turkey

EBEVEYNLERİN MATEMATİK KAYGISI İLE EVDE MATEMATİK ETKİNLİKLERİNE YER VERME DURUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AND THE SITUATION OF PARTICIPATING MATH ACTIVITIES AT HOME

Fatma AKBULUT ATAKOL

Bilim Uzmanı, Trakya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2971-0343

Şenay BULUT PEDÜK

Doç. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6727-3298

ÖZET

Çocuğun okul öncesinde matematik eğitimi almış olması matematik becerilerinin edinimi açısından ilkokula hazırbulunuşluğunu etkilemektedir· Bu nedenle aileler matematik eğitiminin gerekliliğine inanmakta ve çocuklarının matematik gelişimi için kendilerini sorumlu hissetmektedirler. İlkokulda matematik dersinde başarılı olan çocukların aileleri evde iyi problem çözebilmekte yani sorunların üstesinden gelebilmekte; anne babalar matematiğe ne kadar önem verirlerse evde de çocukları ile matematiğe dair etkinlik yapmaları ya da soru sormaları artmakta; çocuklar için hazırlanan etkinliklerin evde ailelerle yapılması çocuğun matematik becerilerine etki etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada okuldaki etkinliklerin ev ortamında devam ettirilmesinin çocukta yarattığı olumlu etkiler ve ebeveynin matematiğe ilişkin kaygısının çocuğu da etkileyip etkilemediğinin araştırılması esas alınmıştır. Çevrimiçi platform (PsyToolkit) üzerinden 2021 yılının bahar aylarında araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olmuş, 3-6 yaşlarında çocuğa sahip 94 ebeveyn bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Matematik Kaygısı Anketi (MKA) araştırmacılar tarafından ebeveynin matematik kaygısına ilişkin fikir edinmek için hazırlanmış olup, 4'lü Likert ölçeğinde puanlanan 5 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Kara ve Çoksoyluer (2017) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan Çocukların Evde Akademik Becerilerinin Desteklenmesi Ölçeği'nin (ÇEABD) Matematik boyutundan yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, ebeveynlerin MKA'dan aldığı puanlar ile ÇEABD-Matematik'ten aldıkları puanlar arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Bu sonuç uluslararası literatürdeki kimi çalışmalarla farklılık kimi çalışmalarla ise benzerlik gösterir. Araştırmalardan bazıları matematik kaygısı daha düşük olan ebeveynlerin evde matematik etkinliklerine daha çok yer verdiği sonucuna ulaşırken, bazıları ebeveynin matematiğe ilişkin tutumu ile matematik etkinliklerine yer verme arasında bir ilişkiye rastlamamıştır. Çalışmaya katılan ebeveynlerden %90,4'ün anne olması çocuğun evde annesiyle olan etkileşiminin sonuçlara yansıması açısından önemlidir. Öyle ki çalışmada babanın eğitim durumunun aksine annenin eğitim durumunun ÇEABD-Matematik 'ten alınan puanlar açısından farklılık yarattığı, bu farklılığın da ilkokul ve lisansüstü gruplarından kaynaklandığı bulunmuştur. Bu sonuç eğitim düzeyinin matematik etkinliklerine yer verme açısından yarattığı farkın en belirgin şekilde ilkokul ve lisansüstü grupları arasında görüldüğü şeklinde yorumlanabilir.

Çalışmada ebeveynin matematik etkinliklerine yer verme durumu yalnızca ebeveynin bildirdiğine göre değerlendirilmiştir. Oysaki ebeveynin evde matematik etkinliklerine yer verme durumu ebeveynin belirttiğinden farklı olabilir. Bu durumun gözlem ve görüşme ile derinleştirilip teyit edilmesi bir sonraki çalışmalar için verimli olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik, kaygı, ebeveyn, okul öncesi

ABSTRACT

The fact that the child received mathematics education in pre-school affects his readiness for primary school in terms of the acquisition of mathematics skills. For this reason, families believe in the necessity of mathematics education and feel responsible for their children's mathematical development. Families of children who are successful in mathematics in primary school can solve problems well at home, that is, they can overcome problems; The more parents give importance to mathematics, the more they do activities or ask questions about mathematics with their children at home; Carrying out activities prepared for children with families at home affects the child's math skills.

This study is based on the positive effects of continuing school activities in the home environment and investigating whether the parent's anxiety about mathematics affects the child as well. Parents with children aged 3-6, who volunteered to participate in the research in the spring of 2021 via the online platform (PsyToolkit), constitute the study group of this research. As a data collection tool, the Mathematics Anxiety Questionnaire (MAQ) was prepared by the researchers to get an idea about the parent's math anxiety and consists of 5 items scored on a 4-point Likert scale. The Mathematics dimension of the Scale for Supporting Children's Academic Skills at Home (SSCAS), which was adapted into Turkish by Kara and Çoksoyluer (2017), was used. As a result of the research, no significant relationship was found between the scores the parents got from MAQ and the scores they got from SSCAS-Mathematics. This result differs with some studies in the international literature and shows similarities with some studies. While some of the studies concluded that parents with lower math anxiety gave more place to math activities at home, some of them did not find a relationship between parent's attitude towards math and giving place to math activities. The fact that 90.4% of the parents participating in the study are mothers is important in terms of the reflection of the child's interaction with his/her mother at home on the results. In fact, in the study, it was found that, unlike the educational status of the father, the educational status of the mother made a difference in terms of the scores obtained from the SSCAS-Mathematics, and this difference was caused by the primary school and graduate groups. This result can be interpreted as the difference created by the education level in terms of giving place to mathematics activities is seen most clearly between primary school and graduate groups.

In the study, the parent's involvement in mathematical activities was evaluated only according to the parent's report. However, the parent's involvement in math activities at home may be different from what the parent stated. Deepening and confirming this situation with observation and interview will be fruitful for the next studies.

Keywords: Mathematics, anxiety, parent, preschool

THE USE OF CIPP MODEL TO EVALUATE AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Tuğba ÖNER

Öğr. Gör., Türk Hava Kurumu Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8341-6551

ABSTRACT

The aim of this program evaluation study is to collect the perceptions of students, instructors, and administrators regarding the English language preparatory program at a state university in Turkey using Stufflebeam's (1971) CIPP model. The data for this study were collected by means of questionnaires with students, semi-structured interviews with instructors as well as students and the analysis of the documents related to the English language program in the context of this study. The quantitative data were analyzed through SPSS 25.0 and the qualitative data were subjected to thematic analysis. The questionnaires were filled out by 161 students while 21 students, eight instructors and two administrators volunteered to take part in the interviews. The results of the study unveiled that the English language program were perceived positively in general. It was revealed that certain aspects of the program such as the materials used in the lessons and the instructors teaching in the preparatory school were deemed by the participants to be the strengths of the program. On the other hand, certain concerns about the program were expressed by the participants. Among these concerns was the online implementation of the program. In line with the findings of this study, a detailed needs analysis in the context of the study was recommended, and some changes in certain components of the program were suggested.

Keywords: English language program evaluation, CIPP model

THE PRIDE OF AZERBAIJAN

Leyla GASIMLI

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0009-0001-7496-5871

Metanet KHANPASHAYEVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1251-4127

Gultekin SHAHBAZOVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0009-0005-0902-699X

ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the memory of the outstanding person, hero, national leader and pride of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev.

Today Azerbaijan is one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world. Our voice is heard from the international stands, our flag flutters on majestic peaks. These grandiose successes that delight the world are based on the wise and far-sighted policy of our leader Heydar Aliyev. On the day of memory of the great leader, the saving mission of this brilliant hero is remembered with special gratitude. The people, who faced a very difficult, crisis situation in the 1990s, have not forgotten the past and are obliged to Heydar Aliyev for salvation. The crowded stream to the Alley of Honor annually on December 12 and May 10 attracts attention as a vivid personification of endless love and reverence for the memory of the great leader. During his lifetime Heydar Aliyev became one of the outstanding, legendary, unique personalities, statesmen who conquered the political Olympus. Famous people of the world even today speak with admiration and great respect about Heydar Aliyev, call him the patriarch of the political world, a person who is able to influence the course of history.

Keywords: pride, patriarch, national leader, political world, hero, achievements.

Os_2VGa BİLEŞİĞİ İÇİN YOĞUNLUK FONKSIYONEL TEORİ YARDIMIYLA YAPISAL, ELASTİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES FOR Os_2VGa COMPOUND WITH THE HELP OF DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Prof. Dr., Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

ÖZET

Bu çalışma; Os_2VGa bileşiğinin mekanik kararlılığı, yapısal ve termodinamik özellikleri ile yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi (DFT) hesaplamalarına dayalı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Malzemenin elastik sabitleri gerilim-uzama şeması kullanılarak tahmin edilir. Elde edilen sabitlerden Elastik modüller, Voigt-Reuss-Hill yaklaşımları aracılığıyla belirlenir. Bu malzemenin mekanik karakterinin daha iyi anlaşılması için mekanik kararlılık değerlendirmesi, süneklik/kırılganlık, ses hızları, elastik anizotropi ve Debye sıcaklık değerlendirmeleri yapıldı. Elde edilen sonulardan, incelenen malzemenin elastik olarak kararlı olduğunu göstermiştir. Mekanik özellikleri ortaya çıkarmak için daha detaylı analizler yapılmıştır. Burada incelenen malzemenin sünek ve izotropik olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Son olarak 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında titreşim enerjisi, entropi ve ısı kapasitesi gibi termodinamik performans göstergeleri tahmin edilmiştir. Ayrıca 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında çeşitli parametreler dikkate alınarak termodinamik kararlılık incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: DFT, sünek, elastik sabitler, termodinamik özellikler

Teşekkürler

Bu çalışma, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından FEF.A4.23.005. numaralı proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

This work; The mechanical stability of the Os_2VGa compound was performed based on its structural and thermodynamic properties and density functional theory (DFT) calculations. The elastic constants of the material are estimated using the stress-strain diagram. Elastic modules are determined from the obtained constants by means of Voigt-Reuss-Hill approximations. In order to better understand the mechanical character of this material, mechanical stability evaluation, ductility/brittleness, sound

speeds, elastic anisotropy and Debye temperature evaluations were performed. The results obtained showed that the studied material was elastically stable. More detailed analyzes were made to reveal the mechanical properties. It is understood that the material studied here is ductile and isotropic. Finally, thermodynamic performance indicators such as vibration energy, entropy and heat capacity were estimated in the 0-800 K temperature range. In addition, thermodynamic stability was investigated by considering various parameters in the 0-800 K temperature range.

Keywords: DFT, ductile, elastic constants, thermodynamic properties

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This study was supported by Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Research Project Unit within the scope of project no: FEF.A4.23.005.

TAM HEUSLER $GaCuPt_2$ BİLEŞİĞİNİN ELASTİK, MEKANİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF ELASTIC, MECHANICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF FULL HEUSLER $GaCuPt_2$ COMPOUND

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

Osman ÖRNEK

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Prof. Dr., Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi kullanılarak $L2_1$ yapısında Tam Heusler $GaCuPt_2$ bileşiğinin Kuantum ESPRESSO (QE) kodu içinde Genelleştirilmiş Gradya Yaklaşımı üzerinde yapısal optimizasyon yapıldı. $GaCuPt_2$ bileşiğinin örgü sabiti, elastik sabitleri, elektronik ve termodinamik özelliklerini ab initio hesaplamaları kullanarak incelendi. Hesaplanan elastik sabitlerden faydalanılarak, bulk modülü shear modülü young modülü ve poisson oranı belirlendi. Polikristal elastik parametreler, sertlik katsayısı, elastik anizotropi, Debye sıcaklığı tahmin edilmektedir. Tam-Heusler $GaCuPt_2$ bileşiğinin elektronik bant profili ve durumlarının elektronik toplam ve kısmi yoğunlukları hesaplandı. Son olarak 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında titreşim enerjisi, entropi ve ısı kapasitesi gibi termodinamik performans göstergeleri tahmin edilmiştir. Ayrıca 0-800 K sıcaklık aralığında çeşitli parametreler dikkate alınarak termodinamik kararlılık incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: DFT, başlangıçtan itibaren, mekanik özellikler, elastik, termodinamik

Teşekkürler

Bu çalışma, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından FEF.A4.23.005. numaralı proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Bu çalışmada; yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi kullanılarak $L2_1$ yapısında Tam Heusler $GaCuPt_2$ bileşiğinin Kuantum ESPRESSO (QE) kodu içinde Genelleştirilmiş Gradya Yaklaşımı üzerinde yapısal optimizasyon yapıldı. $GaCuPt_2$ bileşiğinin örgü sabiti, elastik sabitleri, elektronik ve termodinamik özelliklerini ab initio hesaplamaları kullanarak incelendi. Hesaplanan elastik sabitlerden faydalanılarak, bulk modülü shear modülü young modülü ve poisson oranı belirlendi. Polikristal elastik parametreler, sertlik katsayısı, elastik anizotropi, Debye sıcaklığı tahmin edilmektedir. Tam-Heusler $GaCuPt_2$

bileşiğinin elektronik bant profili ve durumlarının elektronik toplam ve kısmi yoğunlukları hesaplandı. Finally, thermodynamic performance indicators such as vibration energy, entropy and heat capacity were estimated in the 0-800 K temperature range. In addition, thermodynamic stability was investigated by considering various parameters in the 0-800 K temperature range.

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This study was supported by Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Research Project Unit within the scope of project no: FEF.A4.23.005.

BAHÇE BİTKİLERİNDE POLİAMİNLERİN ETKİLERİ, ETKİ MEKANİZMALARI, GELECEKTEKİ ROLLERİ

EFFECTS OF POLYAMINES IN HORTICULTURE, MECHANISMS OF ACTION, FUTURE ROLES

Gonca YILDIRIM

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of Horticulture, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-3082-3628

Yaşar ERTÜRK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Agriculture Faculty, Department of Horticulture, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2525-0260

ÖZET

Bu değerlendirme araştırması, bahçe bitkileri özelinde poliaminlerin etkinliklerini ve etki mekanizmaları ile ilgili çalışmaları özetlemeyi amaçlamıştır. Poliaminler, bitkilerde bir büyüme düzenleyici sınıfı olarak kabul edilir. Ökaryotik ve prokaryotik hücrelerde yaygın olarak bulunan poliaminler (PA'lar), güçlü biyolojik aktiviteye sahip, iki veya daha fazla amino grubu içeren düşük moleküler ağırlıklı alifatik azotlu bazlardır. Yüksek bitkilerde serbest formda bulunan PA'lar, en yaygın olarak Putresin, Spermidin, Spermin, termospermin (Tspm) ve kadaverin olarak bulunurlar. Katyonik karakterleri nedeniyle PA; proteinler, fosfolipidler, DNA ve RNA dâhil olmak üzere anyonik moleküllerle kompleksler (bağlı formlar) oluşturabilmektedirler. Biyolojik etkiler için gereken endojen konsantrasyonları milimolar seviyededir. Bitki hücrelerinde, bitki hormonlarından daha yüksek seviyelerde bulunmaktadırlar. Bütün bitkilerde, endojen PAS ve PA sentetaz aktivitesinin meristem ve büyüyen hücrelerde en yüksek ve yaşlanma dokularında daha düşük olduğu bilinmektedir. Poliaminler, çiçek başlatma ve gelişimi de dâhil olmak üzere yaprak gelişimi ve yaşlanma, meyve gelişimi ve olgunlaşma ve abiyotik/biyotik stres yanıtı gibi çok sayıda gelişimsel prosedürde önemli rollere sahiptir. Genel olarak, daha güçlü bitki büyümesi ve metabolizması, daha fazla PA biyosentezi ve daha yüksek PA içerikleri ile ilişkilidir. Putrescine (Put), spermidin (Spd) ve spermin (Spm) olmak üzere, bitkilerdeki başlıca PA'lar hücre bölünmesi, farklılaşması, protein sentezi, DNA replikasyonu, embriyogenez, köklenme, çiçeklenmenin başlatılması, çiçek gelişimi, polen tüpü büyümesi, organogenez, yaşlanma ve meyve olgunlaşması ve abiyotik strese karşı bitki yanıtı ve hücre canlılığı gibi önemli fizyolojik süreçlerin düzenlenmesinde yer alırlar. Ayrıca biyotik ve abiyotik streslere verilen tepkilerde rol oynarlar,

Anahtar kelimeler: Poliaminler, Putresin, spermidin, spermin, bahçe bitkileri, stres fizyolojisi

ABSTRACT

This evaluation study aimed to summarize the studies on the efficacy and mechanism of action of polyamines in horticultural crops. Polyamines are considered a class of growth regulators in plants. Polyamines (PAs) commonly found in eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells are low molecular weight aliphatic nitrogenous bases containing two or more amino groups with strong biological activity. Free form PAs in higher plants are most commonly found as Putresin, Spermidin, Spermin, thermospermin (Tspm) and cadaverine. PA due to its cationic characters; They can form complexes (bonded forms) with anionic molecules, including proteins, phospholipids, DNA and RNA. The endogenous concentrations required for biological effects are in the millimolar range. They are present in plant cells at higher levels than plant hormones. It is known that endogenous PAS and PA synthetase activity is highest in meristem and growing cells and lower in senescent tissues in all plants. Polyamines have

important roles in numerous developmental procedures, including flower initiation and development, leaf development and senescence, fruit development and ripening, and the abiotic/biotic stress response. In general, stronger plant growth and metabolism are associated with greater PA biosynthesis and higher PA contents. Major PAs in plants, including putrescine (Put), spermidine (Spd), and spermine (Spm), are cell division, differentiation, protein synthesis, DNA replication, embryogenesis, rooting, flowering initiation, flower development, pollen tube growth, organogenesis, senescence. and in the regulation of important physiological processes such as fruit ripening and plant response to abiotic stress and cell viability. They also play a role in responses to biotic and abiotic stresses.

Keywords: Polyamines, Putresin, spermidine, spermine, horticulture, stress physiology

KSANTOGEN TURŞUSUNUN ALLİL EFİRLƏRİNİN SİNTEZİ VƏ ONLARIN SİYRİLMƏ VƏ KORROZİYAYA QARŞI AŞQAR KİMİ TƏDQİQİ

SYNTHESIS OF ALLYL ETHERS OF XANTHOGENIC ACIDS AND THEIR RESEARCH AS EP AND ANTI-CORROSION ADDITIVES

Nelya NOVOTORJINA

Kimya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent, akad. Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu
ORCID: 0000-0001-6618-7574

Günay ISMAYILOVA

Elmi işçi, akad. Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3561-8671

Şəfa KAZIMZADƏ

Mühəndis, akad. Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu

ORCID: 0000-0002-3016-9849

Davud MUSABƏYOV

Tələbə, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti
ORCID ID: 0009-0000-4742-8600

Qəribə QƏHRƏMANOVA

Kimya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent, akad. Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu

ORCID ID: 0000- 0003-4554-9681

Yeganə MUSTAFAYEVA

Mühəndis, akad. Əli Quliyev adına Aşqarlar Kimyası İnstitutu

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7004-6299

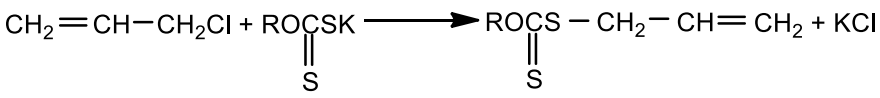
ÖZƏT

Texniki tərəqqi maşın və mexanizmlərin iş parametrlərinin sərtləşməsi, onların etibarlı, uzunmüddətli və qənaətli işi təmin edə bilməsi üçün bu sahədə istifadə olunan yüksək temperatur və təzyiq altında işləyən sürtkü yağlarına, o cümlədən transmissiya yağlarına tələbatı artırır. Yüksək təzyiq, temperatur və sürətlərdə siyrilmənin qarşısının təsirli alınması sürtünən səthlər üzərində aşqarlar vasitəsi ilə süni təbəqələr yaratmaqla mümkündür.

Kifayət qədər geniş tətbiq tapmış siyrilməyə qarşı aşqarlardan biri də, kükürdlü aşqarların bir qrupu olan ksantogenatlardır.

Transmissiya yağları başqa yağlardan fərqli olaraq metal səthində möhkəm qoruyucu təbəqələr yaradır və işləyən mexanizmlərin detallarını siyrilmədən və dağılmadan qoruyur. Eyni zamanda, sürtkü yağlarının korroziyaya davamlı olması vacib məsələlərdən biridir.

Yüksək keyfiyyətli transmissiya yağlarını yaratmaq üçün siyrilməyə qarşı yüksək xassəli aşqarlardan istifadə olunur. Bu məqsədlə, müəlliflər tərəfindən bir sıra yeni allil fraqmentli müxtəlif ksantogenatlar sintez edilmişdir:



Burada, R = C_2H_5; i-C_3H_7; C_4H_9; i-C_4H_9;C_5H_{11}

Reaksiyalar 80°C-də, həlledici kimi götürülmüş dimetilformamiddə 6 saat ərzində aparılır. Çıxımları 84-86% təşkil edir.

Maddələrin strukturu element analizi, fiziki-kimyəvi xassələrin öyrənilməsi və İQ spektroskopiya üsulu ilə təsdiq edilmişdir.

Alınan maddələr siyrilməyə qarşı aşqar kimi dərin təmizlənmiş vazelin və aviasiya (MC-20) yağlarında tədqiq olunmuşdur.

Sintez edilmiş maddələrin yağlayıcılıq xassələri ЧМТ-1 dördkürəli sürtünmə maşınında tədqiq edilmişdir. Sınaq göstəricilərini – siyrilmə indeksi (S_i), böhran yükü (B_y, N), qaynaq yükü (Q_y, N), yeyilmə izinin diametri (D_i, mm) təşkil edir. Korroziyaya qarşı xassələr ГОСТ-2917-76 üzrə, 3 saat ərzində, 120°C-də mis lövhələrdə təyin edilmişdir. Korroziyaya qarşı sınaq nəticələri balla qiymətləndirilir. Ksantogenatın allil efirləri korroziyaya qarşı effektli xassələrə malikdir.

Alınan nəticələrə görə, sintez edilmiş ksantogenatların allil efirləri yüksək siyrilməyə qarşı xassələrə malikdir. Eyni zamanda, araşdırılmışdır ki, ksantogenatların radikalları uzandıqca siyrilməyə qarşı xassələri pisləşir. Bunu onunla izah etmək olar ki, kiçik radikallı maddələr metal səthində daha sıx adsorbsiya olunur və yüksək temperaturda və təzyiq altında xemosorbsiya prosesi baş verir, onun nəticəsində metal səthində sulfidlərdən ibarət olan qoruyucu təbəqə əmələ gəlir.

Açar sözlər: ksantogenat, allil efirləri, siyrilmə xassəsi, transmissiya yaşı

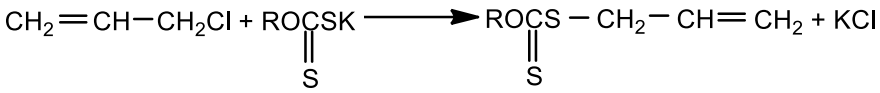
ABSTRACT

Technological progress increases the need for lubricants operating at high temperatures and pressures, including gear oils used in this area, so that it is possible to tighten the operating parameters of machines and mechanisms, to ensure reliable, long-term and economical operation. At high pressures, temperatures and speeds, effective prevention of scuffing is possible by creating artificial layers on rubbing surfaces with the help of additives.

One of the most widely used EP sulfur additives is xanthates.

Transmission oils, unlike other oils, create a strong protective layer on the metal surface and protect parts of working mechanisms from scuffing and destruction. At the same time, one of the important issues is the corrosion resistance of lubricants.

High performance EP additives are used to create high quality gear oils. For this purpose, the authors synthesized a number of new xanthates containing an allelic fragment.



Here, R = C_2H_5; i-C_3H_7; C_4H_9; i-C_4H_9;C_5H_{11}

The reactions were carried out at 80°C for 6 hours in dimethylformamide taken as a solvent. The yield of compounds is 84-86%.

The structure of substances is confirmed by elemental analysis data, the study of physical and chemical properties and IR spectroscopy.

The resulting products were studied as extreme pressure additives for vaseline and aviation (MS-20) deep-refined oils.

The lubricating properties were studied on a four-ball friction machine (ChMT-1) according to GOST 9495-75. The assessment was made by the wear index (I_z, N), by the load of welding balls (P_c, N), by the critical load (P_k, N) and the diameter of the wear scar (D_i, mm). Corrosion properties were evaluated in points. The study was carried out according to GOST-2917-76, at a temperature of 120°C for 3 hours on copper plates. The synthesized allyl esters of xanthogenic acids have effective anti-corrosion properties.

NONLINEAR OPTICAL AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF 4-AMINO-5,8-DICHLORO2-METHYL QUINOLINE MOLECULE

Abdul Haseeb SHAHID

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Physics, 40300 Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8092-8815

Tevfik Raci SERTBAKAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Physics, 40300 Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7264-4399

ABSTRACT

Quinoline and its derivatives have a wide range of chemical and pharmacological properties, which makes them attractive targets for both synthetic and biological chemists. Quinoline was first discovered as an alkaloid in the bark of the cinchona tree, and it was later found to have antimalarial properties. Quinoline and its derivatives have been found to have a range of other pharmacological activities, including antitumor and antimicrobial properties. They have also been used as building blocks for the synthesis of a wide range of other compounds.

In this research study that focused on characterizing the physical and chemical properties of the 4-amino-5,8-dichloro-2-methyl quinoline (4A58D2MQ) molecule. The study used computational methods, specifically the Gaussian 09 package program, to investigate various properties of the molecule.

The study first optimized the molecular structure using the DFT/B3LYP method and a selected base set. The stability of the molecule analyzed by using Natural Bond Orbital (NBO) analysis, which investigate the factors such as hyperconjugation interactions, charge delocalization, and hydrogen bonding.

The thermodynamic properties of the molecule were also investigated, including changes in enthalpy and entropy values with temperature. Additionally, the study looked at the molecule's optical properties, specifically its polarizability, in order to investigate its non-linear optical (NLO) properties.

Keywords: DFT, NLO, NBO, 4A58D2MQ

SINIF ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ BİYOFİLİ DÜZEYLERİ
BIOPHILIA LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES

Onur BATMAZ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO, Çocuk Gelişimi, Yozgat, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9208-2645

ÖZET

Bireylerin bitkilerle ve hayvanlarla olan bağının yanında doğaya bağlılıklarının da olması onların biyofili düzeyleri açısından önem arz etmektedir. Sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının biyofili düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışma tarama modelinde bir çalışmadır. Basit seçkisiz örnekleme tekniğiyle belirlenen çalışmanın örneklemi, İç Anadolu bölgesinde bulunan bir üniversitenin sınıf eğitimi anabilim dalındaki 184 sınıf öğretmeni adayından oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri, Sefalı ve Özay-Köse'nin (2022) öğretmen adaylarının biyofili düzeylerini belirlemek için geliştirdikleri "Biyofili Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS programı kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, sınıf öğretmeni adaylarından kadın öğretmen adaylarının biyofili puanlarının erkek öğretmen adaylarına göre daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca kırsal hayatta büyüyen öğretmen adaylarının biyofili puanlarının da şehir hayatında büyüyen adayların puanlarından yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının biyofili düzeylerinin "bazen" düzeyinde olduğu görülmüştür. Öğretmen adaylarının biyofili ve alt boyut puanlarında cinsiyete ve sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılığın bulunmadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının büyüdüğü çevrenin biyofili puanlarında anlamlı bir farklılığa sebep olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sınıf öğretmeni, Aday, Biyofili, Doğaya yakınlık.

ABSTRACT

Individuals' attachment to nature as well as their bond with plants and animals is important in terms of their biophilia levels. This study, which was conducted to determine the biophilia levels of primary school teacher candidates, is a study in the screening model. The sample of the study, which was determined by the simple random sampling technique, consists of 184 primary school teacher candidates in the classroom education department of a university located in the Central Anatolia region. The data of the study were collected with the "Biophilia Scale" developed by Sefalı and Özay-Köse (2022) to determine the biophilia levels of teacher candidates. SPSS program was used in the analysis of the obtained data. As a result of the study, it was seen that the biophilia scores of female teacher candidates, among the primary school teacher candidates, were higher than male teacher candidates. In addition, it was concluded that the biophilia scores of the pre-service teachers who grew up in rural life were higher than the scores of those who grew up in urban life. It was observed that the biophilia levels of the primary school teacher candidates were at the "sometimes" level. It was observed that there was no significant difference in the biophilia and sub-dimension scores of the pre-service teachers according to gender and grade level. In addition, it was concluded that the environment in which the primary school teacher candidates grew up did not cause a significant difference in their biophilia scores.

Keywords: Primary school teacher, Candidate, Biophilia, Closeness to nature.

HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMININ ERKEN DOĞUM TEHDİDİ TANISI ALAN GEBELERİN GEBELİKLERİNE UYUMUNA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF NURSING CARE ON PREGNANCY ADAPTATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH PRETERM LABOR

Aytül HADIMLI

Dr. Öğ. Üyesi, Ege Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4096-7964

Ümran SEVİL

Prof.Dr., Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8973-3002

ÖZET

Araştırma, erken doğum tehdidi (EDT) tanısı alan gebelere geliştirilen standartlar doğrultusunda verilen hemşirelik bakımının, gebelerin gebeliklerine uyum durumlarına etkisini incelemek amacıyla yarı deneysel bir çalışma olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma bir üniversite hastanesinin kadın hastalıkları ve doğum kliniğinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmaya 21 olgu, 21 kontrol grubu gebe dahil edilmiştir. Veriler, kontrol grubu için iki, olgu grubu için üç aşamada toplanmıştır. Olgu ve kontrol grubu verilerinin toplanmasında birinci aşamada Gebe Tanıtım Formu ve Prenatal Kendini Değerlendirme Ölçeği (PKDÖ) kullanılmıştır. Kontrol grubu gebeler klinikte rutin hemşirelik bakımı almışlar ve beş gün sonra ikinci aşama olarak PKDÖ tekrar uygulanmıştır. Olgu grubu gebeler ikinci aşama olarak beş gün boyunca, Kuzey Amerika Hemşirelik Tanıları Birliği (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association-NANDA) tanıları kullanılarak EDT'ye yönelik geliştirilen hemşirelik bakımını almışlardır. Beş gün sonunda olgu grubu gebere üçüncü aşama olarak PKDÖ tekrar uygulanmıştır. Olgu ve kontrol grubu gebeler arasında yaş ortalaması, çalışma durumu, sosyal güvence, ailede EDT öyküsü ve gebelik haftası ortalaması açısından istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı fark bulunmamaktadır. Kontrol grubu ve olgu grubu gebelerin ilktest PKDÖ puan ortalamaları arasında anlamlı fark saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Gebelere verilen bakım sonunda olgu ve kontrol grubu gebelerin PKDÖ alt gruplarından "Kendi ve Bebeğinin Sağlığı ile İlgili Düşünceleri", "Gebeliğin Kabulü", "Annelik Rolünün Kabulü", "Kendi Annesi ile İlişkisinin Durumu", "Eşi ile İlişkisinin Durumu" alt ölçek puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Olgu grubu gebelerin, "Doğuma Hazır Oluş" ve "Doğum Korkusu" alt ölçek puan ortalamalarında standart bakım sonrasında, kontrol grubu gebelere göre anlamlı oranda azalma saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Olgu grubu gebelerin bakım öncesi ve sonrası PKDÖ ve alt ölçeklerden "Kendi ve Bebeğinin Sağlığı ile İlgili Düşünceleri", "Gebeliğin Kabulü", "Annelik Rolünün Kabulü", "Doğuma Hazır Oluş", "Doğum Korkusu", "Kendi Annesi ile İlişkisinin Durumu" alt ölçek puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak fark saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Araştırmada, EDT tanısı alan gebelere oluşturulan standartlar doğrultusunda verilen hemşirelik bakımının, gebelerin gebelik uyumunu etkilediği düşünülen sorunları çözümlemede katkı sağladığı ve gebelik uyumunu olumlu yönde etkilediği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Erken doğum tehdidi, hemşirelik bakımı, uyum.

ABSTRACT

The research has been carried out as a quasi-experimental study in order to examine the effect of nursing care given to pregnant women diagnosed with preterm labor (PL) in line with the standards developed, on the adjustment status of pregnant women to their pregnancies. The research was carried out in the

obstetrics and gynecology clinic of a university hospital. 21 cases and 21 control group pregnants were included in the study. Control group data have been collected in two steps and for case group in three steps. During the collection of data of case and control group in the first step Pregnant-Description Form and Prenatal Self-Evaluation Questionnaire (PSEQ) has been used. Control group pregnants has been given routine nursing care in clinic. As the second step PSEQ has been applied again to these pregnants after five days. As second step case group pregnants have received nursing care developed for PL for five days as the second stage, using the diagnoses of the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA). At the end of five days as the third step PSEQ again has been applied to case group pregnants. There is not a significant difference between case and control group pregnants in terms of age average, working condition, social security, preterm labor story in the family and pregnancy week average ($p>0.05$). A significant difference between control and case group pregnants' first test PSEQ point average has not been determined ($p>0.05$). At the end of the nursing care given to pregnants, statistically a significant difference between PSEQ subscale point average of case and control group pregnants in terms of "Concern for the well-being of self and baby", "Acceptance of pregnancy", "Identification with a motherhood role", "Relationship with the mother", "Relationship with the husband" ($p>0.05$). Compare to control group after care a significant rate of decrease in subscale point averages in case group pregnants has been determined in terms of "Preparation for labour" and "Fear of pain, helplessness and loss of control in labour" ($p<0.05$). Before and after the standard care a statistical difference between PSEQ and subscale point averages has been determined in case group pregnants in terms of "Concern for the well-being of self and baby", "Acceptance of pregnancy", "Identification with a motherhood role", "Preparation for labour" and "Fear of labour" "Relationship with the mother" ($p<0.05$). As a result in the study, it was determined that the nursing care given to the pregnant women diagnosed with PL in line with the established standards contributed to the resolution of the problems thought to affect the pregnancy adjustment of the pregnant women and positively affected the pregnancy adjustment.

Keywords: Preterm labor, nursing care, adaptation

ENERGY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MACRONUTRIENTS AND ALL OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH IN LIVER, HEAD AND TRUNK OF SMOKED CATFISH [*CLARIAS GARIEPINUS* (BURCHEL 1822)]

Emmanuel Ilesanmi ADEYEYE

Department of Chemistry, Food Chemistry Unit, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Rauf Abioye OLATOYE

Department of Chemistry, Food Chemistry Unit, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Adeolu Jonathan ADESINA

Department of Chemistry, Food Chemistry Unit, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) is a fresh water fish that is commonly consumed by Nigerians as a cheap source of animal protein. Smoking is one of the techniques commonly used to preserve catfish. This report highlights the components of the macronutrients, proportions of moisture, protein, crude fat, crude protein and crude fibre in the anatomical parts of the catfish, viz; head, liver and muscle (represented as HS, LS, MS respectively in this report). Both carbohydrates and crude fibre were very low in the samples, each < 1.00g/100g. Crude protein was generally high in all the samples having a trend of [g/100g]: MS (60.7) > HS (58.6) > LS (56.5) and CV% of 3.58; close values were also observed in the crude fat: HS (10.4) > MS (9.50) > LS (9.40) and CV% of 5.64. Moisture and ash contents were widely distributed in the samples as widely seen in the CV%: 58.8 (moisture) and 38.0 (ash) respectively. The total-true fatty acid ranged from 8.46-9.36g/100g and 0.94 – 1.04g/100g for other lipids but both have similar CV% of 5.64. The % weight / % energy (kcal/100g) in the samples ranged thus: protein (56.5/72.6 - 60.7/73.5); carbohydrate (0.20/0.26 - 0.50/0.61); fat (9.40/27.2 -10.4/28.4). Total energy contribution / % contribution per sample values were: HS (330/33.96) < MS (330.3/33.99) < LS (311.4/32.05).The UEPD % range was high at 42.6 – 44.1 with low CV% (1.76). Infants energy requirement (740 kcal) would be met by 224 – 238g sample; in adult (2500 kcal) would require 757 – 803g and adult need requirement of 3000 kcal would need 908 – 963g sample. The water balance for complete protein metabolism was low and close in the samples with the following values (ml): LS (113) < HS (117.2) < MS (121.4) with CV % of 3.58. Therefore, catfish liver should be considered a major contributor into the energy, protein and fat constituents of *Clarias gariepinus*.

Keywords: *Clarias gariepinus*, smoked, proximate composition, energy contribution, high UEDP% values

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

Saida HEYDAROVA

Odlar Yurdu University

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-1884-083X

ABSTRACT

The translation process is a highly researched topic. So, a number of problems arise during translation. It should be remembered that when translating a text, the translator must have a number of necessary qualities, and at the same time, he must be able to express his thoughts clearly and cleanly. The paper discusses the actual problems of the translation process, and I will try to give some details and explain how to solve these problems. What are the current problems in the translation process? We will try to talk only in this direction. First of all, there are the problems of the translation from the first language being incomplete or the translations made by non-writers not achieving the expected effect and the writer working with the second language.There is a very simple way to involve translators translating from a second language to develop in certain directions, to improve in their fields. And although it looks very easy from the outside, it is a very large and varied process. But it is clear that the result will be positive.

Keywords : translation problems, translator, language

CEVİZ ATIKLARINDAN PROTEİN HİDROLİZATLARININ ÜRETİMİ

PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES FROM WALNUT WASTE

Saniye KARİPTAŞ AĞCA

Graduate Student, Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Şefik TEKLE

Asst. Prof. Dr., Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3172-5234

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Prof. Dr., Kırsehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Avrupa Birliği'nin 2019 yılında ilan ettiği "Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı" ve Ülkemizde ilan edilen "Yeşil Mütabakat Eylem Planı'nın" Sürdürülebilir tarım hedefleri başlığı altında "gıda atık ile artıklarının geri dönüşümünün sağlanmasına yönelik farkındalık oluşturma ve tüketicinin bilinçlendirilmesi çalışmalarının yapılması ve tarımsal üretimde atık ve artıkların tekrar değerlendirilmesi konusunda AR-GE çalışmaları yürütülmesi" hedeflenmektedir. Bu kapsamda Ülkemizde önemli bir ekonomik değer olan ceviz atıklarının da değerlendirilmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu atıkların değerlendirilememesi hem ekonomik kayıp hem de çevre kirliliğine sebebiyet vermektedir. Ceviz (*Juglans regia* L.) dünyadaki en yaygın ağaç yemişidir. Esas olarak yağ içeriğinin yanı sıra protein, vitamin ve mineral profilleri nedeniyle besleyiciliği yoğun bir gıdadır. Ceviz için antiaterojenik, antienflamatuar ve antimutajenik özellikler ve antioksidan aktiviteler gibi çeşitli biyolojik aktiviteler bildirilmiştir. Ceviz yağı üretiminde atık olarak ortaya çıkan pres keki, genellikle yem ve gübre olarak katma değeri düşük ürünlere işlenmektedir. Ancak bu kekin öğütülmesiyle elde edilen ceviz unu, protein (ortalama 450 g/kg), diyet lif (31-52 g/kg) ve potasyum, fosfor ve magnezyum mineralleri bakımından oldukça zengin bir ürün olup yetişkin bir birey için gerekli olan tüm esansiyel amino asitleri içermektedir. Protein açısından zengin içeriğe sahip olan ceviz unu enzimatik hidroliz ya da fermantasyon yoluyla biyoaktif peptit üretimi için güzel bir kaynak oluşturmaktadır. Biyoaktif peptitler, antihipertansif, antioksidan, antiviral, antimikrobiyal, antitrombotik ve bağışıklık iyileştirme gibi çok çeşitli faydalı biyoaktiviteler uygulayabilen 2-20 amino asit kalıntısından oluşan protein parçalarıdır. Dengeli bir esansiyel amino asit içeriğine sahip yüksek kaliteli bir bitki proteini olan ceviz proteini, biyoaktif peptitlerin üretimi için birincil kaynaklardan biridir. Sonuç olarak; Birleşmiş Milletler 2030 yılı Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri kapsamında kişi başına düşen atık miktarının yarıya düşürülmesi planlanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda atıkların geri dönüşümü büyük önem arz etmektedir. Avrupa Birliği ve Ülkemizde de bu konuda çeşitli çalışmalar yürütülmektedir. Bu hedeflerin gerçekleştirilebilmesine katkı anlamında ceviz atıklarının da değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmamızda ceviz atıklarından fonksiyonel özelliği yüksek biyoaktif peptitlerin üretimi ve özellikleri hakkında bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen bu protein hidrolizatlarının ilaç, kozmetik, tekstil ve gıda gibi çeşitli sektörlerde kullanılabilecek potansiyele sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ceviz; Ceviz Atıkları, Ceviz Unu; Ceviz Proteini, Bioaktif Peptitler.

ABSTRACT

Under the heading of Sustainable Agriculture Targets of the "European Green Deal" announced by the European Union in 2019 and the "Green Deal Action Plan" announced in our country, it is aimed to "raise awareness for the recycling of food waste and residues and to raise awareness of consumers and to carry out R&D studies on the re-evaluation of waste and residues in agricultural production". In this

context, it is of great importance to evaluate walnut wastes, which are an important economic value in our country. Failure to evaluate these wastes causes both economic loss and environmental pollution. Walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) is the most common tree nut in the world. It is a nutrient-dense food mainly due to its fat content, as well as its protein, vitamin and mineral profiles. Several biological activities have been reported for walnuts, such as antiaherogenic, anti-inflammatory and antimutagenic properties and antioxidant activities. Pressed cake, which occurs as waste in walnut oil production, is usually processed into products with low added value as feed and fertilizer. However, walnut flour obtained by grinding this cake is a product very rich in protein (average 450 g/kg), dietary fiber (31-52 g/kg) and potassium, phosphorus and magnesium minerals and contains all the essential amino acids necessary for an adult individual. Walnut flour, which has a protein-rich content, is a good source for bioactive peptide production through enzymatic hydrolysis or fermentation. Bioactive peptides are protein fragments consisting of 2-20 amino acid residues that can exert a wide range of beneficial bioactivities such as antihypertensive, antioxidant, antiviral, antimicrobial, antithrombotic and immune enhancement. Walnut protein, a high-quality plant protein with a balanced content of essential amino acids, is one of the primary sources for the production of bioactive peptides. After all; under the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, it is planned to reduce the amount of waste per capita by half. In this context, the recycling of wastes is of great importance. Various studies are carried out in this regard in the European Union and in our country. Walnut wastes should also be evaluated in terms of contributing to the realization of these goals. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to give information about the production and properties of bioactive peptides with high functional properties from walnut wastes. It is seen that these protein hydrolysates have the potential to be used in various sectors such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, textiles and food.

Keywords: Walnut, Walnut Waste; Walnut Flour, Walnut Protein; Bioactive Peptides.

TÜRK DEVLET TEŞKİLATI VE İNSAN HAKLARINA YENİ BİR BAKIŞ

A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON TURKISH STATE ORGANIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Ülkü Zeynep AKPINAR

Öğretim Görevlisi, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf Üniversitesi, Adalet Programı, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-4154-1311

ÖZET

20.yüzyılın ilk yarısından itibaren "İnsan Hakları"na dair çalışmalar artmıştır. 10 Aralık 1948'de Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Komisyonu'nun hazırlamış olduğu "İnsan Hakları Evrensel Bildirgesi" ve 1950'de hazırlanan Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi bu dönem hazırlanan iki önemli belgedir. Sonrasında çocuk haklarını, engelli haklarını, kadın haklarını içeren sözleşmeler hazırlanmıştır. Bu sözleşmeler pek çok ülke tarafından imzalanmış olmalarına rağmen, maalesef "İnsan Hakları"nın muhafaza edilmesi sağlanamamıştır.

Dünya'ya barış getirme amacı ile kurulan Birleşmiş Milletler hazırlamış olduğu bildirgenin gereklerini yapmada başarısız olmuştur. Korunması gereken "İnsan Hakları", Birleşmiş Milletlerin daimi üyelerinin korunmasına hizmet etmiştir. Meydana gelen insan hakları ihlallerine kimi zaman sessiz kalınmış, kimi zaman da daimi üyelerin menfaatlerini koruyacak şekilde faaliyetlerde bulunulması ile sonuçlanmıştır. Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi sonrasında oluşturulan Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi, önüne gelen davalarda kararı adaletin sağlanması için değil, siyasi konjonktürün gereklerine göre kararlar almıştır. Dolayısıyla, İnsan Hakları doğuştan getirilen, belirli güçlerin eline verilemeyecek, evrensel nitelikte değerlerdir. Evrensel nitelikte değerler olması dolayısıyla da evrensel değerlerle korunmaları gerekmektedir. Evrensel değerlerle korunması, ahilik geleneğinin gerekleri olan ahlaki prensiplere sahip değerlerle korunmasıdır. Batı medeniyeti insan haklarının korunmasında samimi olmamış, çifte standartlarla hareket etmiş, ahlâkî davranmamıştır. Dolayısı ile, "İnsan Hakları" kavramına yeni bir bakış açısı getirilmesi ihtiyacı doğmuştur. Uluslararası alanda hukuk düzeni, belirli güçlerin menfaatlerini muhafaza edecek şekilde hakları değil, ahlaki olarak hakları muhafaza edecek şekilde yeniden düzenlenmelidir.

Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı bünyesinde, ahlaki prensiplerle korunan ve muhafaza edilen, devletlerin ahlaki yükümlülük altına gireceği yeni bir "İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi" hazırlanarak, Dünya Devletleri'nin onayına sunulması, ihtiyacı karşılama noktasında güzel bir başlangıç olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hukuk, Etik, Birleşmiş Milletler, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, İnsan Hakları

ABSTRACT

Since the first half of the 20th century, studies on "Human Rights" have increased. The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" prepared by the United Nations Human Rights Commission on December 10, 1948, and the European Convention on Human Rights prepared in 1950 are two crucial documents prepared during this period. Afterward, conventions, including children's rights, disabled rights, and women's rights, were prepared. Although many countries have signed these conventions, unfortunately, "Human Rights" could not be preserved.

The United Nations, which was established to bring peace to the world, failed to fulfill the requirements of the declaration it had prepared. The "Human Rights" that needed to be protected served to protect the permanent members of the United Nations. The human rights violations that occurred were sometimes kept silent and sometimes resulted in activities that would protect the interests of the permanent members. The European Court of Human Rights, created after the European Convention on Human Rights, made decisions in accordance with the requirements of the political conjuncture, not for the

provision of justice in the cases before it. Therefore, Human Rights are innate, universal values that cannot be given to certain powers. Since they are universal values, they must be protected with universal values. Protecting it with universal values is protecting it with values that have moral principles, which are the requirements of the tradition of Akhism. Western civilization was not sincere in protecting human rights, acted with double standards, and did not behave morally. Therefore, the need to bring a new perspective to the "Human Rights" concept has arisen. The legal order in the international arena should be reorganized to protect moral rights, not rights to protect the interests of certain powers.

The preparation of a new "Human Rights Convention," which will be protected and preserved by moral principles within the Organization of Turkish States, in which states will undertake moral obligations, and submitting it to the approval of the World States will be a good start in meeting the need.

Keywords: Law, Ethic, United Nations, Organization of Turkic States, Human Rights

DİZAYN PROQRAMLARININ ANALİZİ ÜÇÜN QEYRİ-SƏLİS MƏNTİQ MODELİNİN TƏTBİQİ

APPLICATION OF FUZZY LOGIC MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF DESIGN PROGRAMS

Sənan NİYAZİ

Magistr tələbəsi, Odlar Yurdu Universiteti

ORCİD NO: 0009-0001-1605-4666

XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalədə dizayn proqramlarını təhlil etmək üçün qeyri-səlis məntiq modellərinin tətbiqi müzakirə olunur. Qeyri-səlis məntiq, məlumatlardakı qeyri-müəyyənliyi və qeyri-dəqiqliyi idarə edə bilən və mürəkkəb dizayn proqramlarını təhlil etmək üçün faydalı bir vasitə halına gətirən riyazi bir quruluşdur.

Məqalədə iki məşhur Qrafik Dizayn proqramı müqayisə olunur - Coreldraw və Adobe Illustrator. Məqalə hər bir proqramın tarixinin qısa təsviri və istifadəçi interfeysləri, alətlər və imkanlar daxil olmaqla müvafiq xüsusiyyətlərinin müzakirəsi ilə başlayır.

Daha sonra məqalə iki proqramın ətraflı müqayisəsini təqdim edir, vektor qrafikası, şəkil redaktəsi, tipoqrafiya və rəng idarəetməsi kimi müxtəlif sahələrdə güclü və zəif tərəflərini müzakirə edir. Məqalənin sonunda xüsusi dizayn ehtiyacları üçün proqramın düzgün seçilməsinin vacibliyi və dizaynerlərin ən son xüsusiyyətlər və yeniləmələrdən xəbərdar olması zərurəti vurğulanır. Məqalədə dizayn işləri üçün Coreldraw və ya Adobe Illustrator istifadə etməyi düşünən dizaynerlər üçün xüsusi tələblərinə əsaslanaraq məlumatlı qərarlar qəbul etmələrinə kömək etmək üçün dəyərli məlumatlar var.

Məqalədə iki proqram arasındakı xərc fərqi də vurğulanır, çünki Coreldraw birdəfəlik satın alına bilər, Illustrator isə aylıq abunə tələb edir. Bundan əlavə, məqalədə Coreldrawın geniş Illustrator imkanlarına və daha yüksək qiymətə ehtiyac duymayan kiçik müəssisələr və ya sərbəst işçilər üçün daha yaxşı bir seçim ola biləcəyi qeyd olunur.

Məqalədə qrafik dizayn proqramının təhlilinə qeyri-səlis məntiqin tətbiqi nümunəsi təqdim olunur. Nəticələr göstərir ki, qeyri-səlis məntiq modeli dizayn proqramlarını effektiv şəkildə təhlil edə və dizayn həlləri haqqında faydalı məlumat verə bilər. Məqalədə qeyri-səlis məntiq modellərinin dizayn proqramlarını təhlil edərkən və optimallaşdırarkən dizaynerlər üçün dəyərli bir vasitə ola biləcəyi qənaətinə gəlinir. Qeyri-səlis məntiq modelləri, mürəkkəb məlumat dəstlərini qeyri-müəyyən və ya qeyri-dəqiq məlumatlarla təhlil etməyə imkan verərək bu problemləri həll etməyə kömək edə bilər. Məqalədə əsas diqqət proqramları təhlil edərkən qeyri-səlis məntiq modellərindən istifadənin üstünlüklərini təqdim etməkdir. Model təhlil olunan məlumatların dəqiqliyini təmin edir və müxtəlif texnologiyalar və funksiyalar arasındakı əlaqələri anlamaq üçün ideal bir modeldir. Ümumiyyətlə, məqalə bu sahədə təcrübəli və təcrübəsiz praktikantlar üçün proqram analizində qeyri-səlis məntiq modellərinin faydaları və tətbiqi ilə bağlı dəyərli məlumatlar verir.

Açar sözlər: CorelDraw, Illustrator, Qeyri-səlis məntiq

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the application of fuzzy logic models to analyze design programs. Fuzzy logic is a mathematical construct that can handle uncertainty and inaccuracy in data, making it a useful tool for analyzing complex design programs.

The article compares two popular graphic design programs - Coreldraw and Adobe Illustrator. The article begins with a brief description of the history of each program and a discussion of its respective features, including user interfaces, tools, and capabilities.

The article then provides a detailed comparison of the two programs, discussing their strengths and weaknesses in various fields such as vector graphics, image editing, typography, and color management. At the end of the article, the importance of the correct selection of software for specific design needs and the need for designers to be aware of the latest features and updates are emphasized. The article contains valuable information for designers considering using Coreldraw or Adobe Illustrator for their design work to help them make informed decisions based on their specific requirements.

The article also highlights the cost difference between the two programs, as Coreldraw is available for one-time purchase, while Illustrator requires a monthly subscription. In addition, the article notes that CorelDraw may be a better option for small businesses or freelancers who do not need extensive Illustrator capabilities and a higher price.

The article presents an example of the application of fuzzy logic to the analysis of graphic design software. The results show that the fuzzy logic model can effectively analyze design programs and provide useful information about design solutions. The article concludes that fuzzy logic models can be a valuable tool for designers when analyzing and optimizing design programs. Fuzzy logic models can help solve these problems by allowing you to analyze complex data sets with uncertain or inaccurate data. The main focus of the article is to present the advantages of using fuzzy logic models when analyzing programs. The Model ensures the accuracy of the data analyzed and is an ideal model for understanding the relationships between different technologies and functions. In general, the article provides valuable information on the benefits and applications of fuzzy logic models in software analysis for experienced and novice practitioners in the field.

Keywords: CorelDraw, Illustrator, Fuzzy logic

DO-IT-YOURSELF AND SELF-CHECKOUT: EASIER OR HARDER LIFE?

Irina Ana DROBOT

Technical University of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages and Communication, Bucharest, Romania

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2556-6233

ABSTRACT

In our current highly technologized world, do-it-yourself furniture and self checkout at the airport and qt the supermarket have become a usual part of our everyday lives. However, difficulties with technology and various errors can make clients feel uncomfortable. Reactions to the difficulties in using self-checkout include attitudes of revolt, resulting in complaints to the supermarket staff in Auchan recently in Bucharest, as well as on social media. Social media reactions to the recent introduction of self checkout in Auchan in Bucharest have also reulted in posting jokes on social media including calling an Uber taxi and being expected to drive the cars themselves as clients and also to get ow cost flights and drive the plane themselves. Sometimes the introduction of the new technological facilities is not working in the beginning and errors need to be fixed. Clients can feel helpless in such situations, yet the staff is always there to help them in using technology. Everything is epected to be done and encouraged to be done by the clients themselves, for instance they are encouraged to use internet banking applications for sending money instead of asking bank staff to do these operations, and to pay their fees for usong mobile phone and internet connection online. Tickets for trains and shows are also in some cases available online only.

How is our perception of artificial intelligence changing? Do we feel alone, isolated and helpless in this world are we feeling independent, or are we wandering about how certain jobs will disappear or change? Will ticket sellers disappear? Will human cashiers disappear?

Keywords: clients, public relations, social media.

TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİ İNFÜZYONLARININ KANATLI HAYVANLARDA KULLANIMI

USE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANT INFUSIONS IN POULTRY

Yavuz ATILGAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7513-655X

Hüseyin ÇAYAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7731-2967

ÖZET

Doğal ürünlere olan taleplerin artışına bağlı olarak tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin dünya pazar hacmi hızlı bir artış göstermektedir. Özellikle kanatlı hayvan karma yemlerinde büyütme amaçlı kullanılan antibiyotiklerin insan sağlığı üzerinde risk oluşturması nedeniyle Avrupa Birliği Ülkelerinde ve beraberinde ülkemizde de yasaklanması, kanatlı hayvan ve yem sektöründe antibiyotiklere alternatif doğal büyütme faktörlerinin kullanımını gündeme getirmiştir. Bu yasaklamayla birlikte, ekolojik ve doğal ürünlerin tüketiciler tarafından daha fazla tercih edilmesine neden olmuştur. Tıbbi ve aromatik ile bunlardan elde edilen ürünler özellikle hayvan beslemede antibiyotiklere alternatif olabilme olanakları bakımından uzun yıllar araştırmacılar tarafından incelenmiştir. Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler yapılarında bulunan sekonder metabolitler ile, yüksek antioksidan ve antimikrobiyel kapasiteleri ve diğer birçok biyolojik aktiviteleri nedeniyle yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalar, incelendiğinde bu tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin daha çok esansiyel yağları, toz ve ekstrakte (metanol, etanol, aseton ve etil asetat gibi çözücülerden elde edilen ekstraktları) edilmiş formları üzerinde çalışmalar yoğunlaşmıştır. Son yıllarda ise infüzyon (demleme) tekniği ile edilmiş formlarının kanatlı hayvan beslemede kullanıma yönelik araştırmalar hız kazanmıştır. Bununla birlikte bu bitkilerin sıcak su infüzyonları insanlar tarafından yaygın bir şekilde çay olarak da tüketilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin infüzyon tekniği kullanılarak elde edilmiş sulu formalarının kanatlı hayvanların beslenmesinde kullanılması üzerine yapılmış çalışmalar derlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanatlı hayvan besleme, Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler, İnfüzyon tekniği

ABSTRACT

Due to the increasing demand for natural products, the world market volume of medicinal and aromatic plants is increasing rapidly. The prohibition of antibiotics used for growth purposes, especially in poultry mixed feeds, in the European Union Countries and also in our country, due to the risk on human health, has brought the use of natural growth factors alternative to antibiotics in the poultry and feed sector. With this prohibition, ecological and natural products have been more preferred by consumers. Medicinal and aromatic products and their products have been studied by researchers for many years, especially in terms of the possibilities of being an alternative to antibiotics in animal nutrition. Medicinal and aromatic plants are widely used due to their secondary metabolites in their structures, high antioxidant and antimicrobial capacities and many other biological activities. Studies have focused on the essential oils, powder and extracts of these medicinal and aromatic plants (extracts obtained from solvents such as methanol, ethanol, acetone and ethyl acetate). In recent years, research on the use of infusion (brewing) techniques in poultry nutrition has gained momentum. However, hot water infusions of these plants are also widely consumed by people as tea.In this study, studies on the use of aqueous

forms of medicinal and aromatic plants obtained by using the infusion technique in the nutrition of poultry were tried to be compiled.

Keywords: Poultry nutrition, Medicinal and aromatic plant, Infusion technique

K_3SBTE_4 MALZEMESİNİN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF K_3SBTE_4 MATERIAL

Osman ÖRNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

ÖZET

K_3SbTe_4 malzemesinin I-43m uzay grubundaki fiziksel özellikleri teorik olarak incelendi. Bu malzemenin yapısal, elektronik, elastik ve termodinamik özellikleri yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi içerindeki genelleştirilmiş gradiyent yaklaşımına göre hesaplandı. Gerekli tüm yakınsamalar yapıldıktan sonra farklı örgü sabiti değerlerine göre toplam enerjiler elde edildi. Toplam enerjinin minimum olduğu örgü sabiti değeri bu malzeme için optimize edilmiş örgü sabiti olarak belirlendi. Bu malzemenin optimize edilmiş örgü sabiti değeri diğer fiziksel özellikleri belirlerken kullanıldı. I-43m uzay grubunda kübik yapıda olan bu malzeme için C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44} gibi bağımsız üç farklı elastik sabiti enerji-strain metoduna göre belirlendi. Belirlenen C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44} elastik sabiti değerlerinden yararlanılarak Bulk, Young, Kayma modülleri, B/G ve Poisson oranı değerleri gibi polikristal özellikler hesaplandı. Ayrıca hesaplanan elastik sabitlerinden bu malzemenin mekanik kararlılık şartlarını sağladığı görülerek mekanik olarak kararlı olduğu saptandı. B/G oranı 2.58 olarak elde edilen bu malzemenin sünek bir doğada olduğu görüldü. Elektronik özellikler kapsamında yüksek simetri eksenleri yönelimlerine göre elektronik bant eğrileri hesaplandı. Ayrıca, elektronik katkıyı daha iyi anlayabilmek için kısmi ve toplam durum yoğunluğu eğrileri elde edildi. Son olarak, bu malzemenin sıcaklık değişimine göre termodinamik özellikleri Debye modeli kullanılarak elde edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi, mekanik özellikler, elektronik özellikler

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ABSTRACT

The theoretical investigation of the K_3SbTe_4 material's physical characteristics in the I-43m space group was done. The generalized gradient approach within density functional theory was used to calculate the material's structural, electronic, elastic, and thermodynamic properties. Following the completion of all necessary convergences, the total energies were determined based on the various lattice constant values. The optimal lattice constant for this material was identified as the value at which the total energy is minimal. Other physical characteristics of this material were calculated using its optimized lattice constant value. The energy-strain approach was used to obtain the three independent elastic constants C_{11}, C_{12}, and C_{44} for this material, which has a cubic structure in the I-43m space group. Polycrystalline properties such as Bulk, Young, Shear modulus, B/G and Poisson ratio values were calculated by using the determined elastic constant values of C_{11}, C_{12} and C_{44}. Additionally, it was found that this material was mechanically stable because it satisfied the requirements for mechanical stability based on the computed elastic constants. This material, which was produced with a B/G ratio of 2.58, was found to have a ductile character. Within the context of electronic characteristics, electronic band curves were computed in accordance with the high symmetry axes orientations. To further clarify the electronic contribution, partial and total state density curves were also obtained. Finally, the thermodynamic properties of this material according to the temperature change were obtained using the Debye model and investigated.

Keywords: Density functional theory, mechanical properties, electronic properties.

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KVO_3 PEROVSKİTE BİLEŞİĞİNİN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN AB-İNİTİO İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF KVO_3 PEROVSKITE COMPOUND BY AB-INITIO

Osman ÖRNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Nihat ARIKAN

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Tibbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8028-3132

Mustafa ÖZDURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4347-5906

Ahmet İYİGÖR

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5996-6286

ÖZET

Kübik kristal yapıda olan KVO_3 perovskite bileşiğinin fiziksel özellikleri ab-initio ile incelendi. Fiziksel özellikler kapsamında bu bileşiğin yapısal, elektronik, mekanik ve termodinamik özellikleri hesaplandı. Hesaplamalarda yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi içerindeki genelleştirilmiş eğim yaklaşımı kullanıldı. İlk önce gerekli olan tüm yakınsamalar yapıldı. Daha sonrasında ise farklı örgü sabiti değerine göre toplam enerjiler elde edildi. Toplam enerjinin minimum olduğu örgü sabiti değeri belirlendi. Kübik kristal yapılar için simetriden dolayı üç farklı elastik sabiti (C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44}) değeri bulunur. Bu elastik sabitleri enerji-strain metodu kullanılarak elde edildi. C_{11}, C_{12} ve C_{44} elastik sabitleri kullanılarak bu bileşiğin polikristal özellikleri olarak bilinen bulk, young, kayma modülleri, *B/G* ve Poisson oranları hesaplandı. Bu perovskite bileşiğinin elektronik özelliklerini belirlemek için yüksek simetri yönelimlerine göre elektronik bant spektrumları elde edildi. Daha sonrasında elektronik katkıyı daha iyi anlayabilmek için kısmi ve toplam durum yoğunluğu eğrileri çizildi. KVO_3 perovskite bileşiğinin termodinamik özelliklerini incelemek için titreşim enerjisi, serbest titreşim enerjisi, ısı kapasitesi ve entropinin sıcaklıkla değişimi Debye modeli kullanılarak hesaplandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: perovskite, mekanik özellikler, elektronik özellikler

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ABSTRACT

The physical properties of the KVO_3 perovskite compound, which has a cubic crystal structure, were investigated by ab-initio. Structural, electronic, mechanical and thermodynamic properties of this compound were calculated within the scope of physical properties. The generalized gradient approach within the density functional theory was used in the calculations. All necessary convergences were made first. Afterwards, the total energies were obtained according to the different lattice constant values. The

lattice constant value at which the total energy is minimum was determined. For cubic crystal structures, there are three different elastic constants (C_{11}, C_{12} and C_{44}) values due to symmetry. These elastic constants were obtained using the energy-strain method. Using the elastic constants bulk, Young, shear modulus, *B/G* and Poisson ratios, known as polycrystalline properties, were calculated for this compound. To determine the electronic properties of this perovskite compound, electronic band spectra with high symmetry orientations were obtained. Then, partial and total state density curves were drawn to better understand the electronic contribution. The variation of vibrational energy, free vibrational energy, heat capacity and entropy with temperature were calculated using the Debye model to examine the thermodynamic properties of the KVO_3 perovskite compound.

Keywords: perovskite, mechanical properties, electronic properties.

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$NaBH_4$ HİDROJEN DEPOLAMA MALZEMESİNİN YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK, ELASTİK VE TERMODİNAMİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, ELASTIC AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF $NABH_4$ HYDROGEN STORAGE MATERIAL

Süleyman LAFÇI

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, İleri Teknolojiler anabilim Dalı, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2081-5181

Osman ÖRNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6953-5001

Selgin AL

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Çevre Koruma Teknolojileri Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2496-1300

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, F-43m uzay grubundaki $NaBH_4$ hidrit (Ağırlıkça hidrojen oranı ~%10,66) araştırılmıştır. Bu malzemenin yapısal, elektronik, elastik ve termodinamik özelliklerini belirlemek için yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi içerinde yer alan genelleştirilmiş gradiyent yaklaşımı kullanıldı. Denge durumundaki örgü sabitini belirmek için farklı örgü sabiti değerlerine göre toplam enerjiler hesaplandı ve toplam enerjinin minimum olduğu örgü sabiti değeri denge durumu örgü sabiti olarak belirlendi. $NaBH_4$ malzemesinin elastik sabitlerini belirlemek için enerji-strain metodu kullanıldı. Elde edilen elastik sabitlerinden bu malzemenin mekanik olarak kararlı olduğu görüldü. Daha sonrasında ise bulk, young, kayma modülleri, *B/G* ve Poisson oranları hesaplandı. Ayrıca, denge durumundaki yapıya 0-200 kbar arasında değişen basınç uygulanarak mekanik özelliklerdeki değişimler basınç altında incelendi. Bu malzemenin denge durumundaki yapısı için yüksek simetri eksenleri boyunca elektronik bant spektrumları, kısmi ve toplam durum yoğunlukları hesaplandı. Elektronik özellikleri kapsamında yapılan hesaplamalardan bu malzemenin Fermi enerji seviyesi üzerinde 6,21 eV'luk bir yasak enerji aralığına sahip olduğu görüldü. Termodinamik özellikleri kapsamında ise Debye modeli kullanılarak 0-800 K arasındaki sıcaklık değişimine göre titreşim enerjisi, serbest titreşim enerjisi, ısı kapasitesi ve entropi incelendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: hidrojen depolama, mekanik özellikler, elektronik özellikler

ABSTRACT

In this study, $NaBH_4$ hydride (GHD is calculated as ~10.66 wt%) in the space group F-43m was investigated. The generalized gradient approach within the density functional theory was used to determine the structural, electronic, elastic and thermodynamic properties of this material. In order to determine the lattice constant in equilibrium, the total energies were calculated according to the different lattice constant values, and the lattice constant value at which the total energy was minimum was determined as the equilibrium lattice constant. The energy-strain method was used to determine the elastic constants of the $NaBH_4$ material. From the elastic constants obtained, it was seen that this material was mechanically stable. Then, bulk, Young, shear modulus, *B/G* and Poisson ratios were calculated. In addition, the changes in mechanical properties were examined under pressure by applying pressure ranging from 0-200 kbar to the structure in equilibrium. Electronic band spectra, partial and total state densities were calculated along the high symmetry axes for the equilibrium state of this material. From

the calculations made within the scope of its electronic properties, it was seen that this material has a forbidden energy gap of 6.21 eV around the Fermi energy level. Within the scope of its thermodynamic properties, vibration energy, free vibration energy, heat capacity and entropy were examined according to the temperature change between 0-800 K using the Debye model.

Keywords: hydrogen storage, mechanical properties, electronic properties

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE SOLUNUM FONKSİYONU: COVID-19

RESPIRATORY FUNCTION IN STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF SPORT SCIENCES: COVID-19

Rıdvan ERGİN

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Rize Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Rize, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6589-272X

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, COVID-19 geçiren ve COVID-19 geçirmeyen spor bilimleri öğrencilerinin solunum fonksiyonu arasında farklılığın olup olmadığını incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, nicel araştırmalarda oldukça sık kullanılan tarama modelini içermektedir. Amaçsal örnekleme yöntemine göre belirlenen çalışma grubu, 2022-2023 güz döneminde öğrenim gören 20 (10_{Erkek} ve $10_{Kadın}$) gönüllü öğrenciden (yaş 21.20±1.11 yıl) oluşmaktadır. Ataberk (2015)'in çalışması G*Power analizi için bu araştırmaya ışık tutmuştur. Çalışma verilerinden yola çıkılarak %95 test gücüyle güç analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz sonucu, bir grup için en az 8 öğrencinin yeterli olduğu görülmüştür. Bunun yanı sıra toplamda 16 öğrencinin yeterli olduğu hesaplanmıştır. Bu bilgilerce, araştırmadaki çalışma gurubu sayısının yeterli olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma, doğrudan veri toplama yöntemiyle yürütülmüştür. Bundan dolayı, araştırmacının oluşturduğu *"Kişisel Bilgi Formu"* kullanılmıştır. Bu formda, çalışma grubunun demografik bilgileri (cinsiyet ve yaş) ve solunum testi sonucuna ait bilgiler bulunmaktadır. Sonulunum fonksiyonunun belirlenmesinde rutin muayenelerde yaygın olarak kullanılan spirometre (Morris, 1976) cihazı kullanılmıştır. Bu cihaz (Contec, Çin), taşınabilir (Cular ve ark., 20117) özelliktedir. Yapılan test ile öğrencilerin zorlu vital kapasite (Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)) değeri litre (L) cinsinden belirlenmiştir. Veriler, istatistik programı yardımıyla analiz edilmiştir. Öğrencilerin; cinsiyet, yaş ve benzeri demografik özelliklerine ait tanımlayıcı istatistikleri verilmiştir. Verilerin dağılımları kontrol edilmiştir. Kontrol sonucunda, veriler parametrik dağılım göstermekte olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bundan dolayı, bağımsız iki grup arasındaki farklılığı belirlemek için Independent Sample T Test kullanılmıştır. α=0.05'tir. Bulgularda, çalışma grubundaki COVID-19 geçiren ile COVID-19 geçirmeyen grup arasındaki faklılık anlamlı değildir (t=0.58; p>0.05). Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma özelinde zorlu vital kapasite değerleri açısından gruplar arasında farklılık bulunmamıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, Spor Bilimleri Öğrencileri, Zorlu Vital Kapasite.

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to examine whether there is a difference between the respiratory function of sports science students who had COVID-19 and did not have COVID-19. The research includes the screening model, which is frequently used in quantitative research. The study group, which was determined according to the purposeful sampling method, consists of 20 (10_{Male} and 10_{Female}) volunteer students (age 21.20±1.11 years) studying in the fall semester of 2022-2023. The study of Ataberk (2015) shed light on this research for the G*Power analysis. Based on the study data, power analysis was performed with 95% test power. As a result of the analysis, it was found that at least 8 students were sufficient for a group. In addition, it was calculated that a total of 16 students were sufficient. Based on this information, it was determined that the number of study groups was sufficient. The research was conducted by direct data collection method. Therefore, the *"Personal Information Form"* created by the researcher was used. This form contains demographic information (gender and age) and respiratory test result of the study group. The spirometer (Morris, 1976) device, which is widely used in routine examinations, was used to determine the respiratory function. This device (Contec, China) is portable (Cular et al., 20117). With carry out the test, the Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) value of the students was

determined in liters (L). The data were analyzed via statistical program. Descriptive statistics of the gender, age and similar demographic characteristics of the students were given. The distribution of the data was checked. In consequence of the control, it was determined that the data showed a parametric distribution. Therefore, the Independent Sample T Test was used to determine the difference between two independent groups. $\alpha=0.05$. In the findings, the difference between the study group who had COVID-19 and the group who did not have COVID-19 was not significant ($t=0.58$; $p>0.05$). Consequently, there was no difference between the groups in terms of forced vital capacity values in this research.

Keywords: COVID-19, Forced Vital Capacity, Sports Science Students.

VERTICAL TAKEOFF-LANDING FIXED WING UAV CONTROL WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED REINFORCEMENT LEARNING METHOD

Muammer UĞUR

Arş. Görevlisi, Kırklareli Üniversitesi, Kırklareli, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9366-0339

Aydın YEŞİLDİREK

Doç. Doktor, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8404-9877

ÖZET

İnsansız hava araçları (İHA) günümüzde birçok alanda insanlığın işini kolaylaştırıcı niteliğe sahiptir. Savunma sanayisinden taşımacılığa, tarımdan reklamcılığa kadar birçok alanda kullanılmakta ve gün geçtikçe bu araçların kullanım alanı genişlemektedir. Ancak henüz geliştirilme aşamasında olan çeşitli eksiklik bulunmaktadır. Bu eksikliklerden biri döner kanatlı İHA'ların fazla enerji kullanmasından dolayı uzak mesafelere gidememesi, ikincisi ise sabit kanatlı İHA'ların kalkış-iniş için pist bulamama sorunudur. Örneğin hem askeri uçakların hem de insansız hava araçlarının uzak bölgelerde yapılan operasyonlar için yakıt ikmali ihtiyacı doğmaktadır. Bu durumda uygun pist bulunamazsa uzun mesafeler kat edilmek zorunda kalınır. Sivil hava trafiği gün geçtikçe artış göstermektedir. Bu artışla birlikte sınırlı sayıdaki pistler yetersiz kalmaktadır. Uçak gemilerindeki pistlerin kısa mesafeli olmasından dolayı sabit kanatlı İHA'ların bu pistlere iniş-kalkış yapması yüksek risk ihtiva etmektedir. Kargo amaçlı kullanılan İHA'lar genelde döner kanatlı olduğu için yakıt tüketiminin fazla olmasından dolayı uzun mesafeler gidememektedir. Bu durumlar göz önünde bulundurularak sabit kanatlı İHA'lar gibi uzun mesafeler gidebilen, döner kanatlı İHA'lar gibi pist olmayan yerlere inebilecek VTOL araçlar geliştirilmiştir. Bu araçlarda dikey kalkış-inişi sağlayan dört motor ve ileri itişi sağlayan bir motordan oluşmaktadır. Ancak bu araçların da çeşitli dezavantajları mevcuttur. Örneğin; Kalkış esnasında kullanılan 4 motorun yatay hareket boyunca âtıl kalması, yapılan analizler sonucu araç yatay hareket ederken dikey pozisyonda duran 4 tane hareketsiz pervane ve motorun sürtünme etkisi oluşturması, boş duran bu pervanelerin salınım yaparak araç stabilizasyonunu olumsuz etkilemesidir. Bu sebeplerden dolayı ortaya çıkan olumsuzlukları gidermek için bir döner motorlu (Tilt Rotor) İHA modeli geliştirilmektedir. Aracın kontrolü için yapay zekâ Reinforcement Learning yöntemi uygulanmaktadır. Bu yöntem bir dizi deneyle kendi kendine öğrenme kabiliyetine sahip bir yapay zekâ yöntemidir. Bu yöntem kullanılarak hem aracın stabilizasyonunu sağlamak hem de ortamda bulunan rüzgâr enerjisini kullanarak aracın enerji tasarrufu elde etmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Reinforcement Learning, Döner Rotor, Rüzgâr Enerjisi, Enerji Tasarrufu

ABSTRACT

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) have the feature of facilitating the work of humanity in many areas today. It is used in many areas from the defense industry to transportation, from agriculture to advertising and the usage area of these vehicles is expanding day by day. However, there are several shortcomings that are still under development. One of these is the inability of rotary-wing UAVs to travel long distances due to the use of too much energy, and the second problem of fixed-wing UAVs not being able to find a runway for take-off and landing. For example, there is a need to refuel both military aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles for operations in remote areas. In this case, if a suitable runway cannot be found, long distances have to be covered. Civil air traffic is increasing day by day. With this increase, the limited number of runways remains insufficient. Due to the short distance of the runways on aircraft carriers, the landing and take-off of fixed-wing UAVs on these runways poses a high risk. Since UAVs

used for cargo purposes are generally rotary-winged, they cannot travel long distances due to high fuel consumption. Considering these situations, VTOL vehicles have been developed that can travel long distances such as fixed-wing UAVs and land on places where there is no runway, such as rotary-wing UAVs. These vehicles consist of four engines that provide vertical take-off and landing and an engine that provides forward thrust. However, these tools also have several disadvantages. For example; The fact that the 4 engines used during take-off are idle during the horizontal movement, as a result of the analyzes made, the 4 stationary propellers standing in the vertical position while the vehicle is moving horizontally and the engine creating a friction effect, these idle propellers oscillate and adversely affect the vehicle stabilization. A rotary engine (Tilt Rotor) UAV model is being developed to eliminate the problems that arise due to these reasons. Artificial intelligence Reinforcement Learning method is applied to control the vehicle. This method is an artificial intelligence method with the ability to learn by itself through a series of experiments. By using this method, it is aimed both to stabilize the vehicle and to save energy by using the wind energy in the environment.

Keywords: Reinforcement Learning, Tilt Rotor, Wind Energy, Energy Saving

BƏDİİ ƏSƏRLƏRDƏ ÇOXMƏNALILIĞIN YARANMASINDA METONİMİYALARİN ROLU VƏ MƏNASI

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МЕТОНИМИИ В СОЗДАНИИ МНОГОСЕМИНАЦИИ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ

THE ROLE AND MEANING OF METONYMIES IN CREATING MULTISEMINATION IN ARTISTIC WORKS

Xanəliyeva İLHAMƏ

Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin Dissertantı

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə bədii əsərlərdə çoxmənalılığın yaranam səbəblərindən biri olan metanomiyadan bəhs edilir. Bədii əsərlərdə işlənən metanomiya vasitəsilə yazıçı düşüncə və fikirlərini daha orijinal şəkildə ifadə edir. Metanomiyadan istifadə bədii mətnlərdə nitqdən istifadədə qənaət etməyə imkan verir. İstər ingilis . istərsə də Azərbaycan bədii diskursunda metanomiyanın müxtəlif yaranma yollarından istifadə olunur. Bədii mətnlərdəki metanomiyalar məkan və şəxs adları əsasında formalaşır. Bədii diskursda reallaşan metanomiyalarda əsasən ad köçürülməsindən istifadə olunur. İnsanlar arasında aidlik, mənsubluq münasibətini bildirmək üçün xüsusi metanomik modellərdən istifadə olunur.

Açar sözlər: *çoxmənalılıq, metanomiya, bədii, əsər, məna* .

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье говорится о метаномии, которая является одной из причин двусмысленности в художественных произведениях. Через метаномию, используемую в литературных произведениях, писатель более оригинально выражает свои мысли и идеи. Использование метонимии позволяет сохранить употребление речи в художественных текстах. Либо английский. и различные способы метаномии используются в художественном дискурсе Азербайджана. Метаномии в художественных текстах формируются на основе топонимов и имен лиц. Метаномии, реализуемые в художественном дискурсе, в основном используют перенос имени. Для выражения отношений между людьми используются специальные метаномические модели.

Ключевые слова: *полисемия, метаномия, художественное произведение, смысл*.

ABSTRACT

The article talks about metanomy, which is one of the causes of ambiguity in works of art. Through metanomy used in literary works, the writer expresses his thoughts and ideas in a more original way. The use of metonymy allows saving the use of speech in literary texts. Either English. and different ways of metanomy are used in the artistic discourse of Azerbaijan. Metanomies in literary texts are formed on the basis of place and person names. Metanomies realized in artistic discourse mainly use name transfer. Special metanomic models are used to express the relationship between people.

Keywords: polysemy, metanomy, artistic, work, meaning.

PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHITOSAN COATED Fe3O4 ADDED PVA FLEXIBLE MEMBRANES

Fatma DEMİRCİ

Bursa Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Department of Polymer Materials Engineering, Bursa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0617-8606

ABSTRACT

Poly vinyl alcohol (PVA) is a water soluable, biodegradable, non-toxic sythetic polymer. On the other hand, it also has good-film forming ability and so it has numerous application area such as food packaging, membrane seperation, pharmeceutical, cosmetic, medical, paper, and textile industries. But, its low electrical conductivity in pure form limits its use in areas such as bio-implantable or magnetically controlled drug delivery devices. Using nano iron oxide (Fe_3O_4) will increace the electrical conductivity and supports the use of PVA in flexible device applications.

In this study PVA films were produced by solvent evoparation method. To prepare casting solution 10 wt% PVA was dissolved in distilled water by strring overnight at 80 ºC. Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles were added to the film casting formulation directly and after coated with chitosan. Then solution was poured in a cap and dried in an oven at 80 ºC. While coating the nanoparticles firstly, Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles were sonicated in distilled water and the chitosan was dissolved in 1:1 distilled water/acetic acid solution. The the two solution was mixed and stirred at 700 rpm to obtain a homogeneous dark dispersion. After 12 hour the solution was centrifuged, and the nanoparticles were dried at room temperature. The structure of the produce membranes were characterized with Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy. The effect of pure and coated nanoparticles effect on thermal properties and crystallinity of the membranes were detected with differential scanning calorimetry. The improvement of membrane electrical conductivity with addition of nanoparticles were investigated by a electometer. And the effect of the addition on mechanical properties of the membrane was detected.

Keywords: Flexible Membranes, Electrical Conductivity, Nanoparticle, Coating.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CRASH PERFORMANCE OF 3rd GENERATION STEELS FOR VEHICLE BUMPER-ENERGY ABSORBER SYSTEM

Emre DEMİRCİ

Bursa Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Buırsa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1968-0291

Ali Rıza YILDIZ

Bursa Uludağ University, Faculty of Enrgineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Buırsa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1790-6987

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, electric vehicles are rapidly replacing vehicles with internal combustion engines. However, one of the most important challenges that electric vehicle manufacturers need to overcome is to increase the driving range as much as possible without compromising safety. To increase the driving range, it is necessary not only to improve battery technologies but also to design structural elements that are lighter and high-strength. Two of the most important structural elements in terms of crash safety are energy absorbers and bumpers, which are passive safety systems. In this study, the effect of 3rd generation steels on the crash performance of bumber-energy absorber system was investigated comparatively by using finite element method. Within this scope, the crash performance of a newly designed bumper-energy absorber system for an existing passenger car was numerically investigated using QP980, QP1180 and DP600 steels. The QP980 and QP1180 steels are 3rd generation steels that have become increasingly popular in various industries in recent years. The DP600 steel, which was selected for comparison, is commonly used in the automotive sector. For efficient energy absorption, the energy absorber was designed with a polygonal and conical shape, while the bumper was designed with a curved shape at the front end. In order to numerically simulate the frontal collision scenario of the vehicle, the bumber-energy absorber system was impacted axially with a rigid wall with an initial speed of 15.6 m/s. Through numerical analysis, crash performance parameters such as total energy absorption, reaction forces, and specific energy absorption were compared. The results obtained have shown that with 3rd generation steels, lighter structural elements can be designed without compromising on crashworthiness.

Keywords: 3rd Generation Steels, Crashworthiness, Energy Absorber, Vehicle Bumper.

TOP FIGURE, AHI EVRAN'S HERITAGE, THE CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE AHI-ORDER TRADITION IN THE PROVINCE OF KIRŞEHİR IN THE 21st CENTURY

Alev ÖZTÜRK MERDİN

Dr. Öğr. Gör, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6957-4913

ABSTRACT

Culture is all of the traditions, customs, practices and common values that encompass the social groups of a society. Individuals, who can be described as the top figure that clamps and unites the society in many ways, directly serve to protect the cultural heritage in the production and transmission of culture. Human memory, as a "data carrier", is important in keeping the cultural heritage alive. People such as Mevlâna Celaleddin-i Rumi, Ahi Evran-ı Veli, Hacı Bektaş embody common ideas and values accepted by all communities in the formation, maintenance and up-to-dateness of civilization. Due to the 850th anniversary of Ahi Evran's death, 2021 was declared as the year of Ahi Evran by UNESCO with the support of North Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Uzbekistan. Ahi Evran can be considered as a top figure who guided the establishment of social order under the umbrella of the union of tradesmen and craftsmen in overcoming the economic and social difficulties of the Turkish society in the 12th century.

Ahi-order is an individual-centered thought system. Ahi-order is an inspection organization that trains tradesmen and craftsmen from the apprenticeship to the mastery period and regulates the economic life; in addition to the education of the tradesmen organizations, it spread to the whole public through the zawiyas opened in the center of Kırşehir and took on a moral-mystical social structure that appeals to many segments of the society.

The basis of the philosophy of Ahi-order lies in the phenomenon of solidarity existing in society. Established under the leadership of Ahi Evran, the organization has assumed a unifying role incorporating the common values and beliefs of the society in a period of 800 years, with the philosophy of Ahi-order it has adopted. The philosophy of Akhism, on the one hand, undertook the task of strengthening the economic structure of the Anatolian lands, on the other hand, it fulfilled the task of bringing the people living in those lands to an end by putting an end to the conflicts that have been going on for many years in the Anatolian lands. The preservation of the philosophy of the Ahi-order is to preserve the centuries-old tradition under the leadership of Ahi Evran, and to enable it to be promoted at the national and international level.

Kırşehir province is among the cultural centers where the tradition of Ahi-order is tried to be kept alive. The last 14 years of Ahi Evran's life, which can be described as his mastery period, have been spent in Kırşehir, and the tomb of Ahi Evran is located in this province. Ahi Evran zawiya, which was located in the province of Kırşehir until the 20th century, is an education center to which the ahis from Anatolia, Rumeli, Bosnia and Crimea are affiliated. The aim of this study is to determine the role of the Ahi-order organization, which started under the leadership of Ahi Evran, which has multidimensional functions in Turkish culture and has an important place in Anatolia, in the transfer of culture in Kırşehir province and to highlight the current situation of Ahi-Order philosophy, which has hundreds of years of tradition, in Kırşehir province in the twenty-first century. The sample of the study consists of the structures established under the Ahi Order in the province of Kırşehir and the celebrations and activities related to the Ahi organization. Because in the 21st century, the existing structures and places of Ahi Evran and Ahi-order philosophy are important data highlighting the existence of hundreds of years of tradition that conveys the socio-cultural status of Ahi-order in Kırşehir.

Keywords: Akhism, Ahi-order, Ahi Evran, Ahi Evran zawiye, Kırşehir

TEMPERATURE INDICES of PORPHYRIN DENDRIMERS and ZINC PORPHYRIN DENDRIMERS

Özge ÇOLAKOĞLU

Mersin University, Science Faculty, Mathematics Department, Mersin, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4094-3380

ABSTRACT

Chemical graph theory is a field that combines graph theory, a branch of applied mathematics and algebra, with popular topics in chemistry. In drug discovery, experimentation is time-consuming and costly. To minimize this process, mathematicians have focused on topological indices and the quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR), and quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) studies in chemical graph theory. Topological indices are numerical values of graphs obtained from skeletons of chemical structures. In order to predict the physicochemical properties of chemical structures, various equations such as curvilinear equations are obtained by using these indices in QSPR/QSAR studies. In this study, the temperature indices of porphyrin dendrimers and zinc porphyrin dendrimers depending on the vertex degree are calculated and the results are compared.

Keywords: Graph theory, Topological index, Temperature indices, Porphyrin Dendrimers, Zinc Porphyrin.

ŞİRKETLERİN 2018-2021 YILLARI ARASINDA SEKTÖRLER İTİBARİYLE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİMDEN GEÇME DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF INDEPENDENT AUDITING STATUS OF COMPANIES BY SECTORS BETWEEN 2018-2021

Aynur AKPINAR

Doç. Dr. KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Konya, Türkiye

Cemal KOYUNCU

KTO Karatay University Master's Student with Thesis, Konya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2108-8454

ÖZET

Küreselleşme etkisinin giderek arttığı, iş hayatının içi içe olduğu bir dönemde, işletme yönetimlerinin hazırladığı finansal tabloların ihtiyaca ve gerçeğe uygun, doğru, güvenilir, şeffaf ve karşılaştırılabilir olması gerekmektedir. Bu ihtiyaç nedeni ile ortaya çıkan bağımsız denetimin amacı; finansal tabloların finansal raporlama standartları doğrultusunda bir işletmenin finansal durumunu ve faaliyet sonuçlarını tüm önemli yönleriyle gerçeğe uygun ve doğru bir biçimde gösterilip gösterilmediğinin araştırılması ve sonucunun ilgi duyanlara raporlanmasıdır

Yeni TTK madde 397 ve 635'e göre halka açık olsun veya olmasın hem büyük sermaye şirketleri ve şirketler topluluğu hem de küçük ve orta ölçekli sermaye şirketleri bağımsız denetime tabidir. Belirli koşulları taşıyan işletmeler mali tablolarını Kamu Gözetimi, Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu (KGK) tarafından belirlenmiş Türkiye Muhasebe Standartları ve Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartlarına (TMS/TFRS) göre hazırlamak zorundadırlar. Ayrıca, Yeni TTK madde 398'e göre şirketi tehdit eden veya edebilecek riskleri zamanında belirlemeye yönelik bir sistemin mevcut olup olmadığı ve bu sistemin işleyip işlemediğinin denetimi de bağımsız denetimin kapsamındadır.

Bu çalışmada TCMB sektör verilerinde yer alan işletmelerin, sektörel bazda 2018-2021 yıllarını kapsayan 4 yıla ilişkin Finansal Durum Tabloları, Kâr-Zarar Tabloları incelenmiş, sektörlerde faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin aktif toplam büyüklükleri, toplam hasılatları, toplam şirket sayıları ve net kâr durumları gibi unsurlar tespit edilmiştir. İşletmelerin bu verileri Kamu Gözetimi, Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu (KGK) tarafından yayınlanan Bağımsız Denetime Tabi Sektör bilgileri TMS/TFRS ve BOBİ FRS ayrımları da dikkate alınarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre TCMB verilerinde yer alan tüm sektörlerdeki şirket sayısı 2018 yılında 764.384 iken, 0,2226 oranında artış göstererek 170.166 şirket sayısı ile 2021 yılında toplamda 934.550'ye ulaşmış ancak, KGK verilerine göre bağımsız denetime tabi olma özelliği gösteren şirket sayısı 2018 yılında 11.928 iken, 0,0059 oranında azalışla, (71 şirket sayısı ile) 2021 yılında 11.857'ye düşmüş ve aynı yükseliş gerçekleşmemiştir. KGK verilerine göre bağımsız denetime tabi olma özelliği gösteren şirket sayısının, TCMB verilerine göre tüm şirketlere oranı 2018 yılında 0,0155 iken bu oran 2021 yılında 0,0126'ya düşmüştür. Ulaşılan sonuçlara göre artan şirket sayılarının, bağımsız denetime tabi olma noktasında aynı oranda artış gösteremeyerek bağımsız denetime tabi olma şartlarını sağlayamadığını göstermektedir.

KGK verilerine göre bağımsız denetime tabi şirketler içerisinde 2018'den 2021'e kadar en yüksek hasılatı elde eden ilk 5 sektör arasında yer alan Toptan ve Perakende Ticaret; Motorlu Kara Taşıtlarının ve Motosikletlerin Onarımı sektöründe yer alan şirketlerin net kârı 2018 yılında 11.989.000,00 TL'den 2021 yılında 752.012.000,00 TL'ye yükselmiş, sektör net kârlılığı ise 2018 yılında 0,005'ten, 2021 yılında 0,052'ye çıkmıştır. Bu sektörde yer alan şirketlerin bağımsız denetime tabi olma oranını gösteren, KGK verilerindeki sayılarının, TCMB verilerindeki sayılarına oranı 2018 yılında 0,0125 iken 2021 yılında ise 0,0099'a düşmüştür. KGK verilerine göre en düşük hasılatı elde eden 5 sektör arasında yer alan Eğitim sektöründe yer alan şirketlerin net kârı 2018 yılında -247.000,00 TL zarardan, 2021

yılında 63.040.000,00 TL kâra geçerek 255 kat artış göstermiş, sektör net kârlılığı ise 2018 yılında -0,037'den, 2021 yılında 0,039'a 105 kat kısmi artış göstererek aynı yükselişi sağlayamamıştır. Eğitim sektöründe yer alan şirketlerin bağımsız denetime tabi olma oranını gösteren, KGK verilerindeki toplam sayılarının, TCMB verilerindeki toplam sayılarına oranı ise 2018 yılında 0,0052 iken 2021 yılında ise 0,0029'a düşmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bağımsız denetim, Muhasebe Standartları, Finansal Raporlama

ABSTRACT

In a period when the impact of globalization is increasing and business life is intertwined, the financial statements prepared by the business management should be accurate, reliable, transparent, and comparable in accordance with the needs and the truth. The purpose of the independent audit that emerged due to this need, is the investigation of whether the financial statements show the financial position and operating results of an enterprise in accordance with financial reporting standards, in all material respects, in a fair and accurate manner and to report the result to those who are interested.

According to Articles 397 and 635 of the New Turkish Commercial Law (TTK), both large capital companies and holdings as well as small and medium-sized capital companies are subject to independent audit whether they are publicly traded or not. Businesses that meet certain conditions must prepare their financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TMS/TFRS) determined by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK). In addition, in accordance with Article 398 of the New Turkish Commercial Law (TTK), the existence of a system to determine the risks that threaten or may threaten the company in a timely manner and whether this system works is within the scope of the independent audit.

In this study, the Financial Status Tables, Profit-Loss Tables of the enterprises included in the CBRT sector data, covering the years 2018-2021 on a sectoral basis, were examined, and factors such as total assets, total revenues, total number of companies and net profit status of the enterprises operating in the sectors were determined. These data of the enterprises are compared with the Sector information Subject to Independent Audit published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK), considering the TMS/TFRS and BOBİ FRS distinctions. According to the results of the research, while the number of companies in all sectors included in the CBRT data was 764,384 in 2018, it increased by 0.2226 and reached a total of 934,550 in 2021 with the number of 170.166 companies. With a decrease of 0.0059, the number of companies decreased to 11,857 in 2021 (with the number of 71 companies), and the same increase did not occur. While the ratio of the number of companies that are subject to independent auditing according to KGK data to all companies according to CBRT data was 0.0155 in 2018, this ratio decreased to 0.0126 in 2021. According to the results obtained, the increasing number of companies cannot increase at the same rate at the point of being subject to independent audit and show that they cannot meet the conditions for being subject to independent audit.

Net profit of companies in the Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles sector, which is among the top 5 sectors with the highest revenue from 2018 to 2021, among companies subject to independent audit according to KGK data, was 11.989.000.00 in 2018. It increased from TL 752,012,000,00 in 2021 to TL 752,012,000.00 in 2021, and the sector's net profitability increased from 0.005 in 2018 to 0.052 in 2021. The ratio of the numbers in the KGK data, which shows the rate of companies in this sector to be subject to independent audit, to the numbers in the CBRT data, decreased from 0.0125 in 2018 to 0.0099 in 2021. The net profit of the companies in the Education sector, which is among the 5 sectors with the lowest revenue according to KGK data, increased 255 times from a loss of -247,000,00 TL in 2018 to a profit of 63,040,000,00 TL in 2021. The sector's net profitability, on the other hand, did not achieve the same increase, showing a partial increase of 105 times from -0.037 in 2018 to 0.039 in 2021. The ratio of the total number of companies in the education sector to the total number in the CBRT data, which shows the rate of being subject to independent auditing, decreased from 0.0052 in 2018 to 0.0029 in 2021.

Keywords: Independent auditing, Accounting Standards, Financial Reporting

REVOLUTIONARY FARMING: ADVANCEMENTS IN SEEDERS OVER THE PAST DECADE

Ömer ERTUĞRUL

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Biosystems Engineering, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0774-1728

Gülden ÖZGÜNALTAY ERTUĞRUL

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Biosystems Engineering, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8433-1872

ABSTRACT

In the past decade, there have been significant advancements in agricultural technologies, which have revolutionized the agricultural industry. The use of modern technology has led to the development of more efficient, precise, and versatile machinery that can optimize crop yield while reducing labor costs, workload and environmental impact. The success of the planting phase in agriculture can affect the success of all plant production at the very beginning. The aim of this paper is to review the advancements in seeders over the past decade.

In recent years, there has been a focus on developing seed flow and in-row seed distribution of seeders. To achieve this there have been conducted several research to produce prediction models that provide improvement on arrangements of present seeders.

Development of no-till seeders reduce soil erosion and improve soil health, as well as reducing the time and energy required for tillage. Thus, farmers save money by reducing the need for fuel and labor costs. Additionally, planting multiple crops simultaneously have been achieved and that provide time and resource saving where farmers need to maximize their yield on a limited space while maximizing crop diversity.

Precision agriculture, which includes GPS-guided seeders that can provide accurate and consistent seed placement, has significantly reduced seed waste and increased crop yield by ensuring planting at right depth and spacing. Precision technology has paved the way for development of robotic seeders as well.

In conclusion, the advancements in seeders over the last decade have had a significant impact on the agricultural industry. Theoretical an practical imprevements have contributed to the development of more efficient and sustainable seeders. These advancements have helped farmers increase crop yield, reduce labor costs, and minimize environmental impact. As technology continues to advance, it is likely to see further improvements to ensure food security for future generations.

Keywords: Precision agriculture, no-till, multi-crop seeding, seed distribution, sustainable agriculture

COVİD-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN STEM SEMANTİK ALGILARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE STEM SEMANTIC PERCEPTIONS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

Şenay BULUT PEDÜK

Associate Professor, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6727-3298

Öznur ATEŞ

Preschool Teacher, MEB, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7689-2178

Özge ÖZKAN KILIÇ

Lecture, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4090-5536

ÖZET

STEM yaklaşımı, çocuklar fen ve matematik ile ilgili bilgilerle teknoloji ve mühendislik bilgilerini bir araya getirerek çocukların bu konuları öğrenmelerini sağlamaktadır. STEM yaklaşımı öğrencinin aktif katılımının sağlandığı özellikle okul öncesi dönemde ele alınılması önemli bir konudur. Bu düşünceden yola çıkıldığında okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin STEM alanında bilgileri ve bu konudaki düşünceleri oldukça önemlidir. Öğretmenlerin STEM hakkında olumlu görüşe sahip olmaları planladıkları etkinliklerde bu yaklaşıma yer vermelerini kolaylaştırırken aksi görüşte olmaları da bu yaklaşımdan uzak durmalarına sebep olacaktır. Yapılan bu çalışmada Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde okul öncesi öğretmelerinin STEM semantik algılarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na (MEB) bağlı bağımsız anaokulları ve anasınıflarında 2021 bahar döneminde öğretmenlik yapan 100 okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Veriler Covid-19 pandemisi döneminde online elde edilmiştir. Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin STEM alanlarına yönelik algıları Knezek ve Christensen (2008) tarafından geliştirilen Türkçe 'ye uyarlaması Kızılay (2017) tarafından yapılan STEM Semantik Farklılık Ölçeği kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucu elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda genel olarak okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin STEM alanlarına yönelik anlamsal algılarının olumlu tutumlar içerdiği tespit edilmiştir. Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin STEM yaklaşımına yönelik semantik algılarının belirlenmesi, okullarda yapılan STEM çalışmaları konusunda fikir edinilmesine yardımcı olurken, öğretmenlerin STEM konusundaki yaklaşımları, okul öncesi müfredatına yenilikçi yaklaşımların girmesi konusunda ışık tutacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, STEM yaklaşımı, okul öncesi öğretmenleri, semantik algı

ABSTRACT

The STEM approach enables children to learn these subjects by bringing together the knowledge of science and mathematics with their knowledge of technology and engineering. The STEM approach is an important issue to be addressed, especially in the pre-school period, where active participation of the student is ensured. Based on this idea, the knowledge of preschool teachers in the field of STEM and their thoughts on this subject are very important. While teachers' positive views about STEM make it easier for them to include this approach in the activities they plan, their opposite views will cause them to stay away from this approach. In this study, it was aimed to determine the STEM semantic perceptions of preschool teachers during the Covid-19 pandemic process. The study group of the research consists

of 100 preschool teachers who teach in independent kindergartens and kindergartens affiliated to the Ministry of National Education (MEB) in the spring term of 2021. Data were obtained online during the Covid-19 pandemic period. Preschool teachers' perceptions of STEM fields were determined using the STEM Semantic Difference Scale developed by Knezek and Christensen (2008) and adapted into Turkish by Kızılay (2017). In line with the findings obtained as a result of the research, it has been determined that the semantic perceptions of preschool teachers towards STEM fields in general include positive attitudes. Determining the semantic perceptions of preschool teachers towards the STEM approach will help to gain an idea about STEM studies in schools, while teachers' approaches to STEM will shed light on the introduction of innovative approaches into the preschool curriculum.

Keywords: Covid-19, STEM approach, preschool teachers, semantic perception

CLIMATE CHANGE- THE WORST CRISIS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Anila L.

Dr., Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry, NSS College, Nilamel, Kollam, Kerala, INDIA- 691 535

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8781-4581

M S HASHIM

Dr., Professor, Dr. Hashim's Institute of Life Science (HILS), Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, INDIA- 695 581

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3240-9188

ABSTRACT

We are reaching a turning point in our understanding of climate change, which is the central concem of our time. During the previous millions of years, natural global climate change, which occurred at rates slower than the current anthropogenic climate change, resulted in massive ecosystem alterations and species extinctions. The world has never faced before a threat as significant and ubiquitous as human-induced climate change, and most vulnerable are people living in the world's poorest countries. The effects of climate change are unparalleled in breadth and range, ranging from altered weather patterns that endanger food production to increasing sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil, which have high carbon content, produces carbon dioxide. The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide causes an increase in global temperatures by trapping heat in the atmosphere. Extreme weather occurrences, such as storms, droughts, heat waves, and floods, are more likely due to this global warming. The price of food, infrastructure, public health, and the migration patterns of people and animals can all be impacted by temperature changes. Many changes in ecosystems are being brought on by the combined effects of climate change. Widespread changes on ecosystems have been noticed today, including species migration to higher latitudes and altitudes where the water may be cooler, as well as harm to coral reefs and mangroves that support marine life. Mitigation and adaptation are two possible strategies for dealing with climate change. Mitigation entails lowering and stabilising atmospheric concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases and adaptation reduce our risks by managing the increasingly harmful effects of climate change. A major global initiatives will be required to mitigate the effects.There is a need of a grievance and redress framework for climate change to let vulnerable populations seek compensation for harms suffered. New policies are required to address the climate catastrophe, but there are some individual adjustments we can all undertake to lessen our impact. If immediate action is not taken now, future adaptation efforts will be more challenging and expensive.

Keywords: Climate change, greenhouse gas, mitigation, adaptation, ecosystem, global warming

POSTSOVET AZƏRBAYCANINDA YENİ KOMMUNİKASİYA PROSESLƏRİ: QLOBAL İNFORMASİYA MÜBADİLƏSİNİN SOSİAL İNKİŞAFA TƏSİRİ

NEW COMMUNICATION PROCESSES IN POST-SOVIET AZERBAIJAN: THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL INFORMATION INTERCHANGE TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Təranə MAHMUDOVA

Dosent, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2826-1531

Günel HEYDƏROVA

Doktorant, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti

ÖZET

Qlobal kommunikasiya postsovet Azərbaycanının ictimai-siyasi həyatına müsbət təsir göstərməkdədir. Müxtəlif dünya ölkələrindən bir neçə maraqlı layihələr əldə edilərək KİV vasitəsilə Azərbaycan tamaşaçılarına təqdim olunur. Onların bir çoxu sosial və mədəni məsələlərlə, qadın və/və yaxud gender problemləri kimi müxtəlif qlobal mövzuları təqdim etməklə insan hüquqları, o cümlədən uşaq hüquqları ilə bağlı suallarla bağlıdır. Qlobal mövzular olsa da, onlar Azərbaycanda dərhal qəbul olunmayıb. Sovet dövründə bu cür müzakirələr adət-ənənələr səbəbi ilə qadağan edilmişdi.

Azərbaycan bir çox cəhətlərinə görə unikaldır. Şərqlə Qərbin "arasındadır". Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinin bir çox elementləri Şərq mentalitetinə əsaslanan mədəniyyətlərin təsiri altında olmuşdur. Bu dixotomiyaya 70 illik sovet hakimiyyətinin Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinə təsiri də əlavə olunur. Kommunist ideologiyası "problemsiz" sistemin nüfuzuna xələl gətirə biləcək mübahisəli mövzulardan qaçınılmasını tələb edirdi. Bu mövzular - evlilik, ailənin planlaşdırılması, boşanma, abort və s. - ciddi şəxsi məsələlər hesab olunurdu.

Ancaq indi cəmiyyətdə ictimai kommunkasiya xeyli aktivləşmişdir. Bu fəaliyyət həm inkişafın yeni siyasi və iqtisadi mərhələlərində keçidlə, həm də informasiya kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının qlobal istifadəsi və onların həyatımıza gətirdiyi bütün yeniliklərlə bağlıdır. Səyahət sərbəstliyi və yeni media kimi nəsnələr vasitəsilə mümkün olan qlobal məlumat və mədəni mübadilələrə çıxış Azərbaycan əhalisinə çox böyük təsir göstərmişdir. Qloballaşma ictimai-siyasi həyatın bir çox sahələrinə toxunur. Tədricən insanlar psixoloji və mədəni maneələri dəf edirlər, çünki yaxın mədəniyyətə malik ölkələrdən gələn fərqli yanaşmalarla tanış olurlar. Türkiyənin dil və mədəni yaxınlığı Azərbaycanın dünya birliyinə inteqrasiyasında mühüm rol oynayır.

Bu araşdırma yuxarıdakı amillərin ictimai rəyə necə təsir göstərə biləcəyi, cəmiyyətdə qadın və uşaq hüquqlarının yaxşılaşdırılması, Azərbaycanda hansı beynəlxalq layihələrin adaptə edilməsi və lazımi şəkildə uyğunlaşdırılması, hansı metodların effektiv ola biləcəyi, nə dərəcədə yenilik kimi suallara cavab axtaracaq. Açıq və interaktiv müzakirələrə əsaslanan media bəzi köhnə mədəni stereotiplərə təsir edə bilərmi? Yeni media cəmiyyətdə gender bərabərliyinə, sosial inkişaa və demokratikləşməyə necə töhfə verir? O, həmçinin açıq müzakirələrə əsaslanan türk mediası təcrübəsinin mədəni stereotiplərə necə təsir etdiyini və bu təcrübənin Azərbaycan üçün hansı formada nümunə ola biləcəyini anlamağa çalışacaq.

Açar sözlər: Yeni kommunikasiya prosesləri; Yeni media; Qlobal informasiya mübadiləsi; Sosial inkişaf; Mədəni əlaqələr;

ABSTRACT

Global communication has had a positive impact on socio-political life in post-Soviet Azerbaijan. Some interesting projects have been acquired from different countries and introduced to Azerbaijani audiences through mass media. Many of them are related to social and cultural issues, introducing global topics as varied as women and/or gender issues, and questions related to human rights, including children's rights. Although global topics, in Azerbaijan, they have not had immediately acceptance. For years, these types of discussions have been "culturally" forbidden.

Azerbaijan is unique in many facets. It is "between" East and West. Many elements of Azerbaijani culture have been influences by the Eastern shame-based cultures. Adding to this dichotomy are 70 years of Soviet influence over Azerbaijan culture. The communist ideology demanded controversial topics that could damage the reputation of a "problem-free" system be avoided. These topics: marriage, family planning, divorce, abortion, etc. were strictly considered personal issues.

However, now communication in the society has become much more active. This activity is both related to transitions in new political and economic stages of development, and global usage of information communication technologies and all innovations that they have brought to our lives. Access to global information and cultural exchanges made possible through things like freedom of travel and new media have had a tremendous influence on the population of Azerbaijan. Globalization touches many areas of socio-political life. Gradually people are overcoming their psychological and cultural barriers as they are introduced different views from close cultural countries. Turkish linguistic and cultural closeness plays an important role in the integration of Azerbaijan to the global community.

This research will seek answers to questions such as how these factors may affect public opinion, improve women and children's rights in society, and what kinds of international projects may be gained and properly adapted in Azerbaijan, what kinds of methods could be effective, how new media based on open and interactive discussions may affect some old cultural stereotypes? How do new media contribute to gender equality, social development and democratization in the society? It also will seek to understand how the Turkish media experience in open discussions affect cultural stereotypes, and in which ways this experience may be a role model for Azerbaijan.

Keywords: New communication processes; New media; Global information exchange; Social development; Cultural relations

KEÇMİŞİMİZİ ÖZÜNDƏ ƏKS ETDİRƏN TARİXİ ABİDƏLƏRİMİZ

OUR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS THAT REFLECT OUR PAST

Saadat ALİYEVA

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy,

Director of the "Avey" State historical and cultural reserve, Azerbaijan,Gazakh district

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5370-3178

Zibeyda HAJİYEVA

"Avey" State Historical and Cultural reserve, Leading researcher, Azerbaijan, Gazakh district
+994555997232

ÖZET

Azərbaycan çox qədim tarixə malik olan abidələr diyarıdır. Tarix və mədəniyyət abidələrimiz xalqımızın minilliklər boyu bu torpaqlarda yaşadığının sübutudur. Abidələr yalnız tarixin yaddaşı deyil, həm də maddi-mədəniyyət nümunələridir.

"Avey" Dövlət Tarix-Mədəniyyət qoruğunun ərazisində yerləşən abidələrin tarixi çox qədimdir. Qazax rayonunda yerləşən 3 dünya əhəmiyyətli abidədən biri olan "Damcılı mağara düşərgəsi" rayonun Daş Salahlı kəndində olan Avey dağının cənub-şərqində yerləşir. Azərbaycanda ilk dəfə ən qədim yaşayış izləri qoruğun "Damcılı" filialında 1953-1957–ci illərdə arxeoloq M.Hüseynov tərəfindən "Damcılı mağara düşərgəsində" aşkar edilmişdir. Təbii çatlardan süzülən su damcılarına görə Damcılı mağarası adlanır. Avey dağında daş dövrünə aid olan qədim insanların yaşadıqları 30-a yaxın mağara aşkar edilmişdir. Burada aparılmış tədqiqat işləri zamanı daş dövrü adamlarının müxtəlif cinsli daşlardan alətləri və ovladıqları heyvanların yarı yandırılmış sümüklərinin qalıqları, ocaq külləri, kömür qırıntıları aşkar edilmişdir. Bu tapıntılar Damcılı mağarasında təxminən 80-100 min il bundan əvvəl neandertal tipli ibtidai adamların burada məskən saldıqlarını sübüt edən əyani dəlillərdir.

Göyəzən dağı Qazax rayonunun Abbasbəyli kəndində yerləşir. Göyəzən dağı həm təbiət, həm də arxeoloji abidədir. Bu əzəmətli təbiət abidəsi vulkan püskürməsi nəticəsində yaranmışdır. Zirvəsi nisbətən düzən və yastıdır. Deyilənə görə qədimdə bayramlarda və düşmən təhlükəsi olanda dağın zirvəsində tonqal qalanarmış.

Qədim zamanlardan keçən əsrlərə kimi Göyəzən dağının ətəklərində bir çox qalalar, hörgülər,tikililər və yataq yerləri tikilmişdir. Dağın bir tərəfindən başdan-başa hasar çəkilmişdir. Hasarla dağın arasında bir çox qədim yaşayış evlərinin xarabaları qalmışdır. Burada orta əsrlərə aid yeddibürclü qala divarı və dördkünc bina qalıqları, həmçinin bir neçə mağara aşkar olunmuşdur. Göyəzən istehkamının IX-XII əsrlərə aid keşikçi məntəqəsi olması güman edilir. IX- XII yüzilliklərə aid edilən qədim tikili qalıqları öz möhtəşəmliyi ilə buranın bir qala - şəhər olduğunu söyləməyə imkan verir

Açar sözlər: Mədəni irs, Damcılı, Göyəzən, tarix

ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan is a land of monuments with a very ancient history. Our historical and cultural monuments are proof that our people have lived in these lands for thousands of years. Monuments are not only the memory of history, but also material and cultural examples.

The history of the monuments located in the territory of the "Avey" State Historical-Cultural Reserve is very old. "Damjili cave camp", one of the 3 world- important monuments located in Gazakh region, is located in the southeast of Avey mountain in Dash Salahli village of the region. For the first time in Azerbaijan, the oldest traces of habitation were discovered in the "Damjili cave camp" by archaeologist

M.Huseynov in 1953-1957 in the Damjili branch of the reserve. It is called Damjili cave because of the drops of water seeping through the natural craks. About 30 caves where ancient people lived in the Stone Age have been discovered on Mount Avey. During the research conducted here, stone age tools of different types of stones and the remains of half-brunt bones of the animals they hunted, hearth ashes, coal scraps were discovered. These findings are visual evidence proving that Neanderthal-type primitive people settled here in Damjili cave about 80-100 thousand years ago.

Goyazan mountain is located in Abbasbeyli village of Gazakh discrit. Goyazan Mountain is both a natural and an archaelogical monument. This magnificent natural monument was created as a result of a volcanic eruption. The top is relatively flat and flat. It is said that in ancient times, a bonfire was lit on the top of the mountain during holidays and when there was an enemy threat.

From ancient times to the past centuries, many castles, masonry buildings and sleeping places were built at the foot of Goyazan mountain. A fence has been built from one side of the mountain. Between the fence and the mountain are the ruins of many ancient houses. The remains of a seven-pointed fortress wall and four-pointed buildings, as well as several caves, have been discovered here. It is believed that the Goyazan fortification was a sentry station dating back to the 9th-12th centuries. The remains of ancient buildings dating back to the 9th-12th centuries allow us to say that this place was a fortress-city with its magnificence.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Damjili, Goyazan, history

INTENSITY AND ITS POSSIBILITIES OF EXPRESSION IN LANGUAGE

İsmət KATYALOVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7724-5004

Batura GULİYEVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1598-1521

ABSTRACT

In the article, the regularities of the realization of the sign of intensity in different systematic languages are defined. The sign of intensity can be found in style, emotional-artistic texts.

The analysis of factual materials shows that intensity as a semantic-functional category is a multi-faceted phenomenon that appears at all levels of the language. In this process, the intonation, phonetic, lexical, lexical-grammatical (morphological and syntactic) tools of the language rise to the supersegment level in a way that is related to each other. "Intensity" is characterized by the change of the quantitative sign and the rate of development of the sign.

"Intensity" is an onomasiological category. As a terminological unit, it reflects the signs of quantity, degree, and expressive measure. In the linguistic literature, intensity is characterized as signs of strengthening, strengthening, expressiveness, effectiveness, emotionality.

It can also be formed by means of quantic word and word combination. Degree category and intensity are similar from many characters. In ancient and some modern languages, intensity is also created by repeating a word. Intonation is also one of the main tools in the formation of intensity. Intensifiers belonging to each language are considered to be the main indicators of the sign of intensity. Since it is manifested mostly in oral speech, it creates many pleonastic variants in words. The sign of "Intensity" has a special importance in understanding the world in a conceptual way.

Keywords: category of intensity, semantic category, expressiveness, quantity, indication.

PATELLOFEMORAL AĞRI SENDROMUNDA LUMBOPELVİK STABİLİZASYONUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF LUMBOPELVIC STABILIZATION IN PATELLOFEMORAL PAIN SYNDROME

Yusuf Mücahit TURAN

Uzm Fzt., Kayseri Acıbadem Hastanesi, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6900-8903

Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

Doç.Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1163-9972

Bertan CENGİZ

Doç.Dr. Kayseri Acıbadem Hastanesi, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1069-3990

Sinan KARAOĞLU

Prof.Dr. Acıbadem Kayseri Hastanesi, Kayseri, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5347-171x

Buket BÜYÜKTURAN

Doç. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5898-1698

Hanifi KAYA

Öğr. Gör., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4670-4794

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, patellofemoral ağrı sendromlu hastalarda lumbopelvik stabilizasyonunun incelenmesidir. Çalışmamız Acıbadem Kayseri Hastanesi Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Kliniği'nde 18-45 yaş aralığında patellofemoral ağrı sendromu tanısı almış 28 hasta birey ile 28 sağlıklı birey üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. Vaka ve kontrol gruplarındaki her bir kişiye USG ile istirahat ve aktivite halindeki transvers abdominis ve lumbar multifidus kas kalınlıkları ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen veriler SPSS programı aracılığı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hasta ve sağlıklı bireylerin kendi arasında kas kalınlıkları simetri değerlendirilmesinde eşleştirilmiş T testi, hasta ve sağlıklı bireylerin kas kalınlıkları karşılaştırılmasında bağımsız t testi uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda, hasta ve sağlıklı bireylerin sağ ve sol , kontraksiyon ve dinlenmediki TrA ve Multifidus kas kalınlıkları simetrik olduğu ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunamamıştır($p>0.05$). Sağlıklı ve hasta bireylerin dinlenme ve kontraksiyonda ki sağ ve sol TrA ve Multifidus kasının kas kalınlıklarının simetrik olmadığı ve bu farkın istatiksel olarak sağlıklı bireyler yönünde istatiksel olarak anlamlı farklılığın olduğu tespit edilmiştir($p<0.05$).

Sonuç olarak lumbopelvik stabilizasyon değerlendirmesinde hasta ve sağlıklı bireylerin kas kalınlıklarının kendi içlerinde bir farklılık olmadığı, hastaların kas kalınlıklarının daha zayıf olduğu, patellofemoral ağrı sendromuna sahip bireylerde lumbopelvik stabilizasyonun etkilendiği, geleneksel

patellofemoral egzersizlere ek olarak lubopelvik stabilizyon içeren egzersizlerin dahil edilmesi düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Patellofemoral Ağrı, Lumbopelvik Stabilizasyon, USG, Transvers abdominis, Multifidus

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine lumbopelvic stabilization in patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome. Our study was conducted on 28 healthy individuals and 28 patients diagnosed with patellofemoral pain syndrome between the ages of 18-45 in the Orthopedics and Traumatology Clinic of Acıbadem Kayseri Hospital. Transverse abdominis and lumbar multifidus muscle thicknesses in resting and active state were measured by USG for each person in the case and control groups. The data obtained were carried out through the SPSS program. Paired T test was used to evaluate muscle thickness symmetry between patients and healthy individuals, and independent t test was used to compare muscle thicknesses of patients and healthy individuals. As a result of the analysis of the data, the right and left, contraction and non-resting TrA and Multifidus muscle thicknesses of the patients and healthy individuals were symmetrical and no statistically significant difference was found ($p > 0.05$). It was determined that the muscle thicknesses of the right and left TrA and Multifidus muscles in healthy and sick individuals at rest and contraction were not symmetrical and that this difference was statistically significant in terms of healthy individuals ($p < 0.05$).

In conclusion, in the evaluation of lumbopelvic stabilization, it is considered that there is no difference between the muscle thickness of the patients and healthy individuals, the muscle thickness of the patients is weaker, the lumbopelvic stabilization is affected in individuals with patellofemoral pain syndrome, and exercises that include lubopelvic stabilization are considered in addition to traditional patellofemoral exercises.

Keywords: Patellofemoral Pain, Lumbopelvic Stabilization, USG, Transverse abdominis, Multifidus

ADVANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH MECHANIZATION: GLOBAL TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

Gülden ÖZGÜNALTAY ERTUĞRUL

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Biosystems Engineering, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8433-1872

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to review efforts to improve agricultural mechanization level to improve efficiency in agricultural production. However, agricultural mechanization level varies across the world. Developed countries have the highest levels of agricultural mechanization, while developing countries have the lowest levels. High cost of machinery, limited access to financial sources, and lack of infrastructure are factors effecting level of mechanization. There are efforts to increase adoption mechanization systems of developing countries. There are examples of initiatives such as Mechanization for Sustainable Agriculture (MSA) program established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to manage the progress and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) has been working to increase the mechanization levels of African countries. These initiatives provide training and support to farmers to facilitate financial access. Particularly, developing countries have challenges such as lack of educated and/or experienced labor to operate and maintain the machinery, due to limited technical education and training. In addition to this, developing countries have a higher proportion of small-scale farmers, who may not able to reach the financial resources and the high costs of farm machinery and equipment is a significant barrier for them. To increase investment in agricultural research and development, there is a need of improvement in access to financial sources, technical education and training. Mechanization can contribute to the sustainable agriculture and improve the resilience of farming systems of countries by intensification of agriculture. Therefore, it is essential to prioritize efforts to advance agricultural productivity through mechanization, particularly in developing countries where food security and rural livelihoods are most at risk.

Keywords: Agricultural mechanization, farm machinery, sustainable agriculture, farming systems

MEYVE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SOĞUKLAMA SÜRESİNİN SAPTANMASI

DETERMINATION OF CHILLING TIME IN FRUIT GROWING

Ebru ŞİRİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7416-6367

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1081-4281

ÖZET

Dinlenme, ılıman iklim ağaçlarının düşük kış sıcaklıklarında yaşamsal faaliyetlerini sürdürmek için geliştirdiği bir mekanizmadır. Sonbaharda günlerin kısalması, hava sıcaklıklarının düşmesi ile bitkiler yapraklarını döker, gelişmelerini minimuma indirerek dinlenmeye girerler. Kış dinlenmesi sırasında, kısmen kimyasal aktiviteyi yavaşlatan düşük sıcaklıklar nedeniyle bitki metabolizması fiilen durma noktasına gelir. Düşük sıcaklıklara maruz kalan bitkiler kış boyunca dormansi ihtiyaçlarını karşılar. Dinlenme ihtiyacı ekolojik şartlara, kültürel uygulamalara, meyvenin tür ve çeşidine bağlı olarak değişebilmektedir. Kışların ılık geçtiği bölgelerde meyve cins ve çeşitlerinin soğuklama ihtiyacının karşılanamaması düzensizliklere, anormal çiçek tomurcuğu oluşumuna ve yüksek oranda çiçek tomurcuğu dökümüne yol açarak verimsizlik ve verimde dalgalanmalara neden olabilir. Meyve ağaçlarında dormansi mekanizması kış mevsiminde meydana gelen minimum ve maksimum sıcaklıklara bağlı olarak değişebilmektedir. Çevre koşulları uygun olsa bile çiçek ve yaprak tomurcukları kışın başladığı dönemde gelişemez ve uykuda kalırlar. Tomurcukların gerçek dinlenmeden çıkması için belirli bir süre ile soğuğa maruz kalmaları gerekir. Bu olaya "soğuklanma" ve bu miktara ulaşılabilmesi için gerekli süreye "soğuklanma süresi" adı verilmektedir. Bu derleme, soğuklanma saatlerinin hesaplanmasında kullanılan klasik yöntem, Utah modeli ve dinamik model arasındaki farklar ile bu modellerin farklı meyve ağaçları için kullanımlarının belirlemesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Soğuklama ihtiyacı, Soğuklama süresi hesaplama, Klasik yöntem, Utah modeli, Dinamik model

ABSTRACT

Dormancy is a mechanism developed by temperate climate trees to sustain vital activities during low winter temperatures. In autumn, as the days shorten and decrease in temperature, plants shed their leaves and enter dormancy by minimizing their growth. During winter dormancy, plant metabolism comes to a virtual standstill, due in part to low temperatures that slow chemical activity. Plants exposed to low temperatures meet their dormancy needs throughout the winter. The dormancy can vary depending on ecological conditions, cultural practices, as well as the species and variety of the fruit. In regions where winters are warm, failure to meet the chilling requirement of fruit types and varieties can lead to irregularities, abnormal flower bud formation, and high rates of flower bud drop, resulting in inefficiency and fluctuations in yield. The dormancy mechanism in fruit trees can vary depending on the minimum and maximum temperatures that occur during the winter season. Even if environmental conditions are suitable, flower and leaf buds cannot develop during the period when winter begins, and they remain dormant. In order for the buds to come out of real rest, they need to be exposed to cold for a certain period of time. This event is called "chilling" and the time required to reach this amount is called "chilling time". In this review, it is aimed to determine the differences between the classical

method used in the calculation of chilling hours, the Utah model and the dynamic model, and the use of these models for different fruit trees.

Keywords: Chilling requirement, Calculation of chilling time, Classic method, Utah model, Dynamic model.

KIRŞEHİR İLİNDE YETİŞTİRİLEN CEVİZ ÇEŞİTLERİNİN VEJETASYON TARİHLERİNİN CBS ORTAMINDA ENTERPOLASYON YÖNTEMİYLE BELİRLENMESİ

Ebru ŞİRİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7416-6367

Halil GÜNEK

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Coğrafya Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2005-2743

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1081-4281

Sebahattin YILMAZ

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6184-8465

Kadir Aytaç ÖZAYDIN

Tarımsal Araştırmalar Genel Müdürlüğü Toprak Gübre ve Su Kaynakları Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4654-9106

ÖZET

Ceviz yetiştiriciliğinde ilkbahar aylarında görülen iklim değişiklikleri ürün miktarını ve kalitesini etkilemektedir. Mart, Nisan ve Mayıs ayları ortalama sıcaklıkları, maksimum sıcaklıkları, minimum sıcaklıkları, donlar, dolular ve yağışlar uyanma zamanı, çiçek açma zamanlarını ve vejetasyon sürelerine etki etmektedir. Özellikle ani iklim değişikliklerinin hâkim olduğu dönemlerde açan erkek ve dişi çiçeklerin zararlanmaları sonucunda ürün kayıplarının olmasının yanında bazı dönemlerde bitkilerde dahi zararlanmaları meydana gelebilmektedir. Özellikle erken çiçek açan, güney yamaçlarda tesis edilen bahçelerde ve yanlış kültürel işlemler sonucunda zararlanmalar daha da şiddetli olabilmektedir. Geç yapraklanan çeşitlerin erken yapraklananlara göre donlara, hastalık ve zararlılara karşı da toleranslıdır. Kırşehir'de Chandler, Fernette, Fernor, Franquette, Kaman-1, Midland ceviz çeşidi ve Kaman-5 genotipi yetiştiriciliği yapılan ceviz çeşit ve genotiplerdir. Ceviz yetiştiriciliği yapılan bölgelerdeki ceviz popülasyonlarının fenolojik ve morfolojik özellikleri dikkate alınarak özelliklerine ve bulundukları konuma bağlı olarak CBS ortamında Enterpolasyonla yapılan 10^0C başlangıç değerine göre harita üzerinde yapraklanma süreleri tahmin edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yapraklanma süreleri 10 gün aralıklarla 11 Mart tarihinden itibaren başlanılarak 30 Nisan tarihine kadar olan sürede hangi aralık değerlerinde vejetasyona başladığı belirlenmiştir. 30 Nisan tarihinde harita üzerinde tespit edilen bölgelerin ≤122.0 üst değer ile en geç yapraklanmayı gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Kaman yöresinde ise ≤ 90 üst değerinde olduğu ve 31 Mart tarihinde yapraklanmanın başladığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırşehir, CBS, Ceviz çeşitleri, Vejetasyon

ABSTRACT

Walnut cultivation the climatic changes in the spring have an impact on the quality and quantity of the product. Average temperatures, maximum temperatures, minimum temperatures, frosts, hail and

precipitation in March, April and May affect the awakening time, flowering times and vegetation periods. In addition to product losses as a result of damage to male and female flowers that bloom especially during periods of sudden climatic changes, even plants may be damaged in some periods. Damages can be more severe especially in the gardens that bloom early, established on the southern slopes and as a result of wrong cultural processes. Late-leaved varieties are more tolerant of frosts, diseases and pests than early-leaved varieties. Chandler, Fernette, Fernor, Franquette, Kaman-1, Midland walnut cultivar and Kaman-5 genotype are walnut cultivars and genotypes cultivated in Kırşehir. It is aimed to estimate the foliation times on the map according to the initial value of 10^0C made by interpolation in GIS environment, taking into account the phenological and morphological characteristics of the walnut populations in the regions where walnut cultivation is carried out. Leafing periods were started from March 11 with 10-day intervals and it was determined at which interval values the vegetation started until April 30. It was determined that the regions detected on the map on April 30 showed the latest foliation with an upper value of ≤122.0. In Kaman region, it was determined that it was at the upper value of ≤ 90 and foliation started on March 31.

Keywords: Kırşehir, GIS, Walnut varieties, Vegetation

KIRŞEHİR İLİ ARICILIĞI VE BİR ISLAH MATERYALİ OLARAK ANADOLU ARISI (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*)

BEEKEEPING IN KIRSEHIR PROVINCE AND ANATOLIAN BEE AS A BREEDING MATERIAL (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*)

Emre UĞURLUTEPE

Araştırma Görevlisi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9151-8187

ÖZET

Türkiye iklimsel ve coğrafi şartlar bakımından dünya üzerinde arıcılık için en uygun konuma sahip ülkelerden biridir. 2020 yılı verilerine göre toplam koloni miktarında 8.2 milyon koloni ile 3. sırada bulunan ülkemiz toplam bal üretimi bakımından 104 bin ton ile 2. sırada gelmektedir. Ancak koloni başına düşen bal verimi göz önüne alındığında 12.7 kg ile Dünya ortalamasının altında kalarak (18.8 kg) 22. sıraya düşmektedir. Mevcut kaynakların değerlendirilememesi bakımından Kırşehir ili de Türkiye'ye benzer bir durum göstermektedir. Kırşehir ili toplam koloni varlığı bakımından 10556 koloni ile ülkemizde 79. Sırada gelmektedir. Koloni başına bal verimi bakımından 44. sırada (9.3 kg) ile ülke ortalamasının altındadır (12.7 kg).

Anadolu arısı (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) merkezinde Kırşehir'in olduğu, Eskişehir, Çankırı, Sivas ve Niğde illerinin çevrelediği bir çember içerisinde dağılım gösteren yerli bir arı ırkıdır. Kış döneminde az bal tüketen Anadolu arısı (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*), uygun şartlarda hızlı gelişimi ve iyi larva besleme eğilimi ile bölgeye mükemmel bir şekilde uyum sağlamıştır. Amerika, İngiltere, ve Kanada başta olmak üzere pek çok ülkede Anadolu arısının (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*), melez arı üretiminde önemli bir genetik materyal olduğu, yapılan farklı amaçlı araştırma ve melezleme çalışmalarında verdiği iyi sonuçlarla bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmalardan en bilineni Brother Adam'ın Anadolu arısı (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) ile yaptığı ıslah çalışmalarına dayanan ve ticari olarak üretimi yapılan Buckfast hibrit arı arkıdır.

Bu derlemede Anadolu arısıyla (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) yapılan ıslah çalışmaları ve Kırşehir arıcılığı için potansiyel kazanımları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anadolu Arısı**,** *Apis mellifera anatoliaca,* Islah.

ABSTRACT

Türkiye is one of the most suitable countries for beekeeping in the world in terms of climatic and geographical conditions. According to the data of 2020, our country, which is in the 3rd place with 8.2 million colonies in the total number of colonies, comes in the 2nd place in terms of total honey production with 104 thousand tons. However, considering the honey yield per colony, it falls below the world average (18.8 kg) with 12.7 kg, falling to the 22nd rank. The province of Kırşehir also shows a similar situation to Turkey in terms of the inability to utilize the available resources. Kırşehir province ranks 79th in our country with 10556 colonies in terms of total colony presence. In terms of honey yield per colony, it ranks 44th (9.3 kg), below the national average (12.7 kg).

The Anatolian bee (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) is a native bee breed that is distributed in a circle surrounded by the provinces of Eskişehir, Çankırı, Sivas and Niğde, with Kırşehir in the center. Anatolian bee (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*), which consumes less honey during the winter period, has adapted perfectly to the region with its rapid development and good larva feeding tendency under suitable conditions. It is known that the Anatolian bee (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) is an important genetic material in hybrid bee production in many countries, especially in the USA, England, and Canada, with

good results in different-purpose research and hybridization studies. The most well-known of these studies is the commercially produced Buckfast hybrid bee arch, which is based on the breeding studies of Brother Adam with the Anatolian bee (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*).

In this review, breeding studies with Anatolian bees (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*) and potential gains for Kırşehir beekeeping were evaluated.

Keywords: Anatolian bee**,** *Apis mellifera anatoliaca*, Breeding.

TÜRKİYE'DE ASKERİ VESAYET GELENEĞİ: TARİHSEL VE SOSYO-PSİKOLOJİK FAKTÖRLER ÇERÇEVESİNDE BİR AÇIKLAMA GİRİŞİMİ

THE TRADITION OF MILITARY TUTALEGE IN TURKEY: AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HISTORICAL AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Bülent BAL

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, Gümüşhane, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0001-7981-2463

ÖZET

Genel olarak bütün devletlerde ordu, az ya da çok diğer kurumsal yapılar karşısında öncelikli bir yere sahiptir. Özgül ağırlık açısından aralarında bir özdeşlik kurulması, yatay bir ilişki kurulması zordur. Demokrasinin yerleşiklik düzeyi ne olursa olsun, profesyonel askerlik anlayışı ne kadar gelişirse gelişsin bu göreli imtiyazlı konumun devam edeceği aşikârdır. Bunun altında yatan en temel faktör, insanın psiko-ontolojik önceliklerinden biri olan güvenlik kaygısıdır. Bireyler, toplumlar ve bunların inşa ettikleri devletler, varlıklarına yönelik bir tehditle karşılaştıklarında korunma reflekslerini harekete geçirirler. Ordu, polis vb. gibi güvenlik kurumları böyle bir refleksin ürünüdür.

Ordu,ülkenin savunulması veya dış güvenliği sağlama misyonuyla kendini sınırlandırdığı müddetçe sahip olduğu bu özgül ağırlık, siyaset ve toplum nezdinde bir problem teşkil etmez. Ancak bu ölçünün her zaman korunması zordur. Duverger'ın ifadesiyle ordu, devletin bünyesinde devamlı bir tehlike teşkil eder. Yaşanılan deneyimler, tarihsel kayıtlar, aktüel veriler bu tehlikenin bir mit olmadığına yönelik verilerle doludur. Dünyanın birçok ülkesinde askerler, kendilerini kışla(barış zamanı) ve cepheyle(savaş zamanı) sınırlı tutmayarak, farklı gerekçelerle göreli imtiyazlı konumlarını mutlaklaştırma eğilimi içerisine girmişlerdir. Siyaseti vesayet altına almakla yetinmeyip, siyasi otoriteyi askerileştirme girişiminde bulunmuşlardır.

Türkiye de de ordu, bütün eylem ve kapasitesini savunmaya hasreden bir askeri bürokratik kurum olmamıştır. Kendini, kışla ve cephenin ötesinde konumlandırmıştır. Siyasal özerkliğini kıskançlıkla koruma güdüsü içerisinde olmuş ve bu güdü, 27 Mayıs'tan 15 Temmuz'a kadar bir dizi askeri müdahale şeklinde kendini göstermiştir.

Bu bildiride, askerin Türk siyasal sistemi içerisindeki ağırlığının genel bir tasviri ortaya konulduktan sonra bu ağırlığın altında yer alan motifler üzerinde durulacaktır. Modernleşmeyle başlayan tarihsel arka plan, rejim bekçiliği rolü, askerle ilgili toplumun zihninde var olan imgeler/mitoslar, sivillerdeki militarizm duygusu, daha çok günümüzde kendini gösteren kurumsallaşamama sorunu ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Askeri müdahale, militarizm, Kemalizm

ABSTRACT

In general, in all states, the army has a priority over more or less other institutional structures. In terms of specific gravity, it is difficult to establish similarity and establish a horizontal relationship. Whatever the level of democracy is established, no matter how advanced the understanding of professional military service is, it is obvious that this relative privileged position will continue.The main underlying factor is security anxiety, one of the psycho-ontological priorities of man. Individuals, communities, and governments mobilize hedging reflexes when they face a threat to their existence. Security institutions (Army, police etc.) such as are the product of such a reflex.

As long as the army limits itself with the mission of defending the country or providing external security, this specific gravity does not pose a problem in the eyes of politics and society. However, this measure

is always difficult to maintain. In the words of Duverger, the army poses a constant danger within the state. Experiences, historical records, current data show that danger is not a myth. In many countries of the world, the soldiers did not limit themselves to the barracks (peace time) and the front (war time). Acting on different grounds, they tended to absolute their relative privileged positions. Only politics was not taken under guardianship. They tried to militarize political power.

The army in Turkey too, there has not been a bureaucratic institutions only for defensive purposes. It positioned himself beyond the barracks and the front. It always maintained its political autonomy. This autonomy manifested itself in a series of military interventions from 27 May to 15 July.

In this paper, after a general description of the soldier's weight within the Turkish political system, the motifs under this weight will be emphasized. The historical background, protection of the regime, the images / myths that exist in the mind of the military-related society, the sense of militarism in civilians, and the problem of non-institutionalization will be discussed.

Keywords: Military intervention, militarism, Kemalism

GELENEKSEL ÇANKIRI VE ESKİŞEHİR- SİVRİHİSAR EVLERİNDE SOSYOKÜLTÜREL YAPININ CEPHE TİPOLOJİSİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL STRUCTURE ON FACADE TYPOLOGY IN TRADITIONAL ÇANKIRI AND ESKİŞEHİR-SİVRİHİSAR HOUSES

Nevra İLHAN

Yüksek Lisans. Öğr., Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8773-0222

F. Demet AYKAL

Prof. Dr, Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2424-0407

Meltem ERBAŞ ÖZİL

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2077-8728

ÖZET

Geleneksel konutlar, bulunduğu bölgenin iklimsel özelliklerini, dini inançlarını, gelenek ve göreneklerini, aile yapısını, yerel malzemelerini ve sosyokültürel yapısını yansıtan ve kentin kimliğini oluşturan bir imge niteliği taşımaktadır. Kentin tarihini ve kentte yaşayan birçok medeniyetin kültürel izlerini taşıyan geleneksel konutlar, birden fazla çevresel faktörün harmanlanması ile oluşan mimari ürünlerdir. Bu doğrultuda kent kimliğinin korunmasıyla bu mimari ürünlerin kültürel sürekliliği sağlanmış olurken, gelecek nesillere aktarılması toplum için önemli bir sorumluluk teşkil etmektedir.

Geleneksel konutlar, tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete, kültüre ve farklı inançlara ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Bu durum geleneksel konutların plan ve cephe biçimlenişini etkilemiş ve daha zengin mimari ürünlerin ortaya çıkmasına katkı sağlamıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, İç Anadolu bölgesinde yer alan Çankırı ve Eskişehir-Sivrihisar geleneksel konutlarının cephe biçimlenişinde etkili olan sosyokültürel etmenleri belirleyerek, bu etmenlerin cepheye yansımalarını incelemektir. Türk Evi kapsamında bulunan geleneksel konutların plan biçimlenişini etkileyen faktörler üzerine birçok çalışma bulunurken, cephe gelişimi ve oluşumu üzerine hazırlanan çalışma sayısının yetersiz olduğu görülmüştür. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada öncelikle mimari tasarım sürecinde etkili olan çevresel etmenler üzerine genel bir araştırma yapılmış ve sosyokültürel etmenler kapsamında cephe tipolojisi kavramı incelenmiştir. Daha sonra çalışma kapsamında incelenen Çankırı ve Sivrihisar geleneksel konut örnekleri üzerine hazırlanan çalışmalar incelenerek, elde edilen bilgiler ile cephe tipolojileri üzerine genel bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda, İç Anadolu Bölgesi'ne ait sosyokültürel değerleri yansıtan geleneksel konutların devamlılığının sürdürülmesinin önemi vurgulanmış ve konuyla ilgili çalışma yapacaklar için literatüre katkı sağlama açısından da önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cephe tipolojisi, Sosyokültürel yapı, Çankırı ve Sivrihisar geleneksel evleri.

ABSTRACT

Traditional houses are an image that reflects the climatic characteristics, religious beliefs, customs and traditions, family structure, local materials and sociocultural structure of the region and forms the identity of the city. Traditional houses, which carry the history of the city and the cultural traces of many civilizations living in the city, are architectural products formed by the blending of multiple environmental factors. In this direction, while the cultural continuity of these architectural products is

ensured by protecting the urban identity, transferring them to future generations constitutes an important responsibility for society.

Traditional houses have hosted many civilizations, cultures and different beliefs throughout history. This situation has affected the plan and façade formation of traditional houses and contributed to the emergence of richer architectural products. The aim of this study is to determine the sociocultural factors that are effective in the façade formation of Çankırı and Eskişehir-Sivrihisar traditional houses in the Central Anatolia region and to examine the reflections of these factors on the façade. While there are many studies on the factors affecting the plan formation of traditional houses within the scope of the Turkish House, it has been observed that the number of studies on façade development and formation is insufficient. In this direction, firstly, a general research on the environmental factors that are effective in the architectural design process was conducted and the concept of façade typology was examined within the scope of sociocultural factors. Then, the studies prepared on Çankırı and Sivrihisar traditional housing examples examined within the scope of the study were examined and a general evaluation was made on façade typologies with the information obtained. As a result of this study, the importance of maintaining the continuity of traditional houses reflecting the sociocultural values of the Central Anatolia Region was emphasized and it is thought to be important in terms of contributing to the literature for those who will work on the subject.

Keywords: Facade typology, Sociocultural structure, Çankırı and Sivrihisar traditional houses.

INVESTIGATION OF THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RUN AND SPI THEORIES REGARDING DROUGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Eyüp ŞİŞMAN

Yildiz Technical University, Civil Engineering Faculty, Hydraulic, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3696-9967

Ahmad ABU ARRA

Yildiz Technical University, Civil Engineering Faculty, Hydraulic, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8679-1752

ABSTRACT

Drought is an extreme climate event that has a negative and destructive effect on the economy, social life, and agricultural sector. Drought can be calculated using the SPI method and assessed based on its characteristics which are: severity, duration, intensity, and frequency, and the calculation of these characteristics depends on the original definition of the drought characteristics and specified threshold. Understanding these characteristics of drought is essential for effective monitoring, forecasting, and mitigation of its impacts. The main objective of this paper is to calculate and find the differences between the run theory and SPI theory in calculating drought characteristics and to prove that understanding and selecting a precise threshold is a crucial process in calculating and assessing the drought. Each approach has a different definition and threshold. The threshold drought index can be -1 or -0.5, or another value, and depending on each value, the drought characteristics will be completely different. Also, the difference in starting and ending points will lead to different drought durations. One set of monthly precipitation data from Istanbul City, Turkey, is presented to find the main differences. Results will show that this point is critical and vital in drought analysis and directly affects the main results. Therefore, defining specific definitions and threshold should be the first step in drought calculations.

Keywords: Drought analysis, SPI, Run Theory, Drought Characteristics. Istanbul.

OĞUZ ATAY'S NOVEL "THE DISCONNECTED" FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF IHAB HASSAN

Zeynep ÇOLAK

Lecturer, Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9501-0727

ABSTRACT

Postmodernism, which became an important movement in literature, art and philosophy, especially from the 1960s to the mid-1980s, has spread to almost all fields under the influence of socio-cultural and political changes in the world. This movement has revealed its raison d'être with the wholesale rejection of four centuries of modernism based on the European Enlightenment tradition. The phenomena of this movement have been analysed and criticised in various fields. However, the first important text on which these analyses and criticisms are based is Ihab Hassan's "The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Towards a Postmodern Literature" (The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature), first published in 1971, should be underlined. Analyses of postmodernism were made before Hassan (Arnold Toynbee's "A Study of History" would be remembered in this context). However, none of these studies have been able to analyse the aesthetic limits of postmodernism within the framework of Hassan's work. Hassan's work is still important today. His seminal work reveals the aesthetic limits of postmodernism in literary works, in the late modern literary works of Europe.

In this work, Hassan has developed a schema for modern and postmodern aesthetics. A significant number of the elements of this schema can be found in advanced modern/postmodern literary works. James Joyce (especially 'Ulysses'), Marcel Proust (especially 'In Search of Lost Time'), William Faulkner (especially 'The Sound and the Fury'), Virginia Woolf (all her works, especially 'The Lighthouse', 'The Waves'), the stream of consciousness technique, the anti-narrative attitude, phenomena such as departure from classical narrative techniques, anti-heroic attitude, lostness, burnout, justification of schizophrenic perceptions in the narrative, discontinuities in the narrative, rejection of chronological flow, replacement of utopia with dystopia are intensely felt in the works of these writers.

When one looks at the people in Turkish literature who have produced works under the intense influence of the above-mentioned writers, we see that certain names come to the forefront, that they transcend their own periods, that they bring the literary-aesthetic orientation in Turkey closer to the orientations in the West, and that they produce works in parallel with them. The leading name among these writers is Oğuz Atay. What parallels can be drawn between Hassan's "The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Towards a Postmodern Literature " and the works of Oğuz Atay, especially his "The Disconnected"?

In this work, Hassan developed a schema of modern and postmodern aesthetics, and many of the concepts in this schema can be applied to a significant part of Oğuz Atay's *oeuvre*. Many features of this scheme are also reflected in the works of Oğuz Atay. In Atay's novels (especially in his masterpiece, 'The Disconnected'), the following features are particularly evident in the scheme developed by Ihab Hassan in his seminal work on postmodern aesthetics: *Play, Exhaustion/Silence, Text/Intertext, Rhizome/Surface, Against Interpretation/Misreading, Scriptible (Writerly), Anti-Narrative-Petite Histoiré, Irony, Indeterminacy, Immanence.*

Taking these facts as starting points, this study will examine Oğuz Atay's novel "The Disconnected" from the perspective of Ihab Hassan. Within this perspective, this paper will use descriptive methodology and Atay's work will be analysed using mainly Hassan's schema.

Keywords: Turkish Literature, Oğuz Atay, "The Disconnected", Ihab Hassan, Postmodernism.

STUDY BY QSAR MODELING OF SEVERAL SERIES OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTEREST

Fattouche MAROUA

Group of Computational and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, LMCE Laboratory, department of hemistry, Faculty of sciences, University of Biskra, 07000, Biskra, Algeria

Belaidi SALAH

Group of Computational and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, LMCE Laboratory, department of hemistry, Faculty of sciences, University of Biskra, 07000, Biskra, Algeria

Chtita SAMİR

Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Materials, Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik, Hassan II University of Casablanca, BP7955, Sidi Othmane, Casablanca, Morocco

ABSTRACT

In this study, a fundamental and original research on the isothiazole compound is carried out with the aim of predicting the reactivity and the biological activity of the studied compound and its derivatives.

The structure of isothiazole is incorporated in several compounds having a biological activity (antibacterial, antifungal, ...), our study aims at derivatives having good anticancer activity against the disease of hepatitis C (HCV). The methods of molecular modeling used in our work are: PM3, ab initio (MP2, HF) and DFT with different basics. The structural and electronic comparison for the basic center of isothiazole, shows similar results between different calculation methods: MP2, DFT and HF and the experimental results. We found that the MP2 method is the most suitable method for calculating the basic center of the isothiazole and its derivatives.

The qualitative studies of structure-activity relationship were affected on twenty-eight derivatives of isothiazole, using amphiphilic parameters. The molecular electrostatic surface potential and Lipinski rule, Veber rule, the ligand efficiency (LE) and lipophilic efficiency of ligand (LLE). A procedure of multilinear regression (MLR) was used for elaborating the relations between the molecular describers and the biological activity of isothiazole derivatives. A big correlation between values of experimental activity and predicted had been observed, indicating the validation and good quality and outcome of QSAR models. This correlation expressed:

Log $(1/IC_{50})$ = -1.706 + 0.008 **M** + 0.247 **NRB** + 10.282 **LE**.

n = 28; **R** = 0.933; $\mathbf{R^2}$ = 0.871; **Se** = 0.293; **F** = 53.929; **Q** = 3.184

Keywords: Molecular Modeling, QSAR, ADME-T, Isothiazole derivatives, HCV, HF.

YKS TÜRKÇE VE TÜRK DİLİ EDEBİYATI SORULARININ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI KAZANIMLARINI KAPSAMA DURUMU

COVERAGE OF YKS TURKISH AND TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE QUESTIONS IN THE CURRICULUM

Muhammet YILMAZ

Öğretmen, Dr. Öğrencisi, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü, Türkçe Eğitimi Üniversite, Fakülte, Bölüm, Bilecik, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9772-7537

Ayşe Derya ESKİMEN

Doç. Dr., Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Kütahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9155-9971

ÖZET

Türk dili ve edebiyatı dersi; öğrencilerin okuma, dinleme; konuşma, yazma yetilerinin daha yetkin bir hale gelmesinin yanında duyuşsal alanlarına seslenerek, duygu, değer, düşünce ve davranışlarının gelişmesine de katkı sağlar. Türk dili ve edebiyatı dersi ile okuduğunu, dinlediğini anlayan; anladıklarını analiz ederek çözümleyebilen, düşüncesini gerek yazı ile gerekse konuşma vasıtasıyla ifade edebilen bireylerin yetiştirilmesi amaçlanır. Türk dili ve edebiyatı dersi kılavuzu olan Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dersi Öğretim Programı'nda (2018) öğrencilere kazandırılması amaçlanan kazanımlar en fazla okuma; en az yazma alanına yöneliktir. TDEDÖP'de belirlenen bu kazanımların öğrencilerin lise eğitiminden sonra tabi oldukları Yükseköğretim Kurumları Sınavı (YKS) kapsam uyumuna bakmak önemlidir. Bu doğrultuda 2022 yılı Yükseköğretim Kurumları Sınavı (YKS), Temel Yeterlilik Testi (TYT), Alan Yeterlilik Testleri (AYT) Türk dili ve edebiyatı soruları ile TDEDÖP (2018) kazanımları doküman analizi yoluyla değerlendirilmiştir.Bu kapsamda araştırmanın amacı, Yükseköğretim Kurumları Sınavı (YKS),Temel Yeterlilik Testi (TYT) ve Alan Yeterlilik Testleri (AYT) alanlarında yer alan Türk dili ve edebiyatı sorularının Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dersi Öğretim Programı (2018) kazanımları ile örtüşme durumlarını incelemektir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, Yükseköğretim Kurumları Sınavı (YKS), Temel Yeterlilik Testi (TYT) ve Alan Yeterlilik Testi (AYT) sorularının, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dersi Öğretim Programı okuma kazanımlarına yönelik soruları kapsadığı, yazma ve sözlü iletişim kazanımlarına yönelik sorulara yer verilmediği yönündedir. Bu durum sınavın çoktan seçmeli olması ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. TYT Türkçe sorularında okuma ile ilgili elli sekiz kazanımdan yalnızca beş kazanımı kapsayan sorulara yer verildiği görülmüştür. Bu husus YKS'nin Türkçe temel yeterliliğini ölçmeye yönelik ve dil bilgisi sorularını da barındıran bir kapsamı olması ile ilişkilendirilebilir. AYT Türk dili ve edebiyatı sorularında ise okuma ile ilgili elli sekiz kazanımdan yalnızca on iki kazanıma ve onları kapsayan sorulara yer verildiği görülmüştür. Genel olarak AYT sorularının TDEDÖP kazanımlarının belirli bir kısmını kapsadığı ve kapsayıcılık durumunun orta düzeyde olduğu görülmektedir. AYT Türk dili ve edebiyatı sorularında okuma ile ilgili elli sekiz kazanımdan sadece on iki ölçmeye yönelik soruya yer verilmesi soru yelpazesinin diğer okuma kazanımlarını da kapsayacak şekilde düzenlenmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. TYT Türkçe soru dağılımının çoğu metni yorumlama, metinde ortaya konulan bilgi ve yorumları ayırt etme ve dil bilgisi üzerinedir. YKS'nin Türkçe temel yeterliliğini ölçmeye yönelik kapsamı ve dil bilgisi sorularını barındıran yapısı düşünüldüğünde bu sonuç olağandır. Alan yeterlilik bilgisine yönelik olan AYT Türk dili ve edebiyatı soru dağılımına bakıldığında ise çoğu, bir metni yorumlama, yazar ile metin arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirme ve şiire ilişkin bilgilerdir. Yazar ile metin arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirme, türün ve dönemin/akımın diğer önemli yazarlarını ve eserlerini sıralamaya yönelik sorular, isim ve eser bazında; bilgi ve kavrama düzeyinde kalmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu soruların, tıpkı LGS'de olduğu gibi,

görsel okuma ve yorumlama gibi alanları da işe katarak geliştirilmesi ezberden uzak bir yaklaşım olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türk dili ve edebiyatı, Türk dili ve edebiyatı dersi öğretim programı, program kazanımları, YKS, TYT, AYT

ABSTRACT

Turkish language and literature course contributes to the development of students' feelings, values, thoughts and behaviors by addressing their affective areas as well as making their reading, listening, speaking and writing skills more competent. With the Turkish language and literature course, it is aimed to raise individuals who understand what they read and listen to, who can analyze and analyze what they understand, and who can express their thoughts both in writing and through speech. In the Turkish Language and Literature Course Curriculum (2018), which is the guide for the Turkish language and literature course, the achievements aimed to be gained by students are mostly in the field of reading and least in the field of writing. It is important to look at the compatibility of these acquisitions determined in TCCTLC with the scope of the Higher Education Institutions Examination (YKS) that students are subjected to after high school education. In this direction, the Turkish language and literature questions of the Higher Education Institutions Examination (YKS), Basic Proficiency Test (TYT), Field Proficiency Tests (AYT) of the year 2022 and the achievements of Turkish Language and Literature Curriculum (2018) were evaluated through document analysis. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the overlap of the Turkish language and literature questions in the fields of Higher Education Institutions Examination (YKS), Basic Proficiency Test (TYT) and Field Proficiency Tests (AYT) with the Turkish Language and Literature Course Teaching Program 2018) achievements.The results obtained from the study indicate that the Higher Education Institutions Examination (YKS), Basic Proficiency Test (TYT) and Field Proficiency Test (AYT) questions cover questions related to the reading outcomes of the Turkish Language and Literature Course Teaching Program, and questions related to writing and oral communication outcomes are not included. This situation was associated with the multiple-choice nature of the exam. In TYT Turkish questions, it was observed that only five of the fifty-eight objectives related to reading were included in the questions. This may be attributed to the fact that the Turkish Language and Literature test is designed to measure basic proficiency in Turkish and includes grammar questions. In AYT Turkish language and literature questions, it was seen that only twelve objectives out of fifty-eight objectives related to reading and questions covering them were included. In general, it is seen that AYT questions cover a certain part of the objectives of the Turkish language and literature curriculum and the coverage is at a medium level. The fact that AYT Turkish questions include only twelve questions from fifty-eight objectives related to reading shows that the question range should be organized in a way to cover other reading objectives. Most of the questions in TYT Turkish are about interpreting the text, distinguishing the information and interpretations presented in the text, and grammar. This result is natural considering the scope of YKS, which aims to measure basic Turkish proficiency, and its structure that includes grammar questions.When we look at the distribution of AYT Turkish language and literature questions, most of them are about interpreting a text, evaluating the relationship between the author and the text, and knowledge about poetry. The questions on evaluating the relationship between the author and the text, listing other important authors and works of the genre and period/movement remained at the level of knowledge and comprehension on the basis of name and work. Therefore, developing these questions by including visual reading and interpretation, as in the LGS, would be an approach far from rote memorization.

Keywords: Turkish Language and Literature, Turkish Language and Literature curriculum, curriculum outcomes, Higher Education Institutions Exam, basic proficiency test, field proficiency tests

FUAT SEVİMAY'IN ÇOCUK KİTAPLARINA BİR BAKIŞ

AN OVERVIEW OF FUAT SEVIMAY'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Ayşe Derya ESKİMEN

Doç. Dr., Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Kütahya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9155-9971

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada roman, öykü alanında son zamanlarda adından söz ettiren ödüllü yazar ve çevirmen Fuat Sevimay'ın Haydar Paşa'nın Evi, Hişt Hişt, Hayal Kurmak Bedava, Hayal Kurmak Bedava–Özgürlük Hayali- adlı çocuk kitapları ele alınmıştır. Sanatçının çocuk edebiyatı sahasında kaleme aldığı bu eserler, içerik ve biçimsel özellikleri yönüyle çocuğa görelik ilkesi esas alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Çocuk kitaplarından beklenen çocuklara okuma sevgisi kazandırmak diğer taraftan onların hayal dünyasını geliştirmek, eğitmek ve hayatı kavramasına yardımcı olmaktır. Eserlerin kapsamı bu yönüyle de ele alınmıştır. "Çocuğun fizyolojik ihtiyaçları nasıl ihmal edilemezse zihinsel ve ruhsal gelişimi de ihmal edilemez. Zihni edebiyatla, edebi ürünlerle dolan; ruhu edebiyatın güzellikleriyle beslenen çocuğun zihinsel, duygusal ve ruhsal gelişimi de farklı olacaktır. Daha hassas bir ruh, daha ince bir duygu, daha farklı bir algılayış, daha değişik bir bakış çocuğa edebiyat aracılığıyla kazandırılabilir" (Şahin, 2011). Çocuk edebiyatı ürünlerinin önemi açıktır. Bu bağlamda Fuat Sevimay'ın çocuk edebiyatı kitapları da çalışmada sırasıyla ele alınmıştır. Yazar, 2013 yılında yayınladığı ilk eseri Haydar Paşa'nın Evi hikâyesinde, 10 yaş üstü okuyucusunu İstanbul'da gezintiye çıkarmış, gezdiği yerlerle ilgili hikâyeler anlatmıştır. 2018 yılında yayınlanan eseri Hişt Hişt, Sait Faik Abasıyanık'ın ünlü öyküsüne gönderme yapan başlığıyla da ilgi çekmektedir. Sevimay bu eserinde de İstanbul'u yakından tanıyan biri olarak İstanbul'da oldukça eğlenceli aynı zamanda tarihsel bir yolculuğa yer vermiştir. Bu eser 7 yaş üstü okura hitap etmektedir. Yazarın bir diğer eseri olan Hayal Kurmak Bedava (2018) hayal kurarak istediğimiz her şeyi yapabileceğimize işaret eden 10-12 yaş çocuklarına ve onların hayal dünyalarına hitap eden bir kitaptır. Son eseri Hayal Kurmak Bedava -Özgürlük Hayali'nde 10 yaş üstü çocuklara seslenen yazar, hikâye kahramanı Kerem ve arkadaşlarının hayal yolculuğunu bu eserde devam ettirerek Millî Mücadele günlerine doğru tarihsel bir yolculuğu konu edinmiştir. Yazarın, Türk edebiyatına roman, hikâye ve çeviri sahasında yaptığı katkılar çeşitli çalışmalar yoluyla değerlendirilmiştir ancak çocuk edebiyatı eserlerine dayanan bu incelemenin alan yazına katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesindeyiz. Araştırmada, yazar, çevirmen Fuat Sevimay'ın çocuk ve gençler için eğitici, öğretici, eğlenceli ve merak uyandırıcı, genellikle tarihsel zemine dayanan bu eserleri doküman incelemesi yoluyla ele alınmış; elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle yorum ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fuat Sevimay, çocuk kitapları, çocuğa görelik, inceleme

ABSTRACT

In this study, the award-winning writer and translator Fuat Sevimay's children's books Haydar Pasha's House, Hişt Hişt, Free to Dream, Free to Dream -Dream of Freedom-, which have recently made a name for themselves in the field of novels and short stories, are discussed. These works written by the artist in the field of children's literature, their content and formal features were evaluated based on the principle of being suitable for children. What is expected from children's books is to give children a love of reading, on the other hand, to develop their imagination, educate them and help them comprehend life. The scope of the works was also considered in this respect. "Just as the child's physiological needs cannot be neglected, neither can their mental and spiritual development. The mental, emotional and spiritual development of a child whose mind is filled with literature and literary products and whose soul is nourished by the beauties of literature will be different. A more sensitive soul, a finer emotion, a different perception, a different view can be given to the child through literature" (Şahin, 2011). The

importance of children's literature products is clear. In this context, Fuat Sevimay's children's literature books are discussed in order. In his first work Haydar Pasha's House, published in 2013, the author took his readers over the age of 10 on a trip around Istanbul and told stories about the places he visited. Published in 2018, Hişt Hişt also attracts attention with its title referring to the famous story by Sait Faik Abasıyanık. In this work, Sevimay, as someone who knows Istanbul closely, has included a very entertaining and at the same time historical journey in Istanbul. This work appeals to readers above the age of 7. Another work of the author, Free to Dream (2018), is a book that appeals to children aged 10-12 and their imagination, pointing out that we can do anything we want by dreaming. In his latest work, Free to Dream-Dream of Freedom-the author, who addresses children over the age of 10, continues the dream journey of the story hero Kerem and his friends in this work and focuses on a historical journey towards the days of the National Struggle. The author's contributions to Turkish literature in the field of novels, stories and translations have been evaluated through various studies, but we believe that an analysis based on his works of children's literature will contribute to the literature in this sense. These works of the author and translator Fuat Sevimay, which are educational, instructive, entertaining and intriguing for children and young people, generally based on historical background, were analyzed through document analysis; comments and suggestions were presented based on the findings obtained.

Keywords: Fuat Sevimay, children's books, child relativity, review

COVİD-19 DÖNEMİNDE TÜRKİYE'DE UYGULANAN PARA POLİTİKALARI
MONETARY POLICIES APPLIED IN TURKEY DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD

Musa TÜRKOĞLU

Doç. Dr., Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Isparta, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000 0001 7662 9647

Ayşe DURGUN KAYGISIZ

Doç. Dr., Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Isparta, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000 0002 8062 7473

ÖZET

Covid-19 küresel salgını ülkeleri başta sağlık olmak üzere ekonomik, sosyal ve hatta siyasal yönden de etkilemiştir. Pandemi döneminde yaşanılan karantinalar ve kapanmalar talebin düşmesine ve üretimin sekteye uğramasına neden olmuştur. Bu nedenle ülkeler pandeminin etkisini azaltmak amacıyla bazı tedbir, önlem ve politikalara başvurmuşlardır. Bu politikalardan sağlık politikaları hep ön planda olsa da en önemlisi ekonomi politikalarıdır. Çünkü yaşanılan pandemi ülke ekonomilerini durma noktasına getirmiştir.

Bu süreçte her ülke kendi ekonomik yapısına uygun politikalar düzenlese de uygulanan politikalar benzerlik göstermektedir. 2008 krizinde olduğu gibi pandemi döneminde de dünya genelinde merkez bankaları genişletici para politikaları uygulamışlardır. Türkiye'de diğer merkez bankaları gibi genişletici para politikası uygulamıştır. Bu kapsamda uygulanan politikalardan en belirgin olanları politika faizinin düşürülmesi, piyasaya likidite sağlanması, varlık alımları, zorunlu karşılık oranlarının düşürülmesi, kredi destekleri ve piyasayı rahatlatıcı benzer uygulamalardır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2020-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye'de uygulanan para politikalarını değerlendirmektir. Bu amaçla birincil kaynak olarak merkez bankasının Covid- 19 döneminde yayınladığı para ve kur politikası raporları öncelikli olarak incelenecektir. Buna ek olarak finansal istikrar raporları ve konuyla alakalı teorik ve ampirik çalışmalar ele alınacaktır. Bu çalışma kriz dönemlerinde uygulanan para politikalarının neler olduğu ve makro ekonomik sonuçlarının neler olabileceği konusunda önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Para Politikaları, Covid-19, TCMB

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 global epidemic has affected countries economically, socially and even politically, especially health. The quarantines and closures experienced during the pandemic period have caused a decrease in demand and interruption of production. For this reason, countries have applied some measures, measures and policies in order to reduce the impact of the pandemic. Although health policies are always at the forefront of these policies, the most important is economic policies. Because the current pandemic has brought the country's economies to a standstill.

In this process, although each country organizes policies suitable for its own economic structure, the policies implemented are similar. As in the 2008 crisis, central banks around the world implemented expansionary monetary policies during the pandemic period. Like other central banks, Turkey has implemented an expansionary monetary policy. The most prominent policies implemented in this context are lowering the policy rate, providing liquidity to the market, asset purchases, lowering required reserve ratios, credit supports and similar practices that relax the market.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the monetary policies implemented in Turkey between the years 2020-2022. For this purpose, as the primary source, the monetary and exchange rate policy reports published by the central bank during the Covid-19 period will be primarily examined. In addition, financial stability reports and relevant theoretical and empirical studies will be discussed. This study is important in terms of the monetary policies implemented during the crisis periods and what the macroeconomic consequences may be.

Keywords: Monetary Policies, Covid-19, TCMB

KIRŞEHİR İLİ MEYVE VE SEBZE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNİN DÜNÜ BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ PROJEKSİYONU

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PROJECTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING IN KIRŞEHİR

Saniye KARİPTAŞ AĞCA

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9744-928X

Ahmet KAZANKAYA

Prof. Dr., Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; Kırşehir ilinin meyve ve sebze yetiştiriciliği konusunda geçişmişteki durumu, bugünkü durumu ve geleceği hakkında yapılanlar ve yapılması gerekenler hakkında ayrıntılı olarak veriler takdim edilmiştir. Bu amaçla 2015-2021 döneminde gerçekleşen üretim ve talep verilerinden yararlanarak, 2022-2040 yılı üretim ve gereksinim miktarı tahmin edilmiştir. Kırşehir' de meyve üretim miktarı 2015 yılında 118 bin ton iken, 2021 yılında % 21 oranında artarak 151 bin ton olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Sebze üretimi 2015 yılında açıkta 28 bin ton, örtü altı 3470 kg olup, 2021 yılında açıkta sebze üretimi yine 28 bin ton olarak temin edilmektedir. Özellikle jeotermal seracılığın son yıllardaki gelişmelerine bağlı olarak merkez ve ilçelerde yaklaşık 15 000 ton civarında örtü altı sebze üretimi gerçekleşmiştir. Kırşehir ilinde Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı 2022 yılı Örtü altı Kayıt Sistemine kayıtlı toplam 271 dekar alanın 220 dekarında ısıtma kaynağı olarak jeotermal enerji kullanmaktadır. Örtü altı işletmelerde ısıtma giderleri işletmenin toplam giderlerinin %40-80'ini kapsamaktadır. Kırşehir ilinde tespit edilmiş olan 7 adet önemli jeotermal enerji sahası vardır. Bu sahalarda açılmış olan kuyularda sıcaklık değerleri 30-76.5 C kaynak suyun debisi ise 5-100 lt/sn. olarak değişiklik göstermektedir. Ancak jeotermal enerji kaynaklarının kullanımı ile bu maliyetleri düşürme imkânı vardır. Türkiye genelinde olduğu gibi Kırşehir ilinde de jeotermal enerji kullanımı açısından mevcut potansiyelden yeteri miktarda faydalanılamamaktadır. Kırşehir iline komşu olan Nevşehir ili Kozaklı ilçesinde kurulması planlanan, Nevşehir Kozaklı Tarıma Dayalı İhtisas (Jeotermal Kaynaklı Sera) Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde 1.352.000 m^2 alan üzerinde 40 adet sera parseli, 16 adet sanayi parseli olmak üzere toplam 56 parselde, 1.500 kişi istihdam edilmesi, yıllık 750 milyon TL ekonomiye katkı sağlanması, 40.000 ton sebze ve meyve üretimi hedeflenmektedir. Bölgenin jeotermal enerji potansiyelini kullanma açısından önemli bir örnek teşkil edecek ve projenin benzer potansiyele sahip Kırşehir ilinde de uygulanması hedeflenmelidir. Bu durumun sebze ve meyve üretim alanlarının ve miktarının önümüzde ki yıllarda artışına sebep olacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Yine yıllar içinde Kırşehir İlinde meyveciliği geliştirmek amacıyla çeşitli eğitimler, projeler ve kırsal kalkınmayı geliştirmek amacıyla yatırımlar yapılmıştır. Bu sebeple yıllara bağlı olarak özellikle ceviz ağaçları sayısı ve üretim miktarlarında artışlar görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak gelişim ve destekleme politikaları ile 2022- 2040 döneminde Kırşehir ilinin meyvecilikte ve sebzecilikte kendine yeterli bir şehir konumuna geleceği tahmin edilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırşehir, Sebze üretimi, Meyve üretimi, Jeotermal

ABSTRACT

In this study; Data were presented in detail about the situation of Kırşehir province in the transition in terms of fruit and vegetable cultivation, what has been done and what needs to be done about its current situation and future. For this purpose, by using the production and demand data realized in the 2015-2021 period, the production and requirement amount for 2022-2040 was estimated. While the amount of fruit production in Kırşehir was 118 thousand tons in 2015, it increased by 21% in 2021 and was

realized as 151 thousand tons. Vegetable production is 28 thousand tons in the open in 2015, 3470 kg under the cover, and in 2021, vegetable production in the open is again provided as 28 thousand tons. Especially due to the developments of geothermal greenhouse cultivation in recent years, approximately 15 000 tons of under-cover vegetable production has been realized in the center and districts. In Kırşehir province, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry uses geothermal energy as a heating source in 220 decares of a total area of 271 decares registered in the 2022 Undercover Registration System. In undercover enterprises, heating expenses cover 40-80% of the total expenses of the enterprise. There are 7 important geothermal energy fields identified in Kırşehir. The temperature values of the wells drilled in these fields vary as 30-76.5 C and the flow rate of the spring water varies as 5-100 lt / s. However, with the use of geothermal energy resources, it is possible to reduce these costs. As in Turkey, the existing potential in terms of geothermal energy use in Kırşehir province cannot be utilized sufficiently. It is aimed to employ 1,500 people in a total of 56 parcels, including 40 greenhouse parcels and 16 industrial parcels on an area of 1,352,000 m^2 in the Nevşehir Kozaklı Agricultural Specialized (Geothermal Sourced Greenhouse) Organized Industrial Zone, which is planned to be established in the Kozaklı district of Nevşehir province, which is adjacent to the province of Kırşehir, to contribute to the economy of 750 million TL annually, and to produce 40,000 tons of vegetables and fruits. It will set an important example in terms of using the geothermal energy potential of the region and the project should be aimed to be implemented in Kırşehir province with similar potential. It is estimated that this situation will cause the increase in the amount and area of vegetable and fruit production in the coming years. Again, over the years, various trainings, projects and investments have been made to improve rural development in order to improve fruit growing in Kırşehir Province. For this reason, depending on the years, especially the number of walnut trees and the production amounts have increased. As a result, with its development and support policies, it is estimated that Kırşehir will become a self-sufficient city in fruit and vegetable growing in the period of 2022-2040.

Keywords: Kırşehir, vegetable production, fruit production, geothermal

CHINA'S CREATIVE ECONOMY TAX INITIATIVES

Elena CHERNYAKOVA

Senior researcher, Tax system development department, RANEPA

Ekaterina YASTREBOVA

Researcher, Tax system development department, RANEPA

Zhang JINGRU

2nd year Bachelor student, ISS RANEPA

ABSTRACT

More than 50 million people around the world consider themselves content creators even though the creative economy was born only ten years ago. The ability of individuals to receive income from activities on streaming platforms, given the scale of growth in user activity and the lack of a developed unified administration scheme, provokes challenges both for the tax authorities and for the users themselves, the authors of the content.

Studies have shown that current trends in the taxation of income of individuals in the world are based on different principles: some countries introduce the concept of "independent profession" into the legislation (Czech Republic), while others impose the duties of tax agents on platforms, and upon reaching a certain threshold of income, the platforms themselves send the authors a standard form showing their respective income (US). For this article, we will focus on the experience of China, where the live e-commerce industry underwent a global transformation last year as it came under increased scrutiny by the tax authorities.

At the end of 2021, there were several high-profile cases in China initiated by the Tax Administration against major streamers who evaded income taxes during live broadcasts.

According to the new regulations dated March 30, 2022, jointly issued by the Cyberspace Administration of China, State Administration of Tax, and State Administration for Market Regulation, streaming platforms are required to twice a year, submit reports to the tax office on ongoing live broadcasts, which include information such as personal identifiers of users, data on their bank accounts and the amount of their income. Moreover, the platforms must also calculate income tax on the income of individuals received from live broadcasts.

In addition, possible scenarios for the development of tax control of income of individuals received by them in digital form, considering the Russian tax climate, are considered.

SÜT SIĞIRLARINDA BESLEMENİN SÜT YAĞ VE PROTEİN İÇERİĞİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF FEEDING ON MILK FAT AND PROTEIN CONTENT OF DAIRY COWS

Şükrü YELTEKİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-1013-4088

Hayrettin ÇAYIROĞLU

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8286-9484

ÖZET

İnek sütünün bileşenleri, süt ve süt ürünlerinin yapımında hammadde olarak kalitesini ve değerini belirleyen ana faktörlerdir. Özellikle süt yağı, süt ve süt ürünlerine sağladığı lezzet ve kaliteyi olumlu yönde etkileyerek hem tüketici tercihlerini hem de fiyatı belirlemede etkin rol oynamaktadır. Süt verimi ve bileşimi, inek ve çevresindeki birçok faktörden etkilenir. Genetik ve ırk farklılıkları, sağım süresi, mevsimsel farklılıklar, hava sıcaklığı, sağlık durumu ve beslenme süt kompozisyonunu etkileyen b aşlıca faktörlerdir. Bunlar içerisinde beslenme, hem süt verimi hem de bileşimi üzerinde etkin olan ana faktördür. Genetik yapının iyileştirilmesi süt verimi ve bileşiminin iyileştirilmesine yalnızca %30'a kadar katkıda bulunurken, besleme uygulamaları ve stratejilerinin payı yaklaşık %70'tir. Rasyondaki kaba /kesif yem oranı, selüloz ve protein içeriği, kullanılan kaba yemin çeşidi ve kalitesi, kesif yemin kompozisyonu, korunmuş protein ve yağ içeriği, yem katkı maddesi içeriği süt yağ ve protein içeriğini etkilemektedir. Bunların yanında kaba yeme uygulanan işlemler, kaba yemin partikül boyutu, yemleme stratejileri de süt bileşenlerini etkileyen faktörlerdir. Bunlar, rumende oluşan uçucu yağ asitleri konsantrasyonu ile rumen pH'sı üzerinde doğrudan veya dolaylı etki ederek süt verimi ve bileşimini etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle sağmal sığırlarda iyi yönetim ve besleme uygulamaları ile genetik potansiyellerinin izin verdiği ölçüde süt yağ ve protein içeriğini hem nicelik hem de nitelik olarak değiştirmek mümkündür. Bu derlemede süt sığırlarında besleme ve besleme stratejilerinin süt yağı ve protein içeriği üzerindeki etkileri ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Süt yağ içeriği, süt protein içeriği, besleme, süt sığırı

ABSTRACT

The components of cow's milk are the main factors that determine its quality and value as a raw material in the manufacture of milk and dairy products. In particular, milk fat plays an active role in determining both consumer preferences and prices by positively affecting the taste and quality it provides to milk and dairy products. Milk yield and composition is influenced by many factors in the cow and its environment. Genetic and breeds differences, milking period, seasonal variation, air temperature, hea lth status and nutrition are the main factors affecting milk composition. Among these, nutrition is the main factor that is effective on both milk yield and composition. Improvement of genetic makeup contributes only up to 30% to improvement of milk yield and composition, while the share of feeding practices and strategies is approximately 70%. The roughage/concentrated feed ratio in the ration, cellulose and protein content, the type and quality of the forage used, the composition of the concentrated feed, the protected protein and fat content, the feed additive content affect the milk fat and protein content. In addition, the processes applied to the feeds, the particle size of the forage, and the feeding strategies are

also the factors affecting the milk components. These affect the milk yield and composition by directly or indirectly affecting the concentration of volatile fatty acids formed in the rumen and the pH of the rumen. Therefore, with good management and feeding practices in dairy cattle, it is possible to change the milk fat and protein content, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to the extent their genetic potential allows. In this review, the effects of feeding and feeding strategies on milk fat and protein content in dairy cattle are discussed.

Keywords: Milk fat content, milk protein content, nutrition, dairy cattle

GEÇİCİ RESTORASYON ÜRETİMİNDE CAD-CAM VE KONVANSİYONEL SİSTEMLERİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF CAD-CAM AND CONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS IN TEMPORARY RESTORATION PRODUCTION

Gökçe KEÇECİ

Araştırma Görevlisi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4180-4289

Özge PARLAR ÖZ

Doç. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8927-3448

ÖZET

Geçici kron-köprü restorasyonlar daimi bir sabit restorasyon yapılana kadar prepare edilen dişlerin yapısı, pulpa ve periodonsiyum sağlığının korunması, dişlerin migrasyonunun engellenmesi, hastanın estetik beklentisini karşılaması, termal ve irritan faktörlerden korunması için oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ayrıca dişlerde oluşabilecek hassasiyeti önlemek ve hastanın günlük hayatında daha rahat etmesi amacıyla kaybolan estetiğin yerine konmasında da etkili restorasyonlardır.

Geçici protezlerin yapımında otopolimerize polimetilmetakrilat, bis-akril polietilmetakrilat, polivinilmetakrilat, üretanmetakrilat ve mikrofilrezin materyalleri sıklıkla tercih edilen materyallerdir. Kimyasal olarak aktive olan rezinlerin polimerizasyonları standardize edilemediğinden; bu rezinler homojen olmayan, çatlaklar içeren, pöröz bir yapıya sahiplerdir. Dolayısıyla bu şekilde elde edilen geçici restorasyonlarda uzun dönem stabilitede bozukluklar, biyouyumlulukta sorunlar ve erken dönemde renklenme gözlenmektedir.

Estetik bölgede uygulanan ve uzun süreli kullanılan geçici restorasyonlarda renk değişimi estetik problem oluşturarak hasta memnuniyetini olumsuz etkileyebilir.

Günümüzde restorasyon materyallerindeki gelişmeler ile, geçici kuron-köprü restorasyonları da CAD/CAM (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture bilgisayar destekli tasarım/bilgisayar destekli üretim) yöntemi ile de hazırlanabilmektedir. CAD/CAM yöntemi uygulamaları ile hasta başında geçirilen sürenin azaltılması, restorasyonların mekanik ve estetik özelliklerinin iyileştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Bu derlemede CAD-CAM polimerlerinin konvansiyonel geçici restorasyon materyallerine göre daha yüksek homojeniteye, daha yüksek kırılma direncine ve gelişmiş renk stabilitesine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Aynı zamanda CAD / CAM geçici kuronların da marjinal boşluk, iç uyum ve kırılma dayanımı açısından konvansiyonel geçici kuronlara göre daha üstün uyum ve daha iyi mekanik dayanıklılık gösterdiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: geçici restorasyon, CAD/CAM , renk stabilitesi, geçici restoratif materyal

ABSTRACT

Temporary crown-bridge restorations have a very important place in the structure of the prepared teeth, preservation of pulp and periodontium health, prevention of tooth migration, meeting the aesthetic expectation of the patient, and protection from thermal and irritant factors until a permanent fixed restoration is made. In addition, they are effective restorations to replace the lost aesthetics in order to prevent sensitivity that may occur in the teeth and to make the patient more comfortable in his daily life.

Autopolymerized polymethylmethacrylate, bis-acryl polyethylmethacrylate, polyvinylmethacrylate, urethanemethacrylate and microfilrezin materials are frequently preferred materials in the construction of temporary prostheses. Since the polymerizations of chemically activated resins cannot be standardized; these resins have a non-homogeneous, cracked and porous structure. Therefore, long-term stability problems, biocompatibility problems and early discoloration are observed in temporary restorations obtained in this way. In temporary restorations applied in the aesthetic area and used for a long time, color change may create aesthetic problems and adversely affect patient satisfaction.

Today, with the developments in restoration materials, temporary crown-bridge restorations can also be prepared with the CAD/CAM (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture) systems. CAD/CAM applications, is aimed to reduce the chair time of the patients and to improve the mechanical and aesthetic properties of the restorations.

In this review, it was seen that CAD-CAM polymers have higher homogeneity, higher fracture resistance and improved color stability than conventional temporary restoration materials. It was also observed that CAD / CAM temporary crowns showed superior feature and better mechanical durability than conventional temporary crowns in terms of marginal integrity, internal fit and fracture strength.

Keywords: temporary restoration, CAD/CAM , color stability, temporary restorative material

İMPLANT ÜZERİ HAREKETLİ PROTEZLERDE TUTUCU SİSTEMLERİN YERİ VE ÖNEMİ

IMPORTANCE OF ATTACHMENT SYSTEMS IN IMPLANT SUPPORTED-REMOVABLE PROSTHESES

Gökçe KEÇECİ

Araştırma Görevlisi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4180-4289

Özge PARLAR ÖZ

Doç. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID NO:0000-0002-8927-3448

ÖZET

Hastaların estetik, fonksiyonel, fonasyan, çiğneme performansı gibi beklentilerinin artmasıyla birlikte implant destekli hareketli protezlerin de popülerliği artmaktadır. Diş çekimleri sonrası kalan alveolar dokularla desteklenen tam protezlerin yerine implant destekli hareketli protezlerin kullanılması daha iyi bir seçenektir. İmplant destekli hareketli protezlerde çeşitli tutucu sistemler geliştirilmiştir. Bu tutucu sistemleri seçerken arklar arası mesafe, rezorpsiyon miktarı, implantların arklardaki yerleştirme konumları, hastanın estetik beklentisi, yüz ve dudak desteği, ağız hijyeni ve retansiyon ihtiyacı göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Tutucu sistemlerde implantlar birbirine splintlenerek ya da tek tek splintlenmeden de kullanılabilir. Artmış arklar arası mesafe, dikey ve horizontal yönde artmış kemik rezorpsiyonu, stabilite ve retansiyon miktarının fazla olduğu durumlarda implantlar bir bar ile birbirine splintlenerek kullanılır. Splintlenmeyen tutucular ise implantlar üzerindeki tek tek ataşman şeklindedir ve birbirinden bağımsızdır. Başarılı bir protez için tüm tutucu sistemlerin endikasyon ve özelliklerinin bilinmesi önemlidir. İmplant üzeri hareketli protezlerde kullanılmak üzere çok farklı sistemler geliştirilmiştir. Bu protezler için gerekli olan implant sayısı ve kullanılacak tutucu mekanizması ile ilgili birçok farklı görüş olup hala kesinleşmiş veriler bulunmamaktadır.

Bu derlemenin amacı tam dişsiz vakalarda implant üzeri hareketli protezler için farklı tutucu sistemlerin detaylı olarak araştırılması ve klinik uygulamalarda klinisyenlere tutucu seçiminde rehber olmasıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: implant, tutucu, locater, bar, top başlı ataçman.

ABSTRACT

The popularity of implant-supported removable prostheses is increasing with the increasing expectations of patients such as aesthetic, functional, phonation, chewing performance. It is a better option to use implant supported removable dentures instead of full dentures supported by alveolar tissues remaining after tooth extraction. Various retaining systems have been developed for implant-supported removable prostheses. When choosing these retention systems, the distance between the arches, the amount of resorption, the placement positions of the implants in the bones, the patient's aesthetic expectation, face and lip support, oral hygiene and the need for retention should be considered. In retention systems, implants can be used by splinting or non-splinting to each other individually. Implants are used by splinting each other with a bar in cases where there is increased distance between the arches, increased bone resorption in the vertical and horizontal directions. On the other hand, individual attachments on implants are independent of each other. For a successful prosthesis, it is important to know the indications and properties of all retention systems.

The aim of this review is to investigate in detail different attachment systems for removable prostheses on implants in edentulous cases and to guide clinicians in the selection of retainers in clinical practice.

Keywords: implant, attachment, locater, bar, ball attachment.

ON ZERO-SYMMETRIC NEAR-RINGS WITH GENERALIZED DERIVATIONS

Mehsin Jabel ATTEYA

Department of Mathematics, College of Education Al-Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7380-6951

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper, is to study the notion of generalized derivations with commutativity of a trivial zero-symmetric near-ring N, we give some results about that. The notion of derivation in rings is quite old and plays a significant role in various branches of mathematics. Studying the properties of rings equipped with mappings is an idea that began in the second half of the last century. Researchers have focused on two types of mappings defined on rings, namely, generalized derivations and derivations. Many authors studied the properties of prime and semiprime near-rings with derivations, such as commutativity of near-rings. In 1905, Dikson initiated the idea of near-rings. Later, in 1987, Bell and Gordon Mason did their work on derivation and prove some commutativity theorem for near-rings while the study of derivation was initiated during the 1950s and 1960s on ring.Where Posner (1957) started to study about derivations in rings and proved the existence of a non zero centralizing derivation on a prime ring that forces the given ring to be commutative.

Every ring is near-ring but the converse is not true always. Throughout this paper, N is non empty set, equipped with two binary operations say '+' and '.'. N is called a left near-ring if (i) (N , +) is a group (not necessarily abelian) (ii) (N, .) is a semigroup and (iii) $x.(y + z) = x.y + x.z$ for all $x, y, z \in N$. Similar for N is called a right near-ring. A near -ring is called a semiprime **if $x \in N$, $xyx=0$ for all $y \in N$ implies $x=0$**. A near-ring N is called prime, if $xNy = 0$ for $x, y \in N$, then $x = 0$ or $y = 0$. For all $x, y \in N$ as usual $[x, y] = xy - yx$, called the Lie product of x and y and also $xoy = xy + yx$, called Jordan product of x and y. A near-ring N is called a constant near-ring if xy=y for all x, y **$\in$N. Also, N** d is called a zero-symmetric near-ring, if $0x = 0$ for all $x \in N$. A trivial zero-symmetric near-ring R is a zero-symmetric near-ring such that $xy = y$ for all $x \in N - \{0\}$, $y \in N$.

Let d be an arbitrary additive endomorphism of N. Then d is a derivation on N if $d(xy) = d(x)y + xd(y)$ for all $x, y \in N$. An additive mapping $D:N \to N$ is said to be generalized derivation associated with a derivation d of N if $D(xy) = D(x)y+xd(y)$. A generalized derivation D is a generalized derivation associated with a derivation D if it is a right as well as a left generalized derivation as associated with a derivation d. Many analysts have studied generalized derivation in the context of algebras on certain normed spaces.

Keywords: Commutativity, derivation, n-torsion free, generalized derivation, semiprime near-ring, zero-symmetrict near-ring.

MIKROORQANIZMLƏRDƏN ZÜLAL BIOKÜTLƏSININ ALINMASI

Aycan NAZİM İSAYEVA

Odlar Yurdu Universiteti, magistrant

Elmi rəhbər: a.ü.f.d.,dosent Kərimova Tamilla Hafiz

XÜLASƏ

İnsan, adətən əsas qida komponenlərini – zülalları, yağları, karbohidratları heyvan və bitki mənbələrindən alır. Artıq bu gün bu mənbələr insanların getdikcə artan tələbatını ödəmir. Müəyyən edilmişdir ki, mikroorqanizmlərin zülalları və yağları müvəffəqiyyətlə ənənəvi zülalları və yağları əvəz edə bilər.

Birhüceyrəli mikroorqanizmlərdən zülali yem məhsulunun alınmasında müxtəlif substratlardan, o cümlədən neftin parafinləri, metan, hidrogen, metanol, etanol, sirkə turşusu, karbondioksid, süd zərdabı, melassa, nişasta, sənaye və kənd təsərrüfatının tullantılarından istifadə edilir.

Digər mikroorqanizmlərə nəzərən mayaların bir sıra üstünlükləri vardır. Belə ki, mayalar yoluxmalara qarşı davamlıdır, bakteriyalara nisbətən hüceyrələrinin böyük ölçüdə olması mühitdən asan ayrılmasına imkan verir, sadə mühitdə inkişaf edərək karbohidrat və azot mənbəyini mənimsəyir, yüksək qidalıq xüsusiyyəti və biokütlənin xoşagələn iyi ilə fərqlənir. Maya biokütləsi vitaminlərlə zəngin zülali məhsuldur ki, bu da ondan nəinki yem üçün, eləcə də qida üçün istifadə etməyə imkan verir.

Bakteriyaların üstünlüyü ondan ibarətdir ki, digər mikroorqanizmlərə nisbətən sürətlə böyüyür, biokütləsi zülal tərkiblidir və əvəzolunmayan amin turşusu - metioninə malikdir. Amin turşuların tərkibinə görə bakterioloji zülal heyvan zülalına yaxın olduğundan, ondan alınan yem preparatları da böyük qiymətə malik olur. Ancaq bakteriyalardan istifadə edərkən tərkibindəki lipidlər diqqətlə öyrənilməlidir, çünki, bəzi bakteriyaların lipidlərində toksinlər olur. Bakteriyaların istifadəsində çatışmayan cəhət hüceyrələrinin kiçik olması və sıxlığının suya yaxın olmasıdır ki, bu da onun əkin mayesindən ayrılmasını çətinləşdirir.

Bundan əlavə, mayaların və bakteriyaların biokütləsində çoxlu miqdarda nuklein turşuları (uyğun olaraq 12 və 16%-ə qədər) vardır. Bu isə canlı orqanizmdə arzuolunmayan parçalanma məhsullarının əmələ gəlməsinə səbəb olur.

Yosunlar başqa mikroorqanizmlər kimi zülal alınması üçün bir mənbədir. Onlar mayalara nisbətən substratdan asan ayrılır, ona görə biokütlədə az nuklein turşusu əmələ gəlir. Yosunlarda zülalın ümumi miqdarı 70% təşkil edir. Həm də bu zülallar amin turşulara görə tam dəyərlidir.

Göbələklər. Yem və qida zülalı almaq üçün sənaye üsulu ilə becərilən ibtidai və ali göbələklərdən də istifadə edilir. Bəzi mikroskopik göbələklər 50%-ə qədər zülal toplayır. Tərkibində əvəzolunmayan amin turşuların miqdarına görə heyvan mənşəli zülallara yaxın olub, biokütləsi vitaminlərlə əsasən də B qrupu ilə zəngindir

Sənayedə zülal prepatarları istehsalında qida mühiti kimi süd zərdabından istifadə edilir. Süd zərdabında *Kluyveromyces və Candida* mayaları daha yaxşı inkişaf edir və çoxlu miqdarda zülal toplayır. Süd zərdabından istifadə etmək həm xüsusi mürəkkəb hazırlıq tələb etmir, həm də buradan alınan zülal preparatı yem və qida məqsədi üçün istifadə edilir. Aparılan tədqiqatlar nəticəsində məlum olmuşdur ki, süd zərdabından alınan biokütlə ət və süd heyvandarlığında, quşçuluqda və başqa istiqamətlərdə yüksək texnoloji və iqtisadi səmərəliliyə malikdir. Bitki mənşəli hidrolizatdan zülal almaq üçün Candida mayasından, nadir hallarda Trichosporon maya növündən istifadə edilir. Candida mayaları eləcə də sulfit və maye karbohidrogenli mühitdə zülal sintez edilr. Mycobacterium və Pseudomonas bakteriyaları qaz halında olan karbohidrogenləri də istifadə edirlər. Mikroorqanizmlərdən alınan zülal biokütləsi zülali əlavə kimi istifadə edilərkən yaxşı tədqiq olunmalı, onun tərkibi, xassələri və mənimsənilməsi öyrənilməlidir. Toksiki sınaqlarda nəinki canlı hüceyrələr, eləcə də hazır zülali məhsullar yoxlanılır.

Mikrob zülalı insanların qidasında zülal çatışmazlığını aradan qaldırmaq üçün qida məqsədilə tətbiq edilir. Bu zülallar zülal preparatlarında qəbul edilən formadır. Lakin onların tətbiqində çatışmayan cəhət odur ki, ayrılma prosesində turşular, qələvilər, yüksək temperatur və təzyiq istifadə edildiyindən amin turşuların bir hissəsi parçalanır.

Zülalın mikrob sintezində elə əkin materialı seçmək lazımdır ki, zülalın tərkibindəki əvəzolunmayan amin turşuların tərkibi Ümumdünya Səhiyyə Təşkilatının (ÜST) qəbul etdiyi etalona - yumurta zülalına yaxın olsun. ÜST bu mikrob zülalından insan qidasında istifadəyə bir şərtlə icazə vermişdir ki, nuklein turşularının qəbul edilən miqdarı sutkada 2 qramı ötməsin. Könüllülər arasında aparılan sınaqlarda məlum olmuşdur ki, bu zülalın insan qidasına əlavəsi mənfi nəticə vermir, yalnız allergik reaksiya, mədə pozğunluğu yaradır.

MİKROB METABOLİZMASI VƏ FERMENTASİYA

Şəlalə QOŞQAR ƏLİYEVA

Odlar Yurdu Universiteti, magistrant

Elmi rəhbər: a.ü.f.d.,dosent Kərimova Tamilla Hafiz

XÜLASƏ

Metabolizm bir-birinə əks olan iki prosesdən-assimilyasiya (anabolizm) və dissimilyasiya (katabolizm) ibarətdir. Assimilyasiya qida maddələrinin mənimsə-nilməsi və onlardan maddələrin sintez edilməsidir.

Dissimilyasiya qida maddələrinin parşalanması və ya oksidləşməsi hesabına enerji ayılması prosesidir. Bu prosesdə mürəkkəb üzvi birləşmələr daha sadə mad-dələrə parçalanır. Metabolizma fermentlərin iştirakı ilə gedən bir prosesdir Fermentlər canlı hüceyrənin hazırladığı zülal təbiətli maddədir. Onlar bioloji katalizatorlar kimi mikroorqanizmlərin maddələr mübadiləsində əsas rol oynayır. Mikroorqanizmlər üzvi maddələri 2 yolla metabolizə edirlər: tənəffüs və fermentasiya.

Tənəffüs prosesi aerob və anaerob olaraq iki cür olur. İnsanlarda olduğu kimi bir çox mikroorqanizmlər elektron qəbulediciləri kimi molekulyar oksigendən istifadə edirlər. Oksigenin iştirakı ilə üzvi birləşmələrin parçalanması prosesi aerob tənəffüs adlanır. Bir çox orqanizmlər oksigen olmadan da yaşaya bilirlər ki, bunlar da anaerob tənəffüs prosesindən istifadə edirlər.

Sərbəst oksigen mühitində rol oynayan metabolizma tipi fermentasiyadır.

Mikroorqanizmlər çox müxtəlif fermentlər əmələ gətirmək qabiliyyətinə malikdir. Fermentlər təsirlərinə görə spesifik olur. Bəzi fermentər mikrob hüceyrəsi tərəfindən varici mühitə ifraz olunaraq müxtəlif biokimyəvi proseslərin baş verməsinə səbəb olur. Bunlara ekzofermentlər deyilir. Mikrobun daxilində olub, xaricdən hüceyrəyə sovrulan sadə elementlərdən üzvi birləşmələrin əmələ gəlməsində iştirak edən fermentlər isə endofermentlər adlanır.

Eyni zamanda konstitutiv və adaptiv fermentlər də müəyyən olunmuşdur ki, bunlardan konstitutiv fermentlər həmişə hüceyrədə olur, adaptiv fermentlər isə qidalanma şəraitinin dəyişməsi nəticəsində mühitə uyğunlaşması ilə meydana gəlir.

Biotexnologiyada istifadə edilən produsent ştamların (mikroorqanizmlərin) kultivasiyası fermentləşmə adlanır. Biotexnoloji prosesi təşkil etmək üçün istifadə edilən mikroorqanizmin biokütləsinin alınması və metabolitlərinin sintezi mikroorqanizmlərin fizioloji xüsusiyyətləri nəzərə alınaraq kultivasiyası həyata keçirilir.

Fermentləşmə biotexnoloji istehsalda ən vacib və davam edən mərhələdir. Fermentləşmə əməliyyatların ardıcıllığı olub, qabaqcadan hazırlanmış qida mühiti ilə əkin materialının termostatda inkişaf prosesinin başa çatmasına və qida maddələrinin tam sərf olunmasına qədər davam edən saxlanmasıdır.

Fermentləşmənin 2 əsas tipi vardır: mikroorqanizm biokütləsinin və qiymətli maddələrin alınması (metabolitlər). Bunlar inkişafın gedişində və ya kulturun inkişafının sonrakı mərhələsində meydana çıxır. Məlum olduğu kimi, istənilən kulturun becərilməsi üçün həyat qabiliyyətli əkin materialı; enerji mənbəyi və karbohidrat; biokütlənin sintezi üçün qida mühiti; inkişaf ingibitorlarının olmaması; uyğun fiziki-kimyəvi şərait olmalıdır. Optimal qida mühitində, əlverişli pH qiymətlərində və temperaturda, lazım olan miqdarda hava olduqda mikroorqanizmlər tez inkişafa başlayır və bölünür, nəticədə produsentin biokütləsi və əkin mayesində qiymətli bioloji metabolitlər yığılır.

Sənaye miqyasında mikroorqanizmlərin becərilməsi üçün tətbiq olunan fermentatorların əsas vəzifəsi mikroorqanizm hüceyrələrini vaxtında qida maddələri və oksigenlə təmin etmək, maddələr mübadiləsi məhsullarını çıxarmaq, becərilmə şəraitinin zəif axımı şəraitində bircinsli tərkib yaratmaqdır. Fermentator oksigen rejimini tənzimləmək üçün hava verici, mühitin daha yaxşı qarışdırılması məqsədilə müxtəlif konstruksiyalı qarışdırıcı ilə təchiz olunur. Mühitin temperaturunu saxlamaq uçun soyutma sistemi qoyulur.

COVİD-19 PANDEMİSİNDE SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMININ FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Deniz TUGYAN AYHAN

Lecturer Cappadocia University, Nevşehir, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-4374-6115

Kadirhan DOGAN

Asist. Prof. Cappadocia University, Nevşehir, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-0249-1435

Buket BÜYÜKTURAN

Asist. Prof. Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0001-5898-1698

Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN

Asst. Prof. Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-1163-9972

ÖZET

31 Aralık 2019 tarihinde Çin'de ortaya çıktıktan sonra, kısa bir süre içerisinde tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid-19, 12 Mart 2020 itibariyle Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından pandemi olarak ilan edilmiştir. Dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de Covid-19'un bulaşını önlemek için yurtdışına çıkış yasakları getirilmiş; restoran, spor salonlarının kapatılması ve sosyal izolasyon gibi önlemler alınmıştır. Sosyal izolasyon, birey ve toplum arasındaki ilişkide kısmî veya tam temas yoksunluğunu ifade etmektedir. Sosyal izolasyon kurallarına uyulduğunda, bireylerin fiziksel aktivite seviyelerinin düştüğü ve oturma süresinin uzadığı gösterilmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Covid-19 pandemisinde sosyal medyada yer alan fiziksel aktivite görselli içeriklerin bireylerin fiziksel aktivitesine etkisini incelemektir.

Tanımlayıcı özellikteki bu çalışmaya 18 yaş üstü 162 birey dahil edildi. Katılımcıların sosyal medya kullanımını araştırmak için araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan anket ve fiziksel aktivite düzeylerini ölçmek için Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi (UFAA) Kısa Form online ortamda uygulandı.

Pandemi öncesi fiziksel aktivite amaçlı sosyal medya kullanan bireylerin sayısı 83 (% 51,2), fiziksel aktivite amaçlı sosyal medya kullanmayan bireylerin sayısı 49 (%48,8) iken; pandemi döneminde fiziksel aktivite amaçlı sosyal medya kullanan bireylerin sayısı 109 (%67,3), fiziksel aktivite amaçlı sosyal medya kullanmayan bireylerin sayısı 53 (%32,7)'tü. "Kullandığım platformlarda yer alan fiziksel aktivite ile ilgili görseller/videolar, beni fiziksel aktiviteye teşvik eder." sorusuna "Kesinlikle Katılıyorum" cevabını verenlerin sayısı 18 (%11,1), "Katılıyorum" cevabını verenlerin sayısı 90 (%55,6), "Kararsızım" cevabını verenlerin sayısı 27 (%16,7), "Katılmıyorum" cevabını verenlerin sayısı 19 (%11,7), "Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum" cevabını verenlerin sayısı 8 (%4,9) olarak bulundu. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin pandemi öncesi fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri incelendiğinde 70 (%43,2) bireyin inaktif olduğu, 50 (%30,9) bireyin yeteri kadar aktif olmadığı ve 42 (%25,9) bireyin aktif olduğu; pandemi döneminde fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri incelendiğinde 66 (%40,7) bireyin inaktif olduğu, 86 (%53,1) bireyin yeteri kadar aktif olmadığı ve 10 (%6,2) bireyin aktif olduğu tespit edildi.

Covid-19 pandemisi nedeniyle bireylerin fiziksel aktivite amaçlı sosyal medya kullanımı artmış, sosyal medyada yer alan fiziksel aktivite amaçlı paylaşımların bireyleri fiziksel aktivite yapmaya teşvik ettiği tespit edilmiş; buna rağmen fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri azalmıştır. Bireylerin sosyalleşmesinin artması ve sosyal medyada yer alan fiziksel aktivite amaçlı içeriklerin daha özendirici olması fiziksel aktivite düzeyini arttırabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Fiziksel Aktivite, İnstagram, Spor, Egzersiz

ABSTRACT

After emerging in China on 31 December 2019, Covid-19, which affected the whole world in a short time, was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization as of 12 March 2020. As in the world, travel bans have been imposed in Turkey to prevent the transmission of Covid-19; measures such as the closure of restaurants, gyms and social isolation have been taken. Social isolation refers to the partial or complete lack of contact between the individual and society. It has been shown that when the social isolation rules are followed, the physical activity levels of the individuals decrease and the sitting time is prolonged.

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of physical activity visual content on social media on the physical activity of individuals during the Covid-19 pandemic.

162 individuals over the age of 18 were included in this descriptive study. The questionnaire created by the researchers to investigate the social media use of the participants and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) Short Form to measure their physical activity levels were applied online.

While the number of individuals using social media for physical activity before the pandemic was 83 (% 51.2), the number of individuals who did not use social media for physical activity was 49 (%48.8); The number of individuals who used social media for physical activity during the pandemic period was 109 (%67.3), and the number of individuals who did not use social media for physical activity was 53 (% 32.7). “The images/videos about physical activity on the platforms I use encourage me to physical activity.” The number of those who answered the question “Strongly Agree” was 18 (%11.1), the number of those who answered “I agree” 90 (%55.6), the number of those who answered “I am undecided” 27 (% 16.7), The number of those who answered “I do not agree” 19 (%11.7) answered “Strongly Disagree” and 8 (%4.9) answered. When the physical activity levels of the individuals participating in the study were examined before the pandemic, it was determined that 70 (%43.2) individuals were inactive, 50 (% 30.9) individuals were not active enough, and 42 (%25.9) individuals were active; When physical activity levels were examined during the pandemic period, it was found that 66 (%40.7) individuals were inactive, 86 (%53.1) individuals were not active enough, and 10 (%6.2) individuals were active.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the use of social media for physical activity has increased, and it has been determined that social media posts for physical activity encourage individuals to engage in physical activity; however, physical activity levels decreased. Increasing socialization of individuals and more encouraging content for physical activity on social media can increase the level of physical activity.

Keywords: Social Media, Physical Activity, Instagram, Sports, Exercise

ÇALKANTI KAYNAKLI HİDRODİNAMİK KUVVETLERİN DEPOLAMA YAPILARININ STABİLİTESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES CAUSED BY SLOSHING ON THE STABILITY OF STORAGE STRUCTURES

Begüm Yurdanur DAĞLI

Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Manisa Teknik Bilimler MYO, İnşaat Bölümü, Manisa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2021-5450

Muhammet Ensar YİĞİT

Araştırma Görevlisi Doktor, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0161-7144

Ecem TUNCER UYSAL

Araştırma Görevlisi, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5246-776X

ÖZET

Akışkan ürünlere proses işlemlerinin uygulanmasında, stoklanmasında, iletiminde depolama tankları kullanılmaktadır. Depolama tanklarının tasarımında insan sağlığı, can ve mal güvenliğinin, ekonomik ölçütlerin yanısıra, depolanan ürünün çevreyi kirletme veya doğada yaşayan canlılara zarar verme potansiyeli de göz önünde bulundurulmaktadır. Birçok farklı sektörde çeşitli akışkanları depolamak için tercih edilen çelik silindirik tanklar kimyasal sıvı ve petrol ürünlerinin depolanması ve taşınmasında da yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu yapılarda deprem anında, sismik harekete bağlı olarak çalkantı dalgaları ve bu dalgaların sebep olduğu hidrodinamik kuvvetler meydana gelmektedir. Hidrodinamik kuvvetler, kalınlığı diğer büyüklüklerle karşılaştırıldığında çok küçük olan bu yapıların duvarlarında yapısal hasarlara hatta yıkımlara sebep olabilecek ilave basınçlar oluştururlar. Çalkantı dalgasının frekansı ile yapının doğal frekansı birbirine yakın ise rezonans olasılığı ortaya çıkmaktadır. İstenmeyen bu durum tank stabilitesini bozarak duvar burkulmalarına, ankraj göçmelerine, tabanda plastik deformasyonlara sebep olabilmektedir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında zemine sabitlenmiş kısmen petrol ile dolu depolama tankının sismik harekete bağlı davranışı incelenmiştir. Tank içerisindeki akışkanın homojen ve sıkıştırılamaz olduğu kabul edilmiştir. Analizlerde 1999 Düzce depremine ilişkin 1401 nolu istasyondan alınan veri kaydı kullanılmıştır. Nümerik akışkan-yapı etkileşimli analizinde sonlu elemanlar programlarından biri olan ABAQUS paket programından yararlanılmıştır. Lagrangian ve Eulerian yaklaşımlarının tek başına kullanıldığı akışkan-yapı etkileşimi problemlerindeki dezavantajları ortadan kaldırmak için Coupled Eulerian–Lagrangian metod (CEL) ile hesaplamalar yapılmıştır. Metod uygulanırken depolama tankı Lagrangian yaklaşım, seçilen akışkan Eulerian yaklaşım ile tasarlanmıştır. İvmeli hareketin sebep olduğu çalkantı ile meydana gelecek olan hidrodinamik yüklerin gerçeğe en yakın simülasyonu için tank katı model olarak içerisindeki sıvı da akışkan model olarak tasarlanarak birleştirilmiştir. Analizlerde açık zaman entegrasyonu kullanılmıştır. Kısmen dolu tankın içerisindeki petrol serbest yüzeyinde meydana gelen derinlik farklarının zaman bağlı değişimleri incelenmiştir. Serbest yüzey profillerinin tank duvarlarında meydana gelen Von Mises gerilmeleri ile ilişkileri ortaya konmuştur. Ayrıca tankın tabanında ve sükûnet halindeki akışkan seviyesine karşılık gelen referans noktasında ortaya çıkan deplasman değerleri hesaplanmıştır. İncelemeler sonucunda deplasman ve Von Mises gerilme

değerlerindeki ani düzensizliklerin giden ve dönen çalkantı dalgasının karşılaşması ile ortaya çıkan ilave basınçtan kaynaklandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akışkan-yapı etkileşimi, hidrodinamik kuvvet, çalkantı dalgası

ABSTRACT

Storage tanks are used in the application, storage and transfer of process procedures for fluid products. In the design of storage tanks, besides human health, life and property safety and economic criteria, the potential of the stored product to pollute the environment or to harm living creatures in nature is also taken into consideration. Steel cylindrical tanks, which are preferred to store various fluids in many different sectors, are also widely used in the storage and transportation of chemical liquids and petroleum products. In these structures, during an earthquake, sloshing waves and hydrodynamic forces caused by these waves occur due to seismic activity. Hydrodynamic forces create additional pressure that can cause structural damage or even collapse in the walls of these structures, which have a small thickness compared to other dimensions. If the frequency of the sloshing wave and the natural frequency of the structure are close to each other, resonance may occur. This undesirable situation may disrupt the stability of the tank and cause wall buckling, anchor failures, and plastic deformations on the base.

In this study, the behavior of a partially petroleum -filled storage tank fixed to the ground due to seismic activity was investigated. The fluid in the tank was assumed to be homogeneous and incompressible. Data recording from station 1401 regarding the 1999 Düzce earthquake was used in the analyses. The ABAQUS software, which is one of the finite element programs, was used in the numerical fluid-structure interactive analysis. To overcome the disadvantages of using solely Lagrangian or Eulerian approaches in fluid-structure interaction problems, calculations were performed using the Coupled Eulerian-Lagrangian method (CEL). While applying the method, the storage tank was designed by Lagrangian approach, and the selected fluid was designed by using Eulerian approach. To achieve the most realistic simulation of the hydrodynamic loads that will occur with the sloshing caused by the accelerated motion, the tank was designed as a solid model and the liquid inside was designed as a fluid model and combined. Explicit time integration method was used in the analyses. The time-dependent variations of the depth differences occurring on the petroleum free surface in the partially filled tank were investigated. The relations of the free surface profiles with the Von Mises stresses occurring on the tank walls were revealed. In addition, the displacement values at the base of the tank and at the reference point corresponding to the fluid level at rest were calculated. As a result of the investigations, it has been determined that the sudden irregularities in the displacement and Von Mises stress values are caused by the additional pressure arising from the interaction between the outgoing and returning sloshing waves.

Keywords: Fluid-structure interaction, hydrodynamic forces, sloshing waves

SARGISIZ BETON GERİLME-ŞEKİLDEĞİŞTİRME DİYAGRAMLARININ SONLU ELEMENLAR PROGRAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF UNCONFINED CONCRETE STRESS-STRAIN DIAGRAMS IN FINITE ELEMENT PROGRAM

Ahmet Kubilay AKSAKAL

Arş. Gör., Süleyman Demirel Üniversite, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Isparta, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0866-9310

Abdullah GÜNDOĞAY

Arş. Gör., Süleyman Demirel Üniversite, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Isparta, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5355-9014

ÖZET

Beton malzemesinin doğrusal olmayan gerilme-şekildeğiştirme ilişkisi için çeşitli araştırmacılar tarafından birçok sargısız ve sargılı malzeme modelleri önerilmiştir. Bu matematiksel malzeme modelleri genel olarak incelendiğinde betonun doğrusal olmayan davranışının birçok değişken tarafından etkilendiği ve aralarında farklılıklar bulunduğu görülmektedir. Teorik olarak elde edilen gerilme-şekildeğiştirme diyagramlarının özellikle analitik çalışmalarda kullanılan sonlu elemanlar programlarınki ile uyumlu olarak elde edilmesi malzeme davranışının doğru olarak temsil edilebilmesi açısından büyük öneme sahiptir. Bu çalışma kapsamında Hognestad ve Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği (TBDY) sargısız beton modellerinin gerilme-şekildeğiştirme diyagramları dört farklı beton sınıfı (C10, C20, C30 ve C40) için ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programında incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla öncelikle literatürde eksenel yük etkisi altında deneysel ve analitik sonuçları bulunan 300 mm x 300 mm enkesite sahip 1000 mm yüksekliğindeki beton kare kolon ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programında modellenmiştir. Beton kare kolonun modellenmesinde ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programının kütüphane havuzunda bulunmakta olan SOLID65 katı elemanı kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca betonun çok eksenli gerilme altında göçme kriterlerini tanımlayabilmek için William-Warnke malzeme modeli tercih edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda eksenel yük-yerdeğiştirme grafiği elde edilerek yapılan modelleme tekniği doğrulanmıştır. Sargısız beton modellerine ait gerilme-şekildeğiştirme diyagramları her beton sınıfı için teorik hesaplanarak ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programına betonun malzeme davranışını temsil etmesi için aktarılmıştır. Beton kolon elemanın eksenel yük etkisi altındaki analizleri gerçekleştirilerek gerilme-şekildeğiştirme diyagramları ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programında elde edilmiştir. Teorik hesaplamalar ile ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programından elde edilen gerilme-şekildeğiştirme diyagramları üzerinden maksimum gerilme ve buna karşılık gelen birim şekildeğiştirme değerleri belirlenmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarının yorumlanabilmesi için sonlu elemanlar programından elde edilen değerler teorik sonuçlara oranlanarak hata oranları hesaplanmıştır. Hognestad beton modelinde maksimum gerilme değeri için hata oranı %1.30 ile %2.23 arasında, TBDY'de ise %2.20 ile %7.77 arasında olmuştur. Hognestad beton modelinde maksimum gerilmeye karşılık gelen birim şekildeğiştirme değeri için hata oranı %6.01 ile %9.69 arasında, TBDY'de ise %5.50 ile %15.00 arasında değişmektedir. ANSYS sonlu elemanlar programında sargısız beton malzeme davranışını Hognestad modelinin genel olarak daha iyi temsil ettiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sargısız Beton, Gerilme-Şekildeğiştirme, Beton Dayanımı, Sonlu Elemanlar.

ABSTRACT

Many unconfined and confined material models have been proposed by various researchers for the nonlinear stress-strain relationship of concrete material. When these mathematical material models are examined, it is seen that the nonlinear behavior of concrete is affected by many variables, and there are differences between them. It is of great importance that the theoretically obtained stress-strain diagrams are obtained in accordance with the finite element programs used in especially analytical studies in order to accurately represent the material behavior. In this study, stress-strain diagrams of Hognestad and Turkey Building Earthquake Code (TBEC) unconfined concrete models were investigated in ANSYS finite element program for four different concrete grades (C10, C20, C30, and C40). For this purpose, first of all, a square concrete column has experimental and analytical results under the effect of axial load in the literature, whose 300 mm x 300 mm cross section and 1000 mm height was modeled in the ANSYS finite element program. The SOLID65 solid element, which is in the library of the ANSYS finite element program, was used in the modeling of the concrete square column. Also, the William-Warnke material model was preferred to define the failure criteria of concrete under multiaxial stress. As a result of the analysis, the axial load-displacement graph was obtained, and the modeling technique was verified. Stress-strain diagrams of unconfined concrete models were calculated theoretically for each concrete grade and transferred to the ANSYS finite element program to represent the material behavior of concrete. The analysis of the concrete column element under the effect of axial load were realized, and stress-strain diagrams were obtained from the ANSYS finite element program. The maximum stress and the corresponding strain values were determined over the stress-strain diagrams obtained from theoretical calculations and the ANSYS finite element program. In order to interpret the analysis results, the values obtained from the finite element program were proportioned to the theoretical results, and the error rates were calculated. The error rate for the maximum stress value in the Hognestad concrete model was between 1.30% and 2.23% and between 2.20% and 7.77% in TBEC. The error rate for the unit strain value corresponding to the maximum stress in the Hognestad concrete model varies between 6.01% and 9.69% and between 5.50% and 15.00% in the TBEC. It has been seen that the Hognestad model represents the behavior of unconfined concrete material better in the ANSYS finite element program.

Keywords: Unconfined Concrete, Stress-Strain, Concrete Strength, Finite Elements.

BRIEF REVIEW: Zn-BASED QUANTUM DOTS PROPERTIES, SYNTHESIS, AND APPLICATIONS

Yeliz AKPINAR

Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Art and Science Faculty, Department of Chemistry, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7321-1421

ABSTRACT

Today, the concept of nanomaterials is widely applied in daily life as well as in scientific research areas. Nanosize gives materials (polymer, metal, silica, etc.) richer features and functions than they have in bulk sizes. Many nanomaterials have been scientifically produced and translated into applications in technological developments. Nanomaterials with varying composition, morphology, geometry, and surface alterations are feasible depending on the application. One of the most popular types of nanomaterials is the quantum dot. Because of their photochemical characteristics, quantum particles with diameters lower than 10 nm are commonly employed in science. These particles improve the analytical performance, selectivity, and sensitivity of biosensors dramatically. These particles' semiconductivity and luminescent qualities have made them a key instrument for electrochemical applications, solar energy, energy, and data storage, and led the research. , They may be manufactured as metallic or metallic alloy quantum particles (CdS): ZnS, (CdSe) Mn:ZnS (CdSe) CdS and (InAs) CdS, etc.) and organic-based particles (carbon quantum particles and carbon nanotube etc.). Zn-based quantum particles in particular are favored because of their strong and stable fluorescent characteristics, excellent conductivity, UV light tolerance, non-toxicity, low cost, and ease of access. Brief information of Zn-based quantum dots' types, manufacturing processes, and uses will be given in this study.

Keywords: Kuatntum Dot, Nanomaterials, Zinc

3D BASKI TEKNOLOJİSİ İLE METAL ENJEKSİYON KALIPLAMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN HİBRİT KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF HYBRID USE OF METAL INJECTION MOLDING METHODS WITH 3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

Levent URTEKİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversite, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4348-4749

Faik YILAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversite, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7166-8604

İbrahim Baki ŞAHİN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversite, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8090-9748

ÖZET

Toz enjeksiyon kalıplama yöntemi ile uygun besleme stokları kullanılarak ergime sıcaklığı yüksek, seramik ve metal parça üretimi gerçekleştirilmektedir. Toz enjeksiyon kalıplamada hammadde olarak kullanılan besleme stoklarının 3D baskı yönteminde sağladığı avantajlar değerlendirilmektedir. Bu amaçla 3D baskıda kullanılan filamnetlere alternatif toz enjeksiyon kalıplamada kullanılan granüller ile üretim yapılma çalışmaları hız kazanmıştır. Son araştırmalarda ekstrüzyon tabanlı 3D baskı süreci araştırmaları artmıştır. Burada amaç toz enjeksiyon kalıplama yönteminindeki işlem parametreleri kullanılarak 3D baskı cihazıyla metal veya seramik parça üretiminin sağlanmasıdır. Diğer bir ifadeyle besleme stokunun 3D baskı makinası ile istenilen şeklin verilmesi, akabinde bağlayıcı giderme ve sinterleme süreçlerinin gerçekleştirilerek metal veya seramik parça üretiminin gerçekleştirilmesidir. Besleme stok reolojisi (toz/bağlayıcı oranı, viskzoite, sıcaklık), ekstrüzyon parametreleri (sıcaklık, nozul giriş çapı), ham numune mukavemeti (gözenek, yoğunluk), bağlayıcı giderme parametreleri (bağlayıcı giderme hızı ve ortamı) ve sinterleme(sinterleme sıcaklığı, bekleme süresi ve koruyucu atmosfer ortamı) süreçleri son parça üretiminde önemli adımlardır. 3D baskı teknolojisi ile toz enkeksiyon kalıplama yönteminin birlikte kullanıllanılarak hibrit bir sistemin geliştirildiği son araştırmalarda görülmektedir. Geliştirlen yöntem ile kontrolü daha kolay 3D baskı makineler ile metal ve seramik parça üretimi hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Toz metalürjisi, 3D baskı, Besleme stoku

ABSTRACT

With the powder injection molding method, ceramic and metal parts with high melting temperatures are produced using suitable feedstocks. The feedstocks' advantages as raw materials in powder injection molding in the 3D printing method are evaluated. For this purpose, production studies with granules used in powder injection molding as an alternative to filaments used in 3D printing have accelerated. Extrusion-based 3D printing process research has increased in recent research. The aim is to produce metal or ceramic parts with a 3D printing device using the process parameters in the powder injection molding method. In other words, it is the production of metal or ceramic parts by giving the desired

shape of the feedstock with a 3D printing machine and then performing the binder removal and sintering processes. Feedstock rheology (powder/binder ratio, viscosity, temperature), extrusion parameters (temperature, nozzle inlet diameter), raw sample strength (pore, density), binder removal parameters (binder removal rate and medium), and sintering (sintering temperature, dwell time) time and protective atmosphere environment) processes are important steps in the production of the final part. It is seen in recent research that a hybrid system has been developed by using 3D printing technology and powder injection molding method together. The developed method aims to produce metal and ceramic parts with 3D printing machines that are easier to control.

Keywords: Powder metallurgy, 3D printing, Feedstock

EXAMINING THE PERCEPTION OF INDIVIDUALS TO PHYSICIAN AND NURSING PROFESSIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF COVID 19 EPIDEMIC USING METAPHOR METHOD A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

Şerife Didem KAYA

Associate Professor, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

Orcid No: 0000-0003-0729-1886

Şule KARADAĞ ALÇI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Giresun University, Giresun, Türkiye

Orcid No: 0000-0002-5082-3449

Muhammad ADAM

Lecturer, Balikpapan University

Orcid No: 0000-0002-7752-9645

Sadiye ISMAILI

Nurse, Gilan Public Hospital

Orcid No: 0000-0002-8692-5957

ABSTRACT

There is an important and respected role definition defined by every society for the professions of medicine and nursing. These definitions are affected by many factors such as cultures, conditions of the time, health systems of societies. Considering that the perception towards the professions of medicine and nursing may be different during the Covid 19 pandemic process, this study aims to reveal the intercultural differences by determining the perceptions of individuals towards the physician and nursing profession during the Covid 19 Pandemic process through metaphors.

The research is a descriptive qualitative study with phenomenology research type. The data were collected through metaphor by using the individual interview form. Interview form consists of demographic characteristics of individuals and the sentence of "Physician/nurse is like …… Because……". 359 individuals were included in the study. Research has been carried out with individuals who are over the age-old 18 and living in Turkiye, Indonesia, and Kosovo. Data was collected by accidental sampling methods and a total of 208 participants from Turkiye, 135 participants from Indonesia, 114 participants from Kosovo responded to the survey form. The answers of participants who are nurses or physicians by profession, whose answers haven't metaphor criteria, and who left the form blank haven't been included in the analysis. A total of 323 metaphors were produced for physicians and 321 metaphors for nurses.

Every society has some unwritten but generally accepted definitions for certain occupational groups. Although these definitions vary according to time, person, conditions, psychological or social situation, there is a common point in almost every society. When the data obtained are examined, it is seen that the metaphors created for both occupational groups are in the same categories for all three countries. Differently, there are Materialistic, Negative Perception, Neutral and Trust categories only in Turkiye

Keywords: Physician professions perception, Nursing professions perception, Metaphor, physician, occupational perception, nursing, qualitative

ODUN SİRKESİNİN KÖK-UR NEMATODLARINA (*MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA*) KARŞI POTANSİYEL NEMATİSİT ETKİNLİĞİNİN LABORATUVAR KOŞULLARINDA ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL NEMATICIDAL ACTIVITY USE OF WOOD VINEGAR AGAINST ROOT-KNOT NEMATODES (MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA) UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS

Hayriye Didem SAĞLAM ALTINKÖY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Bitki Koruma Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8925-1305

Onur DURA

Dr., Atatürk Horticultural Central Research Institute, Yalova, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4562-8462

Sami DURA

Dr., ADAMA Türkiye Tarım San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Bornova, İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0924-7299

ÖZET

Bitki paraziti nematodlar, tarımsal üretimde önemli verim kayıplarına neden olan zararlılardır. Mücadelelerinde her yıl yoğun pestisitler kullanılmaktadır. Bu pestisitler çevre ve insan sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu zararı en aza indirmek için alternatif mücadele yöntemleri üzerinde çalışmalar yürütülmektedir. Özellikle doğal ürünlerin biyopestisit özellikleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar sürdürülebilir tarım için önem arz etmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada odun sirkesinin in vitro koşullarda *Meloidogyne incognita*'ya karşı biyopestisit olarak etkinliği değerlendirilmiştir. Odun sirkesinin %0.5, %1, %1.5 ve %2'lik konsantrasyonları kullanılmıştır. Her bir Petri kabına 1 ml 50 *M.incognita* 2. dönem larvası, 3 ml distile su ve 1 ml odun sirkesi (her bir konsantrasyon) eklenmiştir. Deney 5 tekrarlı olarak kurulmuş ve iki kez tekrarlanmıştır. Distile su kontrol olarak kullanılmıştır. Tüm kaplar 28±2°C'de tutulmuştur. *M. incognita* larvalarının hareket edip etmedikleri ince bir iğne ile kontrol edilmiş ve hareket etmezlerse ölü olarak kabul edilmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma sonucunda, 24. saatte en yüksek ölüm oranı %2 odun sirkesi konsantrasyonunda (%100) bulunmuştur. Bunu %1.5 konsantrasyonda %92 ve %1 konsantrasyonda %81 takip etmiştir. Ölüm oranlarının zamanla artış gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. 72.saatte, %0.5 odun sirkesi konsantrasyonu %92.6 ölüm oranı gösterirken, diğer konsantrasyonlar %100 ölüm oranı göstermiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre, odun sirkesi *M. incognita*'ya karşı önemli bir nematisidal etki göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Meloidogyne incognita*, odun sirkesi, biyopestisit

ABSTRACT

Plant parasitic nematodes are pests that cause significant yield losses in agricultural production. Intensive pesticides are used in their control every year. These pesticides negatively affect the environment and human health. To minimize this damage, studies on alternative control methods are being carried out. Especially studies on the biopesticide properties of natural products are important for sustainable agriculture. For this reason, wood vinegar's effectiveness was evaluated as a biopesticide against *Meloidogyne incognita* under in vitro conditions in this study. 0.5%, 1%,1.5% and 2% concentrations of wood vinegar were used. 1 ml 50 2.stage of *M.incognita* larvae, 3 ml distilled water,

and 1 ml wood vinegar (each concentration) were added to each Petri dish. The experiment was set up 5 replicated and repeated twice. Distilled water was used as a control. All dishes were kept at 28±2°C. *M. incognita* larvae were checked for movement with a fine needle and were considered dead if they did not move. As a result of this experiment, the highest mortality rate in 24 hours was found at 2% wood vinegar concentration (100%). This was followed by 92% at 1.5% concentration and 81% at 1% concentration. Mortality rates have been found to increase over time. At 72 hours, the 0.5% concentration of wood vinegar showed 92.6% mortality, while the other concentrations showed 100% mortality. According to these results, wood vinegar shows a significant nematicidal effect against *M. incognita*.

Keywords: *Meloidogyne incognita*, wood vinegar, biopesticide.

NANOPARTİKÜLLÜ NAR KABUĞU SU EKSTRAKTININ *MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA*'YA KARŞI NEMATİSİDAL ETKİNLİĞİNİN İN VİTRO KOŞULLARDA BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF NEMATICIDAL ACTIVITY OF NANOPARTICULATE POMEGRANATE PEEL WATER EXTRACT AGAINST MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA UNDER IN VITRO CONDITIONS

Hayriye Didem SAĞLAM ALTINKÖY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Bitki Koruma Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8925-1305

Onur DURA

Dr., Atatürk Horticultural Central Research Institute, Yalova, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4562-8462

Sami DURA

Dr., ADAMA Türkiye Tarım San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Bornova İzmir, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0924-7299

ÖZET

Nar (*Punica granatum* L.) insan sağlığı için önemli besin maddelerine sahip tropik ve subtropik bir meyvedir. Nar kabuğu fenolikler, terpenoidler ve flavonoidler gibi antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan maddeler içerir. Bu çalışmada, nanopartiküllü nar kabuğu su ekstraktının *Meloidogyne incognita*'nın 2. dönem larvalarına karşı nematisidal etkinliği in vitro koşullar altında araştırılmıştır. Denemede nanopartiküllü nar kabuğu ekstraktlarının 200, 100 ve 50 ppm konsantrasyonları kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, aynı konsantrasyondaki $AgNO_3$ tek başına da *M. incognita*'ya karşı test edilmiştir. Deneme, 5 tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuş ve iki kez tekrar edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre en yüksek ölüm oranı 24.saatte 200 ppm'de %62,2 olarak gözlenmiştir. 72.saatte, tüm ekstraktların *M.incognita*'ya karşı oldukça etkili olduğu görülmüştür. En yüksek ölüm oranı 200 ppm'de %96 olarak bulunmuştur. Bunu 100 ppm'de %83 ve 50 ppm'de %74 takip etmiştir. Doğal atıkların toplanması ve biyopestisit olarak kullanılması sürdürülebilir tarım için önemlidir. Nar kabuklarının değerlendirildiği bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre, *M. incognita*'nın baskılanmasında umut verici sonuçlar tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Meloidogyne incognita*, nar kabuğu, biyopestisit

ABSTRACT

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) is a tropic and subtropic fruit with important nutrients for human health. Pomegranate peel contains antimicrobial and antioxidant substances such as phenolics, terpenoids and flavonoids. In this study, nanoparticles of aquatic extract of pomegranate peel were investigated against the second stage of *Meloidogyne incognita* under in vitro conditions. 200, 100, and 50 ppm concentrations of aquatic nanoparticles of pomegranate peel extracts were used. In addition, the same concentration of $AgNO_3$ alone was tested against *M. incognita* too. The experiment was set up with 5 replicates and repeated twice. As a result, the highest mortality was observed at 62,2% on 200 ppm at 24 hours. 72 hours, all extracts were showed highly effective against *M.incognita*. The highest mortality was found to be 96% at 200 ppm. This was followed by 83% at 100 ppm and 74% at 50 ppm. Collecting natural wastes and using them as biopesticides is important for sustainable agriculture.

According to the results obtained in the study with the evaluation of pomegranate peels, promising results were obtained in suppressing *M. incognita*.

Keywords: *Meloidogyne incognita*, pomegranate peel, biopesticide.

HEYDAR ALIYEV, HERO AND NATIONAL LEGEND

Narmin AZIZBEYLI

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4799-7341

Ismet Alish KATYALOVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Department of Languages

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7724-5004

ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the memory of Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people. It tells about his life, policy, achievements and merits.

Ensuring stability is the most significant achievement of Heydar Aliyev; in this way he fully justified the trust placed in him by the people. Stability worked to strengthen statehood, created a favorable background for solving other crucial tasks - productivity growth and intensive development of production capacities, a turning point in agriculture, an increase in the level of science and education, and the transformation of Azerbaijan into one of the most developed republics of the former Soviet Union. Heroism can be shown not only with the help of weapons. It was not the weapon that made Heydar Aliyev a hero, but his special qualities and, most importantly, the love for Turkism that did not leave his heart. Throughout history, Azerbaijan has given mankind great geniuses. The great leader of our people, Heydar Aliyev, holds one of the highest peaks among these personalities. As high peaks are more clearly visible from afar, so the greatness of the personality of Heydar Aliyev is realized over time. And so, the love and respect of the people for their hero is growing as well. This great man lived a life full of shocks, hard experiences, and endless struggle. A life that does not fit into the concept of time and space. The life of Heydar Aliyev is a vivid example of the invincibility of the human will. Various times, historical moments of this life, associated with the motherland and the people, still live in photographs.

Keywords: national leader, hero, achievements, stability, Azerbaijani people

COGNITIVE APPROACH TO IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTION

Gunay MEHRALIYEVA

Azerbaijan University of Languages

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4923-8004

ABSTRACT

The concept of impersonality has been studied in Indo-European languages and in Indo-European diachronic linguistics. Contemporary studies of the grammar of impersonal constructions as theoretical models in European languages Sweet notes that the term impersonality originates from the syntactic literature, which states that the verb in the personal endings does not agree with the first argument. Impersonality can be made possible from a structural and communicative-functional point of view. According to the canonical principle of structural impersonality, action is evaluated as a loss of meaning. The lack of mutual understanding in the use of the concept of "impersonal" and, at the same time, the comprehensive phenomena surrounding impersonal constructions make the general analysis of impersonal constructions difficult. However, in the article "Towards a typology of impersonal constructions" by A. Malchukov and Akio Ogawa, impersonality was analyzed on the basis of two main features: subject-centered (formal-syntactic) and agent-centered features.

Individual functional diversity of impersonal constructions requires appropriate encoding strategies. From a diachronic perspective, there is a certain hierarchy in word order in the loss of the prophet. This can be described as: position > agreement > case.

Impersonal constructions are also related to the contextual situation of the speech. The intonation of a sentence taken out of context ensures that the sentence is first divided into its internal members. Word combinations, compositions, etc. of these members. Intonation plays an important role in differentiating the constituents from the branch sentence in particular, it helps to consider various grammatical, syntactic-semantic relations.

During the analysis of language materials, it becomes clear that impersonality is manifested and actualized in the language system at three levels:

1. at the lexical level;

2. at the morphological level;

3. as impersonal constructions at the syntactic level.

Keywords: impersonality, canonical principle, subject-centered, agent-centered, cognitive

MESLEK LİSELERİ VE İMAM HATİP LİSELERİNDE OKUL TERKİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOL LEAVING IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS AND IMAM HATIP HIGH SCHOOLS

Kübra YILDIZ

Öğrenci, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, PDR Bölümü, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-5830-7443

Bayram GÖKBULUT

Doç. Dr., Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7218-5900

ÖZET

Okul terki, tüm dünyada olduğu gibi bizim ülkemizde de eğitimin önemli problemlerinden biridir. Avrupa İstatistik Raporuna göre okul terk oranında Türkiye diğer ülkelere kıyasla oldukça yüksek bir orana sahiptir. Türkiye'de okul terkinin önemli nedenleri arasında öğrencilerin yapmış oldukları devamsızlıkları yer almaktadır. Ülkemizde devamsızlık nedeniyle okul terkinin en çok görüldüğü okullar arasında İmam Hatip Liseleri ve Anadolu Teknik Liseleri yer almaktadır. Diğer okul türlerinde devamsızlık ve okul terk oranları daha düşüktür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, İmam Hatip Liseleri ve Anadolu Teknik Liselerinde devamsızlık nedenlerinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Devamsızlık nedenlerinin belirlenmesi ve devamsızlık oranlarının azaltılması okul terk oranlarını azaltabilir. Bu oranların tespit edilmesi amacıyla Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde TÜBİTAK 2209-A projesi yürütülmüştür. Bu proje kapsamında, Batı Karadeniz Bölgesinde yer alan İmam Hatip Lisesi ve Anadolu Teknik Lisesi'nde öğrenim gören 166 öğrenciden veriler toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Devamsızlık Nedenleri Anketi kullanılmıştır. Anket 25 sorudan oluşmakta ve 5'li (1-Her zaman 5-Hiçbir zaman) likert yapıdadır. Anketten elde edilen sonuçların analizleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı kullanılarak yapılacaktır. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda öğrenciler en çok devamsızlık yapma nedeni olarak hasta oldukları zamanlarda okula devam etmediklerini belirtmişlerdir. Diğer bir neden olarak ise boş derslerin çok olduğu günlerde devamsızlık yaptıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Öğrenciler boş derslerin olduğu günlerde sınıflarında hiçbir şey yapmadan oturmaktan sıkıldıkları için devamsızlık yapıyor olabilirler. Araştırmada dikkat çeken diğer bir bulgu ise öğrenciler devamsızlık yaptıklarında ailelerinin bilgisi olduğunda "Hiçbir Zaman" devamsızlık yapmayacaklarını belirtmişlerdir. Benzer şekilde öğrenciler devamsızlık yaptıkları anda e-posta ile velilerinin bilgisi olduğunda "Hiçbir zaman" devamsızlık yapmayacaklarını belirtmişlerdir. Öğrenciler devamsızlık yaptıkları anda velilerin bilgisinin olması devamsızlık yapmalarının önlenmesine katkı sağlayabilir. Bunun içinde öğrenciler devamsızlık yaptıkları anda velileri bilgilendirecek dijital sistemler geliştirilebilir. Böylece öğrencilerin devamsızlık yapma nedenleri ortadan kaldırılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul terki, devamsızlık nedenleri, imam hatip lisesi, Anadolu teknik lisesi.

ABSTRACT

School dropout is one of the important problems of education in our country, as it is in the whole world. According to the European Statistics Report, Turkey has a very high dropout rate compared to other countries. Absenteeism of students is among the important causes of school dropout in Turkey. In our country, Imam Hatip High Schools and Anatolian Technical High Schools are among the schools where school dropouts are most common due to absenteeism. Absenteeism and dropout rates are lower in other

school types. The aim of this study is to reveal the reasons for absenteeism in Imam Hatip High Schools and Anatolian Technical High Schools. Identifying the reasons for absenteeism and reducing absenteeism rates can reduce dropout rates. In order to determine these rates, the TÜBİTAK 2209-A project was carried out at the Faculty of Education of Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University. Within the scope of this project, data were collected from 166 students studying at Imam Hatip High School and Anatolian Technical High School located in the Western Black Sea Region. The Ministry of National Education Reasons for Absenteeism Questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questionnaire consists of 25 questions and has a 5-point likert structure (1-Always 5-Never). The analysis of the results obtained from the survey will be done using the SPSS 23.0 package program. As a result of the research, students stated that they did not attend school when they were sick as the most common reason for absenteeism. As another reason, they stated that they were absent on days when there were many free classes. Students may be absent because they are bored of sitting in their classrooms doing nothing on days when there are empty classes. Another remarkable finding in the study is that when students are absent, they stated that they will "never" be absent when their families are informed. Similarly, students stated that they would "never" be absent when their parents were informed by e-mail when they were absent. Being informed by the parents when students are absent can contribute to the prevention of absenteeism. Within this, digital systems can be developed to inform parents when students are absent. Thus, the reasons for students' absenteeism can be eliminated.

Keywords: School dropout, reasons for absenteeism, imam hatip high school, Anatolian technical high school

ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ BİREYLERİN TOPLUMA ENTEGRESYONU İCİN UYGULANAN SPOR EGİTİM PROGRAMI

SPORT EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Nur ŞAHİNOĞLU

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf Üniversitesi, Öze Yolculuk Programı, İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-8862-1409

ÖZET

Bu calisma Türkiyedeki özel gereksinimli bireylerin uzun süreli meslek edinim programında, eğitim gören otizm spektrum bozukluğuna sahip bireylerin sosyalleşme ve topluma entegre olma düzeylerini artırmak için grup halinde ve universite ogrencileriyle birlikte eğitim almalarinin akran öğreniminin topluma entegre olmalarına yönelik olumlu düzeyde gelisim göstermelerini degerlendirmek icin hazırlanmıştır.

Otizmli bireylerin sosyalleşmelerinde grup halinde verilen spor eğitiminin ve akran öğreniminin etkisi gözlenmektedir.

Üniversite ortamında akranları ile yapılan spor aktiviteleri ve uygulamalari, otizm spektrum bozukluğuna sahip bireylerin temel sosyal becerilerinde ve duygularını kontrol etme becerilerindeki topluma entegre olmaya yönelik olumlu değişimi tespit etmemize imkan sağlamıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Otizm, spor, sosyalleşme, entegrasyon, akran öğrenimi

ABSTRACT

This is a resarch study designed to evaluate a long run vocational program for special needs students in Turkiye. Vocational program mentioned above aims to develop socialization and social integration of students with special needs, specifically, autism. The research focuses on how peer interactions with the university students influence individuals with autism attending to the program. The research additionally questions how sports education and peer interactions, take place in the program, effects socialization of individuals with autism. Data collected through observation of participants display that group sport activities with peers in a university campus help participants to improve basic social skills and emotion management which are very important for social integration.

Keywords: Autism, sports, socialization, integration, peer learning

EKLEMELİ İMALAT VE SAYISAL ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİNDE KULLANILMAK ÜZERE MR GÖRÜNTÜLERİ KULLANILARAK L5-S1 OMURGA KEMİKLERİNİN MODELLERİNİN OLUŞTURULMASI

CREATING MODELS OF L5-S1 SPINE BONES USING MR IMAGES FOR USING IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS METHODS

Mahir UZUN

Doç. Dr. İnönü Üniversitesi, Malatya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0907-6875

Burcu Saime ARICA

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Malatya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0003-4878-8925

ÖZET

Omurga hastalıkları ortopedi cerrahisinde çok rastlanan bir durumdur. Omurga sisteminde oluşan rahatsızlıklar için çekilen MR görüntüsünden elde edilen veriler hem hastalığın teşhisi hem de tedavisi sırasında oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Hastalıkların teşhis ve tedavisi için çekilen MR görüntüleri 2 boyutludur. Ayrıca bu görüntüler cerrahi operasyonlar sırasında yapılacak işlemlerin öngörülmesine ve geliştirilmesine olanak sağlamamaktadır. Özellikle, tedavi yöntemlerinden birisi olan omurgalar arasına vida takma prosesinde, yapılacak işlemler 2 boyutlu MR görüntülerinden elde edilen veriler ışığında belirlenmektedir. Ancak cerrahi operasyon esnasında yapılacak işlemler hastanın omurga yapısına özel olarak planlanmaktan ziyade genel omurga anatomisine uygun olarak planlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle operasyonlardan bir müddet sonra hastalarda yanlış konumlandırmadan kaynaklı birtakım komplikasyonlar gelişebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada olası vida yerleştirme konumları ve açılarından kaynaklı komplikasyonları en aza indirgeyebilmek maksadıyla, kişiye özel tedavi yöntemlerinin belirlenebilmesi için çekilen MR görüntüleri kullanılarak L5-S1 omurga kemiklerinin 3 boyutlu katı modeli oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada, ilk olarak MR görüntüleri Mimics Medical programına aktarılmış ve program vasıtası ile dokular titizlikle yapıdan ayrıştırılarak omurga kemiği bütün olarak elde edilmiş ve bu omurga kemiğinden L5-S1 kemikleri ayrıştırılmıştır. Sonrasında ise elde edilen L5-S1 kemiklerine ait 3 boyutlu katı modelin eklemeli imalat yöntemi ile üretilebilmesi için STL uzantısında kaydı alınmıştır. Bu modeller kullanılarak eklemeli imalat yöntemi ile L5-S1 kemikleri kemik dokuya yakın özelliklere sahip polimer malzemeler kullanılarak imal edilebileceklerdir. Oluşturulmuş olan bu 3D modeller kullanılarak vidaların yerleştirme konumu ve açıları simüle edilebilecek ve sayısal analiz yöntemleri ile optimum vida yerleşim açıları belirlenebilecektir.

Bu çalışma İnönü Üniversitesi BAP birimi tarafından FYL-2022-3119 proje numarası ile desteklenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mimics Medical, 3D modelleme, Omurga fiksasyonu, sayısal analiz

ABSTRACT

Spinal diseases are very common in orthopedic surgery. The data obtained from the MR image taken for the disorders in the spine system is very important both during the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. MR images taken for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases are 2-dimensional. In addition, these images do not allow the prediction and development of procedures to be performed during surgical operations. In particular, in the process of screwing between the vertebrae, which is one of the treatment methods, the procedures to be performed are determined in the light of the data obtained from 2D MR images. However, the procedures to be performed during the surgical operation are planned in

accordance with the general spine anatomy rather than the patient's spine structure. For this reason, some complications may develop in patients after a while due to incorrect positioning. Therefore, in this study, a 3-dimensional solid model of the L5-S1 spine bones was created by using MR images taken in order to determine the personalized treatment methods in order to minimize the complications arising from possible screw placement positions and angles. In the study, firstly, MR images were transferred to Mimics Medical program, and the tissues were meticulously separated from the structure by means of the program, and the spinal bone was obtained as a whole, and L5-S1 bones were separated from this spinal bone. Afterwards, the 3D solid model of the obtained L5-S1 bones was registered in the STL extension so that it can be produced by the additive manufacturing method. By using these models, L5-S1 bones can be manufactured using polymer materials with properties close to bone tissue by the additive manufacturing method. Using these created 3D models, the placement position and angles of the screws can be simulated and the optimum screw placement angles can be determined by numerical analysis methods.

Keywords: Mimics Medical, 3D modeling, Spine fixation, Numerical analysis

ÖZEL YETENEKLİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN DİL BECERİLERİ İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN İÇERİK ANALİZİ

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON LANGUAGE SKILLS OF GIFTED STUDENTS

Ergün YURTBAKAN1

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bozok Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimler Fakültesi, Çocuk Gelişimi Bölümü, Yozgat, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8811-6320

ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı; 2020-2023 yılları arasında özel yetenekli öğrencilerin dil becerileri ile ilgili ulusal alanda yapılan çalışmaları içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelemektir. Araştırmada 2020-2023 yılları arasında özel yetenekli öğrencilerin dil becerileri ile ilgili 13 makale, 4 tez çalışmasına ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmalar; "amaç, çalışma türü, yöntem, çalışma grubu, çalışma grubu sayısı, çalışmanın süresi, veri toplama aracı, yapıldığı yıl, sonuç, çalışmaya yönelik öneriler ve gelecek çalışmalara yönelik öneriler" parametrelerine göre incelenmiştir. İncelemeler sonucunda; özel yetenekli öğrencilerin dil becerilerine yönelik çalışmaların daha çok yazma becerisine yönelik olduğu çalışmaların daha çok yazma becerisini geliştirmek amaçlı yapıldığı tespit edilirken dinleme becerisine yönelik tek çalışmanın olmasına rağmen konuşma becerisine yönelik herhangi bir çalışmanın yapılmadığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Özel yetenekli öğrencilerin dil becerilerini incelemeye yönelik yapılan çalışmaların çoğu makale türünde olduğu, çalışmaların nicel yöntemlerle yapıldığı ve yıllara göre çalışma sayısında artış olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışmaların çoğunlukla 6-10 hafta sürdüğü ilkokul öğrencileri ile yürütüldüğü ve çalışma grubunun 21-40 öğrenciden oluştuğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmalarda çoğunlukla ölçekler yardımıyla veri toplandığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışmalarda daha çok yazma becerisi ile ilgili sonuca ulaşıldığı ve bunlardan çoğunda özel yetenekli öğrencilerin yazma becerilerinin geliştiği tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmaların önerilerinde ise özel yetenekli öğrencilerin yaratıcı yazma becerilerini geliştirmeye yönelik çalışmalar yapılması gerektiği, gelecekte de yazma becerilerini geliştirmek için uygulamaya dayalı çalışmalar yapılması gerektiği önerisinde bulunulduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Özel yetenekli, dil becerileri, içerik analizi

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the research; To examine the national studies on the language skills of gifted students between the years 2020-2023 with the method of content analysis. In the research, 13 articles and 4 thesis studies on the language skills of gifted students between the years 2020-2023 were reached. Studies; It was analyzed according to the parameters of "purpose, type of study, method, study group, number of study groups, duration of the study, data collection tool, year, result, suggestions for the study and suggestions for future studies". As a result of the investigations; While it was determined that the studies on the language skills of the gifted students were mostly focused on writing skills, it was determined that the studies were mostly aimed at improving the writing skills, while there was no study on the speech skill, although there was only one study on the listening skill. It has been revealed that most of the studies on the language skills of gifted students are in the type of articles, the studies are carried out with quantitative methods and there is an increase in the number of studies over the years. It was determined that the studies were mostly carried out with primary school students for 6-10 weeks and the study group consisted of 21-40 students. It was found that data were collected mostly with the help of scales in studies. In the studies, it was determined that the results were mostly related to writing skills, and in most of them, the writing skills of the gifted students improved. In the suggestions of the studies, it was revealed that it was suggested that studies should be carried out to improve the creative

writing skills of gifted students, and that practice-based studies should be carried out in order to improve their writing skills in the future.

Keywords: Gifted, language skills, content analysis

TAM KABARTILMIŞ BÜTÜN PETEĞİN 3 BOYUTLU MODELLENMESİ

3D MODELING OF FULLY EMBOSSED WHOLE HONEYCOMB

Mahir UZUN

Doç. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi, Malatya, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0907-6875

Hanife KARA

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Malatya, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3087-748X

ÖZET

Ülkemizde arıcılık hemen her bölgede yapılan en yaygın tarımsal faaliyetlerden biridir. Bu tarımsal faaliyet ülke ekonomisine ciddi bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Bal gerek doğrudan ve gerekse farklı gıdalarda katkı olarak kullanılıp insan sağlığına oldukça fayda sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle arıcılık sektörünün desteklenmesi ve geliştirilmesi ülkemiz açısından çok önemlidir. Arıcılık sektörünün gelişmesi ve büyümesine yönelik fazlaca çalışma yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmalardan bazıları da petek gelişimine yönelik olmaktadır. Hâlihazırda sektörde kalınlığı 1-2 mm olan temel petekler kullanılmaktadır. Bu temel petekler arıya yol gösterici gözeneklerden oluşmaktadır ve arılar bu petekleri önce kabartıp daha sonra bal üretimine geçmektedirler. Bu süre bal üretim süresinin %20-30'u gibi ciddi bir süreye tekabül etmektedir. Dolayısı ile arıların peteklerdeki altıgen gözenekleri örme süreleri ortadan kaldırılırsa, bal üretim hızı ve kapasitesi ciddi miktarda arttırabilmektedir. Bu amaçla sektörde ve literatürde rastlanılmayan tam kabartılmış peteğin, literatürdeki ölçüleri ve peteğin üzerinden hassas ölçüm cihazlarıyla alınan ölçüler kullanılarak 3 boyutlu modeli Solidworks programı kullanılarak tasarlanmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda başarılı bir şekilde üretilmiş olan petek modelleri kullanılarak, herhangi bir imalat yöntemi ile üretilebilmeleri mümkün kılınmıştır. Bu modeller kullanılarak tam petek üretimi gerçekleştirildiğinde arıcılık sektörünün gelişimine doğrudan büyük katkı sağlanmış olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tam Kabartılmış Petek, 3D Modelleme, Bal üretimi

ABSTRACT

In our country, beekeeping is one of the most common agricultural activities in almost every region. This agricultural activity makes a serious contribution to the country's economy. Honey is used both directly and as an additive in different foods and provides great benefits to human health. For this reason, it is very important for our country to support and develop the beekeeping sector. Much work is being done on the development and growth of the beekeeping sector. Some of these studies also focus on honeycomb development. Currently, basic honeycombs with a thickness of 1-2 mm are used in the sector. These basic combs consist of pores that guide the bees, and the bees first fluff these combs and then proceed to honey production. This period corresponds to a serious period of 20-30% of the honey production time. Therefore, if the hexagonal pores in the honeycombs of the bees are eliminated, the honey production speed and capacity can be increased significantly. For this purpose, a 3D model of a fully embossed honeycomb, which is not encountered in the sector and in the literature, was designed using the Solidworks program, using the measurements in the literature and the measurements taken from the honeycomb with precision measuring devices. By using the honeycomb models that were produced successfully as a result of this study, it has been made possible to produce them with any manufacturing method. When full honeycomb production is carried out using these models, a great contribution will be made directly to the development of the beekeeping industry.

Keywords: Fully Extruded Honeycomb, 3D Modeling, Honey production

ORİJİNAL DOKUMA YÜZEY TASARIMLARININ ABİYE GİYSİ ÜZERİNE UYGULAMALARI

APPLICATIONS OF ORIGINAL WOVEN SURFACE DESIGNS ON FANCY DRESSES

Sayara YERGESHOVA

Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararasi Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Tasarım yapabilmek bazı ilke ve ögeleri uygulamaktan geçmektedir. Tasarım ögeleri tasarlama işinde kullanılan kuralları ifade etmektedir. Tasarım ögeleri tasarımda dengeyi sağlamak için ortaya koyulmuş bir takım unsurları içerir. Bu unsurlar; nokta, çizgi, form-biçim, doku, renk ve valör'dür. Bu unsurların dengeli kullanımı tasarımı estetik ve işlevsel yapabilir. Tasarım ögeleri aslında tasarımda estetiği yakalamak için oluşturulan bilgi aktarımıdır. Dokuma kumaşlar; tarih öncesi çağlardan gelen ve çok geniş bir kullanım yelpazesine sahip; özellikle giysilik, ev tekstili ve endüstri gibi alanlarda daha fazla kullanılan ürünlerdir. Dokuma, atkı ve çözgü adı verilen iki iplik grubunun birbirinin altından ve üstünden geçirilmesi ile oluşturulan yüzeylerdir. Dokuma kumaş tasarımı ise teknik faktörlerle estetik faktörlerin birbirlerini tamamladığı bir yöntemdir. Estetik değeri yüksek dokuma kumaş yüzeyinin meydana gelmesinde ise iplik ve örgü türünün seçimi önemli unsurlardır. Estetik faktörler, kumaşın görünüm özellikleri olan renk, biçim ve doku öğelerinin birlikte oluşturdukları değerlerdir. Teknik faktörler ise hammadde, incelik, kumaşın rengi ve dokusu, dokuma tekniği, renk planları, örgü gibi teknik özellikleri içermektedir. Çalışma kapsamında, ilk olarak tema belirlenerek, temaya uygun doku tasarımları çeşitli boyutlarda tasarlayarak dokunmuştur. Dokuma tasarımında farklı iplik, kalınlık, renk, görsellik gibi parametrelerden yararlanılarak örümcek ağı dokusu görünümünü oluşturacak taslaklar tasarlanmıştır. Dokunan kumaşlar abiye modası teması altında tasarlanan giysilerin farklı yerlerinde korse ve etekte kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca tasarımlar arasından 3 tanesi bitmiş ürün olarak ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Böylece elde edilen dokuma yüzeylerin giysilerle buluşması sağlanarak farklı ve modern tasarımlar ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Tasarımlarda iki farklı renk kullanılarak, bordo ve mor rengin etkisinden ziyade dokunun kumaş yüzeyi üzerinde etkisi görülmeye çalışılmıştır. El dokuma tekniği ile dokular tasarlanarak üç boyutlu, görsel efektleri üzerine bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu araştırmada orijinal dokuma yüzeyler tasarlamak ve üretmek, üretilen dokumalar üzerinden yeni abiye giysiler tasarlamak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doku tasarımı, Kumaş tasarımı, Giysi tasarımı.

ABSTRACT

To be able to design is to apply some principles and elements. Design elements refer to the rules used in designing. Design elements include a number of elements put forward to ensure balance in design. These elements are point, line, form-form, texture, color and value. The balanced use of these elements can make the design aesthetic and functional. Design elements are actually the transfer of knowledge created to capture aesthetics in design. Woven fabrics are products that come from prehistoric period and have a very wide range of uses; especially in areas such as clothing, home textiles and industry. Woven fabrics are surfaces formed by passing two groups of yarns, called weft and warp, under and over each other. Woven fabric design is a method in which technical and aesthetic factors complement each other. The choice of yarn and weave type are important factors in the formation of a woven fabric surface with high aesthetic value. Aesthetic factors are the values created by the color, shape and texture elements, which are the appearance characteristics of the fabric. Technical factors include technical features such as raw materials, fineness, color and texture of the fabric, weaving technique, color plans and weave. Within the scope of the study, the theme was first determined and texture designs suitable for the theme were designed and woven in various sizes. By using different parameters such as yarn,

thickness, color, visually in weaving design, drafts were designed to create the appearance of spider web texture. The woven fabrics were used in corsets and skirts in different parts of the garments designed under the theme of fancy dress fashion. In addition, three designs were revealed as finished products. Thus, different and modern designs were created by ensuring that the woven surfaces obtained meet the clothes. By using two different colors in the designs, it was tried to see the effect of the texture on the fabric surface rather than the effect of burgundy and purple color. A study on three-dimensional, visual effects was carried out by designing textures with hand weaving technique. In this research, it is aimed to design and produce original woven surfaces and to design new fancy dresses through the produced weavings.

Keywords: Texture design, Fabric design, Garment design.

AZƏRBAYCANIN XX ƏSR 20-30-CU İLLƏRİNİN REPRESSİYALARININ ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİNDƏ ELDAR İSMAYILOVUN "AZƏRBAYCANDA "BÖYÜK TERROR"UN TARİXİ" ƏSƏRİNİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

Nərgiz KƏRİMOVA

Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, doktorant

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7751-5104

XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycanda XX əsrin 20-30-cu illərinin repressiyaları tarixi geniş tədqiq olunmamışdır. Bu dövrlə bağlı yazılan əsərlərin sayı az olsa da, dövrün tədqiqi üçün mühüm əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Bir məsələyə xüsusi diqqət etmək lazımdır ki, Azərbaycan tarixçilərinin 30-cu illər repressiyalarına aid yazdığı məqalə və kitablarda müəlliflər faciələri doğuran səbəbləri kommunist rejiminin mahiyyəti ilə deyil, daha çox şəxslərlə əlaqələndirirdilər. Bu da repressiyaların həyata keçirilməsinin əsas mahiyyətini kölgədə qoyurdu.

Məqalədə tanınmış tarixçi-alim, professor Eldar İsmayılovun 2015-ci ildə Moskvada çap olunmuş "Azərbaycanda "böyük terror"un tarixi" adlı kitabı tarixşünaslıq istiqaətində təhlil olunmuşdur. Repressiyalar dövrünün tədqiqi baxımından xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edən bu kitabda bütün Sovet İttifaqını bürüyən kütləvi repressiyaların Azərbaycan şəraitində tətbiq edilməsi və onların nəticələri mövzusuna diqqət çəkilmişdir.

Tarixin dəhşətli səhifələrindən biri olan repressiyalar dövrü kitabın ön sözündə müəllifin də qeyd etdiyi kimi "... həmin dövrdə böyük qurbanlara, çoxlu sayda insanların hüquq və azadlıqlarının pozulmasına gətirib çıxarmış açıq "özbaşınalıq" var idi. Məhz bu baxımdan bu dövrün hadisələri "böyük terror" adlandırılır". 8 fəsildən ibarət olan əsərdə Sovet dövlətini "böyük terror"a aparan yollar, 20-ci illərin sonu 30-cu illərin əvvəllərində hakimiyyətdə siyasi çaxnaşmalar, 1937-ci il repressiyalarının planlaşdırılması, repressiyaların başlanması, 1938-ci ildə "xalq düşmənlərinə" qarşı mübarizənin səngiməməsinin səbəbləri kimi məsələlər araşdırılmışdır. Kitaba 1937-1938-ci ildə repressiya olunanların Stalin siyahısı, "Üçlük"lərin iclaslarının protokolları və mənbələrin siyahısı əlavə olunmuşdur.

Kitabda repressiyaların yerli, regional xüsusiyyətləri müzakirəyə çıxarılır. Türklərə qarşı olan mənfi münasibət repressiyalar dövründə özünü daha qabarıq formada göstərirdi. Belə ki, Azərbaycanda yaşayan rus, erməni, yəhudi millətindən olan şəxslər müəyyən olunmuş ümumi qaydalarla, standart ittihamlarla tutulurdu. Lakin azərbaycanlıların həbsində əlavə ittihamlardan – "pantürkizm", "panislamizm"dən istifadə olunurdu. Bu ittihamlar təkcə Azərbaycanda yaşayan türklərə deyil, həmçinin həmin dövrdə SSRİ-də yaşayan digər türk və müsəlman xalqlarına da şamil edilirdi.

Müəllif kitabda repressiyalarla bağlı sənədlər toplusunu özündə əks etdirən, 1993-cü ildə çap olunmuş 2 nəşrin əhəmiyyətini vurğulayır. Bunlardan biri repressiyaların xarakterini, etiraf alma metodlarını öyrənmək, repressiya siyasətinin məqsəd və vəzifələrini dərk etmək üçün qiymətli məlumatlar verən, o dövrdə məhkum edilmiş yüzdən çox insanın istintaq materiallarının toplandığı, Ziya Bünyadovun müəllifi olduğu "Qırmızı terror" kitabıdır. Digəri isə cəmi 6 vərəqdən ibarət olan natamam, xronoloji cəhətdən ardıcıl olmayan, 1956-cı ildə Mir Cəfər Bağırov və digərlərinin işi üzrə məhkəmə prosesinin müəyyən hissələrinin əks olunduğu nəşrdir.

Eldar İsmayılov həmin dövrün ilk tədqiqatçılarından olan D.V.Xlevnyukun fikirlərinə diqqət çəkərək bildirir ki, Stalin repressiyalar hesabına həm siyasi mövqeyini gücləndirirdi, həm də demokratik cəmiyyətdə siyasi, iqtisadi və inzibati-amirlik metodları ilə həll edilə biləcək problemlərini həll edirdi. Müəllif Xlevnyukun bu fikri ilə qismən razı olduğunu qeyd edir.

Məqalənin hazırlanmasında əsas məqsəd Azərbaycan tarixində xüsusi önəm və yeri olan, tədqiqata az cəlb olunan XX əsrin 20-30-cu illərinin daha dərindən araşdırılması istiqamətində müəyyən işlər görmək, yeni arxiv sənədlərini tədqiqata cəlb edərək tarixin qaranlıq səhifələrinə işıq tutmaqdır.

Açar sözlər: repressiyalar, böyük terror, Eldar İsmayılov, Mir Cəfər Bağırov, qırmızı terror