III. INTERNATIONAL HALICH CONGRESS ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

MARCH 12-13, 2022 ISTANBUL, TURKEY

THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

EDITED BY
DR. MUSTAFA SARPER ALAP

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CONGRESS ID

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DATA AND PLACE

March 12-13, 2022 İstanbul, TURKEY

CONFERENCE CHAIR

Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK- Kırıkkale University

COORDINATOR

Gulnaz GAFUROVA

PRESENTATION

Oral Presentation/ Virtual

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

TURKEY, AZERBAIJAN, VIETNAM, LIBYA, CANADA, IRAN, MOLDOVA, GEORGIA, INDONESIA, RUSSIA, EGYPT, KYRGYZSTAN, ALGERIA, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, NIGERIA, CHINA, UKRAINE, KAZAKHSTAN, IRAQ, UZBEKISTAN, ROMANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SERBIA, AFGHANISTAN

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS:

181

THE NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY:

89

OTHER COUNTRIES:

92

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

SCIENTIFIC & REVIEW COMMITTEE

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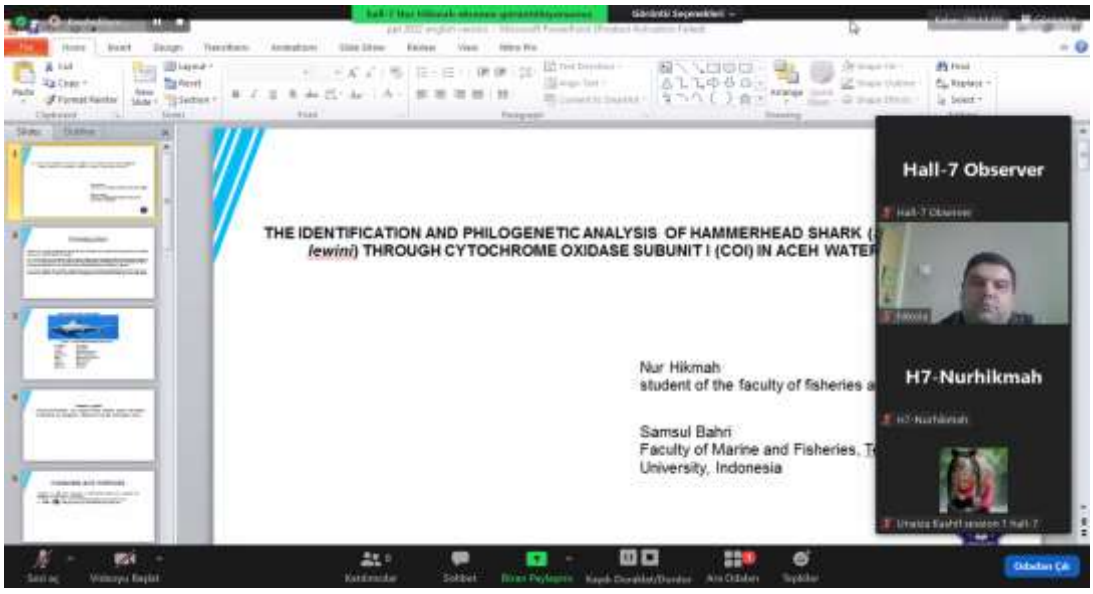

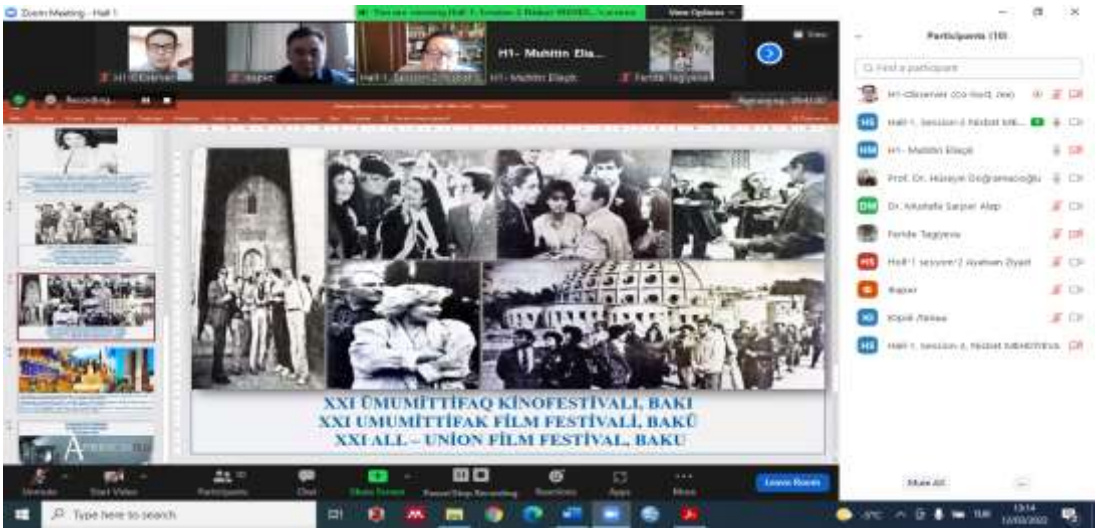

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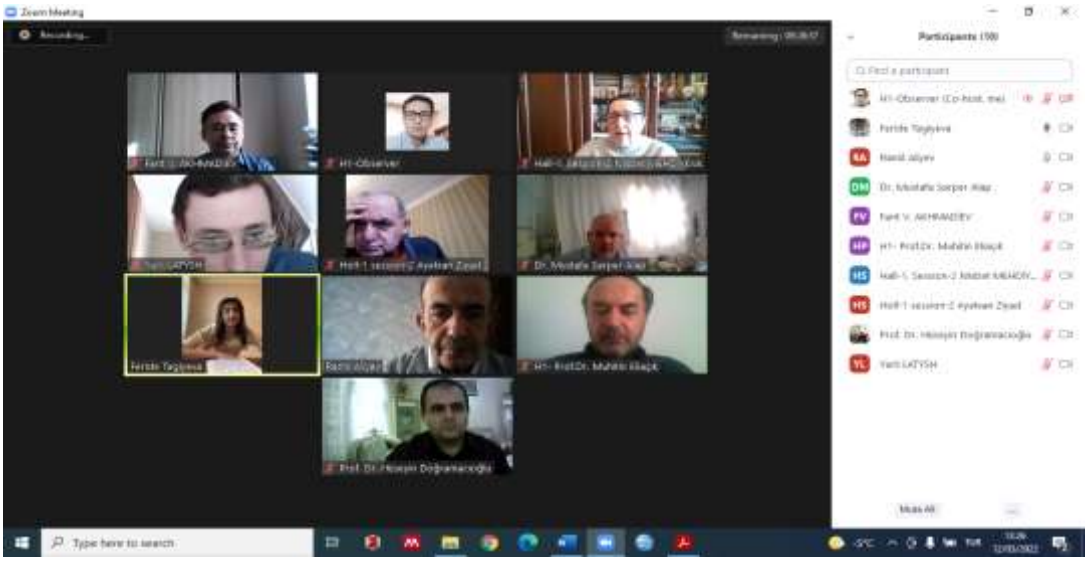

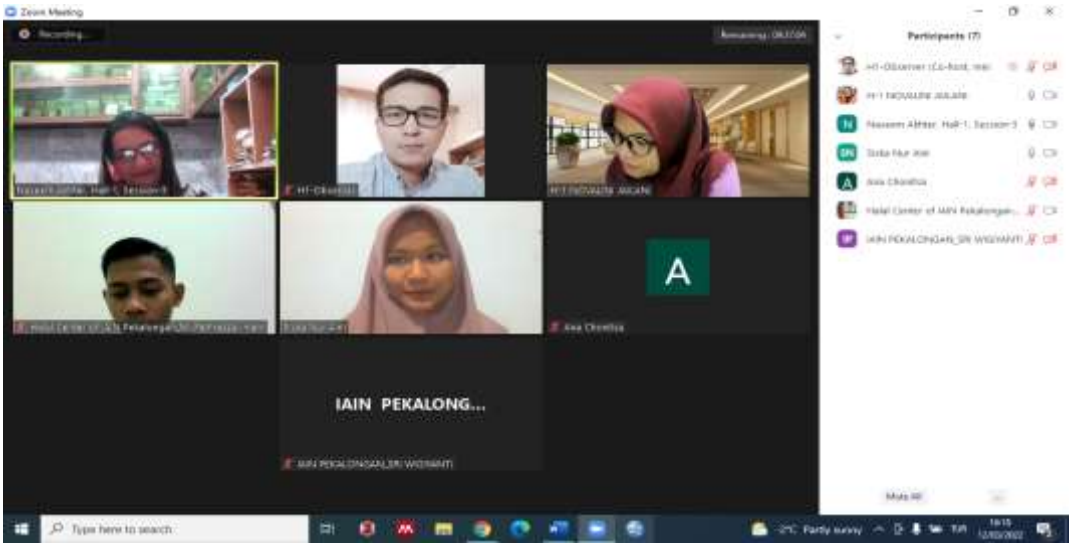

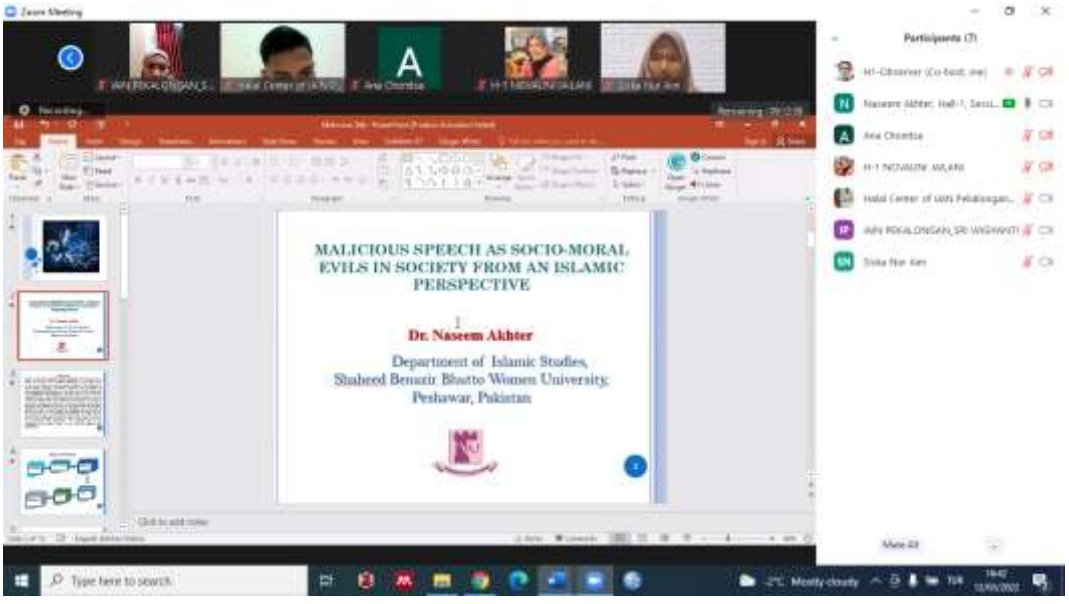

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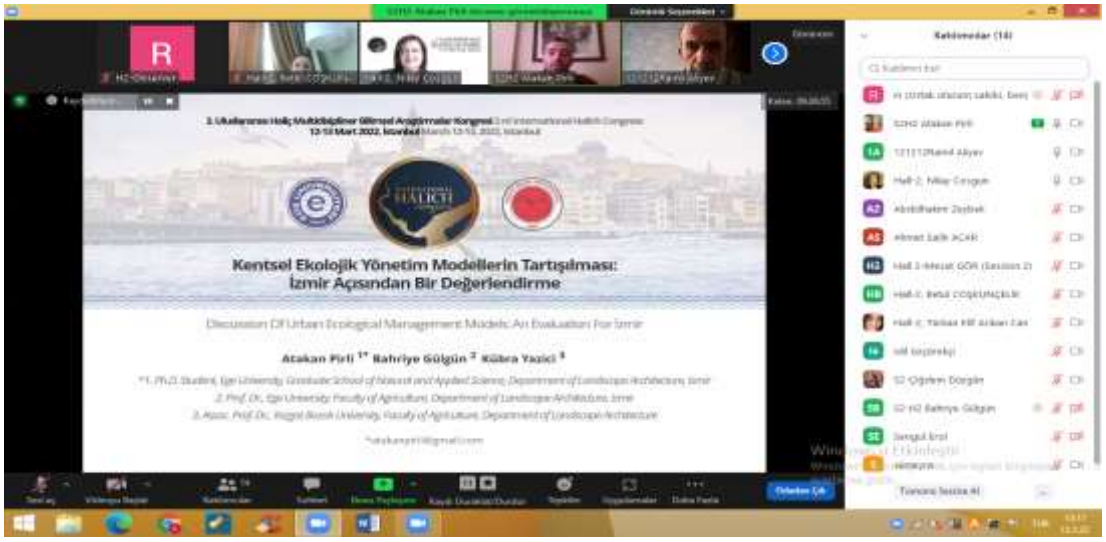

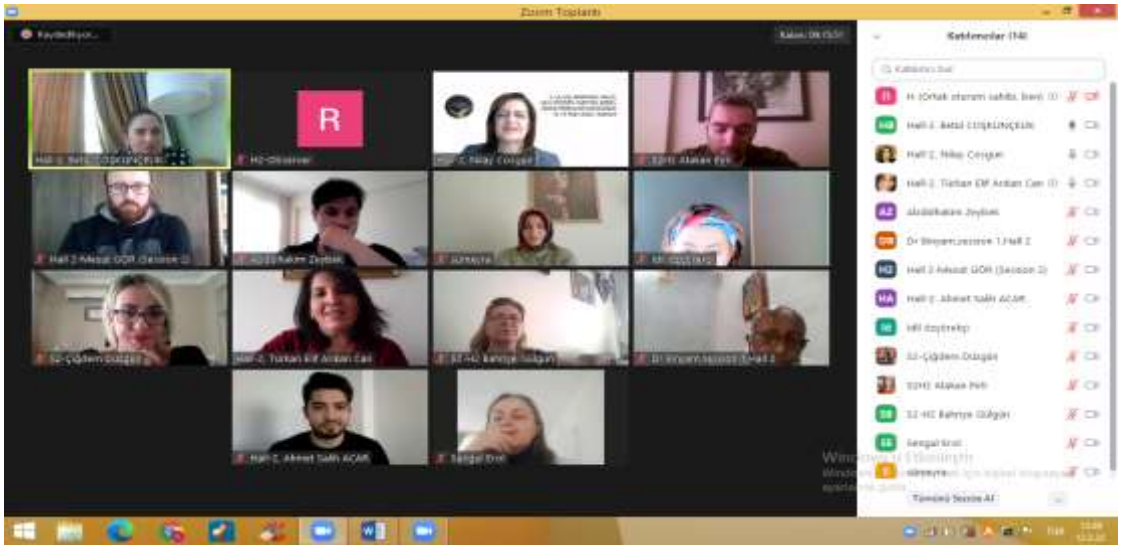

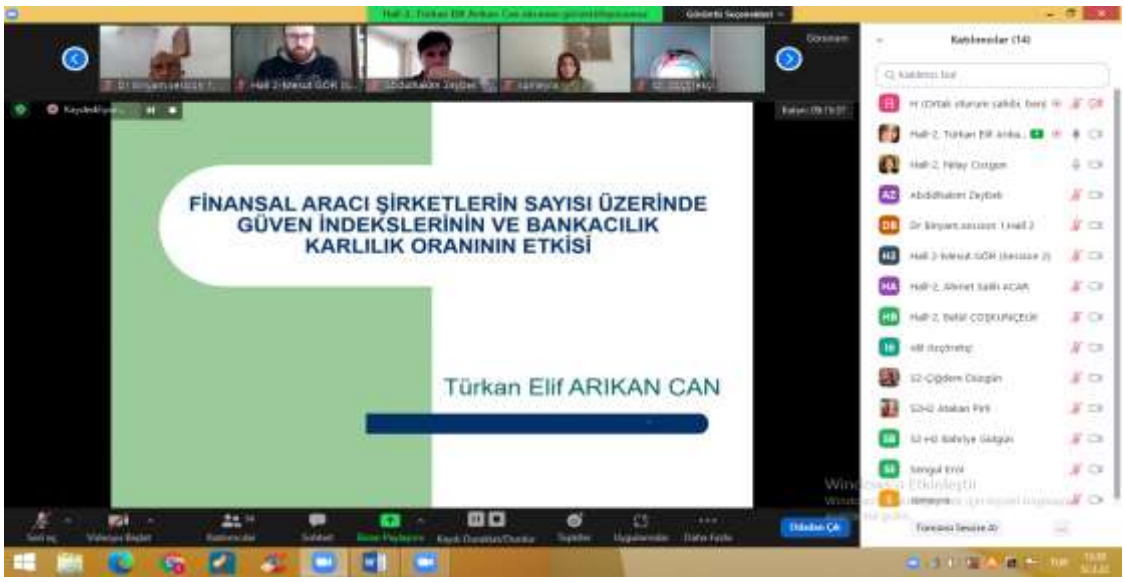

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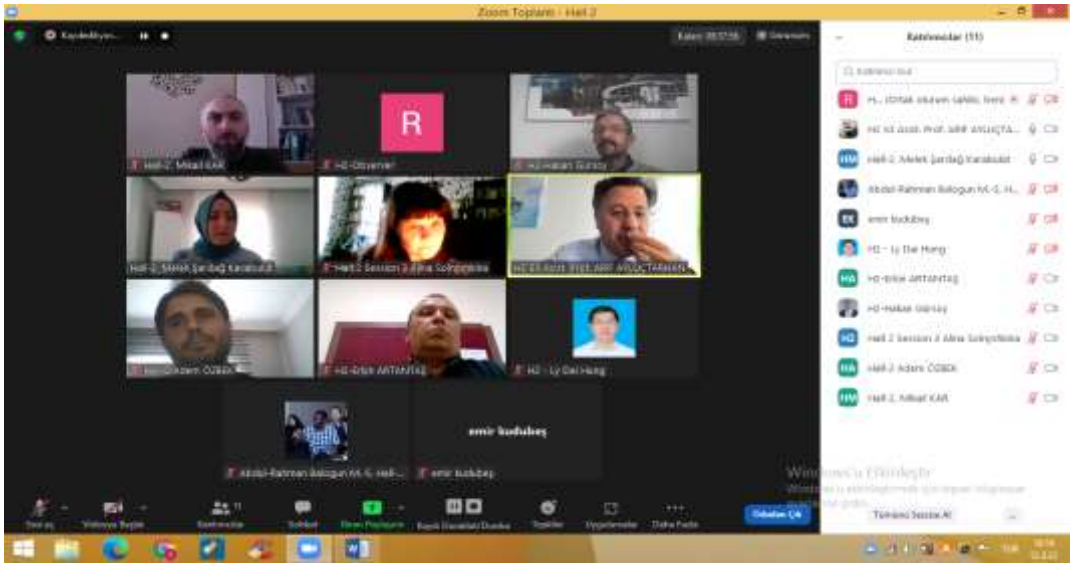

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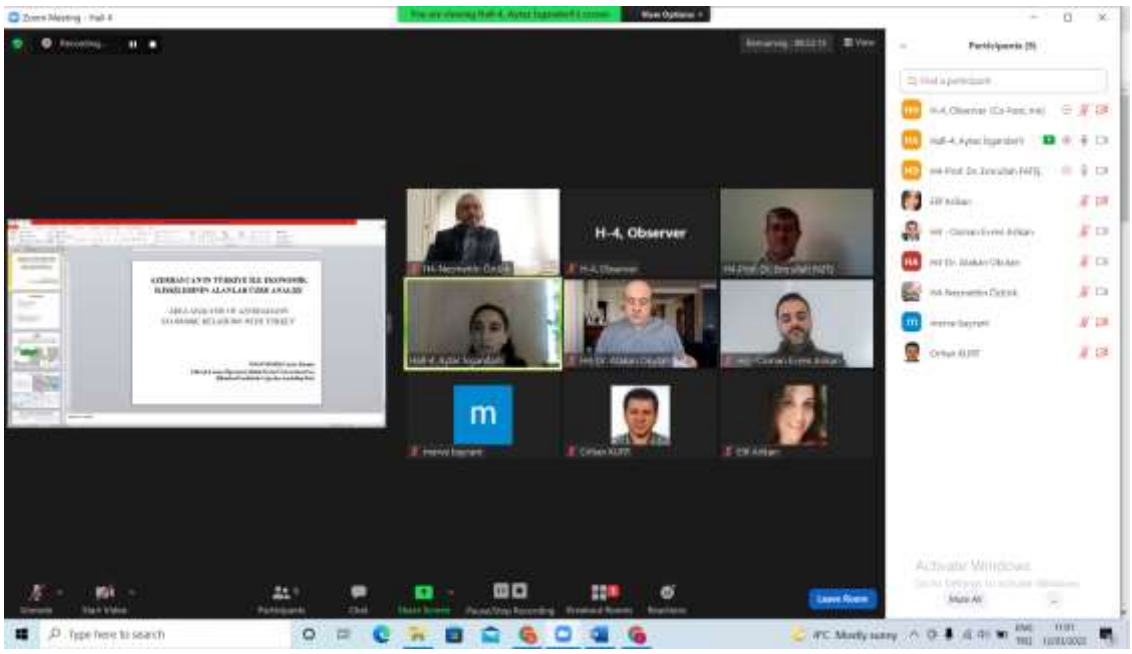

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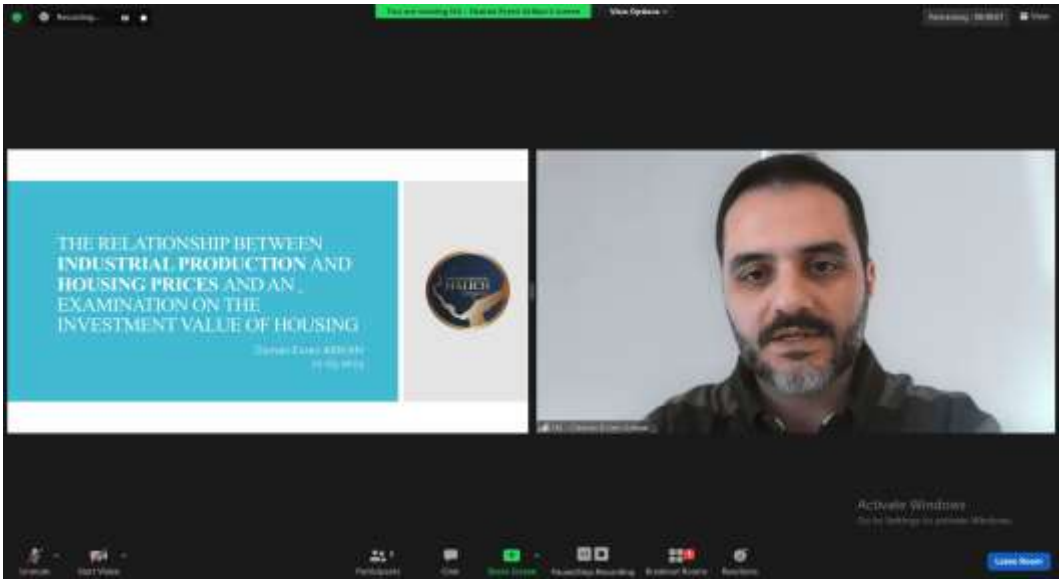

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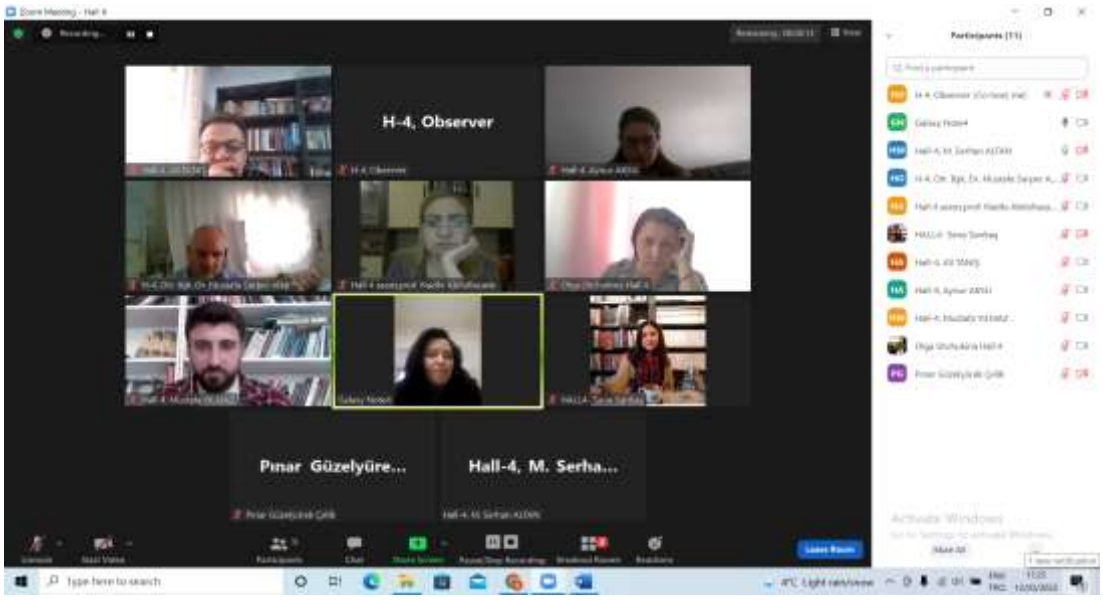

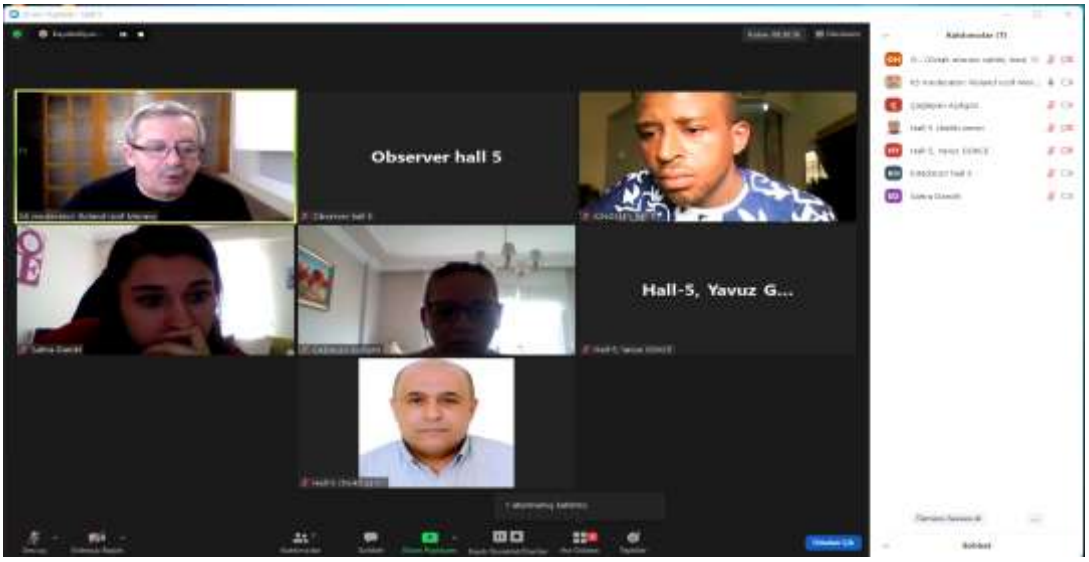

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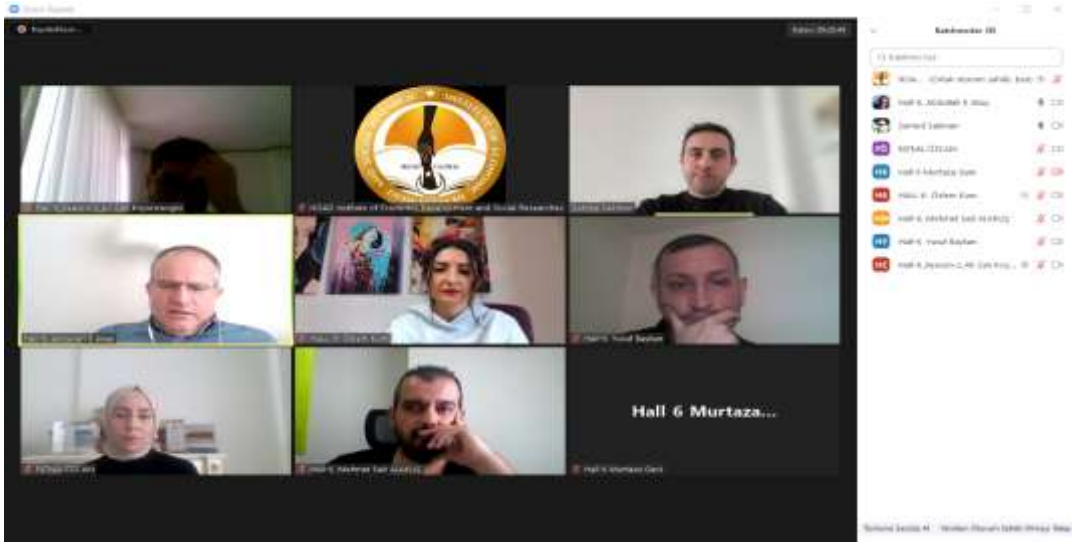

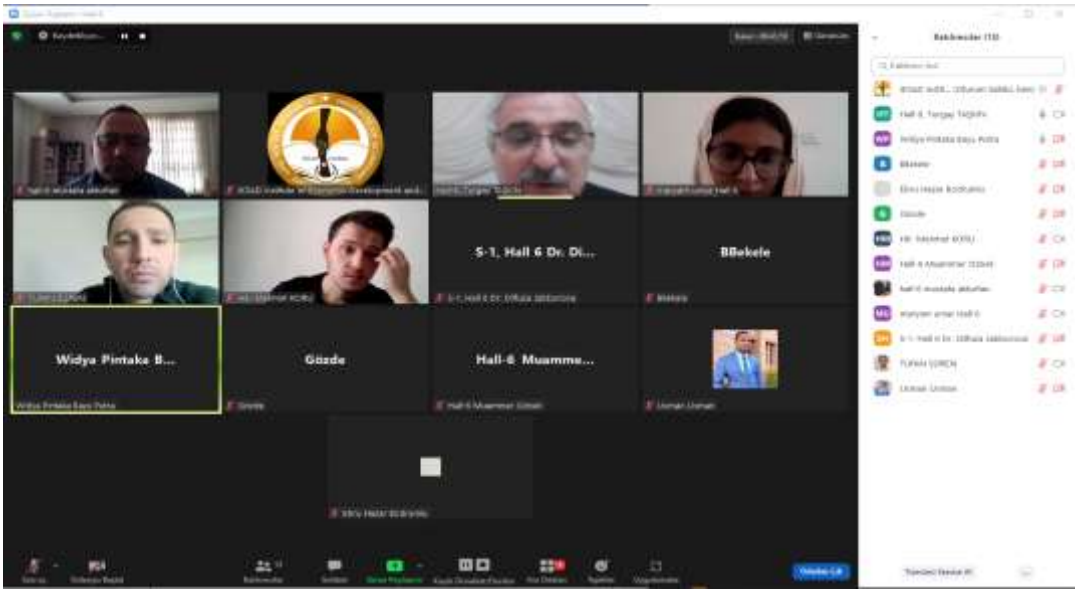

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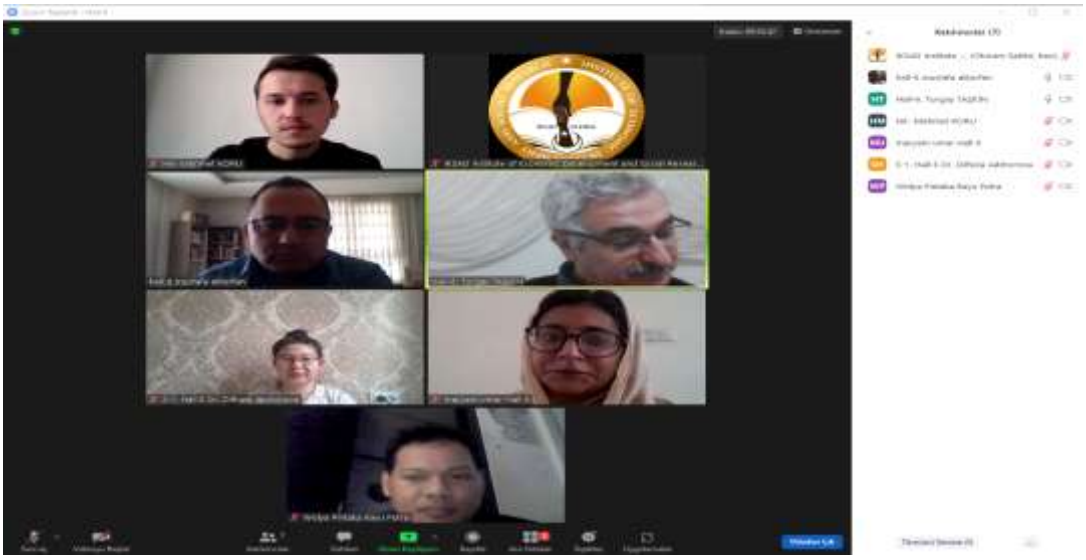

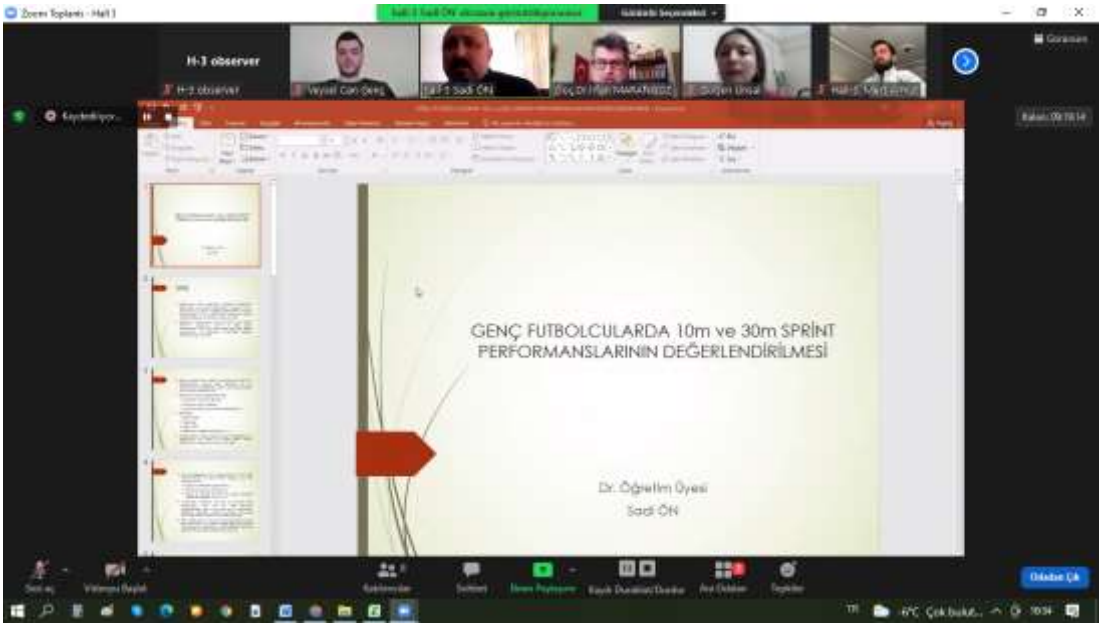

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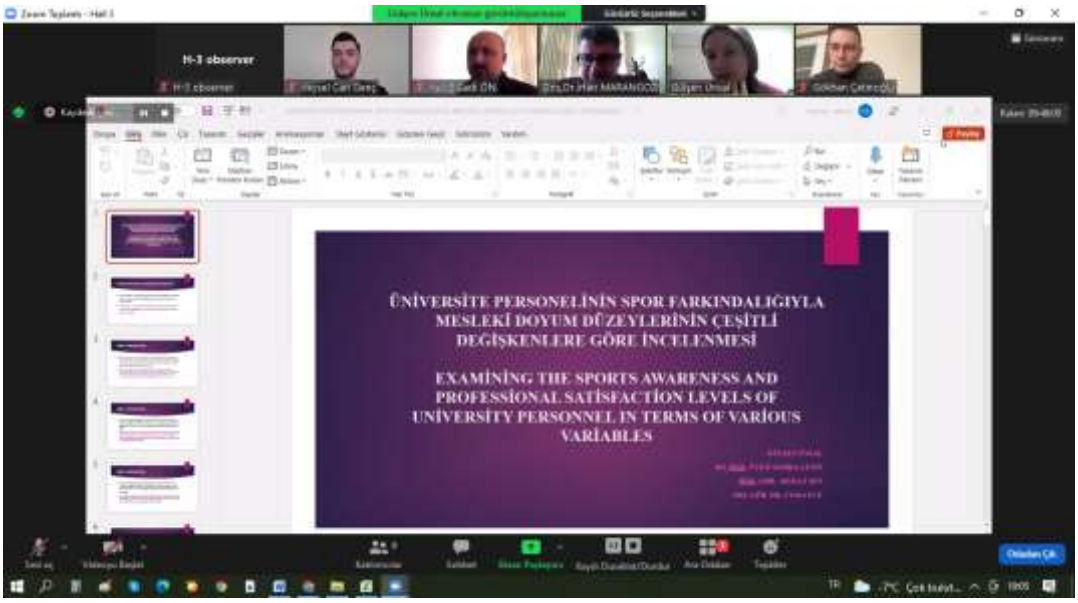

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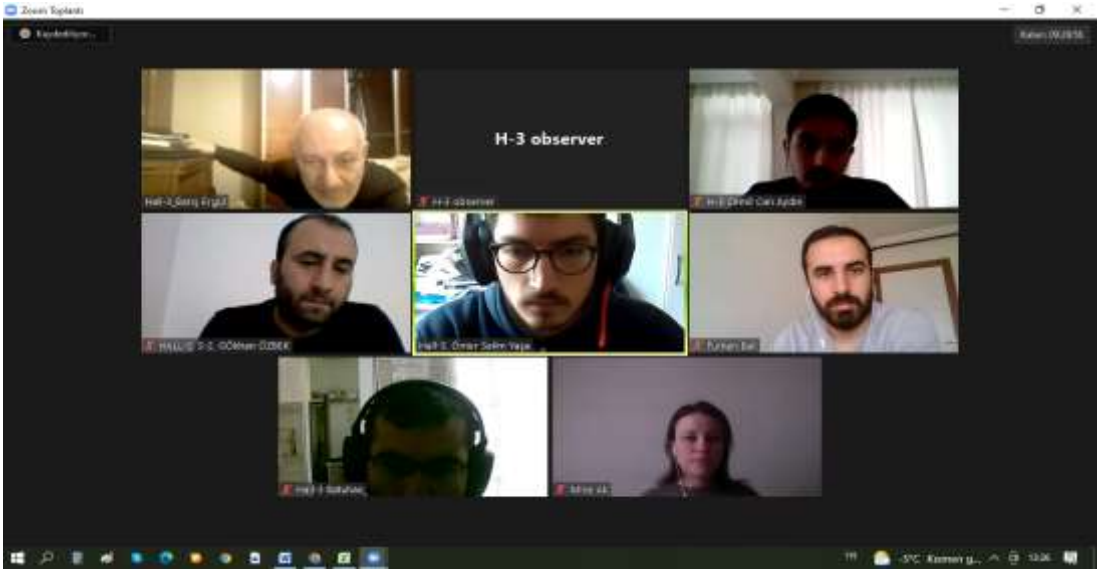

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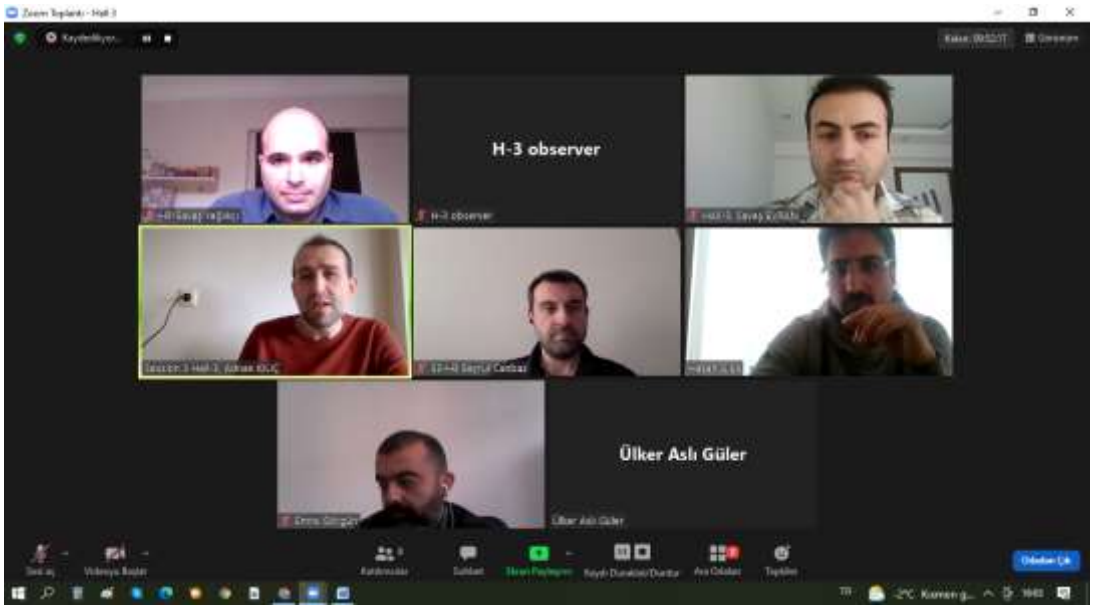

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III. INTERNATIONAL HALICH CONGRESS ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

March 12-13, 2022, Istanbul, TURKEY

CONGRESS PROGRAM

Online (with ZOOM Conference)
Meeting ID: 856 9894 8101
Passcode: 121212

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to attend a meeting online, login via **https://zoom.us/join** site, enter ID "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- The participant must be connected to the session 5 minutes before the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

- Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
- Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- Kabul edilen bildiri sahiplerinin mail adreslerine Zoom uygulamasında oluşturduğumuz oturuma ait ID numarası gönderilecektir.
- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

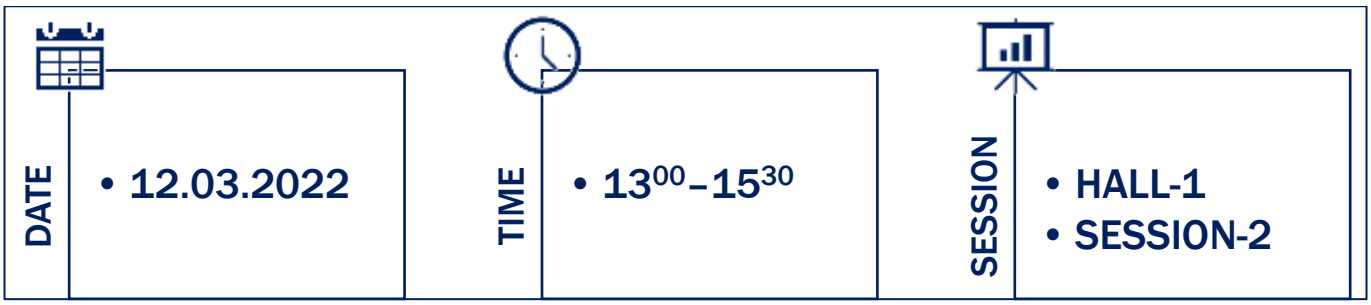
Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number:
exp. Hall-1, Name SURNAME

Participant Countries

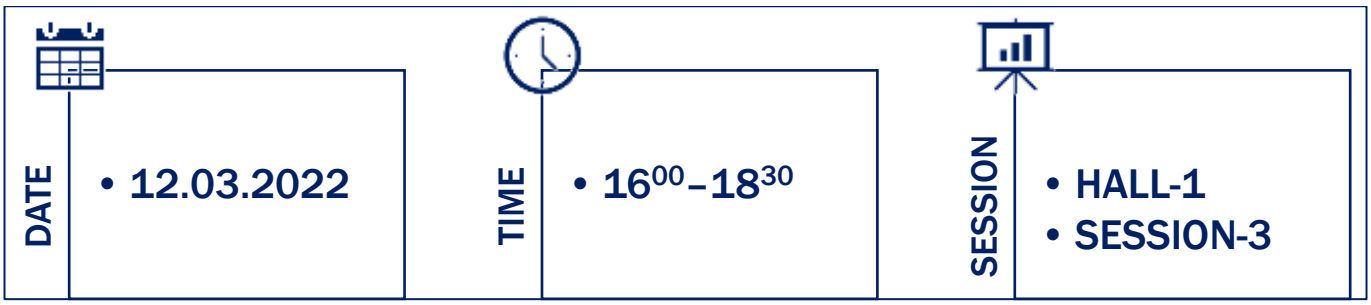
Turkey, Azerbaijan, Vietnam, Libya, Canada, Iran, Moldova, Georgia, Indonesia, Russia, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Nigeria, China, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Afghanistan

DATE	TIME	SESSION
• 12.03.2022	• 10^{00}–12^{30}	• HALL-1 • SESSION-1

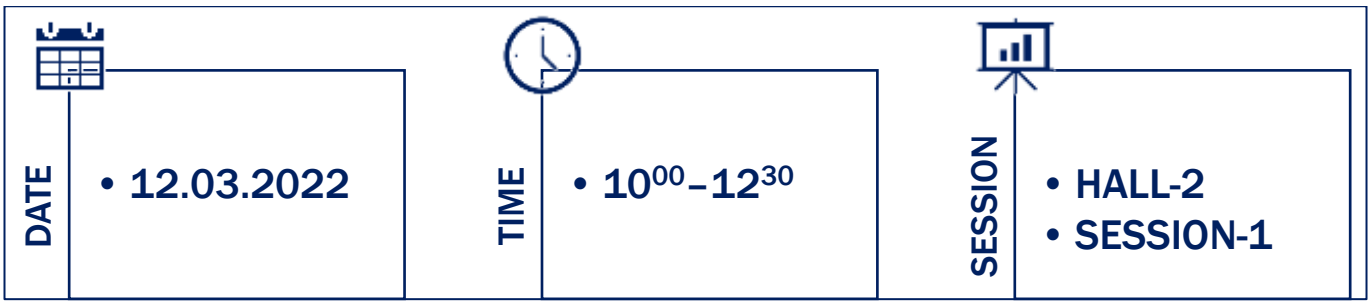
HEAD OF SESSION: Av. Dr. Selin BAŞER		
Av. Dr. Selin BAŞER	-----	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
Av. Dr. Selin BAŞER	-----	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA AND ITS IMPORTANCE WITH REGARDS TO THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE
Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmet KALKAN	Adıyaman University	THE PROBLEM OF SHARING THE AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT THE FAMILY BETWEEN SPOUSES ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC LAW
Ananda MAJUMDAR	The University of Alberta	OPPRESSION THOUGH SEXISM AND RACISM – A DEHUMANIZED COURSE
AHMAD. Deylami (Ph.D)	University of Qom, I.R.Iran	SEXUAL ETHICS IN ISLAM
Maryam SADAT	Balkh University	DETERRENT CHALLENGES TO WOMEN'S GROWTH IN AFGHANISTAN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nuri Berkay ÖZGENÇ	İstanbul Bar Association	IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC AUTOPSY PROCEEDINGS IN TERMS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW
Elfrida RATNAWATİ Esti ROYANİ Syukron Abdul KADİR	Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Samarinda Universitas Widya Mataram Yogyakarta	THE POSITION OF WIDOWS' INHERITANCE RIGHTS ACCORDING TO INDONESIAN CUSTOMARY INHERITANCE LAW



HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK		
Prof. Dr. Nisbet MEHDİYEVA	Baku State University	THE COOPERATION OF AZERBAIJAN IN THE SPHERE OF CINEMA (1960 – 1980 TH YEARS)
Farida TAGİYEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	ARISTOTLE'S VIEW OF VIRTUE AND THE STUDY OF WHY SPIRIT IN ETHICS HOW TO STUDY HIS DOING AND SPIRIT
RAMİL ALİYEV	Azerbaycan Millî Bilimler Akademisi	THE CONCEPT OF AILANU IN THE "EPIC DUKA KOJA OGLI DELI DOMRUL" AND YUMUSHCHU OGLAN
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University	HOCAZADE FAMILY AND ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES IN THE OTTOMAN ILMIYE
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University	AN UNKNOWN RELATED TO THE PERIOD OF SULTAN CELEBI MEHMED HISTORY AND ITS THOUGHTS
Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK	Kilis 7 Aralık University Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	CELAL NURI ILERI'S BOOK TITLED OUR WOMEN
Farida TAGIYEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	ARTICLE ABOUT THE BOOK RACISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Associate Professor Yurii LATYSH	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine	(NON)ENDANGERED SPECIES: PUBLIC INTELLECTUALS İN UKRAİNE BETWEEN MARGINALITY, POLITICIZATION AND NATIONALISM
Dr. Mustafa Sarper ALAP	Ministry of Education.	THE EFFECTS OF IMPORTANT TOPICS IN OTTOMAN TURKISH LESSONS ON LEARNERS
Ayətxan Ziyad (İSGƏNDƏROV)	Azərbaycan State Pedagogy University	HAYDAR ALİYEV -ÖZGÜR DÜŞÜNMENİN VE MİLLİ DÜŞÜNCENİN TARAFTARI
Farit V. AKHMADİEV	Russian Academy of Sciences	INSPIRATION OF A POET IN ORHAN PAMUK'S NOVEL "SNOW"



HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Naseem AKHTER		
Novalini JAILANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN CONSUMING MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT
Khairul Anwar Rohmad Abidin	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HOUSEHOLD
Muhammad Maskur Musa	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN'S CLOTHING
Ana Chonitsa	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN TEACHING FOR A TEACHER
Delia Cahya Noviyanti Dr. Hj. Shinta Dewi Rismawati, S.H, M.H.	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOUR USING SOCIAL MEDIA
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan	MALICIOUS SPEECH AS SOCIO-MORAL EVILS IN SOCIETY FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan	PERSONALITY OF KAKA SAHIB IN DEVELOPING PEACE & HARMONY (AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPINIONS OF STUDENTS)
SISKA NUR AINI Khafid Ma'shum	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL BEHAVIOR IN ONLINE BUSINESS
M. Fathrezza Imani Ade Gunawan	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	HALAL INDUSTRIAL AREA IN INDONESIA: GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
SRI WIGIYANTI Bahtiar Efendi	Halal Center of IAIN Pekalongan	INDONESIAN HALAL PRODUCTS IN THE GLOBAL MARKET: OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENTIAL



HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mohamed MİLOUDİ

Houcine MİLOUDİ Mohamed MİLOUDİ Imene DEHIBA Abdelber BENDAOUD Abdelkader GOURBI	APELEC Laboratory, UDLUniversity ICEPS Laboratory, UDLUniversity ICEPS Laboratory, Ahmed Ben Bella University, Oran, Algeria	ESTIMATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE (IEM) OF THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR
Abdelhak OULDYEROU Laid AMINALLAH Ali MERDJI	University of Mascara	EFFECT OF BONE DENSITY ON MICROMOTION AND STRESS DISTRIBUTION AT IMPLANT-BONE INTERFACE: 3D FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS
H. Ahchouch A. Nid-bella A. Batti L. Bammou M. Belkhaouda R. Salghi	University Ibn Zohr, Agadir, Morocco	THEORETICAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL STUDIES OF COOMASSIE BLUE BRILANT AS A CORROSION INHIBITÖR OF CARBON STEEL IN HCL 1M
Ahmed Mohamed ATEEA	Cairo University	MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL FIELDS ARE NOT INVISIBLE FIELDS BUT REAL MECHANICAL WAVES AND VORTICES THAT SHAPE THROW SPACE FABRIC STRUCTURE, UNIFIED THEORY OF GRAVITY AND MAGNETISM, THE PHYSICAL ORIGIN OF LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION
Amhimmid .Q. ALMABROUK	Higher Institute of Engineering Technology, Bani Walid, Libya	THE QUALITY OF THE WIRED AND WIRELESS CONTROL SIGNAL
Toufik Boubekeur Mohamed Salhi Amar Benyahia Hamza Madjid Berrabah	University of Ahmed Ben Yahia el Wancharissi, Tissemsilt, Algeria University Ahmed Zabana, Relizane,Algeria University of Saad Dahleb, Blida, Algeria	BEHAVIOR OF STRUCTURES WITH DIFFERENT VALUES OF COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH INA SEISMIC
Dr. Mohamed MİLOUDİ Dr. Houcine MİLOUDİ Prof. Dr. Abdelber BENDAOUD Prof. Dr. Abdelkader RAMİ Dr. Nassireddine BENHADDA	APELEC Laboratory, UDL University ICEPS Laboratory, UDL University	EMC FILTERING OPTIMIZATION METHOD
Dr. Binyam ZİGTA	Wachemo University College of Natural and Computational Science	EFFECT OF MHD BLOOD FLOW WITH VELOCITY, THERMAL AND CONCENTRATION SLIP BOUNDARY LAYER
Dr. Binyam ZİGTA	Wachemo University College of Natural and Computational Science	EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL

DATE

• 12.03.2022

TIME

• 13^{00}–15^{30}

SESSION

• HALL-2
• SESSION-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nilay COŞGUN

Atakan PİRLİ Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kübra YAZİCİ	Ege University Yozgat Bozok University	URBAN FORM AND MICROCLIMA: URBAN DESIGN ADAPTABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
Atakan PİRLİ Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kübra YAZİCİ	Ege University Yozgat Bozok University	DISCUSSION OF URBAN ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT MODELS: AN EVALUATION FOR IZMIR
Asst. Prof. Dr. Betül COŞKUN ÇELİK	Bitlis Eren University	ON THE MUSHAF-I ŞERİF DECORATIONS WITH INVENTORY NUMBER B18667 FOUND IN THE BAYEZIT MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY
Dr. Türkan Elif ARIKAN CAN	---	THE EFFECT OF CONFIDENCE INDICES AND BANKING PROFITABILITY RATE ON THE NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION COMPANIES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdülhakim ZEYBEK	Muş Alparslan University	USE OF MEMS ACCELEROMETERS FOR 1-G SHAKING TABLE TESTS
Prof. Dr. Nilay COŞGUN Sümeyra BİLGİÇ	Gebze Technical University	A STUDY ON ADVERTISEMENTS USED TO INCREASE THE SALE PERFORMANCE OF HOUSING PROJECTS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nesrullah OKAN Ahmet Salih ACAR Esma ÖZDEMİR	Fırat University Marmara University	EXAMINING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Şengül EROL Çiğdem DÜZGÜN	Uşak University	ESSAYS ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY PANELS IN PRODUCT DESIGN: BAG DESIGNS
İdil ÖZÇÖREKÇİ Merve Hilal DEMİRKAN	Gaziantep Nuray Tuncay Kara Science and Art Center	EVULATION OF PISTACHIO SHELL (*Pistacia vera* L.) AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PARTICLEBOARD (CHIPBOARD)
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mesut GÖR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Suha AKSOY	Fırat University	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF BEARING CAPACITY OF PILED RAFT FOUNDATIONS

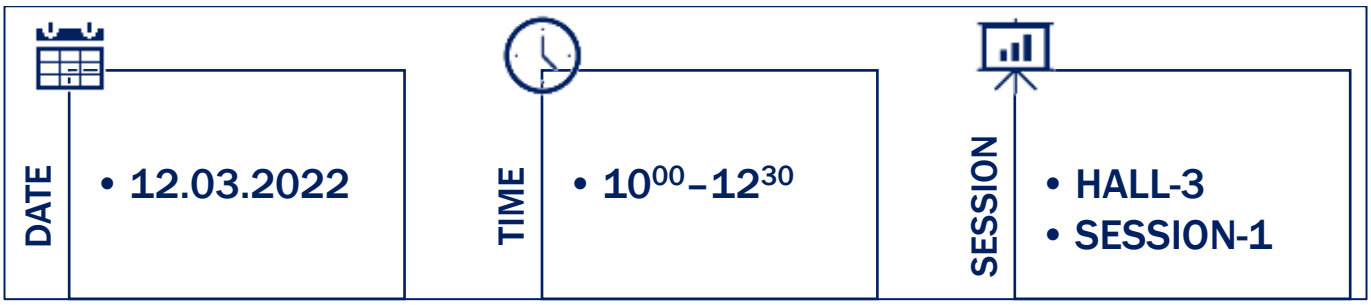
DATE • 12.03.2022

TIME • 16^{00}–18^{30}

SESSION • HALL-2 • SESSION-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Januzak ALIMGEREY

Lec. Melek ŞARDAĞ KARABULUT	Sinop University	VEBLEN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE AND THEORY
Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu	Khazar University	ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Res. Assisst. Dr. Mikail KAR	Bursa Uludağ University	SWITCHING COSTS IN MULTI-SIDED MARKETS
İsmet Emir KUDUBEŞ Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı AKDENİZ KUDUBEŞ	Dokuz Eylül University Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University	THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD ON CHILDREN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Adem ÖZBEK	Gümüşhane University	THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR, ADVICE, CAPACITY, AND DIGITAL PARTICIPATION ON FINANCIAL SATISFACTION
Ly Dai Hung	Vietnam National University	PUBLIC DEBTS AND INFLATION RATE: AN INTERNATIONAL EVIDENCE
Doc. CR. Murat BİLGİN	Internatıonal Travnik Unıversıty	COMPARISON OF THE IMPACT OF THE LEVEL OF MACHINERY ON TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY
Asst. Prof. Dr. Arif AYLUÇTARHAN	İstanbul University	A VALUATION OF THE REPORTING OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS OR LIABILITIES ON THE BASIS OF TFRS
Assistant Professor Alina Solnyshkina	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Ukraine	THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS VOLUNTEER GROUPS AND ACTIVE CITIZENS IN THE DEVELOPMENT THE UKRAINIAN SOCIETY IN 2022
Dr. Hakan GÜRSOY Asst. Prof. Dr. Erkin ARTANTAŞ	HG Eğitim, Danışmanlık ve E-Ticaret, Yenimahalle/Ankara Osmaniye Korkut Ata University	WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABILITY; THE EXISTENCE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN ENTERPRISES AND STRATEGIC SOLUTION METHODS



HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan MARANGOZ

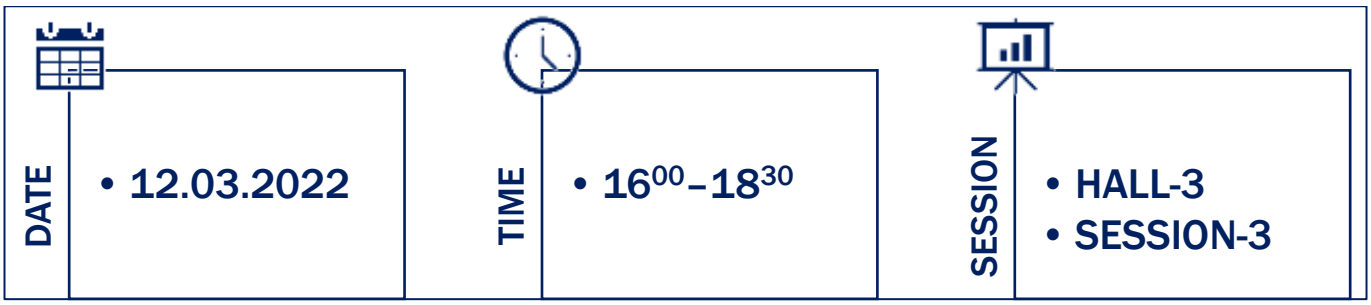
Gülşen ÜNSAL Asst. Prof. Dr. Semra ÇETİN Lec. Murat ŞEN Res. Assisst. Dr. Cuma ECE	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences	EXAMINING THE SPORTS AWARENESS AND PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan MARANGOZ Veysel Can GENÇ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University	USE OF SEGMOMETERS IN SPORTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan MARANGOZ Mert ARMUT	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University	FREQUENTLY USED ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND THEIR VALUES IN FEMALE AND MEN'S HANDBALL PLAYERS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sadi ÖN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University	EVALUATION OF 10m AND 30m SPRINT PERFORMANCES OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS
Gökhan ÇETİNOĞLU Prof. Dr. Şerife VATANSEVER Res. Assisst. Merve GEZEN BÖLÜKBAŞ	Bursa Uludag University	EFFECTS OF YOGA PRACTICES ON TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS
Gökhan ÇETİNOĞLU Prof. Dr. Şerife VATANSEVER Res. Assisst. Merve GEZEN BÖLÜKBAŞ Akif ARABACI	Bursa Uludag University	THE EFFECT OF 6 WEEKS PLYOMETRIC TRAININGS APPLIED TO 14-16 YEARS OLD FEMALE VOLLEYBALLERS ON SOME SELECTED PARAMETERS

DATE
• 12.03.2022

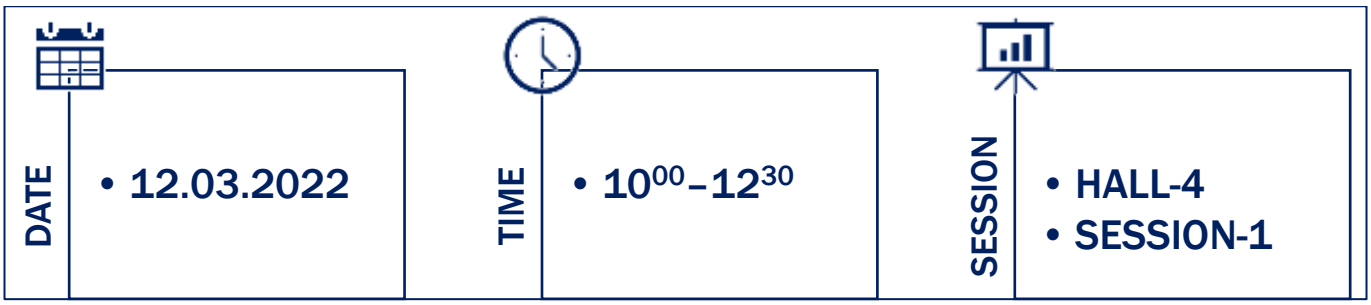
TIME
• 13^{00}–15^{30}

SESSION
• HALL-3
• SESSION-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Res. Assisst. Barış Ergül		
Res. Assisst. Barış Ergül Prof. Dr. Arzu Altın Yavuz	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY
Furkan BALİ Res. Assisst. İsmail AKDAĞ Res. Assisst. Cem GÖÇEN	İzmir Katip Çelebi University	ELDE TAŞINABİLİR UYGULAMALAR İÇİN OLUKLU YAMA UHF RFID OKUYUCU ANTENİ
Dr. Mine AK	----	BASINS OF ATTRACTION OF SPINOR TYPE INSTANTON SOLUTIONS IN 4D GURSEY FERMIONIC MODEL
Ömer Selim Yaşa Res. Assisst. İsmail AKDAĞ Res. Assisst. Cem GÖÇEN	İzmir Katip Çelebi University	SMALL SIZE ANTENNA DESIGN FOR INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATIONS
Batuhan KURAL Prof. Dr. Adnan KAYA	İzmir Katip Çelebi University	MICROWAVE ABLATION PROBE DESIGN FOR ISM BAND AT 2.45 GHz
Prof. Dr. Sabir RÜSTEMLİ Gökhan ÖZBEK	Bitlis Eren University	OVERVIEW OF ENERGY OUTLOOK IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Sabir RÜSTEMLİ Gökhan ÖZBEK	Bitlis Eren University	OVERVIEW OF ENERGY OUTLOOK IN THE WORLD
Cemil Can AYDIN Prof. Dr. Adnan KAYA Res. Assisst. İsmail AKDAĞ	İzmir Katip Çelebi University	DESIGN OF A MODIFIED PRINTED MONOPOLE ANTENNA FOR GSM900 AND GSM1800 RF ENERGY HARVESTING APPLICATIONS
Res. Assisst. Barış Ergül Prof. Dr. Arzu Altın Yavuz	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	EVALUATION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF WORLD COUNTRIES BY SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES METHOD



HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Adnan KILIÇ		
İrem FİNCAN Selin ÖZDEMİR Mustafa BİRİCİKÖZCAN	Sanem Plastik Tasarım Merkezi	MOST RESISTANT TO OUTDOOR CONDITIONS: AWNING DESIGN AND LABORATORY SAMPLE PRODUCTION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan ULUS Asst. Prof. Dr. Halil Burak KAYBAL	Selcuk University Amasya University	A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THE ALUMINIUM JOINTS' FLEXURAL PERFORMANCE: EFFECT OF NANOFIBER INTERLEAVING AND JOINT HYBRIDIZATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Adnan KILIÇ	Bursa Uludag University	COMPARISON OF TRANSMISSION EFFICIENCIES OF PbWO 4 AND LYSO:Ce EMISSION PHOTONS WITH GEANT4
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Savas EVRAN Prof. Dr. Mustafa KURT	Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University Marmara University	EFFECT OF HOLE POSITIONS ON DISPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR OF BEAMS WITH DIFFERENT THICKNESSES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Beyrul CANBAZ	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University	FRACTAL DIMENSION OF PURE FERMIONIC INSTANTON SOLUTIONS
Dr. Lec. Savaş YAĞLIKÇI	Ankara University	THE IMPORTANCE OF SURFACE FUNCTIONAL GROUPS ON ADSORPTION IN SULFUR DOPED ACTIVATED CARBON
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ülker Aslı GÜLER Neslişah ERGÜDEN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	ENVIRONMENTAL LABEL SYSTEM (ECO-LABEL)
Asst. Prof. Dr. Emre GÖRGÜN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	ESTIMATING THE RELATIONSHIP OF CNC MACHINING PARAMETERS TO THE SURFACE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL WITH THE ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS MODEL



HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ

Asst. Prof. Dr. Necmettin ÖZTÜRK	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	THE TRADITION OF SUMMARIZING IN NAHW SCIENCE: THE EXAMPLE OF AL-TAFTAZANI'S İRSHADU'L-HADI
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	Ahi Evran University	THE PROBLEM OF IBN'L-HUMAM'S INFLUENCE BY GAZALI IN THE CONTEXT OF CREATING A WORK
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	Ahi Evran University	GADÎR-İ HUM PROBLEM IN POLITICAL THEOLOGY
Dr. A. Okutan	İndependent Researcher	THE IMPORTANCE OF LORENZO VALLA IN THE HUMANIST NOTION
Zakirova Assel Seidullayevna	Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University	COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT OF "MOOD" IN LEGENDS BORN IN THE SYRDARYA REGION
Aytac İSGƏNDƏRLİ	Baku State University	AREA ANALYSIS OF AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TURKEY
Osman Evren ARIKAN	İstanbul Okan University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND HOUSING PRICES AND AN EXAMINATION ON THE INVESTMENT VALUE OF HOUSING
Nuraiym KYPSHAKBAY	Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University	BORROWED WORDS WITH THEIR DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE FEATURES
Merve BAYRAM Assoc. Prof.Dr. Orhan KURT	Kocaeli University	ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL EREĞLI HOUSES BY GEOGRAHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

DATE

• 12.03.2022

TIME

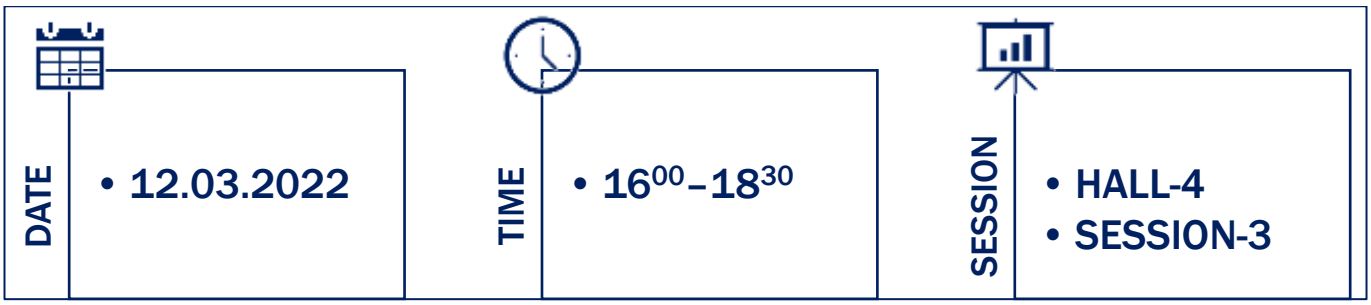
• 13^{00}–15^{30}

SESSION

• HALL-4
• SESSION-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya KAVGAOĞLU

Yağmur ÖZDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya KAVGAOĞLU Res.Assist. Ümran, ALTUNDAL	Ankara University Istanbul Gelisim University	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF BARBIE CULTURE ON THE PERCEPTION OF BEAUTY OF 7-9 YEARS OLD CHILDREN ACCORDING TO PARENTS' VIEWS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Latife UTAŞ AKHAN İlknur USLU	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University	FUNCTIONING OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Nursema AKSÖZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülseren DAĞLAR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	EXPERİENCES OF A COVID-19 INFECTED HEALTHCARE WORKER WİTH RİSKY PREGNANCY: A CASE REPORT
Lec. Elif Sena DÜŞGÜN Lec. Gülçin URUŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY	Fenerbahçe University Yozgat Bozok University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	COMPARISON OF LOWER URINARY SYSTEM SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT REGULAR EXERCISE HABITS
Specialist Dr. Mustafa DAĞLI Asistan Dr. Eren ÇAMUR Prof. Dr. Nilgün IŞIKSALAN ÖZBÜLBÜL	Ankara City Hospital	COVID-19 YOĞUN BAKIM HASTALARINDA SARKOPENİ İLE PROGNOZ İLİŞKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
Şeyda Efsun ÖZGÜNAY Şermin EMİNOĞLU	SBU Bursa High Specialization Training and Research Hospital	COMPASSION AND CHRONIC FATIGUE IN ANESTHESIOLOGISTS AND INTENSIVE CARE UNIT WORKERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mustafa Sarper Alap

Aynur AKSU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ziya TAVİL	Gazi University	COMPARISON OF SELF-EFFICIENCY PERCEPTIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN THE FIELD OF INDOOR ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION (ANKARA SAMPLE)
Prof. Dr. Sciuchina Olga	Comrat State University, Moldova	AFFIXATION IN THE SYSTEM OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS' WORD FORMATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali TANIŞ	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	DIGITAL MANAGEMENT: THE FUTURE OF WORK AND WORKPLACE BEHAVIOR
Nazile Abdullazade	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	CURRİCULUM EDUCATİON AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE TEACHİNG LİTERARY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar GÜZELYÜREK ÇELİK	Yıldız Technical University	DEER MYTH IN MURATHAN MUNGAN'S DEER CURSES AND THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY INTO FRENCH
Zenfira QEDİROVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	LEVELS OF EVALUATION OF LEARNING RESULTS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arif ÇERÇİ Sena SARIBAŞ Mustafa YILMAZ	Gaziantep University	GRAMMAR SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Rifat Nergiz	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	DIFFERENCES IN TODAY'S KYRGYZ LAMENTS
Res. Assisst. Gülnisa Usubova	Azerbaycan National Academy of Science	EMOTIONAL VERBS IN GAGAUZ LANGUAGE

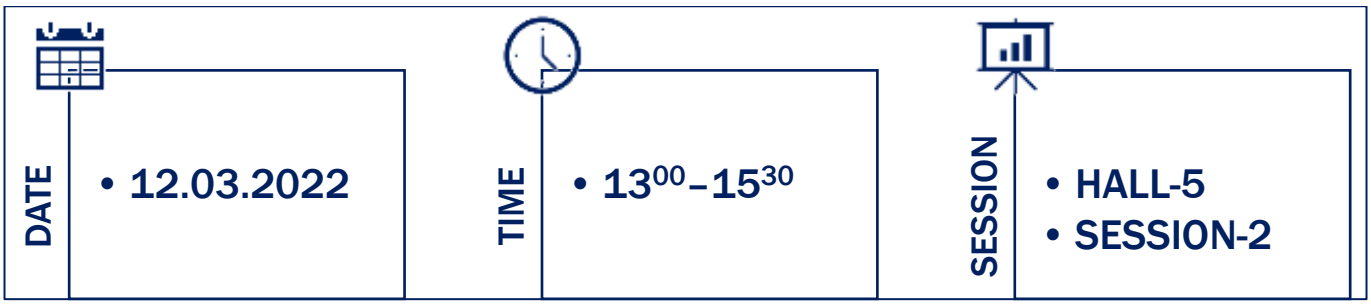
DATE
• 12.03.2022

TIME
• 10^{00}–12^{30}

SESSION
• HALL-5
• SESSION-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Roland Iosif Moraru

Res. Assisst. Dr. Yavuz GÖKÇE	Ankara University	SUPERCAPACITOR PERFORMANCE OF SELF-HETEROATOM DOPED ACTIVATED CARBON SAMPLES PRODUCED FROM CHITOSAN
Prof.Dr. Berrabah Hamza Madjid Dr. ZAITER KHALED Dr. ZEMRI CHEIKH	Relizane University Mascara University	THE WALLS OF THE CARBON NANOTUBES UNDER LOADING OF THE BUCKLING ONE INTRODUCES THE TEMPERATURE
Prof.Dr. Berrabah Hamza Madjid Dr. ZAITER KHALED Dr. ZEMRI CHEIKH	Relizane University Mascara University	THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC MEDIA UNDER AXIAL LOADING ON NANOTUBE MATERIALS WITH THE PRESENCE OF INSTABILITY PHENOMENA
Sahra DANDIL Seval USLU Nagihan YILMAZ Caglayan ACIKGOZ	Bilecik Seyh Edebali University, Bilecik, Turkey	INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE OF CHITOSAN/HEXAGONAL BORON NITRIDE COMPOSITE AS AN ADSORBENT IN REACTIVE BLACK 8 TEXTILE DYE REMOVAL FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS
TALOUTI Hadj Said ZAHAF Samir ABDELHAKEM KORIDAK Lahouari BOUALEM Noureddine	USTO MB Oran BP 1505 El-M'Naouar, Oran, Algeria University of Djilali Bounaama-Khamis Meliana, Ain Defla-Algeria	BUCKLING OF LAMINATED COMPOSITE PLATES: AN OPTIMIZATION STUDY BY THE ANSYS WORKBENCH CODE
Promise Goodness Adeleye Kayode Michael Oluwadare Gideon Oluwaseun Olayioye Sunday Blessing Oladipupo Oludare O. Osiboye Aderemi Timothy Adeleye	University of Ilorin University of Lagos	REVIEW ON MITIGATION OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS VIA WASTE MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Kayode Michael Oluwadare Promise Goodness Adeleye Gideon Oluwaseun Olayioye Sunday Blessing Oladipupo Oludare O. Osiboye Aderemi Timothy Adeleye	University of Ilorin University of Lagos	THE THREATS OF ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS: HOW DO WE APPLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR SOLUTION?
Ihedigbo, K. S. Jimoh, R. A.	Federal University of Technology, Minna	INFLUENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTİCES ON ORGANİSATİONAL PERFORMANCE OF CONSTRUCTİON FİRMS: A REVİEW
Roland Iosif Moraru Mihai Popescu-Stelea	University of Petroşani, Faculty of Mines	CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RISKS IN SITES UNDER THE SEVESO DIRECTIVES



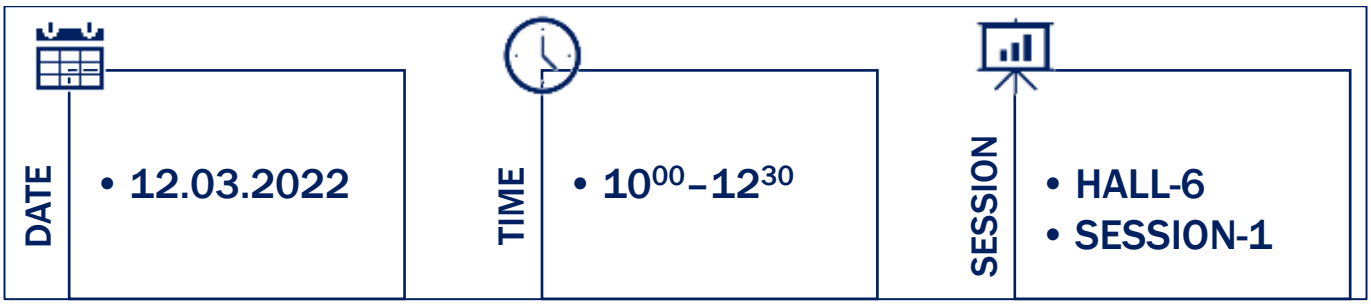
HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Hazar BODRUMLU

Alpin TUKAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazlı Gülriz ÇERİ Gizem SAKALLI	Aydın Adnan Menderes University	ANALYSIS OF FOOTPRINTS OBTAINED BY HARRIS-BEATH METHOD IN ADULT WOMEN: EVALUATION OF FINGER TYPE AND FOOT ARCH
Gülşah BARĞI Ayşe AKKUŞ Ebru KÖSE	Izmir Democracy University The Jockey Club of Turkey	ALTERNATIVE EXERCISE APPLICATIONS IN CARDIAC REHABILITATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar ANAFOROĞLU KÜLÜNKOĞLU Res. Assisst. Sevilay Seda BAŞ Res. Assisst. Yasemin ATEŞ SARI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezehat Özgül ÜNLÜER	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	THE ACUTE EFFECT OF FATIGUE ON JOINT POSITION SENSE AND BALANCE: A PILOT STUDY
Erva GÜÇLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Hazar Bodrumlu	Pedodontist, Ankara Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	REPLANTATION OF AVULSED PERMANENT UPPER CENTRAL TEETH-2 YEARS FOLLOW UP, CASE REPORT
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşah BARĞI Aleyna MEHMET	İzmir Democracy University	BREATHING EXERCISES IN ADOLESCENT IDIOPATIC SCOLIOSIS
Ayşenur ÜÇERİZ Gülşen KALAYCIOĞLU Mukaddes ERDOĞDU Prof. Dr. Rukiye PINAR BÖLÜKTAŞ	İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University	FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANTATION AND NURSING CARE
Dr. Lec. Muhammet KARAKAVUK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin CAN Lec. Şengül CAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aysu DEĞİRMENCİ DÖŞKAYA Prof. Dr. Adnan Yüksel GÜRÜZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mert DÖŞKAYA	Manisa Celal Bayar University Ege University	INVESTIGATION of GENETIC DIVERSITY of TOXOPLASMA GONDII STRAINS ISOLATED from POULTRY and TOXOPLASMOSIS SEROPREVALANCE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hayrunisa HANCI Specialist Dr. Hakan İGAN	Atatürk University	DETECTION OF IN-VITRO EFFICIENCY OF CEFTAZIDIME-AVIBACTAM IN EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE PRODUCING Klebsiella pneumoniae STRAINS
Dr. Suantak D Vaiphei	Assam Downtown University, Guwahati, India	THE CURRENT CHALLENGES OF MENTAL HEALTH WORK FORCE'S İN INDİA

DATE	TIME	SESSION
• 12.03.2022	• 16^{00}–18^{30}	• HALL-5 • SESSION-3

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

Asst. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	ELECTRON TRANSFER REACTION OF DICYANOBIS(BPY)IRON(III)-IODIDE IN WATER: KINETICS AND MECHANISM
Dr. Mouffouk Chaima Dr. Mouffouk Soumia Pr. Haba Hamada	Université de Batna-1, Batna 05000, Algérie	EVALUATION OF CYTOTOXIC EFFECT, ANTI-CHOLINESTERASE, HEMOLYTIC AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIES SCABIOSA STELLATA L.
Dr. Mouffouk Soumia Dr. Mouffouk Chaima Pr. Haba Hamada	Université de Batna-1, Batna 05000, Algérie	STRUCTURAL IDENTIFICATION, ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ISOLATED COMPOUNDS FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT ERINACEA ANTHYLLIS LINK
OUSSAMA RIOUCHI ABDELHAMID BOUYENZER ADYL OUSSAID RACHID TOUZANI BARDAJI RODRIGUEZ EDUARD Nassima Riouchi	Université Mohammed Premier, Oujda Maroc Faculté des Sciences Campus Montilivi De Girona	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS: BASED ON PYRAZOLE AND TRIAZOLE
Loubna JABIR Hayat El HAMMI Mohamed nor Omar Azougagh Issam Jilal Hassan AMHAMDI Abderrahmane El IDRISSI Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Soufian EL BARKANY	Mohamed First University Abdelmalek Essaadi University Dhar EL Mahraz -FSDM-University	DESIGN, CHARACTERIZATION AND INVESTIGATION OF HEAVY DYES REMOVAL BY NEW CELLULOSE ADSORBENT
Hayat El hammi Loubna Jabir Issam Jilal Mohamed nor Omar Azougagh Hassan Amhamdi Abderrahmane El idrissi Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Soufian El Barkany	Mohamed 1st University Abdelmalek Essaadi University Dhar EL Mahraz -FSDM-University	ECOFRIENDLY FLOCCULATION OF BENTONITE SUSPENSIONS
Imene DEHİBA Mohamed ABİD Houcine MİLOUDİ Boubeker DEHİBA	IRECOM Laboratory, UDLUniversity APELEC Laboratory, UDLUniversity	ROBUST TUNING OF POWER SYSTEM STABILIZER FOR A SINGLE MACHINE INFINITE BUS POWER SYSTEM USING METAHEURISTIC GENETIC ALGORITHM
Dr. Hanane AIT HMEID Pr. Dr. Mustapha AKODAD Pr. Dr. Mourad BAGHOUR Pr. Dr. Abdelmajid MOUMEN Pr. Dr. Ali SKALLI Pr. Dr. Ghizlane AZIZI Dr. Ahmed ANJJAR	Mohamed First University, Morocco Sidi Mohmed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco	MINERALOGICAL ASPECT OF CERTAIN ARGILLACEOUS DEPOSITS OF THE MOROCCAN NORTH EAST



HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Turgay TAŞKIN

Mehmet KORU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM	Necmettin Erbakan University	STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM BUSINESSES
Gözde ÇALMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN	Necmettin Erbakan University	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE MOTIVATION OF CHEFS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT
Lec. Mustafa AKTURFAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Badem	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	BENEFITS OF AVOCADO AND USES IN THE KITCHEN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Tufan SÜREN	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University	DEVELOPMENT OF IN-FLIGHT CATERING AND SERVICES
Maryam Umar Bushra Niaz Farhan Saeed Muzzamal Hussain	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan	UTILIZATION OF DATE PITS POWDER AS AN ANTI-OXIDANT IN DATE FRUIT BARS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Muammer ÖZBEK	İstanbul Bilgi University	DEVELOPMENT OF A LASER SCANNIG SYSTEM AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS METHOD FOR STRUCTURAL CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL CHIMNEYS AND TOWERS
Dilfuza Jabborova Dilbar Kadirova	Termez State University	PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING B. ENDOPHYTICUS IGPEB 33 AND ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI IMPROVE PLANT GROWTH AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE)
Prof. Dr. Turgay TAŞKIN Prof. Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ Res. Assisst. Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR	Ege University	STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE APPLIED AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEAT STRESS IN SMALL RUMINANT FARMS
Widya Pintaka Bayu PUTRA Samsul BAHRI	Faculty of Marine and Fisheries, Teuku Umar University, Meureubo, Aceh, Indonesia 23615	PROFILING THE PARTIAL SEQUENCE OF D-LOOP REGION IN INDONESIAN FEATHERBACK FISH (Chitala lopis)
Berhanu Bekele Aberra Melesse Wondmeneh Esatu Tadelle Dessie	Hawassa University, Ethiopia International livestock research institute (ILRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND EGG QUALITY TRAITS OF ETHIOPIAN INDIGENOUS CHICKENS IN THREE AGRO-ECOLOGIES

DATE	TIME	SESSION
• 12.03.2022	• 13^{00}–15^{30}	• HALL-6 • SESSION-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof.Dr. Abdullah E. AKAY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehtap ERŞAN	Cumhuriyet University	REMOVING NICKEL POLLUTION IN WASTEWATER WITH MICROORGANISM-COATED WASTE TEA
Asst. Prof. Dr. Samed Sakman	Kırıkkale University	DIGITALIZATION IN ART AND DESIGN EDUCATION
Murtaza Gani Tanveer Alam	Department of Chemistry HNB Garhwal University (A Central University) India	PROXIMATE COMPOSITION, MINERAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF INDIGENOUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM TEMPERATE REGION OF INDIAN HIMALAYAS
M. Sait Alakuş Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	Dicle University	ON TRIPLY-GENERATED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY NINE
M. Sait Alakuş Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	Dicle University	ON TYPE SEQUENCES OF SOME SATURATED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS
Dr. Özlem KUM	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University	DESIGNING ANIMATIONS WITH MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY: THE EXAMPLE OF DIABETES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat YORULMAZ Yusuf BAYKAN	Kocaeli University	EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON SUSTAINABLE PORT BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY
Ali Can KOYUNCUOĞLU Çağrı AYDIN Uğur Oral ÜNAL Barış BARLAS	İstanbul Technical University	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF ADDITIONAL WAVE RESISTANCE IN REGULAR WAVES OF AN OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSEL
Fatma ÖZCAN	Hasan Kalyoncu University	USING STAR STRATEGY IN ADVERTISING FOR PERCEPTION APPLICATIONS: ADVERTISING FILM REVIEW OF ALLIBRATES AND TRENDYOL BRANDS
Prof. Dr. Abdullah E. AKAY	Bursa Technical University	EVALUATING EXISTENCE OF GREEN AREAS IN HISTORICAL TOWN OF SAFRANBOLU
Prof. Dr. Abdullah E. AKAY Barbaros ÇİĞDEM	Bursa Technical University	USING UAV-BASED 3D DATA FOR MAPPING OPEN-PIT MINES IN FOREST AREAS

DATE
• 12.03.2022

TIME
• 16^{00}–18^{30}

SESSION
• HALL-6
• SESSION-3

HEAD OF SESSION: DR.DINOOP K

Mourad Termoul Salima Attouti Mokhtar Benzekri Benallou Benaouda Bestani Nourddine Benderdouche	Université Abdelhamid Ibn Badis-Mostaganem, Mostaganem, 27000, Algérie	ULTRASONIC TREATMENT OF AN POWDER ACTIVATED CARBON IN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION FOR ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE
Dr.Torhan Al-Mufti Ammar Al-Hayali	Consultant	USING OF REMOTE SENSING FOR COLOR REFLECTION INTERPRETATION AT NORTH-WEST MOSUL CITY NORTH OF IRAQ
Adegoke, Sunday Adetunji Apeh, Daniel	Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria	MYCOFLORA AND AFLATOXIN STATUS OF MAIZE (ZEA MAYS) SOLD IN ANYIGBA MARKET, NIGERIA
Usman Lawal Usman	Sharda University, Greater Noida, India Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina- Nigeria	GREEN MEDIATED SYNTHESIS OF ENHANCE BIMETAL (Fe_3O_4 /ZnO) MAGNETIC NANOCOMPOSITES USED FOR THE PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF METHYL RED
DR.DINOOP K DR. SIMI JOSEPH	Institute for Multidisciplinary Programmes School of International Relations and Politics Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, India	CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF KERALA, INDIA
DR. SIMI JOSEPH DR. DINOOP K	School of International Relations and Politics	INFORMALITY AND LABOUR MARKET IN INDIA: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
Shabab Nasir	Government College University, Faisalabad	EFFICACY OF BTI DUNKS AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES AGAINST LARVAE OF Aedes aegypti L. (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)
Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub Saeed Ahmad Mujahid Ali Karim Yar Abbasi Saqib Ayyub Muhammad Hammad	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan Water Management Research Farm	GROWTH AND YIELD EVALUATION OF SELECTED GENOTYPES OF CHILI UNDER FAISALABAD CONDITIONS
Nassima RIOUCHI Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Mohamed LOUTOU Oussama RIOUCHI	Mohamed 1st University, Morocco	CHARACTERIZATION AND MODELING OF CLAY ORIENTAL REGION

DATE
• 12.03.2022

TIME
• 10^{00}–12^{30}

SESSION
• HALL-7
• SESSION-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain

Ambreen Aslam	University of Education, Lahore (Faisalabad Campus)	SOFT TISSUE AND WATER SUBSTITUTES FOR MEGAVOLTAGE PHOTON BEAMS: AN EGSNRC-BASED EVALUATION
Jelena S. Osmanović Zajić Jelena Ž. Maksimović Nikola S. Simonović	University of Niš	RESEARCHERS' CREATIVITY IN CONCEPTING A RESEARCH DESIGN-PARADIGMATIC RECONCILIATION
Unaiza, Kashif	University of Education, Lahore (Faisalabad Campus)	ASSESSMENT OF SOFT-TISSUE SUBSTITUTES FOR MEGAVOLTAGE RADIOTHERAPY MEGAVOLTAGE PHOTON BEAMS
Tamar Barbakadze	Tbilisi State University	IMPORTANCE OF TAX KNOWLEDGE AND TAX UNDERSTANDING
Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan	PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF PLANT BY-PRODUCTS AND SUPPLEMNETS IN FISH FEED FORMULATION
Nur Hikmah Samsul Bahri	Teuku Umar University, Meureubo, Aceh, Indonesia	THE IDENTIFICATION AND PHILOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF HAMMERHEAD SHARK (Sphyrna lewini) THROUGH CYTOCHROME OXIDASE SUBUNIT I (COI) IN ACEH WATERS
Zeeshan Yousaf	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan	OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF CATLA CATLA FINGERLINGS FED WITH ALOE VERA SUPPLEMENTED CANOLA MEAL BASED DIET
Hayat El HAMMI Loubna JABIR Omar Azougagh Mohamed nor Issam Jilal Hassan AMHAMDI Abderrahmane El IDRISSI Mohamed ABOU-SALAMA Soufian EL BARKANY	Mohamed First University Morocco Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Morocco Dhar EL Mahraz -FSDM-University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah	THE APPLICATION OF A NOVEL GREEN FLOCCULANT-BASED HEC FOR CLAY SUSPENSION

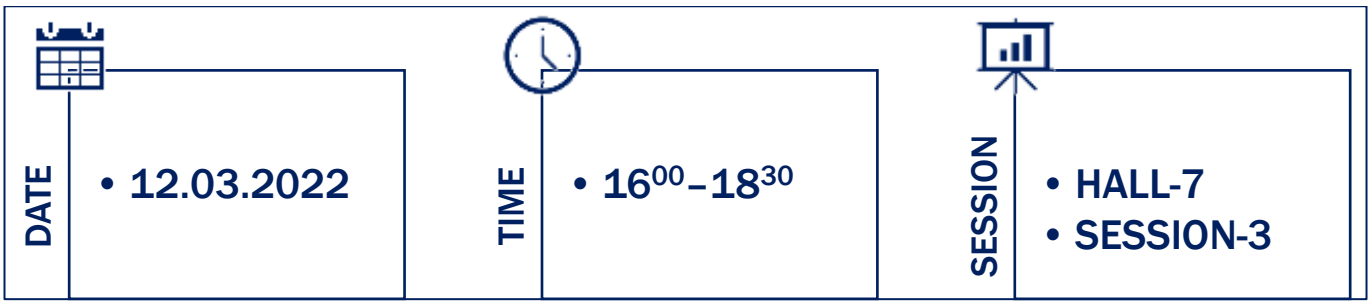
DATE
• 12.03.2022

TIME
• 13^{00}–15^{30}

SESSION
• HALL-7
• SESSION-2

HEAD OF SESSION: DR. G.P. ASHWİNKUMAR

Saja Mohammed Hashim	Baghdad University	GLOOBOZOOSPERMIA SYNDROME
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary, India Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India	SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTIONS FOR CONVECTİVE HEAT TRANSFER İN DUSTY-NANO AND DUSTY-HYBRİD NANOLİQUİDS
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary, India Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India	IMPACT OF NANOPARTICLE SHAPE ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMİC STAGNATION-POINT FLOW OF CARREAU NANOLİQUİD: A COMPARATİVE STUDY
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Dr. N. Sandeep	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary, India Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India	IMPACT OF NONLINEAR RADIATION ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMİC FLOW OF HYBRİD NANOFLUID WITH HEAT SOURCE EFFECT
Major Gheorghe Giurgiu Prof. Dr. Manole Cojocaru	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center Titu Maiorescu University Romania	NATURAL MODULATION OF THE GUT MICROBIOTA IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY



HEAD OF SESSION: Atabek MOVLYANOV

Prof.Dr. Berrabah Hamza Madjid Dr. Zine Abdellah	Relizane University	THE STUDY OF THE DEFORMATION OF STRATIFIED MATERIALS BY THE TRIGONOMETRIC THEORY
Prof.Dr. Berrabah Hamza Madjid Dr. Zine Abdellah	Relizane University	THE BEHAVIOR NANOTUBES, GENERALIZED NON-LOCAL MODEL, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WAVE PROPAGATION
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University Bharath University	CHANGES IN LIFE STYLES DUE TO PSCHYOLOGICAL IMPACTS BEGAN AFTER COVID-19 OUTBREAK PARTICULARLY AMONG STUDENTS
Advocate Nikita Dobhal	Advocate in District Court Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India	CONTRIBUTION AND INPUTS OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY WITH REGARD TO ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADE MARK LAW
Ananda Majumdar	The University of Alberta	WITCHCRAFT AS STEREOTYPICAL NARRATIVE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Subhashish Dey	Gudlavalleru Engineering College, India	REMOVAL OF CHLORIDES AND HARDNESS FROM SYNTHETIC WATER BY USING BIOSORBENTS

CONTENTS

MYCOFLORA AND AFLATOXIN STATUS OF MAIZE (*ZEA MAYS*) SOLD IN ANYIGBA MARKET, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Aflatoxins are immune interfering poisonous carcinogen produced by ubiquitous fungal species. These mycotoxins are common contaminants of cereals at pre-harvest, post-harvest, during improper storage and packaging. Aflatoxins have mild to chronic health effect on humans and livestock. The toxins can be carried through animal derived products such as eggs, meat, and milk. This study was carried out to assess the mycoflora associated with maize samples sold in Anyigba market and the types and levels of aflatoxins (AF) contaminating the maize samples were determined using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with fluorescence detection method. Using serial dilution and spread plate method, members of six fungi genera namely; *Penicillium* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Mucor* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Trichoderma* sp., and *Aspergillus sp.* were identified in the maize samples. AFB_1, AFB_2 and AFG_1 were found to be present at concentrations of 30.43 ± 6.66 µg/kg, 5.77 ± 1.23 µg/kg and 1.81 ± 0.83 µg/kg, respectively. The concentration found in some cases exceeded the permissible levels and hence, it suggests that maize sold in Anyigba market is unsafe for human consumption. Therefore, there is need for improved cultural practices and storage methods to control aflatoxin producing mycoflora and make the maize wholesome for consumption.

Keywords: Aflatoxins, Anyigba, Maize, Mycoflora.

THE THREATS OF ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS: HOW DO WE APPLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR SOLUTION?

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ABSTRACT

The threats recorded from anthropogenic climate change recently demands urgent solution with strategic action to combat the effects on the planet. Climate change is affecting the ecological systems in various ways coupled with environmental threatening drives such as high ocean acidification and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. It causes severe environmental degradation according to global reports. The effects are imminent on various sectors such as effects on agricultures, human health and huge pressures on biosphere. Therefore, there is a need to study the dynamics of ecosystems of these climate impacts and to subsequently figure out major vulnerable aspects to address the issues. Moreover, effective management of ecological systems with focus on mitigation and adaptation can as well help in addressing climate change issues. The work also present effects of anthropogenic climate change on the environment. It further examines the sustainable development goals on how its effective use can be of help in dealing with anthropogenic climate change to attain sustainability through systematic evaluation of the interaction between climate change and the biosphere. In conclusion this conference paper present anthropogenic climate change, their effects, and proposed solutions towards sustainable developments.

Keywords: Climate change, Effects, Anthropogenic, Environment, SDGs

WITCHCRAFT AS STEREOTYPICAL NARRATIVE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

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ABSTRACT

According to many historians and anthropologists, female deviance and authorization have been significantly expressed through witchcraft. The crime of witchcraft was charged against women, who were supposed as undermining the social agreement of patriarchal control. As a medieval delusion, witchcraft has been seen as an idea that progresses varied from cultural context to cultural context and finally stopped undergoing their most significant changes and rifeness at the time of Early Modern Period, both in the old and in the new world. Thus, the stereotypical witch image represents societies' misogynistic fear of women's deviances and evil since Early Modern England, Continental Europe, and New England. The oral and graphic dialogues and its performance surrounding the oppression of witches are competed as being the result of a dialectic communication concerning the different heights of early modern society, especially concerning the conventional scenes of the learned Christian religious and secular academic experts, as well as heterodox non-Christian faith at the ordinary people level. Unluckily, the craze of witchcraft track in seventeenth-century England, Continental

Europe and New England was primarily powered by the domination of Christian religious and demonological rumours and agreements, directing to more humongous extent women, women-as-witches. From Continental Europe to Colonial New England, three types of witches can be classified: the English Popular Witch, the Continental Demonic Witch, and the Colonial Puritan Witch. The paper's objective is to discuss women as witchcraft images since medieval Europe through a documentary methodological analysis that reflects a stereotypical classification.

Keywords: Classics and Literacy, Medieval Women, Images of Religion, Witchcrafts, Magic, Continental Europe.

THE STUDY OF THE DEFORMATION OF STRATIFIED MATERIALS BY THE TRIGONOMETRIC THEORY

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ABSTRACT

In this work we are interested in a theoretical approach which has the ability to study stratified materials, it is the theory of trigonometric deformation. For this method one uses a very precise field of displacement. Depending on the thickness of each structure, the stress distribution is consistent; the formulation of the equilibrium equations is based on the principle of virtual work. The use of loads uniformly distributed along the structures with well-chosen fixing modes, that is to say well-designated boundary conditions, the accuracy of this theory is verified, we compare with other results.

Key word: laminate, trigonometric deformation, structure.

EFFECT OF MHD BLOOD FLOW WITH VELOCITY, THERMAL AND CONCENTRATION SLIP BOUNDARY LAYER

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ABSTRACT

In this paper the effect of thermal radiation, chemical reaction, and viscous dissipation on MHD blood flow with stretching capillary velocity, thermal, and concentration slips boundary layer has been studied. The nonlinear partial differential equations are converted into a set of dimensionless ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations. Numerical solutions are obtained using MATLAB code. The effect of physical parameters i.e., velocity, thermal and concentration slip, thermal buoyancy parameter, Eckert number on flow variables i.e., velocity, temperature and concentration have been discussed graphically. The following important results are obtained from the numerical results: an increment in both velocity slip and thermal buoyancy results in an increment of the velocity of blood flow in permeable capillary; the temperature of blood flow in the wall of permeable capillary increases as the values of Eckert number and thermal slip increases; as the values of concentration slip increases the concentration of the blood flow in permeable capillary increases.

Key words: Permeable capillary, velocity slip, thermal slip, concentration slip, viscous dissipation.

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

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ABSTRACT

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

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

THE APPLICATION OF A NOVEL GREEN FLOCCULANT-BASED HEC FOR CLAY SUSPENSION

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the flocculation of bentonite clay was investigated using a cationic flocculant based hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC). In the first part, the HEC was successfully modified. The obtained material was analyzed by FTIR, ^{1}H NMR,^{13}C NMR Spectroscopy, and DRX. the influence parameters such as flocculant dose, pH, and flocculation time were explored by measuring transmitance. The novel flocculant is a new candidate promising to be an effective flocculant at the industrial level, particularly due to its environmental requirements compliance and high efficiency with short contact durations.

Key word: Green flocculant, bentonite**,** hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC).

MALICIOUS SPEECH AS SOCIO-MORAL EVILS IN SOCIETY FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Islam is a peaceful, tolerant, and egalitarian faith. As a result, it abhors any type of disorder. Backbiting is a bad habit with bad effects. These horrible deeds harm society as a whole. As a result, Muslims were told not to backbiting. Human nature is imbued with selfishness, and his perspective evolves over time. As a result, over time, many have disregarded Islamic teachings, resulting in a slew of issues and challenges. We are currently in a similar situation in today's world. Everyone seems to be slandering each other. Backbiting is not regarded as a sin, but rather as a minor transgression. Malevolent speech, on the other hand, is the root of all ills. In reality, we have disobeyed Islam's teachings, and as a result, we have moral issues. Following the fundamentals of Islam is vital to protect and save society and the future generation from destruction. The influence of backbiting on human society will be discussed in this research work, as well as the teachings of the Holy Quran and hadith will be explained to highlight this societal evil through the belief system. This research work has a specific theme for which it can be informative and helpful for readers and researchers.

Keywords: Islamic teachings, Malicious talk, Socio-moral evils, Society, Human beings

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

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ABSTRACT

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

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

EFFECT OF BONE DENSITY ON MICROMOTION AND STRESS DISTRIBUTION AT IMPLANT-BONE INTERFACE : 3D FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The success or failure of dental implant depends on many factors such as the implant design, loading and quality of the bone. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of bone density on micromotion and stress distribution in the surrounding bone using finite element analysis. A threaded implant was created using Catia v5 and a mandible section of bone type III with a cortical thickness of 1.5 mm, four densities of bone were chosen in this study. These models were exported to Abaqus v6.16 for the analysis, an axial occlusal load of 200 N was applied at the top of the crown. The results showed that the maximum von Mises stress is confined in the cervical margin of cortical bone around the neck, and differences in the magnitude of micromotion and stress between the higher and lower bone density were observed in all models. The stress in cancellous bone is concentrated at the apical region in all cases. The higher the density of the bone, the lower the stress and displacement were observed. The study concluded that the bone density may be an important factor for avoiding the loss of osteointegration and it may also affect the bone remodeling process.

Keywords: bone, implant, stress, FEA, osseointegration

ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present research is about scholarship as a practice of academic award or financial assistance and support for students to further their education and to enable them to perform excellently. Researchers have dealt with the concepts of scholarship and academic dishonesty, and the development of human environment from sociological perspective, but discretely. Thus, here is the first empirical investigation about the influence of academic scholarship on academic dishonesty on students and lecturers' attitudes towards the development of the environment. Therefore, the study adds to the literature by establishing and examining academic scholarships impact on academic dishonesty in developing human environment through a unique sample of post-secondary students cum lecturers of higher institutions as a control group. The students will be grouped into certain categories in accordance to their academic scholarship position and questionnaires assessing academic dishonesty will be randomly distributed among a large population of participants. As hypothesized, scholarship was found to be significantly impacted academic procrastination among the students. Recipients of full scholarship with monthly stipends were found with the lowest level in all selected areas of academic procrastination. Oppositely, non-scholarship recipients among the students were reported with the highest values of academic procrastination in all targeted domains of this study as outlined above. Mere assessment of the two outcomes indicates positive impact of scholarship on academic procrastination. Accordingly, the study tested whether there is impact of scholarship in gender on academic procrastination. It was confirmed that the female students procrastinate slightly higher than male students. In terms of generalisability, the approach in which the data of this study were gathered, also with the considerable size out of the population make the findings generalisable.

Keywords: Financial assistance; scholarship types; roles; academic procrastination; private university.

MEMS İVME ÖLÇERLERİN 1-G SARSMA TABLASI DENEYLERİNDE KULLANIMI

USE OF MEMS ACCELEROMETERS FOR 1-G SHAKING TABLE TESTS

Abdülhakim ZEYBEK
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ÖZET

Jeoteknik/geoteknik deprem mühendisliğinde zeminlerin ve/veya yapıların dinamik davranışını incelemede fiziksel model deneyleri yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu deneylerde verileri kaydetmek için fiziksel modeller farklı türde ölçüm sensörleri ile donatılmaktadır ve ivme ölçerler burada hayati bir role sahiptir. İvme ölçer seçiminde genellikle sensörün kapasitesi ve doğruluk/hassasiyeti dikkate alınsa da, sensörün maliyeti ile zemin ve/veya yapı ile etkileşimi de büyük önem arz etmektedir. Piezoelektrik ivme ölçerler oldukça pahalıdır ve boyutları büyüktür. Geleneksel piezoelektrik ivme ölçerlere göre daha ucuz, hafif ve küçük olan ve hem statik hem de dinamik ivmeleri ölçebilen MEMS (mikroelektromekanik sistemler) ivme ölçerler, son zamanlarda birçok fiziksel modelleme deneylerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, düşük frekanslarda (tipik olarak ≤5 Hz) gerçekleştirilen bir dizi 1-g sarsma tablası deneyleri ile, MEMS ivme ölçerlerinin doymuş ve kısmen doymuş zemin koşullarındaki performansı incelemiştir. Bu deneylerde ivme ölçerler silikon yapıştırıcı ile su geçirmez hale getirilerek boşluk suyundan etkilenmesinin önüne geçilmiştir. Kum modelleri ile temel modelinin farklı noktalarında kaydedilen ivme verileri analizi edilmiş ve MEMS ivme ölçerlerinin düşük frekanslarda oldukça iyi dinamik performans gösterdiği ortaya konmuştur. Elde edilen bu sonuçlar, MEMS ivme ölçerlerinin ekonomik bir çözüm sunduğunu ve fiziksel modelleme testleri için gerekli ölçüm sensörü maliyetini önemli ölçüde azalttığını vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel Modelleme, Dinamik Testler, İvme, MEMS İvme Ölçerler

ABSTRACT

Physical modeling is widely used in geotechnical earthquake engineering to study the dynamic behavior of soils and/or structures. Physical models are usually equipped with different types of instruments to record the data, and accelerometers play a vital part in this task. The selection of an accelerometer is often dictated by its capacity and accuracy, but its cost and interference with soil and/or structure are also of great significance. Conventional accelerometers relying on piezoelectric technology are expensive and large in size. Alternatively, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) accelerometers, which are cheaper, lighter, smaller, and capable of measuring both inertial and dynamic accelerations, have recently become widely used in many physical modeling tests. This study examined the performance of MEMS accelerometers in saturated and partially saturated conditions through a series of 1-g shaking table tests conducted at low frequencies (typically $\leq 5\ Hz$). In these tests, accelerometers were waterproofed with silicone adhesive sealant to protect them from

pore fluid. The analysis of the acceleration data recorded at different locations of the sand models and foundation suggested that MEMS accelerometers show an excellent dynamic response during low frequencies. This result highlights that MEMS accelerometers offer an economic solution, significantly reducing the cost of instrumentation required for physical modeling tests.

Keywords: Physical Modeling, Dynamic Tests, Acceleration, MEMS Accelerometers

REVIEW ON MITIGATION OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS VIA WASTE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Mitigation refers to measures to reduce the amount and speed of future climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or by increasing their removal from the atmosphere. Emission reduction measures include replacing conventional, CO_2-emitting fossil fuel energy technologies or systems with low- or zero-emissions ones (such as wind, solar, nuclear, biofuels, fossil energy with carbon capture and storage, and energy efficiency measures), as well as changing technologies and practices in order to lower emissions of other GHGs such as methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons. Measures that enhance the removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere include changing land-use and management practices to store carbon in plants, trees, and soils; increasing ocean carbon storage through biological or chemical means; capturing atmospheric CO_2 through engineered chemical reactions and storing it in geologic reservoirs; or converting terrestrial biomass into energy while capturing and storing the CO_2. The adoption of waste management approach is seen as of the strategic pathways towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, this work reviews the mitigation of global greenhouse gas emission using waste management method as a sustainable approach.

Keywords: Mitigation, Greenhouse gas, Wastes, Management, Energy, Emissions

GEANT4 İLE $PbWO_4$ VE LYSO:Ce EMİSYON FOTONLARININ İLETİM VERİMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF TRANSMISSION EFFICIENCIES OF $PbWO_4$ AND LYSO:Ce EMISSION PHOTONS WITH GEANT4

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ÖZET

Kurşun tungstat (Lead tugstate, $PbWO_4$ veya PWO) sintilasyon kristalleri, Büyük Hadron Çarpıştırıcısındaki (LHC) Kompakt Muon Selonoid (CMS) deneyi, Antiproton ve İyon Araştırma Tesisindeki (FAIR) anahtar deneylerden biri olan PANDA gibi günümüz modern hızlandırıcılarında parçacık detektörlerinin elektromanyetik kalorimetrelerinde (em kal.) yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Gelecekte kurulması planlanan Yüksek Işınlıklı Büyük Hadron Çarpıştırıcısı (HL-LHC) deneyinin CMS detektörü em kalorimetresinde, iyi enerji çözünürlüğüne sahip ve PWO'dan daha çok radyasyona dayanıklı bir sintilasyon malzemesine ihtiyaç doğmuştur. Seryum katkılı lutesyum itriyum oksi-ortosilikat ($Lu_{2x}Y_{2-2x}SiO_5$:Ce, LYSO:Ce) kristali, yüksek ışık çıktısına, hızlı sintilasyon cevabına, yüksek yoğunluğa, iyi enerji çözünürlüğüne ve yüksek radyasyon dayanıklılığa sahiptir. LYSO:Ce kristalinin diğer inorganik kristallere göre üstün nitelikleri, SuperB, KOLE, Mu2e gibi günümüz parçacık fiziği deneylerinde ve geleceğin HL-LHC deneyinin CMS detektörü em kalorimetresi için ilgi odağı haline getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Geant4 (Geometry and Tracking) Monte Carlo aracı yardımıyla $PbWO_4$ ile LYSO:Ce kristallerinin emisyon spektrumlarındaki sintilasyon foton (optik foton) dalga boyları ve ortaya çıkma sıklıkları kullanılarak optik foton takibi yapılmıştır. Optik fotonlar kristalde iletilebilir, soğurulabilir veya kristal sınır yüzeyinden yansıtılabilirler. Kristal malzemesi, yüzeyi ve optik özellikleri (her bir kristalin emisyon spektrumundaki foton dalga boylarına karşılık gelen kırılma indisleri, soğurulma uzunlukları vb. bilgiler) benzetişime dahil edilmiştir. Genel Parçacık Kaynağı (GPS) Geant4'ün bir parçasıdır. GPS, birincil parçacık kaynağının spektral, uzaysal ve açısal dağılımlarının komut satırları halinde bir makro dosya içerisinde tanımlanmasına imkan sağlar. Emisyon spektrumundaki enerjiler ve yoğunluklar ile üretilen optik fotonlar, gps vasıtası ile birincil parçacık olarak kullanılmışlardır. Optik fotonlar gelişi güzel doğrusal kutuplanmış olarak ve kristal yan yüzeylerinden optik yansıma süreçleriyle deteksiyon yüzeyini (foto-detektörün yerleştirildiği varsayılan kristal yüzeyi) gösteren momentum doğrultusunda üretilmişlerdir. Optik foton deteksiyon yüzeyine ulaştığında takip sonlandırılmıştır. Benzetişimde her iki kristal için, optik fotonun ortaya çıkma konumunun deteksiyon yüzeyinden olan uzaklıklığının bir fonksiyonu olarak deteksiyon yüzeyinde toplanma verimi ve enerji dağılımları belirlenip sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır., Elde edilen verilerin analizleri ROOT programı ile yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geant4, Kristal, Sintilasyon, Verim

ABSTRACT

Scintillation crystals of lead tungstate (Lead tugstate, $PbWO_4$ or PWO) are widely used in electromagnetic calorimeters of particle detectors in today's modern accelerators, such as the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the PANDA, one of the key experiments at the antiproton and ion research facility (FAIR). In the CMS detector em calorimeter of the High Beam Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC), which is planned to be established in the future, a need has arisen for a scintillation material with good energy resolution and more radiation hardness than PWO. Cerium doped lutetium yttrium oxy-orthosilicate ($Lu_{2x}Y_{2-2x}SiO_5$:Ce, LYSO:Ce) crystal has high light output, fast scintillation response, high density, good energy resolution and high radiation hardness. The superior qualities of the LYSO:Ce crystal compared to other inorganic crystals have made it the focus of attention in today's particle physics experiments such as SuperB, KOLE, Mu2e, and for the CMS detector em calorimeter of the future HL-LHC experiment. In this study, optical photon tracking was carried out using the scintillation photon (optical photon) wavelengths and their occurrence frequencies in the emission spectra of PbWO4 and LYSO:Ce crystals with the help of Geant4 (Geometry and Tracking) Monte Carlo tool. Optical photons can be transmitted, absorbed in the crystal, or reflected from the crystal boundary surface. The crystal material, surface and optical properties (indices of refraction, absorption lengths, etc. corresponding to the photon wavelengths in the emission spectrum of each crystal) are included in the simulation. General Particle Source (GPS) is a part of Geant4. GPS allows the spectral, spatial and angular distributions of the primary particle source to be defined in command lines in a macro file. Optical photons produced with energies and intensities in the emission spectrum were used as primary particles by means of GPS. Optical photons are produced randomly linearly polarized and in the momentum direction indicating the detection surface (the assumed crystal surface on which the photo-detector is placed) by optical reflection processes from the crystal lateral surfaces. The tracking was terminated when the optical photon reached the detection surface. In the simulation, for both crystals, the collection efficiency and energy distributions on the detection surface as a function of the distance of the optical photon emergence position from the detection surface were determined and the results were compared. The analyzes of the obtained data were made with the ROOT program.

Keywords: Geant4, Crystal, Scintillation, Efficiency

CONTRIBUTION AND INPUTS OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY WITH REGARD TO ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADE MARK LAW

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ABSTRACT

The Indian judiciary had actively contributed in the enforcement of the Trade Mark law as amended from time to time. The Supreme Court and High Courts of India have tremendous influence upon the rights enjoyed by the various stakeholders of a Trade Mark. The Supreme Court of India has over the past centuries has come forward toprotect the rights of owners of the Trade Mark, both in case of unregistered Trade Marks and Trade Marks registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. Furthermore, the High Courts of India occupy a significant position in upholding the privileges enjoyed by the proprietors of the Trade Marks. The High courts of various States have with the passage of time enforced the provisions of the Trade Mark in tune with the changed global, social and technological circumstances. These courts had dealt separately with the cases of both registered and unregistered trademarks. Few popular cases of unregistered trademark dealt by the Supreme Court of India include N.R. Dongre and Ors. v. Whirlpool Corpn. and Anr, Cadila Health Care v. Cadila Pharmaceutical Ltd., etc. On the contrary, cases of registered trademarks dealt by the Supreme court includes Burger-King-v.-Techchand-Shewakramani, Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha v. Prius Auto Industries Ltd. and Ors., etc. Likewise different high courts have dealt with the cases of registered and unregistered trademarks.

KEY WORDS –Indian judiciary, trademarks, Supreme Court of India, High Court, registered trademark, unregistered trademark.

SOFT TISSUE AND WATER SUBSTITUTES FOR MEGAVOLTAGE PHOTON BEAMS: AN EGSNRC-BASED EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to prove Water as best Soft Tissue substitute among three phantom materials, and then finding a Water substitute. In this work we have evaluated Polystyrene, PMMA, and Water as Soft Tissue substitutes and Polystyrene and PMMA as Water substitutes in radiotherapy dose calculations. For this purpose, the EGSnrc based Monte Carlo codes were employed. For modeling the linear accelerator head BEAMnrc was be used. The phantom dose calculations were performed with DOSXYZnrc code. Field sizes 5x5 cm2 , 10x10 cm2 and beam energies of 6 MV and 10 MV were used in this work, Percentage depth doses (PDDs) and lateral profiles are scored for Water, Polystyrene, PMMA and Soft Tissue for these field sizes and beam energies. The PDDs and lateral dose profiles inter-compared using Chi Square Analysis showing Water as best Soft Tissue and PMMA as best Water substitutes among these materials.

Keywords: Dosimetry substitute, EGSnrc, PDDs, PMMA

HALAL BEHAVIOR IN TEACHING FOR A TEACHER

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ABSTRACT

Teaching is an activity that cannot be separated from the assignment of a teacher, conveying knowledge in learning is the most important aspect and must be considered when providing learning. Along with the development of the era of globalization and teacher ethics in delivering to their students, they are no longer considered only relying on the internet without learning morals, etiquette and improvement in a student that leads to a halal learning process in accordance with Islamic values and teacher education. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find out halal behavior in teaching for a teacher. This study uses a literature review/library research method sourced from primary data in the form of books/journals related to the research topic. The findings in this study indicate that the teacher's personality will be shown through his lofty personal beliefs, which prioritize ethics and personality in his attitude in respecting and treating others, especially his interactions with school principals, fellow teachers or with students. Student behavior is formed in their interpersonal relationship with the teacher which allows students to apply the values that are used as models and examples. Teachers can be people who understand students' problems, but they also have to have the authority so that students respect them and have limits in their attitude to teachers, not being arbitrarily like a friend. The essence of a teacher as an educator is to guide and imitate.

Keywords: Halal, Behavior, Teaching, Education

ERTELENMİŞ VERGİ VARLIK VEYA YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLERİNİN RAPORLANMASININ TFRS TEMELİNE İLİŞKİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A VALUATION OF THE REPORTING OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS OR LIABILITIES ON THE BASIS OF TFRS

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ÖZET

Çalışmada TMS 12'de yükümlülük metodu kullanılarak raporlanan ertelenmiş vergi varlığı ve yükümlülüğünün TFRS temeli sorgulanmış, raporlanan bu unsurların gerçek varlık veya yükümlülük olup olmadıkları, TFRS temelinde tartışılmıştır. Bu tartışmanın sonuca yönelik çıkarsamaları ayrıca Türk Vergi Sisteminde "Karşılıklar" konusu ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

TFRS temelinde; Kavramsal çerçeve, TMS 1, TMS 37 standartları araç olarak kullanılmıştır. Kavramsal çerçeve içinde ilgili muhasebe varsayımları, varlık ve yükümlülüklerin temeli, tahakkukları hususları irdelenmiştir. TMS 37 temelinde koşullu varlık, yükümlülük ve karşılıklar dikkate alınarak varlık ve yükümlülüklerin, karşılıkların sınırı/raporlanma sınırı tartışmaya açılmıştır. TMS 1 Finansal Tabloların sunuluşu içinde varlık ve yükümlülük olarak raporlama sunumu dikkate alınmıştır. Türk Vergi Mevzuatı kapsamında ise 213 sayılı Vergi Usul Kanunu'nun karşılık ayırmaya ilişkin hükümleri olarak dikkate alınan, Madde 278 Kıymeti Düşen Mallar, Madde 323 Şüpheli Alacaklar ve Madde 288 Karşılıklar hükümleri yorumsal temeli ile dikkate alınmıştır.

Standartta yer alan düzenlemeler ve yazında cari dönem vergi otoritelerine ödenecek gelir vergilerinin muhasebeleştirilmesine dair bir tereddüt sözkonusu değildir. Ancak gerek dönemsellik gerek karşılaştırma prensibi gibi esaslara dayandırılarak ertelenmiş vergilerin raporlanması, tartışmalı bir husustur.

TFRS kapsamında belirlenen finansal muhasebe karının karşısında buna karşılık vergi giderleştirilmesi ertelenmiş vergi varlık yada yükümlülüklerinin de raporlanmasını gerektirmektedir.

Bu çalışmada ulaşılan değerlendirmeler ışığında, geçici farklar temelinde yükümlülük yönteminin uygulanarak, ertelenmiş vergi varlık ve yükümlülüğünün finansal raporlarda yer almasının, gerçeğe uygun raporlama ve diğer esaslar kapsamında gerekli olduğu kanaatine varılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ertelenmiş Vergi, Varlık, Yükümlülük, Karşılık, Koşullu Varlık

ABSTRACT

In the study, the basis of the deferred tax asset and liability reported using the liability method in TMS 12 was questioned and whether these reported elements were real assets or liabilities were discussed on the basis of TFRS. The conclusions of this discussion are also compared with the subject of "Provisions" in the Turkish Tax System.

On the basis of TFRS; Conceptual framework, TMS 1, TMS 37 standards were used as tools. Within the conceptual framework, relevant accounting assumptions, the basis of assets and liabilities, accruals are examined. Taking into account contingent assets, liabilities and provisions on the basis of TMS 37, the limit/reporting limit of assets and liabilities, provisions, has been discussed. In the presentation of the TMS 1 Financial Statements, the reporting presentation as assets and liabilities was taken into account. Within the scope of turkish tax legislation, the provisions of Article 278 Impaired Goods, Article 323 Doubtful Receivables (Bad Debts) and Article 288 Provisions, which are taken into account as provisions of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 regarding provision allocation, are taken into account on a commentary basis.

There is no hesitation in the regulation in the standard and accounting of income taxes to be paid to the current period tax authorities in the summer. However, the reporting of deferred taxes on the basis of both periodicity and comparison principle is a controversial issue.

It requires the reporting of financial accounting profits, tax expenses, deferred tax assets or liabilities determined within the scope of TFRS.

In the light of the evaluations reached in this study, it is concluded that the method of liability is applied on the basis of temporary differences and that the deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial reports within the scope of fair reporting and other principles.

Keywords: Deferred Tax, Asset, Liability, Provision, Contingent Asset

GAGAVUZ TÜRKÇESİNDE DUYGU FİİLLERİ

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Duygular dış dünyada yaşanan olayların insanların iç dünyasını etkilediklerini anlatırlar. Bazı duyguların doğuştan geldikleri ve evrensel oldukları araştırmacılar tarafından kabul görse de bazı duyguların da toplumdan topluma, kültürden kültüre ve zamandan zamana değişiklik gösterdikleri görülmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze hemen hemen her dilin söz varlığında duygusal deneyimi tanımlayan sayısız duygu fiili vardır.

Bu çalışmada Gagavuz Türkçesinin duygu ifade eden fiiller, duygu fiillerinin özellikleri ve duygu fiillerinin sınıflandırılması ele alınmıştır. Dilbilimi açısından duygu fiillerini en iyi tanımanın yollarından biri belli bir bakış açısına göre onları gruplandırma ve sınıflamaktır. Gagavuz Türkçesinde duygu fiillerinin kuramsal çerçevesinin oluşturulması, sözcüksel anlambilim ve durum grameri temelinde belirlediğimiz ölçütlere uygun şekilde biçimsel, anlamsal analizlerinin yapılmasıyla bu fiillerin kökeninin art zamanlı ve eş zamanlı karşılaştırmalı yöntemle incelenmesi, duygu fiillerinin özelliklerinin ortaya konulması, tarihi süreç içerisinde anlamsal gelişim ve değişimlerinin belirlenmesi değerlendirmeye alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gagavuz Türkçesi, duygu fiilleri, sözcüksel anlambilim, semantik sınıflama.

EMOTIONAL VERBS IN GAGAUZ LANGUAGE

Emotions describe how events in the outside üorld affect people`s inner world. Although it is accepted by researchers that some emotions are innate and universal, it is seen that some emotions also vary from society to society, culture to culture and time to time.From past to present, there have been numerous emotional verbs defining emotional experience in vocabulary of almost every language.

In this study, verbs expressing emotion, characteristics of emotional verbs and classification of emotional verbs in Gagauz Turkish are discussed. In terms of linguistics, one of the best ways of identifying emotional verbs is grouping and classifying them in a particular way. Forming an institutional frame for emotional verbs in Gagauz language is taken under review in conformity with the criteria determined on the basis of lexical semantics and case grammar by analysing the verbs morphologically and semantically with diachronic and concurrent comparative methods, stating features of emotional verbs and inside the historical process studying semantic development and changes.

Key Words: Gagauz Turkish, emotional verbs, lexical semantics, semantic classification.

ELECTRON TRANSFER REACTION OF DICYANOBIS (BPY) IRON (III)-IODIDE IN WATER: KINETICS AND MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

The redox reaction between dicyanobis(2,2'-bipyridyl)iron(III) and iodide may have potential application in dye-sensitized solar cells. In this study, kinetics of the reduction of dicyanobis(2,2'-bipyridyl)iron(III) was studied in aqueous medium. Iodide was used as a reducing agent at 60 mM ionic strength and 293 ± 0.5 K. The reaction was of zero and fractional (0.5) order in the oxidant and reductant, respectively. The reaction was in general fractional (0.5) order. With increasing acidity in the reaction mixture, the measured zero order rate constant decreased, but was unaffected by increasing ionic strength. The thermodynamic parameters of activation were also computed for the redox process.

RUANDA ULUSLARARASI CEZA MAHKEMESİ VE SOYKIRIM SUÇU AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA AND ITS IMPORTANCE WITH REGARDS TO THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

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ÖZET

Jean Paul Sartre'ın da belirttiği gibi, soykırımın tarihi insanlık kadar eski olmakla birlikte, uluslararası nitelikte soykırımı yasaklayan bir hukuki düzenleme yapılması ancak 20. yüzyılın ortalarında mümkün olabilmiştir. Soykırımı uluslararası bir suç olarak kabul eden söz konusu düzenleme, Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından 1948 yılında kabul edilen ve 12 Ocak 1951 tarihinde yürürlüğe giren Soykırım Suçunun Önlenmesi ve Cezalandırılması Sözleşmesi ("Soykırım Sözleşmesi")'dir.

Diğer yandan, soykırımın uluslararası boyutta yasaklanması, soykırım niteliğindeki eylemleri sona erdirmemiş ve 1994 yılında Ruanda'da yaşanan toplu kıyıma engel olamamıştır. Resmi olmayan rakamlara göre Ruanda'da, yaklaşık yüz günlük bir sürede, bir milyona yakın insan, dünyanın gözü önünde en vahşi yöntemlerle katledilmiştir.

Ruanda Soykırımı'ndan sonra, Birleşmiş Milletler Milli Güvenlik Konseyi'nin 8 Kasım 1994 tarih, 955 sayılı kararı ile ad hoc mahkeme niteliğindeki Ruanda Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi ("UCMR") kurulmuştur. UCMR'nin yargı yetkisi 1 Ocak 1994 ve 31 Aralık 1994 arasında, Ruanda sınırları içinde ya da komşu ülkelerde, soykırım, insanlığa karşı suçlar, uluslararası insancıl hukukun ihlali niteliğindeki suçları işleyen Ruanda vatandaşları ve diğer herkesin yargılanmasını kapsamaktadır. UCMR'nin kuruluşunda, yine ad hoc mahkeme niteliğindeki Eski Yugoslavya Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi ("UCMY") örnek teşkil etmiştir.

UCMY ve UCMR'nin verdiği kararlar, soykırım suçunun çerçevesinin çizilmesinde ve soykırıma ilişkin yasal düzenlemenin içeriğinin anlamlandırılmasında son derece önemli olmuştur.

Öte yandan, soykırım suçu açısından tek başına UCMR'nin de ilk niteliğinde, son derece önemli ve tarihi içtihatları bulunmaktadır. Örneğin, soykırıma ilişkin uluslararası nitelikteki ilk cezalandırıcı hüküm, Akayesu davasında UCMR tarafından verilmiştir. Ayrıca UCMR, tecavüzü soykırım suçu altında ilk kez değerlendiren uluslararası yargı makamıdır.

UCMR'nin tarihi kararlarının uluslararası ceza hukukunun en önemli çalışma konularından birini teşkil eden soykırım suçunun daha iyi anlaşılması açısından son derece önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soykırım, Soykırım Suçunun Önlenmesi ve Cezalandırılması Sözleşmesi, Ruanda Soykırımı, Ruanda Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Uluslararası Ceza Hukuku

ABSTRACT

Athough Jean Paul Sartre stated that the history of genocide is as old as humanity, it was only possible in the middle of the 20th century to make an international legislation prohibiting genocide. The aforementioned legislation, which recognizes genocide as an international crime, is the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide ("Genocide Convention"), which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948, and entered into force on 12 January 1951.

On the other hand, prohibition of genocide in international level did not end the acts of genocide and could not prevent the massacres in Rwanda, in 1994. According to unofficial figures, in a period of approximately one hundred days, nearly one million people were massacred under everyone's very eyes by the most brutal methods in Rwanda.

After the Rwandan Genocide, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("ICTR") was established as an ad hoc tribunal, with respect to the United Nations Security Council resolution 955, adopted on 8 November 1994. The jurisdiction of the ICTR is stated as to "prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994". In the establishment of ICTR, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ("ICTY"), which is also an ad hoc tribunal, set an example.

The decisions made by the ICTY and ICTR have been extremely important in drawing the framework of the crime of genocide and in understanding the content of the legislation regarding genocide.

On the other hand, ICTR by itself, has very important and historical decisions in terms of the crime of genocide. For example, the first international punitive judgment on genocide was handed down by the ICTR in the Akayesu case. In addition, ICTR is the first international criminal court to recognize rape as a constituent element of the crime of genocide.

The historical decisions of ICTR are considered to be extremely important for a better understanding of the crime of genocide, which constitutes one of the most important subjects of study of international criminal law.

Keywords: Genocide, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Genocide of Rwanda, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, International Criminal Law

ÖZEL EĞİTİM VE SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN SINIF İÇİ ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME ALANINDA ÖZ YETERLİK ALGILARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI (ANKARA ÖRNEKLEMİ).

COMPARISON OF SELF-EFFICIENCY PERCEPTIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN THE FIELD OF INDOOR ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION (ANKARA SAMPLE).

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ÖZET

Özel eğitim ve temel eğitimin amacı, bireyi hayata hazırlayan temel bilgi, becerileri kazandırmak ve bireyi toplumda bağımsız yaşar hale getirmektir. Bu amaçları gerçekleştirebilmek için öğretmenin öğrencisini iyi tanıması gerekmektedir. Ölçme ve değerlendirme öğretmenin öğrenciyi tanımasını sağlayan, öğrenci davranışının nasıl değiştirileceği ya da geliştirileceği konusunda dönüt sağlayan, öğrencilerin bilgileri başka ortamlarda da kullanmasını sağlayan bir unsurdur. Kaliteli eğitim için bir öğretmenin ölçme değerlendirme alanını iyi bilmesi ve öz yeterliğinin yüksek olması gerekir. Literatür incelendiğinde sınıf içi ölçme ve değerlendirme alanına yönelik öz yeterlik algılarının incelendiği birçok çalışmaya rastlanmaktadır. Ancak özel eğitim ve sınıf öğretmenlerinin sınıf içi ölçme değerlendirme alanında öz yeterlik algılarının karşılaştırıldığı bir araştırmaya ulaşılamamıştır. Özel eğitim ile sınıf öğretmenlerinin sınıf içi ölçme değerlendirme alanında öz yeterlik algılarının karşılaştırılarak incelenmesini amaçlayan bu araştırmada, iki grubun sınıf içi ölçme değerlendirme alanına yönelik öz yeterlik algı düzeyleri yaş, cinsiyet, çalışma yılı değişkenlerine göre incelenmiştir ve sınıf içi ölçme değerlendirme alanına yönelik öz yeterlik algıları arasında bir fark olup olmadığı irdelenmiştir. Araştırma, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden genel tarama yönteminin kullanıldığı betimsel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında Ankara ili merkez ve ilçelerinde resmi okullarda görev yapan 114 özel eğitim ve 138 sınıf öğretmeni olmak üzere toplam 252 öğretmen ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri "Ölçme ve Değerlendirme Öz Yeterlik Algı Ölçeği"nin katılımcılara web ortamında sunulması yolu ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler SPSS 26.0 programı ile çözümlenmiş, verilerin analizi sürecinde normallik testleri, t-testi, varyans analizi (ANOVA) ile yüzde ve frekans değerleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucuna göre; sınıf öğretmenlerinin ölçme değerlendirme öz yeterlik algılarının özel eğitim öğretmenlerine göre daha olumlu olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu araştırmanın, öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirme konusundaki mesleki donanımlarının arttırılması için öneriler geliştirilmesine olanak sağlayacağı, özgün bir çalışma olacağı ve literatüre katkı sağlayacağı, ayrıca araştırmacılara rehberlik edeceği düşünülmektedir. Bildiride, yapılan araştırmanın yöntem, bulgu ve sonuçları daha ayrıntılı şekilde aktarılacaktır. Ayrıca gelecekte yapılacak olan bu tür çalışmalar için önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Eğitim Öğretmenliği, Sınıf Öğretmenliği, Sınıf İçi Ölçme ve Değerlendirme, Öz Yeterlik

ABSTRACT

The purpose of special education and primary education is to provide the individual with basic knowledge and skills that prepare him/her for life and to make the individual live independently in the society. To achieve this goal, teacher should know his/her student very well. “Assessment and evaluation” is a factor that enables the teacher to get to know the student, provides feedback on how to change or improve student’s behavior, and enables students to use the information in different times and environment. For an education of good quality, a teacher must know the assessment and evaluation field well and have high self-efficacy. When we look at the literature, there are many studies on self-efficacy perceptions in the field of in-class assessment and evaluation. However, there is not a study comparing the self-efficacy perceptions of special education and primary school teachers in the field of in-class assessment and evaluation. This research aims to compare the self-efficacy perceptions of special education and primary school teachers in the field of classroom assessment and evaluation. In the study, the self-efficacy perception levels of the two groups in the classroom assessment and evaluation area were examined according to the variables of age, gender, working year, and it was examined if there was a difference between the self-efficacy perceptions in context of the field of assessment and evaluation in the classroom. This research is descriptive research using the general survey methodology, one of the quantitative research methods. The research was conducted by official 114 special education and 138 primary school teachers in Ankara during 2020-2021 year of study. The data of the study were collected by giving the "Assessment and Evaluation Self-Efficacy Perception Scale" to the participants on Internet. The data obtained during the research were dissolved by SPSS 26.0 program. During the data analysis process, normality tests, t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and percentage and frequency values were examined. As a result of the research, it was found that the assessment and evaluation self-efficacy perceptions of primary school teachers were better than those of special education teachers. It is thought that this research is going to enable the development of suggestions to increase the professional equipment of teachers on assessment and evaluation, and this will be a unique study and contribute to the literature to guide researchers. Method, findings and results of the research will be diffusively delivered in the paper. In addition, recommendations will be made for similar studies to be carried out in the future.

Keywords: Special education teacher, Primary school teacher, In-Class assessment and evaluation, self-efficacy

THE BEHAVIOR NANOTUBES, GENERALIZED NON-LOCAL MODEL, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WAVE PROPAGATION

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ABSTRACT

This work is devoted to the study of the behavior of generalized non-local model nanotubes with the analysis of wave propagation in these carbon structures in a thermal environment. The scale effect is incorporated into the theoretical formulations using Levinson's non-local beam model. Unlike Timoshenko's beam theory, Levinson's theory satisfies zero transverse shear stress in the top and bottom faces of structures without the use of the shear coefficient. The shear modulus of the SWCNT is determined using the equivalent energy model. The results showed a significant dependence of natural frequencies on temperature change. These findings are important in the mechanical and physical design of devices and components using carbon nanotubes.

Keywords: nanotubes, beam, wave, propagation.

THE WALLS OF THE CARBON NANOTUBES UNDER LOADING OF THE BUCKLING ONE INTRODUCES THE TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

In this work, most of the time the walls of carbon nanotubes are loaded by several types, we often find buckling with the inclusion of temperature, many theories are studied this case among them the nonlocal theory, the properties buckling are determined, the equilibrium equation of this phenomenon is studied with the presence of temperature, the non-local parameter influences the calculations for any type of dimension, the transverse shear deformation is studied, the small-scale effects are significant for thermal analysis of carbon nanotubes. A proportional relationship between the critical dimensionless buckling temperature and the length/diameter ratio. Transverse shear strain has a significant effect on thermal buckling behavior.

Keywords: buckling, temperature, deformation, nanotubes.

SAF FERMİYONİK INSTANTON ÇÖZÜMLERİNİN FRAKTAL BOYUTU
FRACTAL DIMENSION OF PURE FERMİONIC INSTANTON SOLUTIONS

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ÖZET

Dinamik sistemlerde çekim havzaları, faz uzayında verilen bir dizi başlangıç koşulunu asimptotik durumlarına bağlar (Puy, 2021). Havzaların doğasına bağlı olarak, deterministik kurallar altında gelişen sistemlerde bile tahmin yapmak zor olabilir (Zhang, 2021). Havza entropisi (Sb) kavramı yakın zamanda, çekim havzalarını karmaşıklıklarına göre karakterize etmek için bir araç olarak tanıtıldı (Gusso, 2021). Ayrıca Sb ile belirsizlik üssü (α) arasında bir bağlantı bulundu (Daza, 2016). Havza entropisi, belirli bir ölçekte faz uzay yapılarını karakterize etmek için etkili bir yöntemdir. Havza sınırlarının fraktal boyutunun hesaplanmasında havza entropisine dayalı bir yöntem önerilmiştir (Puy, 2021).

İnstantonlar parçacık fiziğinde farklı topolojik yapılara sahip vakumlar arasındaki tünelleme süreçleri olarak tanımlanır ve bu özellik kuarkların parçacıklar içinde hapsolmasını açıklamada önemli bir rol oynar (Dunajski, 2010). Daha önceki çalışmalarda, iki boyutlu konformal invaryant saf fermiyonik modelde spinor tipi instanton çözümlerinin kaotik davranışı araştırılmıştır (Canbaz, 2012).

Bu çalışmada, Sbb fraktalite testi olarak adlandırılan, duyarlılığı geliştirilmiş yeni bir test ile saf fermiyonik instanton çözümlerinin fraktal boyutu araştırılmaktadır. İlk önce, Her kutu için kutu içindeki her havzanın kesirlerinden bilgi entropisini hesaplamaktayız (Daza, 2016). Daha sonra, tüm kutuların ortalamasını alarak havza entropisini Sb hesaplıyoruz ve yalnızca sınır kutuları üzerinden ortalama alarak sınır havza entropisi Sbb hesaplamaktayız. Sbb fraklalite testi sonucunda saf fermiyonik instanton çözümlerinin fraktal boyuta sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnstanton, fraktal, kaos, dinamik sistemler, havza entropi, çekim havzası

ABSTRACT

In dynamical systems, basins of attraction connect a given set of initial conditions in phase space to their asymptotic states (Puy, 2021). Depending on the nature of the basins, forecasting can be difficult even in systems that develop under deterministic rules (Zhang, 2021). The concept of basin entropy (Sb) was recently introduced as a means to characterize basins of attraction with regard to their complexity (Gusso, 2021). It was also found a connection between Sb and the uncertainty exponent (α) (Daza, 2016). Basin entropy is an efficient method to characterize phase space structures at a given scale (Puy, 2021). A method based on basin entropy has been proposed in calculating the fractal dimension of basin boundaries (Puy, 2021).

Instantons are defined in particle physics as tunneling processes between vacuums with different topological structures, and this property plays an important role in explaining the confinement of quarks in particles (Dunajski, 2010). In previous studies, the chaotic behavior

of spinor-type instanton solutions was investigated in two-dimensional conformally invariant pure fermionic model (Canbaz, 2012).

Based on the basin entropy, the Log2 criterion allows for efficient testing of fractal basin boundaries at a fixed resolution. In this study, the fractal dimension of pure fermionic instanton solutions is investigated with a new test with improved sensitivity, called Sbb the fractality test. First, we calculate the information entropy for each box from the fractions of each basin within the box (Daza, 2016). Next, we calculate the basin entropy Sb by averaging all the boxes, and we calculate the boundary basin entropy Sb by averaging over only the boundary boxes. As a result of the Sbb fractality test, it is seen that pure fermionic instanton solutions have fractal dimension.

Keywords: Instanton, fractal, chaos, dynamical systems, basin entropy, basin of attraction

HALAL BEHAVIOUR USING SOCIAL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

Social media is an online media that is used by each other where users can easily participate, share, and create various content without being restricted. Everyone in this world is familiar with social media, even one person can have various kinds of social media, not only easy to communicate, social media also has a wide network, therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain halal behavior in using social media. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The results of this study are halal behavior in using social media, among others, ethics in using social media, what is allowed in social media, and how to use social media properly

Keywords: Halal, Social media.

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PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING *B. ENDOPHYTICUS* IGPEB 33 AND ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI IMPROVE PLANT GROWTH AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GINGER (*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*)

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ABSTRACT

Co-inoculation with beneficial microbes has been suggested as useful practice for the enhancement of plant growth, nutrient uptake and soil nutrients. In this study, the role of plant-growth-promoting *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) on plant growth, physiological properties of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and soil enzymatic activities was investigated. The results showed that plant-growth-promoting *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 alone increased plant height significantly by 51%, leaf number by 56%, leaf length by 67% and leaf width by 27% as compared to the control treatment. Moreover, the co-inoculation of *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 and AMF treatment significantly increased the plant height by 81%, leaf number by 70%, leaf length by 82% and leaf width by 40% compared to the control. Compared to the control, *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 and AMF individually significantly increased the chlorophyll a by 81 - 58%), chlorophyll b by 68 - 37%), total chlorophyll by 74 - 53% and carotenoid content by 67 - 55%. However, combination of *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 and AMF significantly increased the chlorophyll a by 86%, chlorophyll b by 72%, total chlorophyll by 82% and carotenoid content by 83%. Additionally, plant-growth-promoting *B. endophyticus* IGPEB 33 and AMF inoculation improved soil nutrients and soil enzyme activities compared to the all treatments.

Key words: Ginger, *B. endophyticus,* AMF, plant growth, total chlorophyll content, soil enzyme activities, soil nutrients.

HÜMANİST DÜŞÜNCEDE LORENZO VALLA'NIN ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Konstantin Bağışı (Donatio Constantini) konusu, Avrupa tarihinin oldukça uzun süre tartışılan, kafa karıştırıcı, hatta aldatıcı öğeler içeren fakat bir o kadar da ilgi çekici tartışmalarından biridir. VIII. yüzyılda yazıldığı değerlendirilen ve Konstantin Bağışı olarak adlandırılan "belgenin" ilk bölümünde Roma İmparatoru Constantin'in (vaftiz edilmesinden kırk sonra) Roma, İtalya ve Batı'daki topraklarındaki hükümranlık yetkisini Roma Piskoposu (Papa) Sylvester'e yani papalık kurumuna devrettiği belirtilmektedir. Metnin devamında "imparatorların mutlak olarak papaların altında olacağı, kesinlikle üstünde olmayacakları" vurgulanmaktadır. IX. yüzyıldan XV. yüzyıla kadar, bu belgenin özgünlüğü ya da gerçekliği neredeyse ciddi anlamda hiç sorgulanmamıştır. Bunun nedeni olarak elbette ilk akla gelen, papalık kurumunun Batı dünyasındaki gücü olabilir. Yaklaşık on papa, bu metni referans göstererek, "*plenitudo potestatis*"inin uygulama alanını dünyevi iktidarın hükümranlık alanları aleyhine genişletebilme imkânı bulmuştur. Böylelikle papalık "*Regnum İtalicum*"dan da ötede geniş bir coğrafyada da nüfuz ve hüküm sahibi olabilmiştir

XV. yüzyıl İtalyan hümanizminin önde gelen temsilcilerinden olan Lorenzo Valla, "*Konstantin Bağışı Sahteciliği Üzerine Söylem"* adlı eserini, Aragon Kralı Alfonso'nun sekreterliğini yaparken, 1440 yılında Papa IV. Eugenius'un İtalyan bölgelerine yönelik ilerleme ve genişleme iddialarına karşılık,–Krala destek amacıyla muhtemelen de onun desteğini alarak- kaleme almıştır. Söz konusu eserinde Valla, Konstantin Bağışı metninde geçen birçok sözcüğü; anlam, yazım, kullanım vb. açılarından oldukça titiz bir biçimde inceleyerek, tarihsel ve filolojik kanıtlarla belgenin sahteliğini açıkça ortaya koymuştur. Böylelikle papalığın seküler alandaki gücü tartışma konusu olmuş, o noktadan itibaren de başta -Martin Luther olmak üzere- papalığa karşı savlarda, önemli bir kanıt olarak kullanılmıştır.

Valla'nın çalışmasının modern tarihsel eleştirileri arasında, çalışmayı abartılı bulanlar ya da eksik değerlendirildiği savını ileri sürenler de olduğunu belirtmek gerekirse de, bu durum Valla'nın "metin analizi"nin filolojik ve tarihsel açıdan bir dönüm noktası olduğu gerçeğini değiştiremeyecektir. Erasmus'un sözleriyle "*Enerji, şevk ve isteğiyle dolu bir adam olan Valla, barbarların aptallıklarını çürütmüş, yarıya kadar gömülü metinleri yok olmaktan kurtarmış, İtalya'da belagatin o eski görkemini yeniden kurmuş, bir şeyler öğrendiğini iddia edenleri daha ihtiyatlı olmaya zorlamıştır.*"

Anahtar Sözcükler: Hümanizm, Lorenzo Valla, Konstantin Bağışı.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LORENZO VALLA IN THE HUMANIST NOTION

ABSTRACT

The donation of Constantine (Donatio Constantini) is one of the most interesting debates in European history, containing confusing and even deceptive aspects; has been discussed for a long time. In the first part of the "document", which is considered to have been written in the VIII century and called the Donation of Constantine; it is stated that the Roman Emperor Constantine (forty years after his baptism) transferred the sovereignty of Rome, Italy and Western lands to the Roman Bishop (Pope) Sylvester, to the papal institution. In the continuation of the text, it is emphasized that “emperors shall absolutely be under the popes, they shall never be above them”. Possibly due to the power of the papal institution in the Western world; from the IX to the XV centuries; the authenticity or genuineness of this document was hardly ever questioned. Approximately ten popes found the opportunity to expand the scope of application of the "*plenitudo potestatis*" against the sovereignty of earthly power by referencing this text. Thus, the papacy was able to have influence and dominance in a wider geography, beyond the "*Regnum Italicum*".

Lorenzo Valla, one of the leading representatives of the XV century Italian humanism, wrote the "*Discourse on the Forgery of the Donation of Constantine*" in 1440, responding to the claims of Pope Eugenius IV to expand into Italian territories, while he was the secretary of King Alfonso of Aragon, possibly by enlisting his support. In his work in question, Valla clearly revealed the falsity of the document with historical and philological evidence by examining very meticulously words in the Constantin Donation in terms of the meaning, spelling, usage, etc. Thus, the power of the papacy in the secular field became a matter of debate and from that point on, it was used as an important proof of the counter-argument against the papacy, especially by Martin Luther.

Although it should be noted that, among the modern historical criticisms of Valla's work, there are those who find it exaggerated or argue that it is not a work of a thorough examination; it cannot be denied that Valla's "text analysis" is a turning point in philological and historical terms. In the words of Erasmus, *"Valla, a man full of energy, enthusiasm, and will; refuted the stupidity of the barbarians, saved half-buried texts from extinction, restored the former glory of rhetoric in Italy, compelled the ones who claimed to have learned to be more cautious."*

Keywords: Humanism, Lorenzo Valla, The donation of Constantine.

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

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ABSTRACT

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF KERALA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The international society has become increasingly concerned about climate change. Its impact on migration is one of its implications that is attracting more attention from policymakers and experts. This article is divided into four parts; Introduction, climate change in India, India is a big greenhouse gas emitter as well as one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change. Water stress, heat waves, and drought, severe storms and flooding, as well as the detrimental implications on health and livelihoods, are already occurring throughout the country as a result of climate change. Twenty-eight cyclonic storms have hit India during 2018, 11 of which originated in the Arabian Sea. Kerala is witnessing repeated cyclonic storms with high-intensity rain, demonstrating the gravity of climate change. Furthermore, repeated cyclonic storms with high-intensity rain, as Kerala is experiencing, demonstrate climate change's seriousness Climate change in Kerala, and conclusion. Kerala has seen more devastating floods and landslides in recent years due to irregular and intense rainfall, leading to an exodus of people from susceptible areas. Eventually, the Kerala development model will have to be changed in response to on-going climate challenges.

Keywords: Climate change, Migration, India, Kerala, climate refugees

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

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ABSTRACT

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

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

4D GÜRSEY FERMİYONİK MODELDE SPİNÖR TİPİ İNSTANTON ÇÖZÜMLERİNİN ÇEKİM HAVZALARI

BASINS OF ATTRACTION OF SPINOR TYPE INSTANTON SOLUTIONS IN 4D GURSEY FERMIONIC MODEL

Dr. Mine AK

ÖZET

Topolojik solitonlar olarak bilenen instantonlar, sıfır enerji-momentum tensörüne sahip ve sonlu eylem ile ifade edilirler. Ayrıca vakumlar arasındaki tünelleme süreçleri olarak tanımlandıkları için kuarkların parçacıklar içinde hapsolmasını açıklamada önemli bir yere sahiptir (Dunajski, 2010). Gursey model, dört boyutlu konformal invaryant simetrinin kendiliğinden kırılmasıyla elde edilen spinör tipi instanton çözümlerine sahiptir (Gursey, 1956). Yakın zamanda Gursey modelde Heisenberg anzatı kullanılarak saf spinör tipi instanton çözümlerine karşılık gelen lineer olmayan diferansiyel denklemler elde edilmiştir (Aydogmus, 2013).

Kaos teorisi, başlangıç koşullarına çok hassas bir şekilde bağlı olan dinamik sistemlerin davranışını inceleyen disiplinler arası bir teoridir. Başlangıç koşullarındaki küçük değişiklikler, bu tür sistemlerde çok büyük değişikliklere yol açar ve davranışlarının tahmini genellikle imkansızdır. Dinamik sistemlerin kaos teorisi oldukça karmaşık olup çok sayıda konu içerir (Elhadj, 2019).

Dinamik bir sistem göz önüne alındığında bu sistemin çekicisi, zaman sonsuza giderken başlangıç koşullarından kaynaklanan yörüngelerin yöneldiği durum uzayının alt kümesidir (Elhadj, 2019). Dinamik sistemlerin birden fazla çekiciye sahip olması yaygındır. Bir çekicinin çekim havzası, o çekiciye yaklaşan uzun süreli davranışa yol açan ilk koşullar kümesidir. (Ivancevic, 2007). Bu sebeple başlangıç koşulunun bulunduğu çekim havzası, sistemin uzun süreli hareketinin niteliksel davranışını etkiler. Durum uzayında bölgelerin temel topolojik yapısı sistemden sisteme değişir (Ivancevic, 2007). Çekim havzaları, her bir başlangıç koşulunun bir çekiciye karşılık gelen bir renkle eşleştirildiği faz uzayının renklendirilmesi olarak düşünülebilir (Daza, 2016). Bu çalışmada, Gursey modelde Heisenberg anzatı kullanılarak elde edilen saf spinör tipi instanton çözümlerinin çekim havzaları incelenmektedir. Çalışma sonucunda spinör tipi instanton çözümlerinin çok sayıda çekim havzasına sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnstanton, kaos, dinamik sistemler, çekiciler, çekim havzası.

ABSTRACT

Instantons, known as topological solitons, have zero energy-momentum tensor and are expressed in finite action. In addition, because they are defined as tunneling processes between vacuums, they have an important place in explaining the confinement of quarks within particles (Dunajski, 2010). The Gursey model has spinor-type instanton solutions obtained by spontaneous breaking of the four-dimensional conformal invariant symmetry (Gursey, 1956). Recently, nonlinear differential equations corresponding to pure spinor type

instanton solutions have been obtained by using Heisenberg ansatz in the Gursey model (Aydogmus, 2013).

Chaos theory is an interdisciplinary theory that studies the behavior of dynamical systems that are very sensitive to initial conditions. Small changes in initial conditions lead to huge changes in such systems, and their behavior is generally impossible to predict. The chaos theory of dynamical systems is quite complex and includes many topics (Elhadj, 2019).

Considering a dynamical system, the attractor of this system is the subset of the state space towards which the orbits originating from the initial conditions are directed as time goes to infinity (Elhadj, 2019). It is common for dynamical systems to have more than one attractor. The basin of attraction of an attractor is the set of initial conditions leading to long–time behavior that approaches that attractor (Ivancevic, 2007). Therefore, basin of attraction where the initial condition is found affects the qualitative behavior of the long-term motion of the system. The basic topological structure of the regions in the state space changes from system to system (Ivancevic, 2007). The basins of attraction can be thought of as the coloring of the phase space in which each initial condition is matched with a color corresponding to an attractor (Daza, 2016). In this study, basins of attraction of the spinor type instanton solutions obtained by using Heisenberg ansatz in the Gursey model are investigated. As a result of the study, it is seen that spinor type instanton solutions have a large number of basins of attraction.

Keywords: Instanton, chaos, dynamical systems, attractors, basin of attraction.

PERSONALITY OF KAKA SAHIB IN DEVELOPING PEACE & HARMONY (AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPINIONS OF STUDENTS)

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ABSTRACT

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

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

INFORMALITY AND LABOUR MARKET IN INDIA: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents an overview of present labour market in India. It divided into three section. The political relevance of the informal sector in India's economic development is well recognised. However, since 1991, GDP growth has risen in the Indian economy, and many positive developments have been seen like the work; since Non-agricultural growth has recovered, people are employed in agriculture, 36 million less than in the previous year. This is a first in Indian economic history. A further 27 million people left agriculture between 2011-12 and 2017-18. Informal employment within formal firms has become a popular employment structure in recent years.First, describe the current labour market situation, focusing on recent events since the impact. Then it describes the policy design of these labour markets and their impact on the informal labour markets. The study takes data NSSO Rounds 2004-05, 2011-12 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Unit level data. Finally, it analyses the most important challenges of employment policy and the impact of expanding the informal labour market.

Keywords: India, Informal sector, Gender, Employment, Unemployment

THE CURRENT CHALLENGES OF MENTAL HEALTH WORK FORCE'S IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The advances in physiological research and other health sciences bring new development that enhances the concept of health and illness into a more extensive understanding. The new idea of health views the human ill experience as combining the biological, psychological, social, and spiritual factors that need the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment alongside treating the physical pain symptoms. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is not merely the absence of disease symptoms alone. It is the whole person's well-being regarding the individual physical, psycho-emotional, mental, and socio-spiritual well-being. The psychological understanding of illness and symptoms surpassed the biomedicine knowledge in delivering the whole person treatment that produces the quality of life. The modern holistic concept makes the role of psychologists in health sciences a growing concern that draws special attention as health expand from its bio-medicinal realm to the psychosocial-spiritual well-being. Unfortunately, the role of psychologists in health science remains unclear in many clinical practices in the country. None is more effective than assessing the patient's emotional sufferings and mental disharmony for the whole's quality of life and well-being. The psychological approach to health care is also an essential effective treatment plan and policy in clinical practices.

Key Words: Mental Health, Wellbeing, Psychological Assessment, Quality of Life

Objective: The ultimate aim is to study the new concept and the current state of India's mental health and well-being. It is also to analyze and identify the contributions of the psychologists in restoring, maintaining, and promoting health and well-being for quality of life.

Methods: The current study is a qualitative analysis of the existing documents and literature.

USING OF REMOTE SENSING FOR COLOR REFLECTION INTERPRETATION AT NORTH- WEST MOSUL CITY NORTH OF IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

By observing satellite image provided by American satellite system (Landsat) within thermal band (IR)

And (RGB) band which shows a kind of anomalies in color reflection (red - brown) in interest area north – west of Mosul city. We studied several causes which could make this kind of anomalies. as a result it has been showed that the high concentration of sulfur components which could be solved by moisture or surface water as a simple chemical equation , and this heat emitter equation leads to kind of differences in soil temperature that observed by (IR) and (RGB) band.

FİNANSAL ARACI ŞİRKETLERİN SAYISI ÜZERİNDE GÜVEN İNDEKSLERİNİN VE BANKACILIK KARLILIK ORANININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF CONFIDENCE INDICES AND BANKING PROFITABILITY RATE ON THE NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION COMPANIES

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ÖZET

Bir finansal sistem içerisinde, bankalardan sonra önemli olan kurumların başında, finansal aracı kurumlar gelmektedir. Finansal aracı kurumlar, birikimlerin ekonomik sistem ve döngü içerisine girmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, tüketicilerin güvenleri ve bankaların karlılık düzeylerinin, finansal aracı kurum sayısı üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Türkiye Sermaye Piyasaları Birliği tarafından yayınlanan "Borsa Üyesi Yatırım Kuruluşu Sayısı" verilerinden banka dışı finansal kurum sayısı bağımlı değişken, Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası Elektronik Veri Dağıtım Sisteminden alınan Tüketici Güven İndeksi (TGE) ve Banka Karlılık Oranları (BKO) ise bağımlı değişken olarak alınmıştır.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre bankaların karlılık oranları 2000 yılından itibaren artış trendine girmiştir. 2005, 2008, 2012 ve 2018 yıllarındaki bir önceki yıla göre düşüşlere rağmen, banka karlılıkları sürekli artış içerisinde olmuştur. Tüketici güven endeksi ise 2012 yılından itibaren yeni hesaplama yöntemi ile hesaplanmaya başlamıştır. 2012 yılında 90.6 olan TGE 2013 yılında 93.8 değerine çıkarken, sonrasında düşüş ve çıkışlı bir şekilde, düşüş trendine girmiştir. Spearman's rho korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre finansal aracı kurum sayısıyla tüketici güven endeksi arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ($r=0.823$; $p<0.01$), bankaların karlılık oranları ile negatif yönde ($r=-0.979$; $p<0.01$) ilişki çıkmıştır. Logit model sonuçlarına göre tüketici güven endeksi ve bankaların karlılık oranlarının finansal aracı şirket sayısına olan katkısı anlamlıdır. Beta değerlerine göre tüketici güven endeksi arttıkça ve banka karlılık oranları azaldıkça finansal aracı kurum sayısı artmaktadır. Tüketicilerin sisteme olan güveninin artması ve bankaların bu nedenle artan arza yanıt veremediği durumlarda, finansal aracı şirketlerin sayısı da artmaktadır. Bunun tersi olarak, azalan güven ve banka karlılık ortamında, aracı kurumların sayısı da azalmaktadır. Finansal aracı kurumların bu kırılgan yapısını giderecek makroekonomik önlemlere ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güven, finansal aracı, bankacılık.

ABSTRACT

In a financial system, financial intermediary institutions come first after banks. Financial intermediary institutions contribute to the entry of savings into the economic system and cycle. In this study, it is aimed to examine the effects of consumers' trust and the profitability of banks on the number of financial intermediaries. The number of non-bank financial institutions was taken as the dependent variable from the data of "Number of Stock Exchange Member Investment Institutions" published by the Capital Markets Association of Turkey,

while the Consumer Confidence Index (TGE) and Bank Profitability Ratios (RCR) obtained from the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey Electronic Data Distribution System were taken as the dependent variable.

According to the results of the research, the profitability ratios of banks have entered an increasing trend since 2000. Despite the decreases in 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2018 compared to the previous year, bank profitability has been in a continuous increase. The consumer confidence index, on the other hand, has been calculated with the new calculation method since 2012. TGE, which was 90.6 in 2012, increased to 93.8 in 2013, and then entered a downward trend with a downward trend. According to the results of Spearman's rho correlation analysis, there was a statistically significant and positive relationship ($r=0.823$; $p<0.01$) between the number of financial intermediaries and the consumer confidence index, and a negative relationship with the profitability ratios of banks ($r=-0.979$; $p<0.01$). According to the logit model results, the contribution of consumer confidence index and profitability ratios of banks to the number of financial intermediary companies is significant. According to beta values, as consumer confidence index increases and bank profitability ratios decrease, the number of financial intermediary institutions increases. In cases where consumers' trust in the system increases and banks cannot respond to the increasing supply due to this reason, the number of financial intermediary companies also increases. Conversely, the number of intermediary institutions decreases in the environment of decreasing trust and bank profitability. Macroeconomic measures are needed to eliminate this fragile structure of financial intermediary institutions.

Keywords: Trust, financial intermediary, banking.

KARDİYAK REHABİLİTASYONDA ALTERNATİF EGZERSİZ UYGULAMALARI

ALTERNATIVE EXERCISE APPLICATIONS IN CARDIAC REHABILITATION

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ÖZET

Giriş: Kardiyak rehabilitasyon programları kardiyovasküler risk faktörü olan veya kardiyak bir olay geçirdikten sonra rehabilitasyona uygun görülen kalp hastalarında en kısa sürede başlatılmaktadır. Konvansiyonel kardiyak rehabilitasyon programındaki kardiyovasküler dayanıklılık ve periferik kas kuvvetini artırmayı amaçlayan aerobik ve dirençli egzersizlerin etkinliği ve geçerliliği birçok çalışmada gösterilmiştir. Ancak bu egzersizler çoğunlukla kardiyovasküler dayanıklılık ve periferik kas kuvvetini artırmaya yönelik olan aerobik ve dirençli egzersizlerdir. Diğer yönden COVID-19 pandemisinin olumsuz etkileri, obezite ve fiziksel inaktivite oranlarının artması ile sedanter yaşam tarzının benimsenmesine bağlı olarak kalp hastaları arasında bu programlara uyum ve devam oranları nispeten düşüktür. Bu sebeple son yıllarda kardiyak rehabilitasyon programlarında alternatif egzersiz uygulamaları aranmaktadır. Bu derlemenin amacı kardiyak rehabilitasyon programını konvansiyonel ve alternatif egzersiz uygulamaları açısından incelemek ve alternatif egzersiz uygulamaları hakkında bilgi vermektir.

Yöntem: Ekim 2021 ve Şubat 2022 tarihleri arasında "kardiyak rehabilitasyon, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve egzersiz eğitimi, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve alternatif yöntemler, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve çigong, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve tai chi, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve hidroterapi, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve sanal gerçeklik, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve müzik terapi, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve pilates, kardiyak rehabilitasyon ve yoga" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak PubMed, Scopus ve Google Akademik veri tabanları tarandı.

Sonuçlar: Herhangi bir kardiyovasküler risk faktörü veya kalp hastalığı olan her bir bireyin haftanın çoğu gününde toplamda en az 150 dk. sürecek şekilde orta şiddetli egzersiz ve fiziksel aktivite yapmaları önerilmektedir. Egzersiz eğitimine ve/veya fiziksel aktivitelere düzenli katılan kalp hastalarında genel iyilik hali, vücut ağırlığı kontrolü ve vücut fonksiyonları gelişmektedir, egzersiz kapasitesi, esneklik, kas kuvveti, kardiyovasküler ve kassal endurans artmaktadır, morbidite ve mortalite riskleri de azalmaktadır. Günümüzde konvansiyonel kardiyak rehabilitasyon programına ek olarak veya kendi başına uygulandığında benzer etkileri ortaya çıkaran çigong, tai chi, su tedavisi, su içi egzersizler, sanal gerçeklik, müzik tedavisi, pilates ve yoga gibi alternatif egzersiz uygulamaları güvenli ve etkilidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kardiyak rehabilitasyon, alternatif terapiler, egzersiz, yoga, pilates

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cardiac rehabilitation programs (CRP) are initiated as soon as possible in heart patients who have cardiovascular risk factors or are considered suitable for rehabilitation after a cardiac event. Effectiveness and validity of aerobic and resistance exercises aiming to increase cardiovascular endurance and peripheral muscle strength in conventional CRP has been demonstrated in many studies. On the other hand, compliance and attendance rates for these CRP are relatively low among heart patients due to negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, increase in obesity and physical inactivity rates, and/or adoption of sedentary lifestyle. Therefore, alternative exercise applications (AEA) have been sought in CRP in recent years. Aim of this review is examining CRP in terms of conventional and AEA and providing knowledge about AEA.

Method: PubMed, Scopus and Google Academic Databases were searched between October 2021 and February 2022 using keywords including "cardiac rehabilitation, cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training, cardiac rehabilitation and alternative methods, cardiac rehabilitation and qigong, cardiac rehabilitation and tai chi, cardiac rehabilitation and hydrotherapy, cardiac rehabilitation and virtual reality, cardiac rehabilitation and music therapy, cardiac rehabilitation and pilates, cardiac rehabilitation and yoga".

Results: It is recommended that everyone with any cardiovascular risk factor or with heart disease should do moderate-intensity exercise and physical activity for at least 150 minutes in total on most days of week. In heart patients who regularly participate in exercise training and/or physical activities, general well-being, body weight control and body functions improve, exercise capacity, flexibility, muscle strength, and cardiovascular and muscular endurance increase, and the risks of morbidity and mortality decrease. Today, AEA such as qigong, tai chi, water therapy and exercises, virtual reality, music therapy, pilates and yoga which produce similar effects when applied in addition to the conventional CRP or by itself are safe and effective.

Keywords: Cardiac rehabilitation, alternative therapies, exercise, yoga, pilates

THEORETICAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL STUDIES OF COOMASSIE BLUE BRILANT AS A CORROSION INHIBITOR OF CARBON STEEL IN HCL 1M

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ÖZET

Bu mekanik özellikler ve düşük maliyetli karbon çeliği nedeniyle, çeşitli endüstrilerde (inşaat, enerji, ulaşım ve havacılık endüstrileri) yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak çoğu endüstriyel kurulum ve ekipmanda bu metalin korozyonu çok kolaydır ve her yıl korunmaya ihtiyaç duyan milyarlarca dolara mal olabilir. Son yıllarda, bu zararlı fenomene karşı savaşmak ve metalin çözünmesini engelleyerek ömrünü uzatmak için çeşitli teknikler kullanılmıştır. En faydalı tekniklerden biri organik inhibitörlerin kullanılmasıdır. Korozyon inhibisyonu geniş bir araştırma alanıdır ve gelişimi araştırmacıların artan ilgisini çekmektedir. Bu çalışma, sentetik bir boyanın antikorozif özellikleri ile ilgilidir. Boyanın 1M HCl içindeki karbon çeliğinin korozyon engellemesi üzerindeki etkisi elektrokimyasal testler ile incelenmiştir. (Potansiyodinamik (PP) polarizasyon, Elektrokimyasal Empedans Spektroskopisi (EIS)) ve Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi (DFT) hesaplamaları. Sonuçlar, karbon çeliği yüzeyinde koruyucu bir tabaka olarak inhibitörlerin adsorpsiyon kapasitesini doğruladı ve inhibitörümüzün konsantrasyonu 298 K'de 10-3M olduğunda maksimum %92 önleme verimi gözlemlendi ve inhibitör konsantrasyonu arttığında İnhibisyon verimliliği arttı, ancak artan sıcaklıkla azalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Korozyon önleme; boya; Adsorpsiyon; Elektrokimyasal teknikler; DFT

ABSTRACT

Due to its mechanical properties and its low-cost carbon steel is widely used in several industries (construction, power, transportation, and aerospace industries). But in most industrial installations and equipment the corrosion of this metal is very easy and can cost billions of dollars each year which needs protection. In recent decades, several techniques have been used to fight against this harmful phenomenon and prevent the metal from dissolving, increasing its lifespan. One of the most useful techniques is the use of organic inhibitors. Corrosion inhibition is a vast area of research and its development is gaining increasing attention from researchers. This work deals with the anticorrosive properties of a synthetic dye. The effect of the dye on the corrosion inhibition of carbon steel in 1M HCl was studied by electrochemical tests as Potentiodynamic polarization (PP) and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS), and computational method by Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations. The results confirmed the adsorption capacity of the

inhibitor as a protective layer on the carbon steel surface and the maximum inhibition efficiency 92 % is observed when the concentration of our inhibitor is 10^{-3}M at 298 K and the Inhibition efficiency was improved when inhibitor concentration increased but decreased with increasing temperature.

Keywords: Corrosion inhibition; Dye; Adsorption; Electrochemical techniques; DFT.

MINERALOGICAL ASPECT OF CERTAIN ARGILLACEOUS DEPOSITS OF THE MOROCCAN NORTH EAST

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ABSTRACT

In the context of the identification of clays formed during the Messinian-Pliocene period and the study of their possible uses in industry, a systematic collection of samples in the form of a mesh was carried out in the Nador region of northwest Morocco. This work is in the framework of the study and the characterization of the Moroccan clays. It consists in studying the mineralogical and geochemical aspect of some clayey materials coming from the Moroccan North East. For that, it was based on some analytical techniques such as X-ray Diffraction, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, morphology and texture of the surfaces of the material was examined by scanning electron microscopy, and chemical analysis X-ray fluorescence spectrometry. The results showed that our clay samples are interstratified materials with a base mineral smectite-montmorillonite and impurities such as quartz, calcite, feldspar, anorthite, ...etc. SEM observation and analysis by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), reveals the presence of feldspar, zircon, calcic albite, iron oxides, and barite.

Keywords: Messinian-Pliocene, interstratified, materials, smectite-montmorillonite, impurities.

ECOFRIENDLY FLOCCULATION OF BENTONITE SUSPENSIONS

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ABSTRACT

The growing demand for environmentally friendly solutions fuels interest in the study of natural flocculants and their derivatization with the goal of dewatering colloidal stable clay suspensions with low energy consumption and little environmental impact. The current study employed cationic flocculant based cellulose as flocculant and bentonite as colloidal particles system to study the influence of their charge characteristics on flocculation perfermance. The obtained derivatives were characterized using FT-IR, and 1H NMR and 13C NMR, DSC techniques, and the influence parameters such as flocculant dose, pH, and flocculation time were explored. As a consequence, the newly synthesized flocculant represents a novel candidate that has the potential to be an acceptable flocculant at the industrial level, particularly given its environmental qualities and high efficiency with short contact durations.

Key words: Flocculant, *bentonite.*

GENIŞLEMIŞ SPEKTRUMLU BETA-LAKTAMAZ ÜRETEN *Klebsiella pneumoniae* SUŞLARINDA SEFTAZİDİM-AVİBAKTAMIN İN-VITRO ETKINLİĞİNİN SAPTANMASI

DETECTION OF IN-VITRO EFFICIENCY OF CEFTAZIDIME-AVIBACTAM IN EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE PRODUCING *Klebsiella pneumoniae* STRAINS

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ÖZET

Gram negatif bir bakteri cinsi olan *Klebsiella* hastane enfeksiyonlarının önemli etkenlerinden biridir. Gram negatif bakterilerde beta-laktam antibiyotiklere karşı direnç geliştirmenin en önemli mekanizması beta-laktamaz sentezidir. Genişlemiş spektrumlu β-laktamazlar (GSBL'ler), genellikle plazmitler tarafından kodlanan, penisilinleri, üçüncü ve dördüncü kuşak sefalosporinleri ve monobaktamları hidrolize eden transfer edilebilir β-laktamazlardır ve ilk kez 1983 yılında Almanya'da bir *Klebsiella* suşunda ortaya çıkmıştır. GSBL üretimi karbapenemler de dahil olmak üzere pek çok antibiyotiğe direnç sorununu ve yeni antibiyotiklere olan ihtiyacı beraberinde getirmektedir. Seftazidim-avibaktam, uzun yıllardır klinik kullanımda olan seftazidim ve beta-laktamaz inhibitörü olan avibaktamdan oluşan kombine bir antibiyotiktir. Bu çalışmanın amacı seftazidim avibaktamın GSBL pozitif *Klebsiella pneumoniae* suşlarındaki in-vitro etkinliğinin araştırılmasıdır.

Çalışma Şubat 2021-Eylül 2021 tarihleri arasında çeşitli klinik örneklerden izole edilen GSBL pozitif *Klebsiella pneumoniae* suşları ile gerçekleştirildi Bakterilerin tanımlanması, GSBL üretimi varlığı ve seftazidim avibactam dışındaki antibiyotiklere duyarlılıkları Phoenix™ (Becton Diagnostics, ABD) tam otomatize sistem ile çalışıldı. Suşların seftazidim avibaktama karşı duyarlılıkları European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) kriterlerine göre disk difüzyon yöntemi ile değerlendirildi.

Çalışmamızda, seftazidim avibaktam GSBL pozitif *Klebsiella pneumonia* suşlarına karşı en etkili antibiyotik olarak saptanırken, GSBL pozitif bakterilerden kaynaklanan enfeksiyonların tedavisinde sıkça tercih edilen karbapenem grubu antibiyotiklerden ertapenem, imipenem ve meropeneme karşı duyarlılıkların olduçka düşük olduğunu tespit edildi.

Sonuç olarak, seftazidim avibaktamın GSBL pozitif *Klebsiella pneumoniae* suşlarında in-vitro etkinliğinin yüksek olması GSBL pozitif suşlardan kaynaklanan enfeksiyonların tedavisi için iyi bir alternatif olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: GSBL, *Klebsiella pneuminiae*, Seftazidim-avibaktam

ABSTRACT

*Klebsiella***,** which is a type of gram-negative bacteria, is one of the significant factors of hospital infections. In gram negative bacteria, the most important mechanism of resistance building against beta-lactam antibiotics is beta-lactamase synthesis. Extended spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) which are usually coded by plasmids are transferrable ß-lactamases that can hydrolyze penicillins, third and fourth generation cephalosporins and monobactams and they first appeared in a *Klebsiella* strain in Germany in 1983. ESBL production raises the problem of resistance against many antibiotics including carbapenems and the need for new antibiotics. Ceftazidime-avibactam is a combined antibiotic consisting of ceftazidime and beta-lactamase inhibitor avibactam, which has been in clinical use for many years. The purpose of this study is to investigate the in-vitro efficiency of ceftazidime-avibactam in ESBL positive *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains.

The study was conducted with the ESBL positive *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains isolated from various clinical samples between February 2021 and September 2021. Identification of bacteria, presence of ESBL production and susceptibility to antibiotics other than ceftazidime avibactam were studied with Phoenix™ (Becton Diagnostics, USA) fully automated system. The susceptibility of the strains to ceftazidime avibactam was evaluated by disk diffusion method according to the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) criteria.

In our study, while ceftazidime-avibactam was detected as the most efficient antibiotic against ESBL positive *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains, it was found out that susceptibility to ertapenem, imipenem and meropenem, which are among the carbapenem group of antibiotics often preferred for infections caused by ESBL positive bacteria was quite low.

In conclusion, the high in-vitro efficiency of ceftazidime-avibactam against ESBL positive *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains shows that it can be a significant alternative in the treatment of infections caused by ESBL positive strains.

Keywords: ESBL, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Ceftazidime-avibactam

ESTIMATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE (IEM) OF THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR

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ABSTRACT

Overvoltages at the motor terminals are harmful for the insulation of the motor windings sized for a certain voltage withstand, thus creating a risk of breakdown of the insulation. To prevent the destruction of the machine, it is therefore possible to authorize overvoltages of a reasonable level without ever exceeding this breakdown voltage.

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) and the JEC 61034-25 standard provide recommendations on the stresses to be applied to machines in terms of voltage levels and switching rise times, depending on cable length and type. machine. In practice, machines connected to the 400 V three-phase network are specifically designed to be powered by a variable speed drive. As the cost of these machines is higher, lower quality machines are often installed, which increases the risk of failure.

İn this paper the direct objective is to estimate the electromagnetic disturbances which pose a problem for the proper functioning of the engine and which degrades the duration of its life, in reference to the aeronotic standard DO160D.

The results are those from a variable speed drive system configuration without considering the input filter, the common mode current spectra as well as the common mode voltage in the motor are obtained using of a matrix approach. It consists of replacing each subsystem (RSIL, diode bridge, inverter, cable, machine) with its equivalent impedance, and replacing the switching cell with equivalent generators. In our case the generators represent the power signals within the switching cell of the inverter presented by a common mode voltage.

We can thus conclude that in a variable speed drive system the source of electromagnetic disturbances is critical nor that the brick of the switching cell, and that electromagnetic disturbances can be reduced by acting on the switching cell.

Keywords: Electrical machine, Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), Standard DO160D.

ANTEP FISTIĞI KABUKLARININ *(PİSTACİA VERA L.)*YONGA LEVHAYA (SUNTA) ALTERNATİF OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVULATION OF PISTACHIO SHELL (*Pistacia vera L.)* AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PARTICLEBOARD (CHIPBOARD)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada çevre dostu endüstriyel yapı malzemesi olarak bilinen ahşap ürünlerinden biri olan yonga levhanın (sunta) hammadde tedarikinde, biyoçeşitliliğe ve orman alanlarına verilen zarar, azalan orman miktarları ve canlı türlerinin tehlike altına girmesi, klimatologların küresel ısınma çağrısı ve var olan hammadde kaynaklarının mobilya endüstrisi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaması sebebi ile yapılan ithalatların ülke ekonomisine verdiği zararlardan yola çıkarak gündelik hayattaki tarımsal atıklardan biri olan *Pistacia vera L*. bitkisinin kabukları değerlendirilmiş ve yonga levhaya (sunta) alternatif bir ürün elde edilmiştir. İlk aşamada kompozit 1 yapılmış, fıstık kabukları belirli boyutlara kadar küçültülmüş yoğurt tutkalı olarak da bilinen şeffaf plastik bağlayıcı ile tutkallanmış ve kalıp içerisine konularak dört köşesinden 7 gün boyunca preslenmiştir. 75 gün boyunca 25^{o}C sıcaklığındaki oda koşullarında kurumaya bırakılmıştır. İkinci aşamada ise Kompozit 2 yapılmış ve fıstık kabukları daha küçük ebatlara kadar parçalanmış elekten geçirilmiş tozları ile ayrıştırılmıştır. 527,3 g kabuk ve 90,8 g fıstık kabuğu tozu elde edilmiştir. İkinci aşamada elde edilen fıstık kabukları, en alta ve en üste elekten geçirilen fıstık tozları konmak üzere yonga levha (sunta) tutkalı olarak bilinen 60g D-20 ve 10 g sertleştirici özel madde ile tutkallanarak 150^{o}C'li fırında presli halde 15 dakika beklemiştir. Kompozit 1 dikey hızardan geçirilmiş, TS EN 310 (1999) ve TS EN 317 (1999) standartları kullanılarak 3 er adet numune elde edilmiştir. Bu numuneler fiziksel (hacimsel genleşme, su tutma) ve mekaniksel özellikleri (eğilme direnci, elastikiyet) açısından incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlarda görüldüğü üzere saf olarak Antep fıstığı kabuklarından elde edilen ürün yonga levha (sunta) kadar kullanıma elverişli bir madde haline gelmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ekoloji, Yonga Levha, Hammadde, Antep Fıstığı, Kompozit

ABSTRACT

In this study, in the raw material supply of particleboard (chipboard), one of the wood products known as environmentally friendly industrial building material, the damage to biodiversity and forest areas, the decreasing forest amounts and the endangerment of living species, the global warming call of climatologists and the needs of the furniture industry of existing raw material resources. Based on the damage caused by the imports made to the country's economy due to the fact that the imports did not meet, the peels of the Pistacia vera L. plant, which is one of the agricultural wastes in daily life, were evaluated and an alternative product to particleboard (chipboard) was obtained. In the first stage, composite 1 was made, pistachio shells were reduced to certain sizes, glued with a transparent plastic binder, also

known as yoghurt glue, and put into the mold and pressed from its four corners for 7 days. It was left to dry under room conditions at 25^{o}C for 75 days. In the second stage, Composite 2 was made and the pistachio shells were separated into smaller sizes with their sieved powders. 527.3 g of shell and 90.8 g of pistachio shell powder were obtained. The pistachio shells obtained in the second stage are glued with 60g D-20 known as particle board (chipboard) glue and 10g hardener special material, to put the sifted pistachio powders at the bottom and top, and at 150^{o}C. It was pressed in the oven for 15 minutes. 3 samples were obtained by using TS EN 310 (1999) and TS EN 317 (1999) standards by passing through composite 1 vertical sawmill. These samples were examined in terms of their physical (volumetric expansion, water retention) and mechanical properties (bending resistance, elasticity). As can be seen in the results obtained, the product obtained from pure pistachio shells has become a material suitable for use as particleboard (chipboard).

Keywords: Ecology, Particleboard, Rawmaterial, Antep Fıstığı

ROBUST TUNING OF POWER SYSTEM STABILIZER FOR A SINGLE MACHINE INFINITE BUS POWER SYSTEM USING METAHEURISTIC GENETIC ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The complexity of the interconnection networks and their submission to several economic, ecological and technical constraints have led electricity suppliers to operate the networks at full capacity in order to balance the increase in consumption and production, under conditions that are increasingly close to the limits of stability.

Power system stability is the ability of a power system, for a given initial operating condition, to return to a state of equilibrium after experiencing a disturbance.

Disturbances in power systems can lead to an increase in undesirable power system oscillations. If these oscillations are not fully damped, the stability of the power system can be seriously threatened.

Power system stabilisers (PSS) are equipped to mitigate these low frequency oscillations by adding additional damping to the rotor shaft of synchronous generators to improve angular stability. But in some degraded operating conditions are ineffective, for this reason there are many robust techniques applicable to PSS.

In this work, the Genetic Algorithm (GA) technique is applied to determine the optimal parameters of PSS of a PID type for a sıngle machine ınfinite bus (SMIB) power system. The simulation results show the high performance of the proposed controller to improve the stability of the power system compared to the conventional PSS, for various operating conditions and disturbances.

Keywords: Single Machine Infinite Bus (SMIB), Genetic Algorithm (GA), Power System Stabilizer (PSS).

CHANGES IN LIFE STYLES DUE TO PSCHYOLOGICAL IMPACTS BEGAN AFTER COVID-19 OUTBREAK PARTICULARLY AMONG STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The outburst of coronavirus disease has influenced not only corporeal health but also psychological health and emotional well-being. This review narrates on unique changes happened after the outbreak of pandemic, the unprecedented challenges faced especially by K-12 and higher education students. The current article mainly focuses on the stress; anxiety faced by younger generations and what extraordinary measures the government took to occupy the young minds as well as emphasized on the lifestyle changes due to the impact of COVID-19. The emergence of COVID-19 began from the year 2019 and upsurged in 2020. Even today, we all are confronted with this pandemic situation and has been markedly paralyzed the lives of many populations and restricted to stay at home by following social distance, wearing mask etc. However, our study primary aim is to bring broad insight among all researchers on the measures taken by government after closure of schools. The drastic change in higher educational system through adapting digital transformation in teaching-learning process ultimately changed the life styles.

Keywords: COVID-19, Psychological Health. Lifestyle Changes, Digital Transformation, Teaching-Learning Process

HALAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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ABSTRACT

Living in harmony, comfort, and safety is a dream for married couples. However, not all couples have a happy life, not a few of their households are less harmonious, for example with the presence of domestic violence. The purpose of this study is to describe halal behavior in a household, of course, which is in accordance with the demands of Islam. this type of research is library research. the approach used is qualitative. Primary and secondary data sources. The results of this study indicate that in marriage, Islam emphasizes married couples to live happily with each other, respect each other, and share with each other. Islam forbids domestic violence. According to Islamic teachings, the meaning of household is a legal marriage bond and is based on Islamic values or sharia. If it is in accordance with the teachings of religion and Islamic law, it will bring convenience and blessing in realizing a sakinah, mawaddah, and warahmah family.

Keywords: household, islam, halal

DESIGN, CHARACTERIZATION AND INVESTIGATION OF HEAVY DYES REMOVAL BY NEW CELLULOSE ADSORBENT

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation deals with the elaboration in homogenous conditions of new cross-linked, hydroxyl cellulose (HEC) based material. Further, its application as a new eco-friendly, low-cost efficient adsorbent of Dyes Removal from an aquatic environment is treated. In this respect, the functionalization of HEC has been carried out using EDTA as a cross-linking agent exploiting its high capacity to chelate methylene blue as cationic dyes model in aqueous solutions. The proposed structure of the new crosslinked
material (HECD) was investigated using structural analyses (FTIR-ATR vibrational spectroscopy and CP/MAS 13C NMR Spectroscopy).

Keywords: Hydroxyethyl cellulose, Adsorption Capacity, eco-friendly and low-cost adsorbent

PUBLIC DEBTS AND INFLATION RATE: AN INTERNATIONAL EVIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

Objective:

The paper analyzes the correlation pattern between the public debts and inflation rate in the economies in the world, especially accounting for the current Covid-19 pandemic.

Methodology:

The research method is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative investigation. The qualitative analysis reviews the recent literature about the relationship between the public debts and inflation rate. Then, the quantitative analysis considers a data sample of 180 economies in the world to examine the correlation pattern of public debts and inflation rate.

Findings:

The public debts supply is positively correlated with the inflation rate. This evidence is consistent with the fiscal theory of price level (FTPL) that a huger debts issuance raises the price level. In the current context of Covid-19 pandemic, this pattern imposes an additional constraint on the macroeconomic policy, since more debts can raises more finance but also fuels the inflation uncertainty.

Implications:

The evidence suggests that finding an optimal quantity of public debts is crucial to have enough financial resources to fight against the pandemic without deteriorating the macroeconomic fundamentals. This is important not only for the developing economies but also the advanced economies.

Keywords: Public Debts; Inflation Rate; Quantitative Analysis; Optimal Quantity of Debts.

HALAL INDUSTRIAL AREA IN INDONESIA: GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

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ABSTRACT

Industrial Estate is an area where Industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure developed and managed by an Industrial Estate Company. The development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia needs to be carried out by the government so that it can contribute to increasing GDP growth in Indonesia and make Indonesia a role model for the halal industry in the world. This research was conducted to explain the Indonesian government's role as a policymaker regarding the development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia. The method in this research is an empirical study of phenomenology in the form of library research using a qualitative approach. This study used secondary data obtained from previous studies and other literature with similar research topics. The results of the study explain that the role of the government has a significant impact on the development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia. One of the main strategies in realizing an independent, prosperous and civilized Indonesia by becoming the world's leading Islamic economic center is the existence of a halal value chain, mapping of halal industry clusters through studies and analyzes that cover economic aspects and consumer preferences.

Keywords: Development, Halal Industrial Estate, Indonesia, and Government.

NATURAL MODULATION OF THE GUT MICROBIOTA IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY

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ABSTRACT

Background The metabolites produced by microbiota metabolism can modulate gut bacterial composition and brain biochemistry acting as neurotransmitters in the central nervous system. Polyphenols are usually hydrolysed by intestinal enzymes or by gut microbiota. In this form they reach blood, tissues and brain where exert biological activities. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system. The gut microbiota can synthesise neurotransmitters or regulate their levels acting on their precursors. Alteration in the homeostasis of gut-brain axis has been associated also to spinal cord injury.

Objective To order to show that polyphenols could increase the levels of neurotransmitters in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

Materials and methods Dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury.

Results In fact, some polyphenol metabolites can modulate directly neuronal receptors. Metabolites from dietary polyphenols exert neuroprotective effects after reaching the brain by crossing blood-brain barrier. Polyphenols indirect actions involve mechanisms that improve the peripheral cerebrovascular health.

Conclusion Dietary polyphenols improve vasodilatatory response and increase levels of circulating nitric oxide (NO) species that are essential in the control of vascular tone; vasodilation and blood flow in the body and in cerebral circulation. Gut microbiota are able to synthetize neurotransmitters thus microbiota homeostasis can impact on spinal cord injury.

Keywords: gut microbiota, polyphenol metabolites, neurotransmitters, spinal cord injury, Polenoplasmin

UTILIZATION OF DATE PITS POWDER AS AN ANTI-OXIDANT IN DATE FRUIT BARS

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ABSTRACT

The current research was designed to develop the fiber enriched functional date fruit bars with incorporation of date pits powder and soy protein isolate in various proportions. These bars were analyzed for chemical, microbial, sensory characteristics and photochemical analysis. Chemical composition of date fruit bars for moisture content among different treatments ranged from 3.08 to 10.13%. The maximum moisture content was observed in DB_4 while DB_5 have the minimum value. Crude fiber content among different treatments was 1.54 to 7.25 %. The crude protein content among different treatments ranged from 1.46 to 5.29 %. The ash content ranged 2.39 to 3.05 % and the NFE was 68.55 to 85.82 %. Total phenolic contents were 62.85 to 101.90mg GAE / 100 g. Flavonoids contents ranged from 299.44 to 601.67 mg CE / 100 g. The maximum reducing power were shown by DB_5 (8.05 mg AAE / 100 g) and the lowest reducing power were found in DB_0 (4.54 mg AAE /100 g). The maximum total antioxidant activity was shown by DB_2 (494.78 µmol equivalent of Trolox / 100 g) and the lowest total antioxidant activity was found in DB_0 (51.270 µmol equivalent of Trolox / 100g). Total plate count of date food bars samples ranged from 116.29 to163.42 CFU / g. The mold and yeast count of date food bars samples are 111.83 to187.58 CFU / g. The quality of date food bars was evaluated by judges according to hedonic scale. The date pits powder-enriched food bars were achieved good sensory score and showed that they were acceptable up to 90 days. Conclusively, soy protein isolate can be use as date protein source in the development of date fruit bars and date pits powder as a source of fiber and antioxidants.

Keywords: Date pits powder, Fibers, Functional bar

ÇOK TARAFLI PİYASALARDA DEĞİŞTİRME MALİYETLERİ
SWITCHING COSTS IN MULTI-SIDED MARKETS

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ÖZET

Değiştirme maliyetleri tüketicilerin belirli bir mal ya da hizmet için daha önce kullandığı arz ediciyi değiştirirken karşılaştıkları ek maliyetlerdir. Bu maliyetler tüketicilerin rekabetçi piyasaların gerektirdiği şekilde davranışını sınırlandıran ve piyasaların beklentilere uygun işleyişini engelleyen faktörlerden önemli bir tanesi olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Tüketicilerin fiyat hassasiyetini negatif ve sadakatini pozitif etkileyerek bağımlılık ve eylemsizlik oluşturan bu değiştirme maliyetleri çok taraflı piyasalardaki etkileriyle geleneksel kabullerden farklılaşan sonuçlar oluşturmaktadır. Bu noktada bu çalışmanın amacı değiştirme maliyetlerini çok taraflı piyasalar özelinde ele alarak etki ve sonuçlarını tartışmaktır. Daha spesifik olarak amaç, değiştirme maliyetlerinin bu özel piyasalarda giriş, fiyatlandırma, anlaşma ve ürün farklılaştırma kararlarına etkilerini detaylı şekilde tartışmak ve platformun ve tarafların fazlasına etkilerini analiz etmektir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre değiştirme maliyetli piyasalarda; (i)yüksek ve düşük düzey değiştirme maliyetleri girişleri engellerken orta düzey değiştirme maliyetleri girişleri teşvik etmektedir, (ii)fiyat farklılaştırmasına müsaade edilmediği durumlarda fiyatlar yükseltilmekte, fiyat farklılaştırması mümkün olduğu durumlarda ise yeni ve eski tüketiciler farklı fiyatlandırılmaktadır, (iii)anlaşma eğilimleri düşük ve anlaşmanın sürdürülebilirliği tartışmalı olduğundan anlaşma yapılabilmesi oldukça zordur ve (iv)ürün farklılaştırması fiyat rekabetini artıracağından tercih edilmemektedir. (v)Ampirik analize göre ise değiştirme maliyetleri durumunda, taraflar daha yüksek fiyatlarla karşı karşıya kalarak rantlarının azaldığı ve platformun ise rantını ve karlılığını artırdığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değiştirme Maliyetleri, Çok Taraflı Piyasalar, Platform Ekonomisi, İki Taraflı Piyasalar, Giriş, Fiyatlandırma, Ürün Farklılaştırma, Tüketici Rantı

ABSTRACT

Switching costs are the additional costs that consumers face when changing the supplier they previously used for a particular good or service. These costs come to the forefront as one of the factors that limit the behavior of consumers as required by the competitive markets and prevent the functioning of the markets in accordance with expectations. These switching costs, which create dependency and inactivity by negatively affecting the price sensitivity of consumers and positively affecting their loyalty, create results that differ from traditional acceptances with their effects in multi-sided markets. At this point, the aim of this study is to discuss the effects and consequences of switching costs by considering multi-sided markets. More specifically, the aim is to discuss in detail the effects of switching costs on entry, pricing, collusion, and product differentiation decisions in these particular markets, and to analyze the effects on the platform and parties' surplus. According to the results obtained from

the study, in the markets with switching costs; (i)high and low switching costs discourage entry, while medium switching costs encourage entry, (ii)prices are raised when price discrimination is not allowed, and new and old consumers are priced differently when price discrimination is possible,(iii) since the tendency to collude is low and its sustainability is controversial, it is very difficult to reach collusion, and (iv)product differentiation is not preferred because it will increase price competition. (v)According to the empirical analysis, in the case of switching costs, it is seen that the parties are faced with higher prices, and their surplus decreases, and the platform increases its surplus and profitability.

Keywords: Switching Costs, Multi-Sided Markets, Platform Economy, Two-Sided Markets, Entry, Pricing, Product Differentiation, Consumer Surplus

EMC FILTERING OPTIMIZATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Static converters are now often used in a wide range of applications. Technical advancements in the design of new components like MOSFETs and IGBTs, on the other hand, increase the quantities of conducted and radiated emissions. A predictive simulation is necessary to construct a static converter that fulfills all of the constraints. In this study, the conducted IEM generated by a serial chopper is determined via frequency modeling. The EMC problem in power electronics is explained at the beginning of the thesis. Following that, we focused on developing an analytical technique for IEM prediction. To empirically evaluate the modeling technique, we utilized it to depict a real-world serial chopper. Exact waveform mimicking in the switched-mode power supply is now possible thanks to advances in computer-aided software and device design. As a result, modeling methodologies may be utilized to anticipate the degrees of Forwarding interference that will be achieved. As a result, EMI tests were conducted using the two distinct switching topologies, and mitigation measures are now in place to lower electromagnetic emissions and the sensitivity of Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPs). This research provides a feasible way for forecasting the EMI of a forward converter using a microelectronics switch. This study describes a technique for predicting both components (CM and DM noise).

There is a multitude of optimization methods. In this study, the optimization approach consists of bringing the emission levels exceeding the template (according to the standard) below it over the entire corresponding frequency range. The EMC standards separately constrain the common mode or the differential mode, as mentioned above. In this paper, it corresponds to the filter, which offers acceptable performances, a standard point of view. We then see appearing the two notions inherent to a large part of optimization problems. The first corresponds to the minimization of a so-called "objective" function; the second corresponds to the notion of "constraint".

Keywords: Conducted EMI, Filter, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), Optimization.

EVALUATION OF CYTOTOXIC EFFECT, ANTI-CHOLINESTERASE, HEMOLYTIC AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIES *SCABIOSA STELLATA* L

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ABSTRACT

In this study, cytotoxic effect, anticholinesterase, hemolytic and antibacterial activities of crude extracts (petroleum ether, ethyl acetate and *n*-butanol) obtained from the plant *Scabiosa stellata* L. were evaluated. The cytotoxicity of the tested extracts was tested by Brine shrimp lethality method; the acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity was performed using Ellman's colorimetric method and the hemolytic activity was assessed by spectrophotometric method towards human erythrocytes. Furthermore, the antibacterial activity was estimated by agar disk diffusion assay against ten bacterial strains. Results The phytochemical screening of the extracts revealed the presence of several types of secondary metabolites. A significant cytotoxic effect was observed for the *n*-butanolic extract with a value of 57.2 ± 0.2 % of mortality at 80 µg/mL, the ethyl acetate extract had a moderate anticholinesterase activity at 200 µg/mL. The hemolytic assay exhibited that *n*-butanolic and ethyl acetate extracts induce hemolysis in dose-dependent manner with values of EC_{50} at 37.3 ± 0.5 and 106.6 ± 0.3 µg/mL, respectively. All the crude extracts showed antibacterial activity against most tested strains, with zones of inhibition ranging from 9 to 20 mm. As conclusion, the crude extracts obtained from the medicinal plant *S. stellata* can be an important source of therapeutic agents against pathological damage due to free radicals inducing neurodegenerative and infectious diseases, while *n*-butanolic extract could be used as a good source of alternative natural antiproliferative compounds.

Keywords: *Scabiosa stellata*, cytotoxic effect, anticholinesterase, hemolytic effect, antibacterial activity.

STRUCTURAL IDENTIFICATION, ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ISOLATED COMPOUNDS FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT *ERINACEA ANTHYLLIS* LINK

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Erinacea* belonging to the subfamily Papilionoideae of the family Fabaceae and the tribe Genisteae, is represented by a single species named *Erinacea anthyllis* Link or *Erinacea pungen*. *E. anthyllis* is a shrub with purplish blue flowers that is found mainly in the Pyrenees Orientales in France, Spain, Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica. In Algeria, this species is used in traditional medicine to treat rheumatic diseases. The present work describes the isolation and structural elucidation of two new prenylated isoflavonoids namely: Erinasone A (**1)** and Erinasone B **(2)**, together with **10** known compounds from the EtOAc extract of *E. anthyllis*. Structures of all the isolated metabolites **1-12** were established mainly by spectroscopic analysis, measurement of optical rotation $[\alpha]_D$ and by comparison with the literature data. The total phenolic and flavonoid contents were quantified by Folin-Ciocalteu and trichloroaluminum methods respectively. The antioxidant activity of the EtOAc extract and the isolated compounds was determined by three different methods including trapping of the free radicals DPPH, FRAP and PPM assays. In addition, the antibacterial activity of EtOAc extract and the isolated products was evaluated against three strains. The results of the antioxidant activity revealed that the EtOAc extract and the isolated compounds possess moderate antioxidant activity for all the tested methods. Both, new compounds Erinasone A and Erinasone B showed good antibacterial activity against all the tested strains. Consequently, *Erinacea anthyllis* is a rich source of polyphenolic compounds particularly isoflavonoids used as chemotaxonomic markers for the subfamily Papilionoideae.

Keywords: *Erinacea anthyllis*, Isoflavonoids, Bioactive contents, Antioxidant activity, Antibacterial activity.

ULTRASONIC TREATMENT OF AN ACTIVATED CARBON POWDER IN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION FOR ADSORPTION OF CATIONIC DYE

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ABSTRACT

Surface modification of the commercial activated carbon from Merck, using both ultrasound at the low frequency of 40 kHz and chemical treatment using H_2O_2 (35%) solution for the removal by adsorption of methylene blue a cationic dye was the aim of this work. The obtained activated carbons were characterized by molecular iodine for microporous texture and methylene blue for mesoporous one showed that activated carbon treated under the effect of ultrasonic waves presents an increased porosity compared to the treated samples. The influence of different experimental parameters influencing the removal rate of methylene blue such as the dose of the adsorbent, the pH, the contact time and the initial concentration was also studied. The modification by H_2O_2 under ultrasound was considerably more effective in enhancing the adsorption of methylene blue for up to 66% at pH=5.5. Adsorption capacities of methylene blue by CA-H_2O_2 (treated activated carbon) and CA-NT (untreated activated carbon), are 1008 mg/g and 335 mg/g respectively. This enhancement can be explained on the one hand by surface modification favoring then the interaction of methylene blue and the carbon surface, and on the other hand by an increase in the adsorbate transfer without any influence on the particle size leading to a slight increase in the external surface and a better access to the pores. Isotherm studies showed that the non-linear Langmuir model describes well the process of methylene blue adsorption on samples modified under ultrasonic effect.

Keywords: ultrasound, activated carbon, modification, adsorption, cationic dye.

ENDÜSTRİYEL BACALARIN VE KULELERİN YAPISAL KONTROLLERİ İÇİN LAZER TARAYICI SİSTEM ve DİNAMİK ANALİZ METODU GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF A LASER SCANNIG SYSTEM AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS METHOD FOR STRUCTURAL CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL CHIMNEYS AND TOWERS

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ÖZET

Santral, rafineri ve fabrika gibi endüstriyel tesislerin yüksek bacaları ve soğutma kuleleri narin yapılar olmaları sebebiyle depremde yüksek hasara uğrama riski taşımaktadırlar. Özellikle kuvvetli depremler ve doğal afetler sonrasında bu yapıların anlık sağlık durumlarının tespiti kritik önem taşımaktadır. Mevcut bir hasarın yerinin ve derecesinin doğru bir şekilde belirlenebilmesi, bu yapıların boyutları göz önüne alındığında oldukça zaman alıcı ve zahmetli olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada yüksek baca ve kulelerin yapısal risk durumlarının hızlı bir şekilde belirlenebilmesinde kullanılacak tümleşik bir hasar tespit ve derecelendirme sistemi ele alınmaktadır. Önerilen sistem, yapının dinamik titreşim salınımının yerde konuşlu yüksek hassasiyette kızıl ötesi lazer tarayıcı sistemlerle ölçülmesi esasına dayanmaktadır. Elde edilen bu titreşim verisinin analizi sonucu yapının dinamik özellikleri yüksek bir doğruluk ve çözünürlükle belirlenebilmektedir. Geliştirilen sistemin ölçüm hassasiyeti, büyük yapıların hasar taramasında göstermiş olduğu etkinlik, laboratuvar çalışmalarından elde edilen sonuçlarla doğrulanmıştır.

Önerilen bu ölçüm sistemine ek olarak, yapının dinamik özelliklerinde gözlemlenen ani değişikliklerin yorumlanabilmesi ve muhtemel hasarın derecelendirilebilmesi için yeni bir dinamik analiz yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. Bu yöntemde sağlıklı yapı üzerinde alınan ölçümlerden hesaplanan mod şekilleri referans olarak kullanılmakta; deprem ve benzeri afetler sonrasında yapıda tekrarlanan ölçümlerden elde edilen mod şekilleri, bu referans değerleriyle karşılaştırılarak hasarın yeri ve derecesi bulunabilmektedir. Önerilen bu yöntem mevcut sonlu elemanlar modellerine kolaylıkla uygulanabilmekte ve aynı anda farklı noktalarda oluşmuş çoklu hasar durumlarını ve karmaşık hasar senaryolarını analiz edebilmektedir.

Geliştirilen bu yeni algoritma 40 metre yüksekliğe ve 4.5 metre taban çapına sahip betonarme bir baca için oluşturulan sonlu elemanlar modeli üzerinde test edilmiştir. Yapı üzerinde aynı anda 3 farklı noktada oluşan hasarın incelendiği karmaşık bir benzetim için bile oluşan rijitlik kayıplarının % 3-4 mertebesinde çok düşük bir hata payı ile hesaplanabildiği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstriyel Baca ve Soğutma Kuleleri, Yapısal Sağlık Takibi, Modal Analiz, Sistem Çözümleme, Titreşim Ölçümü, Uzaktan Algılama Teknikleri

ABSTRACT

High-rise chimneys and cooling towers of industrial facilities such as power plants, refineries, and factories are at high risk of damage in an earthquake due to their slender structures. Therefore, it is critical to determine the instantaneous health status of these structures, especially after strong earthquakes and natural disasters. However, accurately determining the location and extent of any existing damage is very time-consuming and laborious owing to the large dimensions of these structures.

This study discusses an integrated damage detection system that will be used to quickly determine the structural risks and flaws at tall chimneys and towers. The proposed system is based on the measurement of the dynamic vibration response of the structure by ground-based high-precision infrared laser scanning systems. By analyzing the recorded vibration data obtained, the dynamic properties of the structure can be determined with high accuracy and resolution. The measurement precision of the developed system and its effectiveness in scanning large structures have been confirmed by the results obtained from laboratory studies.

In addition to the proposed measurement system, a new dynamic analysis method has been developed to interpret the sudden changes observed in the dynamic properties of the structure and to rate the possible damage. In this method, the mode shapes calculated from the measurements taken on the healthy structure are used as a reference. Mode shapes obtained from measurements in the building repeated after earthquakes and similar disasters can be compared with these reference values, and the location and degree of damage can be found. This proposed method can be easily applied to existing finite element models and can analyze complex failure scenarios and multiple damage cases that occur simultaneously at different points.

This newly developed algorithm has been tested on a finite element model constructed for a reinforced concrete chimney with a height of 40 meters and 4.5 meters base diameter. It has been shown that even for a complex simulation where the damage occurred at 3 different points on the structure at the same time is examined, the stiffness losses can be calculated with a very low error of 3-4%.

Keywords: Industrial Chimneys and Cooling Towers, Structural Health Monitoring, Modal Analysis, System Identification, Vibration Measurement, Remote Sensing Techniques

HALAL BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN'S CLOTHING

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ABSTRACT

Women in various parts of the world recognize and wear Muslim clothing, clothing that comes in various styles, shapes, sizes, patterns, and colors, as well as laws and purposes. The phenomenon of Muslim women wearing Muslim clothes, especially in Indonesia, shows a high level of religious awareness among Muslim women or just a fashion trend. This study aims to explain the halal behavior in dressing for women. This research method uses a literature review or library research sourced from journals, books, and internet sources related to halal behavior in dressing for women. The result of this study is that the dress behavior of true Muslim women should be prioritized according to Islamic principles. The correct hijab, for example, is one that is in accordance with Islamic law by taking into account the hijab criteria such as wearing a khimar, namely a long headscarf that covers the chest, or chest and neck, and a headscarf (clothing that covers the clothes and veil worn). , then clothes that cover the hands and feet. She had to be in the right mood, even if she had no desire to completely hide her genitals' properly. Where the existing community does not mind a Muslim woman covering her genitals with clothes.

Keywords: Halal Behavior, Dress, Women

KÜMES HAYVANLARINDAN İZOLE EDİLEN *TOXOPLASMA GONDİİ* SUŞLARININ GENETİK ÇEŞİTLİLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI VE TOKSOPLAZMOZİS SEROPREVALANSI

INVESTIGATION of GENETIC DIVERSITY of *TOXOPLASMA GONDII* STRAINS ISOLATED from POULTRY and TOXOPLASMOSIS SEROPREVALANCE

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ÖZET

Toxoplasma gondii enfeksiyonları dünya çapında insanlarda ve hayvanlarda yaygın olarak saptanmaktadır. Serbest dolaşan tavuklar (*Gallus domesticus*), topraktan beslendiklerinden dolayı kolayca *T. gondii* ile enfekte olabilirler. Dünyada tavuklardan izole edilen genotiplerin incelenmesi sonucunda daha çok ToxoDB genotipleri #1 ve #3 (Tip II olarak da bilinir) ve genotip #2 (Tip III olarak da bilinir) daha çok Afrika ve Avrupa'da baskındır. Tavuklarda toksoplazmozis seroprevalansı ise bölgeden bölgeye ve ülkeden ülkeye farklılık göstermektedir.

Bu projede 45 adet kümes hayvanından elde edilen doku homojenatları öncelikle farelere uygulanmış, ayrıca *T. gondii* DNA varlığı real time PZR ile araştırılmıştır. Tavuk serum örneklerinde anti-*Toxoplasma* antikor varlığı IFAT, ELISA ve MAT testleri ile araştırılmıştır.

Tavuk homojenatlarında yapılan genotipleme çalışmasına göre 3 adet Tip II ve bir adet Tip III suş izole edilmiştir. Toksoplazmozis seroprevalansı ise IFAT testi ile %15,5 (7/45), ELISA ile %17,7 (9/45), MAT ile %26,6 oranında seropozitiflik saptanmıştır. Real time PZR pozitif tavukların serumları ile yapılan duyarlılık çalışmasında ise MAT testinin %100, IFA testinin %63,6 ve ELISA testinin % 81,8 duyarlı olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak bu projede Türkiye'de ilk defa tavuklarda Tip II ve III suşlar izole edilmiş olup bu suşların Avrupa ve Afrika yanında İzmir ilinde daha önceden kedi ve yırtıcı kuşlar ile benzer suşlar olduğu görülmüştür Ayrıca bu projede yine ilk defa yurdumuzda kümes hayvanlarında toksoplazmozis seroprevalansı üç farklı serolojik yöntem ile araştırılmıştır. Bunların içinde IFA yönteminin duyarlılığı ELISA ve MAT testine göre daha düşük bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Toxoplasma gondii*, genotip, seroprevalans, tavuk, *Gallus domesticus*

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Ege Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir (Project number: 18-TIP-009).

ABSTRACT

Toxoplasma gondii infections are commonly detected in humans and animals worldwide. Free-range chickens (*Gallus domesticus*) can be easily infected with *T. gondii* because they feed on soil. As a result of examining the genotypes isolated from chickens around the world, mostly ToxoDB genotypes #1 and #3 (also known as Type II) and genotype #2 (also known as Type III) are dominant in Africa and Europe. The seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in chickens differs from region to region and country to country worldwide. In this project, tissue homogenates obtained from 45 poultry were first applied to mice, and the presence of *T. gondii* DNA was investigated by real time PCR. The presence of anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies in chicken serum samples was investigated by IFAT, ELISA and MAT tests. According to the genotyping study performed on chicken homogenates, three Type II and one Type III strains were isolated. Seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis was 15.5% (7/45) with IFAT test, 17.7% (9/45) with ELISA and 26.6% with MAT. During the sensitivity study with the sera of real-time PCR positive chickens, it was observed that the MAT test was 100%, the IFA test was 63.6%, and the ELISA test was 81.8% sensitive. As a result, in this project, Type II and III strains were isolated in chickens for the first time in Turkey, and it was observed that these strains were similar genotypes detected in cats and wild birds of Izmir, in addition to Europe and Africa. During the seroprevalence study, the sensitivity of the IFA method was found to be lower than the ELISA and MAT test.

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*, genotype, seroprevalence, chicken, *Gallus domesticus*

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GROWTH AND YIELD EVALUATION OF SELECTED GENOTYPES OF CHILI UNDER FAISALABAD CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT
Various genotypes perform need to explore under changing climatic conditions. The objective of this research was to find out suitable chili genotype for Faisalabad conditions. Nine varieties of chili (HHP-085 F_1, Hamna F_1, Bahar, Veer Ji, HHP-091 A, and Sokhiya F_1, D-803 F_1, SV-9736 HM, and Sky Red 2) were grown in trays in the glasshouse with three replications under the Randomized Completely Block Design. Various attributes i.e., fruit pedicel length (cm), number of fruits per plant, fruit length (cm), diameter (cm), firmness (lb), fruit fresh weight (g), fruit dry weight (g), 100 seed weight (g), yield/plant (g), yield/plot (g) at the green stage with biochemical parameters e.g., total soluble Solids (Brixo), titratable acidity (g/ L), vitamin C (mg/ 100g), fruit pH. The application nutrients media and water were applied regularly. The plants were harvested when 50 percent of plants reach maturity and different vegetative and biochemical parameters were recorded. It was observed that cultivars (HHP-085 F_1, Hamna F_1, Demre-8, Bahar, Doru-16, HHP-091 A, and Sokhiya F_1) performed well in climatic conditions of Faisalabad, while cultivars (D-803 F_1, SV-9736 HM, and Sky Red 2) showed poor performance in the same climatic conditions. So, vegetable breeders can further use cultivars (HHP-085 F1, Hamna F1, Demre-8, Bahar, Doru-16, HHP-091 A, and Sokhiya F1) and progressive farmers.
Keywords; chili, morphological, physiology, environment, genotypes

FEKAL MİKROBİYOTA TRANSPLANTASYONU VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI
FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANTATION AND NURSING CARE

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ÖZET
İnsanlarda gastrointestinal mikrobiyota çok sayıda mikroorganizmadan oluşmuş kompleks ve dinamik bir ekosistemdir. Sindirim sistemi mikrobiyotası; doğum esnasında yenidoğanın vajinal kanaldaki birçok mikroorganizma ile karşılaşarak oluşmaktadır. Fekal mikrobiyota transplantasyonu (FMT), sağlıklı bireylerden alınan gaitanın işlemlerden geçirilerek, süspansiyon halinde çeşitli yollarla hastanın intestinal lümenine verilmesidir. En tercih edilen yol kolonoskopi ile materyalin ileuma bırakılmasıdır. Nazogastrik tüp, nazoduodenal yol, gastroskopi, jejunoskopi ve retansiyon enema ile de FMT yapılabilmektedir.

FMT'de donörlerin seçiminde, akraba, yakın arkadaşlar ve gaita bankaları kullanılabilmektedir. Hastalığın iyileşmesindeki tedavi oranı; yakın akrabada (%93) yabancıdan (%84) biraz daha yüksektir. Donörün cinsiyeti tedavinin başarısında etkili değildir.

FMT'de alıcı ve materyalin hazırlanmasına yönelik hazırlıklar planlanmalıdır. Alıcıya yönelik olarak; işlem kolonoskopik yöntem ile yapılacaksa hasta işlemden önceki gece, yatmadan laksatifler ve/veya purgatifler ile kolonoskopi yapılacakmış gibi hazırlanmalıdır.

Materyalin hazırlanma süreci; mikser ile karıştırılması, büyük partiküller için kahve filtresi veya çelik süzgeç kullanılarak süspansiyon hazırlanmasıdır. Süspansiyonlar 50ml'lik enjektörlere konularak uygulanır. Donörden alınan feçesin ilk 6 saatte alıcıya nakledilmesi önerilmektedir. İlk 6 saatteki bekleme sırasında materyal buzdolabında saklanmalıdır.

Verilen materyale ve işleme bağlı perforasyon, anesteziye bağlı yan etkiler görülebilmektedir. Uzun dönemdeki sonuçlarıyla ilgili tam bilgi yoktur. HCV ve HİV gibi enfeksiyonlar, teorik olarak bazı kronik hastalıklar, obezite, DM, ateroskleroz, kolon kanseri, NASH, obez kişiden yapılan nakil sonrası kilo alma gözlenmiş, ayrıca zayıf bir kişiden yapılan nakil sonrası insülin duyarlılığı artmıştır.

FMT işleminde hemşire; işlem öncesi, kaygıyı ve belirsizliği azaltmak için FMT hakkında hastaya ve ailesine eğitim vermeli, kullanılacak malzemeleri hazır bulundurmalıdır. İşlem sırasında, bulaşı önlemek ve steril ortam oluşturulması için enfeksiyon kontrol önlemlerini alınmalıdır. Alt gastrointestinal yoldan işlem uygulanıyorsa, bireyin mahremiyeti sağlanmalıdır. Üst gastrointestinal yoldan işlem uygulanıyorsa, kusma ve aspirasyon riski açısından hastayı dikkatle gözlenmelidir. Oral kapsül kullanımında hasta kapsülü çiğnememesi ve bol su ile yutması gerektiği konusunda bilgilendirilmelidir. İşlem sonrası

konuyla ilgili yetkin hemşireler tarafından verilecek nitelikli bakım, hemşirelik kalitesinin arttırılması açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fekal Mikrobiyota, Transplantasyon, Hemşirelik, Bakım

ABSTRACT

The gastrointestinal microbiota in humans is a complex and dynamic ecosystem composed of many microorganisms. Digestive system microbiota; It occurs by encountering many microorganisms in the vaginal canal of the newborn during birth. Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) is the process of passing stool from healthy individuals into the intestinal lumen of the patient in suspension in various ways. The most preferred method is to leave the material into the ileum by colonoscopy. FMT can also be performed with nasogastric tube, nasoduodenal tract, gastroscopy, jejunoscopy and retention enema.

Relatives, close friends and stool banks can be used in the selection of donors in FMT. The rate of cure in the recovery of the disease; it is slightly higher in close relatives (93%) than in foreigners (84%). The gender of the donor does not affect the success of the treatment.

In FMT, preparations for the recipient and material preparation should be planned. For the buyer; if the procedure will be performed with the colonoscopic method, the patient should be prepared as if a colonoscopy will be performed with laxatives and/or purgatives the night before the procedure, at bedtime.

The process of preparing the material; It is mixing with a mixer and preparing a suspension using a coffee filter or steel strainer for large particles. Suspensions are applied by placing them in 50 ml injectors. It is recommended that the faeces taken from the donor be transferred to the recipient in the first 6 hours. During the first 6 hours of waiting, the material should be kept in the refrigerator.

Perforation, anesthesia-related side effects can be seen depending on the given material and procedure. There is no complete information on long-term results. Infections such as HCV and HIV, theoretically some chronic diseases, obesity, DM, atherosclerosis, colon cancer, NASH, weight gain has been observed after transplantation from an obese person, and insulin sensitivity has increased after transplantation from a thin person.

In the FMT procedure, the nurse should educated to the patient and his family before the procedure for reduce anxiety and uncertainty about FMT and the materials to be used should be ready in order to. During the procedure, infection control measures should be taken to prevent contamination and to create a sterile environment. If the lower gastrointestinal tract is being processed, the privacy of the individual should be ensured. If processing from the upper gastrointestinal tract, the patient should be carefully observed for the risk of vomiting and aspiration. In the use of oral capsules, the patient should be informed that the capsule should not be chewed, should be swallowed with plenty of water. Qualified care, to be given by competent nurses after the procedure is important in terms of increasing the quality of nursing.

Keywords: Fecal Microbiota, Transplantation, Nursing, Care

RUSYA VE TÜRKİYE'DE MAKİNELEŞME DÜZEYİNİN TOPLAM ÜRETİM DEĞERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN KIYASLANMASI

COMPARISON OF THE IMPACT OF THE LEVEL OF MACHINERY ON TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

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ÖZET

Bir ülkedeki üretim düzeyi ve üretim değerini etkileyen pek çok değişken vardır. Bunların başında ise makineleşme ya da makine üretim düzeyleri gelmektedir. Makineler sadece bir üretim çıktısı değil, aynı zamanda bir üretim kaynağı olarak, toplam üretim değerine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Karadeniz sınırı olan iki büyük gücün, Türkiye ve Rusya'nın makineleşme düzeylerinin, toplam üretim değeri üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda Dünya Bankası verilerinden, 2002-2020 yılları arasında, Makine ve nakliye ekipmanı-MTE (imalatta katma değerin yüzdesi) ve Üretim, katma değer-MVA (mevcut LCU) verileri alınmıştır. Verilerin analizinde Kolmogorov Smirnov, Bağımsız Örneklem T-testi, Mann Whitney U testi ve zaman kontrollü korelasyon analizleri kullanılmıştır.

Analiz sonuçlarına göre incelenen zaman dilimi içerisinde Rusya MTE ortalaması Türkiye'ye göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde daha düşük çıkmıştır ($p<0.05$). Türkiye'nin MVA değeri ise Rusya'dan istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde daha düşüktür ($p<0.05$). Her iki ülkede de, yıl kontrollü ve kontrolsüz korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre, MTE ile MVA arasındaki ilişki istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildir ($p>0.05$). Ancak korelasyon katsayıları, Rusya'nın makine ve nakliye imalatının üretim katma değerine olan katkısının, Türkiye'ye göre daha fazla olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu durum, Rusya'nın özellikle 2017 yılına göre altın ve döviz rezervi ile ekonomik büyümesinde, makine ve nakliye araçlarının büyümesinin etkili olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Daha uzun zaman serileri ve ekonometri değişkenleri alınarak, araştırma sonuçları derinleştirilebilir. Günümüzde her ne kadar hizmet sektörü sıcak paranın ve ekonomik getirinin önemli bir kaynağı olsa da, ulusal bağımsızlık ve ekonomik anlamda tam anlamıyla güçlü olabilmek için, makineleşme düzeyi hayati önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üretim, Makineleşme, Rusya, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

There are many variables that affect the production level and production value in a country. At the beginning of these is the level of mechanization or machine production. Machines contribute to the total production value, not only as a production output but also as a production resource. In this study, it is aimed to examine the effect of the mechanization levels of the two great powers, Turkey and Russia, which have Black Sea borders, on the total production value. In this context, Machinery and transport equipment-MTE (percentage of value added in manufacturing) and Production, value-added-MVA (current LCU) data were taken from the World Bank data between 2002-2020. Kolmogorov Smirnov, Independent

Sample T-test, Mann Whitney U test and time-controlled correlation analyzes were used in the analysis of the data.

According to the results of the analysis, the mean of VTE in Russia was found to be statistically significantly lower than in Turkey in the analyzed time period ($p<0.05$). Turkey's MVA is statistically significantly lower than Russia ($p<0.05$). According to the results of the year-controlled and uncontrolled correlation analysis in both countries, the relationship between MTE and MVA was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). However, the correlation coefficients show that Russia's contribution to the production value added of machinery and transportation manufacturing is higher than that of Turkey. This indicates that the growth of machinery and transportation vehicles was effective in Russia's economic growth, especially in gold and foreign exchange reserves, compared to 2017. By taking longer time series and econometric variables, research results can be deepened. Although the service sector is an important source of hot money and economic return today, the level of mechanization is vital in order to be fully strong in national independence and economic sense.

Keywords: Production, Mechanization, Russia, Turkey.

PROXIMATE COMPOSITION, MINERAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF INDIGENOUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM TEMPERATE REGION OF INDIAN HIMALAYAS

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ABSTRACT

The promotion and consumption of indigenous minor fruits and vegetables could help to mitigate food insecurity and alleviate malnutrition in developing countries. Nutrient composition and antioxidant capacity of some fruits and vegetables were investigated during the present study. Proximate and mineral compositions were determined using standard methods of Association of Official Analytical Chemists. The result of the study revealed that proximate composition (g/100 g) on dry weight basis significantly ($P < 0.05$) varied. Mineral concentrations (mg/100g) also significantly ($P < 0.05$) varied with most abundant were P (340 mg/100g) and Si (360 mg/100g) for handh, Ca (404.12 mg/100g) and K (298.24 mg/100g) for sustchal, Ca (248 mg 100 g) and P (525 g/100 g) for quince, Na (9.23 mg/100 g) and Fe (12.40 mg/100 g) for cherry. The results of antioxidant analysis showed that, all the fruits and vegetables studied had significantly ($P < 0.05$) different quantities of antioxidants. The results showed that minor fruits and vegetables contain appreciable amount of vital nutrients like protein, fibre, calcium, iron, zinc and antioxidants. Therefore, increase in the production and consumption of these nutrient-rich minor indigenous fruits and vegetables will help to supplement and formulate the diets and alleviate the problems associated with malnutrition in the country.

Keywords: Minor fruits · Indigenous fruits · Phytochemicals · Minerals · Antioxidants

OSMANLI TÜRKÇESİ DERSLERİNDEKİ ÖNEMLİ KONULARIN ÖĞRENENLERE OLAN ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu döneminden miras kalan ve arşiv kaynaklarında çok sayıda eser barındıran Osmanlı Türkçesi son dönemlerde büyük ilgi görmektedir. Türkiye'de birçok üniversitede Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı bölümünün müfredatı içerisinde yer alan Osmanlı Türkçesi dersi aynı zamanda devlet okullarında da seçmeli ders olarak ta verilmektedir.

Türkiye'de devlet ve vakıf üniversitelerde öğretilen Osmanlı Türkçesi eğitimleri öncelikle temel alfabelerin öğretilmesiyle başlar ve alfabelerin öğrenilmesiyle birlikte imla kuralları ve Farsça ve Arapça kaildeler öğretilir. Osmanlı Türkçesi alfabesi öğretilirken öğrencilerin bir kısmının alfabeleri düzgün bir şekilde yazamadıkları görülmektedir, çünkü ilk kez farklı bir alfabe ile karşılaştıkları için öğrenciler ilk başlarda sıkıntı yaşamaktadırlar. Bölüme ilk başlayan bazı öğrenciler de önceden Arapça harflere aşina oldukları için Osmanlı Türkçesi harflerini yazmada sıkıntı yaşamamaktadırlar.

Osmanlı Türkçesinde alfabelerin öğretilmesiyle birlikte metin okuma çalışmaları yapılmaktadır. Metin okuma çalışmalarında da öğrenciler temel metinlerden başlamak üzere metin seviyeleri artmaktadır. Osmanlı Türkçesi derslerinde alfabe ve metin çalışmalarından sonra karşılaşılan önemli sorunlardan birisi de Arapça ve Farsça kaideler konusudur. Arapça ve Farsçanın kendilerine özgü kuralları vardır özellikle tamlamalar, masdarlar, bablar çok farklı özellikler barındırdıklarından dolayı bu kuralların derslerde iyi takip edilmesi gereklidir. Bu konuda da öğrencilerin kendilerini geliştirmeleri için sıkça pratik yapmaları gerekmektedir. Derslerde diğer bir önemli olan konu vezinlerdir. Osmanlı Türkçesinde Aruz ve hece vezinlerinde bahirlerin ve işaretlerinin iyi bilinmesi gereklidir; özellikle şerh ve nesre aktarımlarda hece ölçüleri ve aruz ölçülerinde sıklıkla hata yapılmaktadır, bunun yanında nesre aktarımlarda özellikle tamlama yanlışlıklardan dolayı nesir ve şerhlerde yanlışlara yol açmaktadır.

Osmanlı Türkçesi eğitimlerinde öğrencilerin hata yapmamalarına yardımcı olabilecek bilgisayar yazılımları ve android telefonlardaki çeşitli Osmanlı Türkçesi uygulamaları da faydalı programlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe, Osmanlı, Konular, Kurallar

THE EFFECTS OF IMPORTANT TOPICS IN OTTOMAN TURKISH LESSONS ON LEARNERS

ABSTRACT

Ottoman Turkish, which is inherited from the Ottoman Empire period and contains many works in archive sources, has attracted great interest in recent times. The Ottoman Turkish course, which is included in the curriculum of the Turkish Language and Literature department in many universities in Turkey, is also given as an elective course in public schools.

Ottoman Turkish education, which is taught in state and foundation universities in Turkey, starts with teaching the basic alphabets, and with the learning of the alphabets, spelling rules and Persian and Arabic rules are taught. While the Ottoman Turkish alphabet is being taught, it is seen that some of the students cannot write the alphabets properly, because the students have difficulties at first because they encounter a different alphabet for the first time. Some students who first start the department do not have any difficulties in writing Ottoman Turkish letters because they are familiar with Arabic letters beforehand.

In Ottoman Turkish, along with the teaching of alphabets, text reading exercises are carried out. In text reading studies, students increase their text levels, starting from the basic texts. One of the important problems encountered after the alphabet and text studies in Ottoman Turkish lessons is the issue of Arabic and Persian rules. Arabic and Persian have their own rules, especially phrases, infinitives, and babs have very different characteristics, so these rules should be followed well in the lessons. In this regard, students need to practice frequently in order to improve themselves. Another important subject in the lessons is the meters. In Ottoman Turkish, it is necessary to know the strings and their signs well in prosody and syllable meters; Errors are often made in syllable measures and aruz measures, especially in annotations and prose translations, besides, it causes mistakes in prose and annotations, especially due to grammatical errors in prose translations.

Computer software that can help students avoid mistakes in Ottoman Turkish education and various Ottoman Turkish applications on android phones are also useful programs.

Keywords: Turkish, Ottoman, Topics, Rules

CHARACTERIZATION AND MODELING OF CLAY ORIENTAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

Because of their abundance in nature and their culpability for the problems induced on numerous works, the swelling of clay formations has piqued the interest of the majority of researchers (tunnels, mines, storage cavities, oil drillings oil drilling...). Indeed, the presence of electric charges on the surface of the particles and, in particular, the interchangeability of the interfoliar cations, causes these phenomena.

These last ones (interfoliar cations), also known as compensating cations, are responsible for hydration, swelling, plasticity, and thixotropy, as well as being the main thixotropy and conferring hydrophilic properties to these clays.

Keyword: the interfoliar cations, clay, Oriental region…

CURRICULUM EDUCATION AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE TEACHING LITERARY

KURİKULUM TƏHSİLİ VƏ ƏDƏBİYYATIN TƏDRİSİ MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ

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ABSTRACT

Educational reforms foundation was laid in Azerbaijan in 1995, when the Conctitution of Azerbaijan Respublic was adopted. It was determined, the new educational policy of Azerbaijan, as an independent country in the Conctitution.

According to this, the "Program of the Education Reform of the Azerbaijan Republic" was adopted, and reforms were carried out step-by-step in the field of education in 1999; a legal foundation was established in 1999, educational innovation activities were implemented in 2000-2003. Educational steps and levels have been determined, international and national experts have been involved to the exploring of education problems over the year. A subcomponent of the first direction was adopted under the name "Quality of general education and its relevance to real needs" - Curriculum reform" after extensive discussion in 2003.

The Curriculum Center was organised at the Institute of Educational Problems of the Central Educational Council for realization of Curriculum Reforms. It was organised curricula result-oriented in 2005, and was affirmed the Concept of General Education (National Curriculum) of the Azerbaijan Republic in 2006. The document is conceptual in nature and skills (competencies) by the levels of education, substantiation of the subjects, expressed the weekly number of teaching hours for each subject. Approachings to estimating the students' achievements in the pedagogical process, are also reflected in the curriculum model. Subject curriculum for elementary grades were approved in 2007, but for the grades V-XI in 2011.

New sets of manual books have been prepared for appling theurricu cla. Manual books for secondary general education literature for grades of V-XI have been brought for use.

As we know, the role of literature manual books is very great in mastering the ideology to national and moral values, the ideology of azerbaijanism. Literature manual books of previous years (Soviet period) served giving more literary knowledge, learning complex works without taking into account the age level of pupils. Literary knowledge in literary manul books of the new generation serves forming the student's personality, to the results-orienting, to developing of logical and creative thinking through any literary text. Teaching literature according to new literary textbooks based on modern teaching technologies and forms of work, built according to the historical and chronological principle, was aimed at the tasks of literary education, upbringing and development of the younger generation.

Keywords: curriculum, manual book policy, new generation manual books, competencies, standards.

ÖZET

Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsil islahatlarının əsası 1995-ci ildə Azərbaycan Respublikası Konstitusiyasının qəbul olunduğu vaxtdan qoyulmuşdur. Konstitusiyada müstəqillik əldə etmiş ölkə kimi Azərbaycanda yeni təhsil siyasəti müəyyənləşdirilmişdir.

Buna uyğun olaraq, 1999-cu ildə "Azərbaycan Respublikası təhsil sahəsində İslahat Proqramı" qəbul olunmuşdur və təhsil sahəsində islahatlar mərhələli olaraq aparılmışdır; 1999-cu ildə normativ-hüquqi baza yaradılmış, 2000-2003-cü illərdə öyrədici innovasiya tədbirləri həyata keçirilmişdir. Bu illərdə təhsilin pillə və səviyyələri müəyyənləşdirilmiş, təhsil məsələlərinin araşdırılmasına beynəlxalq və milli ekspertlər cəlb olunmuşdur. 2003-cü ildə geniş müzakirədən sonra "Ümumi təhsilin keyfiyyət və real tələbatlara uyğunluğu" adlı qəbul olunmuş birinci istiqamətin altkomponenti – "Kurikulum islahatı" təsdiq edilmişdir.

Kurikulum islahatlarının həyata keçirilməsi üçün Kurikulum Mərkəzi Şurası Təhsil Problemləri İnstitutunda Kurikulum Mərkəzi yaradılmışdır. 2005-ci ildə nəticəyönümlü kurikulumlar yaradılmış, Azərbaycan Respublikası Ümumi təhsilin konsepsiyası (Milli Kurikulum) sənədi 2006-cı ildə təsdiq edilmişdir. Sənəd konseptual xarakterli olub təhsil səviyyələri üzrə səriştələrin (kompetensiyaların), fənlərin əsaslandırılması, fənlər üzrə həftəlik dərs saatlarının miqdarını ifadə edirdi. Pedaqoji prosesdə şagird nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi ilə bağlı yanaşmalar da kurikulum modelində əhatə olunurdu. 2007-ci ildə ibtidai siniflər üçün fənn kurikulumları, 2011-ci ildə isə V-XI siniflər üçün fənn kurikulumları təsdiq olundu.

Kurikulumların tətbiqi məqsədilə yeni dərslik komplektləri hazırlandı. V-XI siniflər üzrə orta ümumtəhsil ədəbiyyat dərslikləri istifadəyə verildi.

Bildiyimiz kimi, şagirdlərin milli-mənəvi dəyərlərə, azərbaycançılıq ideologiyasına yiyələnməsində ədəbiyyat dərsliklərinin rolu çox böyükdür. Ötən illərin (sovet dövrü) ədəbiyyat dərslikləri daha çox ədəbi biliklərin verilməsinə, şagirdlərin yaş səviyyəsi nəzərə alınmadan mürəkkəb məzmunlu əsərlərin öyrənilməsinə xidmət edirdi. Yeni nəsil ədəbiyyat dərsliklərində ədəbi biliklər şagird şəxsiyyətinin formalaşmasına, nəticəyönümlülüyə, hər hansı bir bədii mətn vasitəsilə məntiqi və yaradıcı təfəkkürün inkişafına xidmət edir. Müasir təlim texnologiyaları və iş formalarının tətbiqi əsasında tərtib edilən yeni ədəbiyyat dərsliklərində ədəbiyyatın öyrədilməsi tarixi-xronoloji prinsip əsasında tərtib edilmiş və gənc nəslin ədəbi təhsili, tərbiyəsi və inkişafı vəzifələrinin yerinə yetirilməsi məqsədinə yönəldilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: kurikulum, dərslik siyasəti, yeni nəsil dərsliklər, kompetensiyalar, standartlar.

NAHİV İLMİNDE İHTİSAR GELENEĞİ: TEFTÂZÂNÎ'NİN *İRŞÂDÜ'L-HÂDÎ* ÖRNEĞİ

THE TRADITION OF SUMMARIZING IN NAHW SCIENCE: THE EXAMPLE OF AL-TAFTAZANI'S İRSHADU'L-HADI

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ÖZET

Bir ilim dalında kısa ve öz bilgiler oluşturmanın yanında hacimli bir eseri kısaltarak özetleme işine *ihtisar* adı verilmektedir. Birçok ilim dalında "muhtasar" eserler kaleme alınmıştır. Muhtasar eserler, daha çok ilgili ilim dalındaki veya belli bir kitaptaki zorlukları gidermek, ezberlemeyi kolaylaştırmak, öz bilgiyi ortaya çıkarmak gibi amaçlarla telif edilmişlerdir. Pek çok ilim dalında olduğu gibi nahiv ilminde de ihtisarlar yapılmıştır.

Nahiv ilminde ihtisar çalışması bulunan âlimlerden biri de Horasan bölgesinden Mes'ud b. Ömer et-Teftâzânî (ö. 792/1390)'dir. Tefsir, kelâm, fıkıh, fıkıh usulü, mantık, Arap dili ve edebiyatı gibi ilim dallarında pek çok eser vermiş çok yönlü bir âlim olan Teftâzânî'nin nahiv ilmindeki eserleri yeterince tanınmamaktadır. Onun nahiv alanında dikkat çeken eserlerinden biri de *İrşâdü'l-hâdî* adlı çalışmasıdır. Teftâzânî bu eserini, İbnü'l-Hâcib (ö. 646/1249)'in *el-Kâfiye* adlı nahiv kitabının muhtasarı olarak oğlu Muhammed için 778'de (1376) kaleme almıştır.

Teftâzânî *İrşâdü'l-hâdî*'yi isim, fiil ve harf ana başlıkları altında üç bölümde telif etmiştir. Örneklerini isim ve fiil bölümünde zikretmiş, harf bölümünde konuyu anlatmakla yetinmiş örneklere yer vermemiştir. Örnek cümlelerini Zeyd ve Amr isimleri ile kurmuş, âyet, hadis ve şiir istişhadına çok az yer vermiştir.

Bu bildiride ihtisar konusuna dair temel bilgiler verildikten sonra Teftâzânî'nin *İrşâdü'l-hâdî* adlı muhtasar çalışması ele alınarak onun ihtisar yöntemi, istişhad ve örnekleme üslubu incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arap dili, Teftâzânî, *İrşâdü'l-hâdî*, Muhtasar, Nahiv

ABSTRACT

In addition to creating short and concise information in a science branch, the work of shortening a voluminous book is called a summary. Summarizing works have been written in many branches of science. Summarizing works are mostly written for the purposes of eliminating the difficulties in the related science branch or a certain book, facilitating memorization, revealing self-knowledge. As in many branches of science, summarizing works were made in nahw science.

One of the scholars who worked on summarizing in the science of Nahiv was Mes'ud b. Ömer Al-Taftazani (d. 792/1390). The works of Al-Taftazani, who is a versatile scholar who has produced many works in the fields of tafsir, kalam, fiqh, fiqh method, logic, Arabic

language and literature, are not known enough in the science of nahw. One of his remarkable works in the field of syntax is *İrshadu'l-Hadi*. Al-Taftazani wrote this work for his son Muhammad in 778 (1376) as the concise of İbnü'l-Hâcib (d. 646/1249)'s *al-Kâfiye*

Al-Taftazani has compiled *İrshadu'l-Hadi* in three parts under the main headings of noun, verb and letter. He mentioned his examples in the noun and verb section, and did not include examples in the letter section, which was content to explain the subject. He formed his sample sentences with the names Zayd and Amr, and gave little place to verse, hadith and poetry istishhad.

In this paper, after giving basic information on the subject of summarizing, Al-Taftazani's concise work called *İrshadu'l-Hadi* will be discussed and his summarizing method, *istishhad* and sampling style will be examined.

Keywords: Arabic language, Al-Taftazani, *İrshadu'l-Hadi*, Concise, Nahw

HALAL BEHAVIOR IN CONSUMING MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT

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ABSTRACT

Media and entertainment are objects that cannot be separated from the activities of every human being in carrying out daily activities. Media becomes a source for humans to get the information needed. Meanwhile, entertainment becomes a source for humans to eliminate fatigue after doing various activities. The increasing use of mobile platforms triggers everyone to be able to access media and entertainment easily. Instagram, Youtube, and Netflix are examples of platforms available on it. The recent phenomenon is many media and entertainment broadcast negative content that are not in accordance with islamic teachings that can adversely affect the younger generation. Media and entertainment in Indonesia currently is still filled with negative content, such as hoaxes, hate speech, SARA, even content that smells of adultery. Only a few morally contained content is displayed in media and entertainment in Indonesia. The Ministry of Communication and Information had handled about 1.3 million negative content on the internet from January to September 2020. This research aims to explain the behavior of Muslims in consuming media and entertainment in accordance with Islamic teaching. The method used in this study is literature research where data is sourced from authoritative journals, books and documents relevant to the study. The findings of this study explain that using media and entertainment in Islam is actually permitted. As long as the media and entertainment do not violate the rules in Islam and do not make humans do the immoral behavior. If examined further halal media and entertainment can even be a place for Muslims to increase faith through islamic content. Halal media and entertainment must provide morals to its connoisseurs amid the increasingly demoralizing.

Keywords: Halal, Behavior, Media, Entertainment

THE IDENTIFICATION AND PHILOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF HAMMERHEAD SHARK (*Sphyrna lewini*) THROUGH CYTOCHROME OXIDASE SUBUNIT I (COI) IN ACEH WATERS

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ABSTRACT

The waters of Aceh Province in Indonesia are rich in fish resources. This condition is due to the geographical location of Aceh which facing the Indian Ocean. One type of fish found in the waters of Aceh is hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*). Hammerhead sharks are a group of cartilaginous fish that are very vulnerable to the impact of overfishing because of their long population growth rate. This study aimed to identify and reconstruct the relationship types of hammerhead sharks by using BLAST identification analysis (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) and analyze the relationships of several types of hammerhead sharks through a phylogenetic approach. This study was conducted in October - December 2021. The samples of hammerhead sharks were collected from Aceh waters. The samples were preserved by using 96% ethanol and stored in the refrigerator. The molecular analysis included DNA extraction, amplification and electrophoresis which carried out at Biodiversity and Genetics Laboratory, Syiah Kuala University. The data anaysis studied included analysis of molecular identification (BLAST), nucleotide composition, genetic distance and phylogenetic trees. The results of the analysis showed that the length of the nucleotide sequence of the two samples of code A was around 683 while code B was around 658. The identification value of the two hammerhead sharks was 99%. The average nucleotide values obtained were (T) 32,8%, (C) 26,6%, (A) 25,7%, and (G) 14,9%. The results of the intra-population genetic distance of hammerhead sharks was 0,03% and the distance between populations with the farthest comparison was 0,048%. The results of phylogenetic tree reconstruction by using Neighbor-Joining method with Kimura 2-parameter model with 1.000 times bootstrap on hammerhead sharks and forming 3 clades.

Keywords: *Hammerhead shark, DNA barcoding, Indian Ocean*

BORROWED WORDS WITH THEIR DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

Borrowings are an objective and natural result of the interaction of languages and cultures of different peoples, a mechanism for enriching the vocabulary of languages. It has been proved that the vocabulary of the most advanced countries, with the exception of small ones with less developed cultures, does not consist of pure words. Problems that arise while speaking in another language have not lost their relevance at any time. For the future of a nation and a language as a whole, it is very important to clearly legalize the adoption of borrowings.

Although the use of native words as an alternative to foreign terms as a method of terminology in the Kazakh language began in the early twentieth century in the works of the Alash intellectuals, it weakened under the influence of the political situation in the Soviet Union and gained momentum during independence.

In recent years there has been a process of "breaking" the pronunciation of our language although the terms in the Kazakh language are adopted mainly through the Russian language (written and pronounced as in the Russian language), for example, in English *euro*, in Russian евро, in Kazakh *еуро*; in English *Eurobank*, in Russian *евробанк*, in Kazakh *еуробанк* and etc.

The development of language in the XXI century depends on the development of science and technology. In addition, in order to preserve the individual character of the development of languages in the process of globalization, it is necessary to find an alternative to the language itself in order to name the terms or general keywords.

Keywords: Word borrowings, semantic change, foreign acquisition, purism, recipient language, linguistic change

SANAYİ ÜRETİMİ İLE KONUT FİYATLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ VE KONUTUN YATIRIM DEĞERİNE YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND HOUSING PRICES AND AN EXAMINATION ON THE INVESTMENT VALUE OF HOUSING

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ÖZET

Sanayi üretimi bir ülkenin kalkınmasında temel unsurlardan birisi olup, önemli bir işlevi vardır. Sanayi üretimi sadece yatırımın konu olduğu alanı değil, dolaylı olarak istihdam başta olmak üzere, birçok alanı etkilemektedir. Öte yandan gayrimenkul sektörü ve özellikle konut üretimi, son yıllarda girerek artan oranda, bir yatırım aracı olarak görülmektedir. Bu araştırmada, sanayi üretimi ile konutun yatırım değerine yönelik Türkiye'de sanayi ve konut sektörü değerlerinin kıyaslanması ve aradaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada Dünya Bankası ülke raporlarından üretim katma değeri (MVA-USD) verileri ile Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası Elektronik Veri Dağıtım Sistemi (EVDS) tarafından yayınlanan konut fiyat endeksi (KFE) parametrelerinin 2010-2019 arası değerleri kullanılmıştır. İlgili veri setinin en geniş ve güncel veri aralığı bu tarihler için mevcuttur. Araştırmada bu nedenle, nonparametrik yöntemler uygulanmıştır.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Türkiye'de konut fiyat endeksi 2010 yılından 2018 yılına kadar sert bir yükseliş trendinde olup, 2010 yılında 103.6 olan fiyat endeksi, 2018 yılında 273.99 değerine yükselmiş, 2019 yılında ise 271.27 değerine düşmüştür. Ancak 2019 yılında da, 2010 yılındaki değerinin üç katına yakın bir artış söz konusudur. Benzer durum MVA için de söz konusu olup, 2010 yılından 2018 yılına kadar artış ve 2019 yılında bir önceki yıla göre düşüş gözlemlenmiştir. Korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre MVA ile KFE arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişki vardır ($r=0.988$; $p<0.01$). Türkiye'de konut üretiminde ara ürünlerin çoğunluğunun yerli üretim olması nedeniyle, konut sektörü toplam üretim değerini de olumlu yönde etkilemektedir. Doğrudan sanayi sektörüne yapılan yatırımların daha uzun vadede geri dönüşleri olacağı düşünüldüğünde, konut üretimi sanayinin günlük üretimine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Buna ilave olarak, sektörün ekonomik getirileri nedeniyle, sanayi üretimi ve ekonomik kalkınmaya da katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanayi üretimi, konut fiyatları, yatırım.

ABSTRACT

Industrial production is one of the basic elements in the development of a country and has an important function. Industrial production not only affects the area of investment, but also indirectly affects many areas, especially employment. On the other hand, the real estate sector, and especially housing production, has been increasingly seen as an investment tool in recent years. In this research, it is aimed to compare the industrial and housing sector values in Turkey regarding the investment value of the industrial production and the housing and to examine the relationship between them. In the research, production value added (MVA-USD)

data from the World Bank country reports and the values of the housing price index (HPI) parameters published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey Electronic Data Distribution System (EVDS) between 2010-2019 were used. The widest and most up-to-date data range of the relevant dataset is available for these dates. For this reason, nonparametric methods were used in the study.

According to the results of the research, the housing price index in Turkey is in a sharp upward trend from 2010 to 2018, and the price index, which was 103.6 in 2010, increased to 273.99 in 2018 and decreased to 271.27 in 2019. However, in 2019, there is an increase nearly three times the value in 2010. A similar situation is also valid for MVA, an increase was observed from 2010 to 2018 and a decrease was observed in 2019 compared to the previous year. According to the results of the correlation analysis, there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between MVA and HPI ($r=0.988$; $p<0.01$). Since the majority of intermediate products in housing production in Turkey are domestic production, the housing sector also positively affects the total production value. Considering that investments made directly in the industrial sector will have returns in the longer term, housing production contributes to the daily production of the industry. In addition, due to the economic returns of the sector, it also contributes to industrial production and economic development.

Keywords: Industrial production, housing prices, investment.

Haliç Bildiri Verileri

Yıl	KFE	MVA
2010	103,56	95631811832,03
2011	115,30	114981475756,14
2012	128,61	117473595930,01
2013	146,37	129002326050,89
2014	169,99	136242214406,31
2015	201,28	144307914117,65
2016	225,95	150094183927,36
2017	251,09	164001473601,15
2018	273,99	166011875460,84
2019	271,27	162035690004,59

Konut Fiyat Endeksi

Tarih	TP 01TKFE
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	103,56
2011	115,30
2012	128,61
2013	146,37
2014	169,99
2015	201,28

2016	225,95
2017	251,09
2018	273,99
2019	271,27

Seri Açıklamaları

TP.01TKFE KonutFiyatEndeksi(KFE)(Arşiv)Düzey Gözlem Değeri: Bitiş

Notlar

TP.01 TKFE	Uygulama Değişiklik Linki	http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/TR/TCMB+TR/Main+Menu/Istatistikler/Reel+Sektor+Istatistikleri/Konut+Fiyat+Endeksi/Uygulama+Degisiklikleri
	Veri Kaynağı	TCMB
	Veri Yayınlama Takvim Linki	http://www3.tcmb.gov.tr/veriyaytakvim/takvim.php
	Metaveri Linki	http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/TR/TCMB+TR/Main+Menu/Istatistikler/Reel+Sektor+Istatistikleri/Konut+Fiyat+Endeksi/Yontemsel+Aciklama
	Revizyon Politika Linki	http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=176
	Etiketler	Konut, Konut, Fiyatları, KFE, HKFE, Hedonik, Konut, Fiyat, Endeksi, Konut, Fiyat, Endeksi

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS: BASED ON PYRAZOLE AND TRIAZOLE

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ABSTRACT

Heterocycles are cyclic compounds in which one or more carbon atoms constituting the ring are replaced by a heteroatom, the best known are nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. In the East, nitrogenous heterocycles are of particular interest, due to their various modes of synthesis as well as their remarkable biological properties. Indeed, many nitrogenous heterocycles such as triazoles are known for their various virtues, thus allowing the development of the chemical industry.

Keyword: Synthesis and characterization, heterocyclic compounds, pyrazole, triazole.

ÇOKLU ORTAM TEKNOLOJİSİ İLE ANİMASYON TASARLAMA: DİYABET ÖRNEĞİ

DESIGNING ANIMATIONS WITH MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY: THE EXAMPLE OF DIABETES

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ÖZET

Çoklu ortam; metin, görüntü, grafik, çizim, ses, video ve animasyonların birden fazlasının bir arada bulunmasına denir. Eğitimde kullanılan çoklu ortamlar öğretenin etkililiğini ve verimliliğini arttırdığı gibi öğrenenin de bilgiye daha kolay ve kalıcı şekilde erişmesini sağlayabilmektedir. Diyabet kronik hastalıklar içerisinde görülme oranları giderek artan önemli bir hastalıktır. Bugün yaklaşık yarım milyar insanın dünya çapında diyabetle yaşadığı bu sayının 2045 yılında 700 milyona ulaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Diyabet hastalığında ilk tanıdan itibaren hastaların düzenli olarak izlenmesi ve eğitim alması gerekmektedir. Kronik hastalık yönetimi için eğitime erişimin önündeki bazı engeller, hastaların güvenilir olmayan kaynaklardan bilgi aramasına neden olabilir. Eğitsel animasyon videoları bilgiyi basit bir şekilde artıran en iyi medya olarak kabul edilir. Çoklu ortam teknolojisi ile tasarlanan diyabet animasyonuna yönelik alanyazında Türkçe herhangi bir eğitsel animasyona rastlanmamıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı diyabet hastalarının diyabet bilgi düzeyini arttırmaya yönelik eğitsel animasyon videosunun oluşturulmasıdır. Animasyonun yapım aşamasında ilk olarak Adobe İllüstratör programında animasyonda yer alacak 15 görsel için storyboard hazırlanarak bu görsellerin vektörel çizimleri yapılmıştır. After effect ve premiere programlarıyla animasyon ve montajları tamamlanarak animasyonun içerik anlatımı için profesyonel bir seslendirmen tarafından kayıt edilen seslendirme metni animasyona dahil edilmiştir. Animasyonun toplam süresi 5 dakika 2 saniyedir. Çoklu ortam ile hazırlanan animasyon içeriğinde diyabet hastalığına dair bilgiler, diyabet çeşitleri (Tip 1, Tip 2), Diyabet semptomları, diyabet komplikasyonları (etinopati, kalp hastalığı ve inme, nefropati ve nöropati gibi komplikasyonlar), hipoglisemi, kan şekeri ölçümüne ve hastalığın yönetimine dair bilgilere yer verilmiştir. Diyabet ile ilgili hazırlanan eğitsel animasyon videosunun hastalar tarafından anlaşılırlığının ve görsel içerğinin uygunluğu açısından değerlendirilmesi için uzman görüşüne sunulmuştur. Uzman görüşünün alınmasında uzman değerlendirme formu kullanılmıştır. Formda anlaşılırlık, uygunluk,sadelik ve tasarım kalitesini sorgulayan 5 maddeye yer verilmiştir.

Sonuç: diyabet hastaları için görselliği ve içerik açısından zengin ve anlaşılır bir eğitsel animasyon videosu geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diyabet, Çoklu Ortam, Animasyon ,Eğitsel Animasyon Videosu

ABSTRACT

Multimedia; It is called the coexistence of more than one of text, images, graphics, drawings, sound, video and animations. Multimedia used in education not only increases the effectiveness and efficiency of the teacher, but also enables the learner to access information more easily and permanently. Diabetes is an important disease with an increasing incidence among chronic diseases. Today, approximately half a billion people worldwide live with diabetes, and this number is estimated to reach 700 million by 2045. From the first diagnosis of diabetes, patients should be regularly monitored and trained. Some barriers to accessing education for chronic disease management may cause patients to seek information from unreliable sources. Educational animation videos are considered the best media that simply increases knowledge. No educational animations in Turkish have been found in the literature on diabetes animation designed with multimedia technology.

The aim of this study is to create an educational animation video to increase the diabetes knowledge level of diabetes patients. In the production phase of the animation, first of all, storyboards were prepared for 15 visuals that will be included in the animation in Adobe Illustrator program and vector drawings of these visuals were made. Animation and montage were completed with After effect and premiere programs, and the voiceover text recorded by a professional voice actor for the content narration of the animation was included in the animation. The total duration of the animation is 5 minutes 2 seconds. In the animation content prepared with multimedia, information about diabetes, types of diabetes (Type 1, Type 2), diabetes symptoms, complications of diabetes (complications such as ethinopathy, heart disease and stroke, nephropathy and neuropathy), hypoglycemia, blood glucose measurement and management of the disease. information is included. The educational animation video about diabetes was submitted to the expert opinion in order to be evaluated by the patients in terms of its intelligibility and the suitability of its visual content. An expert evaluation form was used to obtain expert opinion. The form included 5 items questioning clarity, suitability, simplicity and design quality.

Conclusion: An educational animation video that is rich in visual and content and understandable has been developed for diabetes patients.

Key Words: Diabetes, Multimedia, Animation, Educational Animation Video

THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC MEDIA UNDER AXIAL LOADING ON NANOTUBE MATERIALS WITH THE PRESENCE OF INSTABILITY PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the specific media have an important role on the influence of the type of loading imposed on the studied structure, we are interested in buckling for nanotube materials, the influence of the axial loading on this structure is clear, the effects non-local axial and transverse loads in shear stress are taken into consideration. Calculation of equilibrium equations and critical buckling loads under axial load are determined. The numerical results found are compared with those obtained by others already found in the literature. A study on the results is compared with other already made by other researcher.

Keywords: buckling, media, shear stress, deformation, nanotubes.

"DUKA KOCA OĞLU DELI DUMRUL BOYU"NDA AYLANU KAVRAMI VE YUMUŞCU OĞLAN

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ÖZET

"Deli Dumrul boyu" mitolojik özellikleri nedeniyle diğer boylardan farklıdır. Bu boy en eski mitolojik dünya görüşünü yansıtmaktadır. Hatta tarihi Üst Paleolitik döneme ait totem ve ongon düşüncesini dahi kendi yapısında yaşatar. Deli Dumrul, Üst Paleolitik dönemde eski atalarımızın mitolojik dünya görüşünü anlatıyor. Boyun yapısında, eski atalarımızın yaşam ve ölümünün, dünya hakkındaki fikirleri, can yerine can motifi, yumuşcu oğlan hakkında irrasyonel düşüncenin kabile dünya görüşüne yansıdığını görüyoruz. Doğayı gözlemledikçe, gündüzün yerini geceyi, güneşin batışını, ayın gece doğup gün içinde kaybolduğunu görürler. Ejderhanın ayı ve güneşi yutması fikri mitlere dönüşür ve anaerkil dönemde güneş ve ay kız olarak hayal edilir. Mitolojik bilinçte kızların kurban edilmesi neden kabul edilir? Çünkü anaerkillikte bir kızı saf olduğu için kurban etmek caizdir. Bu anlamda Güneş'e ve Ay'a kurban edilen kız, bu kurbanın kabul emede erkekten daha önemliydi. Dolayısıyla mitolojik bilinçte canlı tasavvur edilen Güneş ve Ay'ın dirilişi, onların dirilişi olarak anlaşılır. Özellikle Ay'ın dirilişi için Ejderha'ya kurban edilen kız, daha sonraki tasavvurlarda can yerine can motifinin işlevinin uygulanmasında bir tanrıça rolü oynar. Bu motif Altay-Türk mitolojisinde Aylani olarak geçer. Başka motiflerde böyle bir gelenek görmüyoruz. Bu da Aylanu motifinin dünya görüşü düzeyinde çok eski bir motif olduğunu kanıtlıyor. Bu, eski bir motif olarak Ay'ın birçok dünya görüşü seviyesinden geçtiği anlamına gelir. Aylanu'nun oluşumundaki en erken aşama, onun bir tanrıça olduğu dönemle ilgili olabilir. Dünya mitolojisinde hayatlarını feda eden tanrılar hakkında pek çok bilgi vardır. Ama hiçbiri Ay'la bağlantılı olarak diriliş ve kurban verme ritüelinden geçmez. Sadece Sümer mitolojisinde, Gestinanna ve Enki tarafından kurban edilmek üzere yaratılan tanrılar, mitolojik Ay kavramına tekabül eder. Türk mitolojisinde can yerine can motifinin özel bir şekil alması kurbanın Aylanu olarak anılması anlamına gelir. Aylanu'nun ölü ve dirilmiş bir tanrıça olarak imgesi, özellikle Kitabi-Dada Korkut'taki Deli Domrul boyunun oluşumunda rol oynar ve destan düşüncesine girer. Ataerkil dönemde Ay'ın erkek olduğu fikri, Deli Dumrul'un yumuşcu oğlan gibi algılandığı inancını doğurdu. Boyda, yumuşcu oğlan'ın işlevinin ne kadar sürdüğü gösteriliyor. Azrail (aşağı dünya görüşünde Aldacı) tarafından can veren bir yigitin ruhunun geri alınmasıyla yeni bir mitolojik dünya görüşü benimsenir. Fakat bu olay boyun üst tabakasında gerçekleşir. Boyun alt kısmında yaşayan meleğin adı Altay-Türk mitolojisinde olduğu gibi Aldaci olarak sunulmaktadır. Bize öyle geliyor ki Deli Dumrul'un Azrayil ile savaşı, Aldacı ile olan mücadelesine dayanıyor. Aldacı'ya yenilen Deli Dumrul'un yerine başka birisinin ölmesi isteniyor. Mit bilincinden destan bilincine geçişte ölü ve dirilen tanrıça Aylanu'nun kurban olarak seçilmesi motifi mitolojide de kullanılmaktadır. Ancak Aylanu'nun adı boyda geçmez. Bunun birkaç nedeni var. Ya Aylanu çok kutsal kabul edilir, bu yüzden Deli Dumrul'un hatununa onun adı verilmez ya da boyun eski versiyonlarında hatun'un adı onun adıyla anılır ve daha sonraki varyantlarda da onun adıyla anılır veya onun adına benzer, ancak daha sonra

ortadan kayboldu. Bununla birlikte, Deli Domrul'un hatununun hayatını kocasına vermesinde, can yerine can motifi ile birlikte fedakarlık motifi de özel bir rol oynamıştır. Bu İslam düşüncesine uygun olmadığı için her ikisi de affedilir ve 140 yıl ömür verilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deli Dumrul, Aldacı, Azrayil, Allah, Aylanu, Toğrul kuşu, anaerkillik

THE CONCEPT OF AİLANU İN THE “EPİC DUKA KOJA OGLI DELI DOMRUL" AND YUMUSHCHU OGLAN

SUMMARY

The "Epic of Deli Domrul" differs from other dastans in its mythological features. This dastan reflects the most ancient mythological worldview. Its story even embodies the Upper Paleolithic totem and the ongon thought. "The Epic of Deli Domrul" tells about the mythological worldview of our ancient ancestors during the Upper Paleolithic. İn the structure of the dastan, we see that the motives of life instead of life, as a result of the ideas of our ancient ancestors about life and death, the irrational thought of yumushchu oglan is reflected in the generic worldview. Observing nature, they see how night succeeds day, sunset, moonrise at night and disappearance during the day. The idea that the dragon swallows the moon and the sun turns into a myth, and in the matriarchal period the sun and the moon are presented as a girl. Why is it customary in the mythological consciousness to sacrifice girls? Because in matriarchy, it is advisable to sacrifice a girl, because she is pure. In particular, the girl sacrificed to the Dragon for the resurrection of the Moon plays the role of a goddess in subsequent performances, performing the function of a motive for giving life instead of life. In Altai-Turkic mythology, this motive is called Ailanu. We do not find such a name in other motives. This proves that the motive for Ailanu is a very ancient motive at the world outlook level. So, Ailanu, as an ancient motive, went through many stages of worldview. The earliest stage of the formation stage of Ailanu can be associated with the period when he was a goddess. In world mythology, there is a lot of information about the gods who sacrificed their lives. But none of them undergo the ritual of resurrection and sacrifice in connection with the moon. Only in the Sumerian myth the gods created by Gestinanna and Enki for sacrifices correspond to the mythological concept of the Moon. In Turkic mythology, the motive to give one's life instead of the life of others takes a special form, therefore this sacrifice is called Ailanu. It is for these reasons that the image of Ailanu as a dead and resurrected goddess enters into epic thinking, especially during the formation of the Epic of Deli Domrul in "Kitabi-Dada Korkut".

İn the patriarchal period, the presentation of the Moon as a man gave birth to the belief that Deli Domrul leads himself as a yumushchu boy. Saga shows how long he was a yumushchu boy. A new mythological worldview is taken into account at the expense of the soul of the deceased hero Azrail (in the lower worldview - Aldaji). But this event takes place in the heat of the saga. Below the name of the living angel is represented as Aldaji, as in Altai-Turkic mythology. It seems to us that the Deli Domrul war with Azrael was based on his fight with Aldaji. Instead, Deli Domrul, who lost to Aldaji, should die. During the transition from the

mythological consciousness to the epic in the saga is also used the motive of choice in the sacrifice of the dead resurrected goddess Ailanu. But the name of Ailanu in the saga is not mentioned. The reason may be several. Either the Circle is considered very sacred, and Deli Domrul's wife was not named in her honor, or the name of the lady was named in her honor in the old versions of the saga, and in the later versions it was called her. Not only that, the motive of sacrifice, dressed with the motive of life instead of life, played a special role in the fact that the wife of Deli Domrul gave her life to her husband. This does not correspond to Islamic thought, so they are usually forgiven and given 140 years of life.

Keywords: Deli Domrul, Aldaci, Azrayil, Allah, Aylanu, Togrul bird, matriarchy

GÜNÜMÜZ KIRGIZ AĞITLARINDAKİ FARKLILIKLAR
DIFFERENCES IN TODAY'S KYRGYZ LAMENTS

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ÖZET

Edebi türler içinden en eskilerinden birinin hatta en eskisinin ağıt olduğu kabul görmektedir. Öyle ki Kabil, Habil'i öldürdükten sonra Hz. Ademin, Habil için ağıt yaktığı söylenmektedir. Kırgızların da sözlü geleneği oldukça gelişmiştir. Birçok edebi tür sözlü kültür üstene kurulmuştur. Manas Destanı da bu sözlü kültürün bir ürünü olup dünyanın en hacimli destanıdır ve bu destanın çıkış noktasının bir ağıt olduğu kabul görmektedir. Halihazırda ülkenin birçok bölgesinde bir kişi hayata gözlerini yumduğunda ölen kişinin evinin önüne çadırlar kurularak ağıtlar yakılmaya devam edilmektedir. Elbette bu ağıtların içeriği gerek dini gerek ekonomik gerekse yaşam şartlarından dolayı bazı değişimlere uğramıştır. Kırgızlar eskiden göçebe bir yaşam sürerken günümüzde çok büyük ölçüde yerleşik yaşama geçmiş bir halktır. Sadece yerleşik yaşama geçmek Kırgız ağıtlarının içeriğini etkileyen en büyük etmen değildir çünkü halen Kırgız ağıtlarında göçmenliğin izleri oldukça belirgindir. Mesela ağıtların içinde geçen hayvan adları ve ölenlerin bazı hayvanlara veya tabiat unsurlarına benzetilmesi bu duruma örnek teşkil edebilir. İslâm dininin etkisiyle eski Şamanist inanışlar büyük ölçüde bir kenara atılmış bu unsurların yerini yenileri almıştır. Ayrıca günümüzde ağıtlara yeni kelimeler de girmiştir. Han ve bek gibi bazı arkaik kelimeler serbestçe kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bunun sebebi ise Sovyetler döneminde bu tip kelimelerin kullanımının devrin siyasi anlayışıyla çakışmasıdır. Bu durum halkın düşüncelerini ifade ederken daha özgür olduğu göstermektedir. Bu nedenler çalışmamızda Batken Bölgesi'nden seçilmiş dört ağıt gözlem ve görüşme yöntemleri kullanılarak incelenecek ve elde edilen verilerle eski ağıt örnekleri karşılaştırılacaktır. Bildiride geçmişten günümüze Kırgız ağıtlarındaki değişimler belirtilecek ve yapılacak olan bu tip çalışmalara katkıda bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağıt, Kırgızlar, Şamanizm, İslam

ABSTRACT

It is accepted that one of the oldest literary genres, even the oldest, is lament. It is said that after Cain killed Abel, Adam lamented for Abel. The oral tradition of the Kyrgyz is also highly developed. Many literary genres are based on oral culture. Manas Epic is also a product of this oral culture and is the most voluminous epic in the world, and it is accepted that the starting point of this epic is a lament. Currently, in many parts of the country, when a person dies, tents are set up in front of the house of the deceased and laments continue to be made. Of course, the content of these laments has undergone some changes due to religious, economic and living conditions. While the Kyrgyz used to lead a nomadic life, today they are a largely settled people. Just moving to a settled life is not the biggest factor affecting the content of Kyrgyz laments, because the traces of immigration are still quite evident in Kyrgyz laments. For example, the names of animals in the laments and the likening of the deceased to

some animals or elements of nature can serve as an example to this situation. Under the influence of the religion of Islam, old shamanist beliefs were largely abandoned, and these elements were replaced by new ones. In addition, new words have entered the laments today. Some archaic words such as han and bek began to be used freely. The reason for this is that the use of such words in the Soviet period coincided with the political understanding of the period. This shows that people are more free to express their thoughts. In our study, these reasons will be examined by using four laments selected from the Batken Region, using observation and interview methods, and old lament samples will be compared with the obtained data. In the paper, the changes in the Kyrgyz laments from past to present will be stated and this type of work will be contributed.

Keywords: Lament, Kyrgyz, Shamanism, Islam

GENÇ FUTBOLCULARDA 10m ve 30m SPRİNT PERFORMANSLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF 10m AND 30m SPRINT PERFORMANCES OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Profesyonel futbol liglerinde, müsabaka dönemine göre daha kısa hazırlık dönemlerinin olduğu (2 ay), ardından 8-9 ay süren müsabaka dönemlerinin olduğu ve sporcuların 10-11 ay aktif olarak antrenmana maruz olduğu süreler yer almaktadır.

Sporcuların fiziksel olarak hazır olma durumunun, bir futbol takımının başarısında önemli bir yere sahip olduğundan, sezon boyunca fiziksel uygunluklarını ve performans yeteneklerini izlemek önemlidir. Sezonsal performans takipleri, antrenörlere antrenman programlarına devam edip etmeme ve ya planlamalarında değişiklikler yapma konusunda bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Fiziksel ve fizyolojik değerlendirmeler, antrenman yanıtlarının etkinliğini, antrenman planının başarısını, sporcuların güçlü ve zayıf yönlerini belirlemek için genellikle sezon öncesi, sezon başı, sezon ortası, sezon sonu ve sezon dışında yapılır.

Kısa mesafelerdeki sprint performansları bir çok spor dalında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Futbolda sprint, sporcunun rakibinden uzaklaşmasına, takım arkadaşına pas vermek ve ya kaleye şut çekmek amacıyla boş alana ulaşmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Futbolcular müsabaka boyunca farklı frekanslarda çok fazla kısa süreli aksiyonlar gerçekleştirirler ve bu aksiyonların genellikle futboldaki kazananı belirleyici durumlarla ilgili hale gelmektedir.

Futbolcularda yüksek yoğunluklu sprint yeteneği oyun performansı için önemli bir fiziksel özellik olarak bilinmektedir. Sprint performansını artırmak, birçok bireysel ve takım sporunda başarı için gerekli iyileştirmeleri teşvik etmek için tasarlanmış antrenman müdahalelerinin temel bir bileşeni olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu tür fiziksel nitelikleri, genç yaştan itibaren test etmenin ve geliştirmenin önemini vurgulanmaktadır.

Sprintler, genç oyunculardaki gol atarken gerçekleştirdikleri baskın bir eylemdir. Gerçekleştirilen sprint performansı, genç futbolcuların yetişkinlikte kariyerlerine devam edip etmeyeceğini ve ya hangi müsabaka seviyesinde (profesyonel veya amatör) devam edeceklerinin belirleyicisi olabilir.

Çalışmada, genç futbolcuların sezon öncesi ve sezon ortası iki farklı mesafede sprint performanslarının ölçümü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sporculara uygulanan futbola özgü antrenmanların sprint performansları üzerine etkileri gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen bilgiler antrenörlere futbola özgü antrenman uygulamalarının genç futbolcuların sprint performansları hakkında bilgi verecektir. Bildiride elde edilen veri ve literatür bilgi daha ayrıntılı olarak aktarılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, Sprint, Sezonsal Değişim.

ABSTRACT

In professional football leagues, there are occasions when there are much shorter preparation periods (two-month) compared to the competition period followed by 8 to 9-month competition period, and when the athletes are exposed to 10 to 11 months of active training.

As the physical fitness of athletes plays a significant role in the success of a football team, it is of importance to observe physical fitness and performance abilities of those athletes the during the season. Keeping seasonal the track of these offers coaches information about whether to continue doing the same training program or make some changes.

Physical and physiologic evaluations are generally done pre-season, at the beginning of the season, mid-season, at the end of the season, and off-season to determine the efficiency of the training outcomes, the success of the training program, and strengths and weaknesses of athletes.

Short-distance sprint performances is significant in many sport branches. In football, this performance allows an athlete to get past their opponent, pass the ball to a teammate, or shoot the ball towards the goal to pass into space. Football players perform many accelerations in various frequencies, and these generally become factors relating to determining the winning team.

It is widely known that high-intensity sprint ability of football players is an important physical characteristic in game performance. Increasing sprint performance is stated to be an essential component in training programs to encourage necessary enhancements required for achieving success in many individual and team sports. The importance of evaluation and improvement of these physical qualities from a young age is also emphasized.

Sprint is a dominant movement young football players perform to score goals. This movement can be a determining factor in whether a young football player will continue their career as an adult or in which level of competition (professional or amateur) they will continue playing at.

In this study, sprint performance evaluations of young football players in two different distances were made pre-season and mid-season. The effects of football-specific training on the football players' sprint performance were observed. The data obtained from the study will help give information to coaches about the effects of football-specific training on sprint performances of young football players. Further detailed information on data and literature will be presented in the paper.

Keywords: Football, Sprint, Seasonal Variations.

GLOOBOZOOSPERMIA SYNDROME

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There ia a rare morphology disorder called globozoospermia first describe by schill and moritz 1976. Globozoospermia is characterized by present of rounded head spermatozoa withour acrosome . Another important characterized of globozoospermia is their coild tail. Globozoospermia is classified into type 1 and type 2. Type 1 known as classic globozoospermia have small arounded head and acrosome free head , since a rounded headed spermatozoa are unable to penetrated th zone pellucida because of having no acrosome , this kind of disorder couse primary male infertility . Type 2 in this type of globozoospermia 20 – 90 % of spermatozoa have no acrosome therefore it is also known as partiel globozoospermia . This finding of one study demonstrated that partiel globozoospermia was actullly an oligosthenoteratozoospermia with an increase percentage of acrosome less spermatozoa .

Fertilization potential and treatment :

1- Conventional icsi
2- New treatment along with icsi .

SANAT VE TASARIM EĞİTİMİNDE DİJİTALLEŞME
DIGITALIZATION IN ART AND DESIGN EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Küresel bir felaket olan COVID-19 pandemisinin belki de tek olumlu tarafı, tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de eğitim alanında dijitalleşmenin bir tercih değil zorunluluk haline gelmesini sağlamasıdır. Bu süreçte, oldukça kısa bir zaman dilimi içerisinde yüksek öğretim kurumları uzaktan eğitim sistemi altyapılarını tüm dersleri kapsayacak şekilde genişleterek, uzaktan eğitim portalları üzerinden belirlenmiş bir program dahilinde eğitmen ve öğrencilerin sanal sınıflarda çevrim içi derslere katılımı gerçekleşmiştir. Mekân algısının ortadan kalktığı sanal sınıflarda eğitmen ve öğrenciler, kullanılan portalın yazılım altyapısının izin verdiği ölçüde etkileşimlerde bulunabilmektedir. Karşılıklı video, ses ve yazılı sohbet, dosya paylaşma, sunum ve çizim yapabilme eğitim portallarının sahip olduğu bir takım genel etkileşim öğeleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu standart etkileşim öğeleri yüksek öğretim kurumlarındaki birçok alan için yeterli olsa da atölye tabanlı bir eğitim disiplini olan sanat ve tasarım eğitimi için ne yazık ki yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bununla birlikte sanat ve tasarım eğitiminde kullanılan öğrenme materyalleri genellikle yazı, fotoğraf ve video gibi oldukça kısıtlı etkileşim öğeleri içermektedir. Günümüzde dijitalleşmenin sağladığı yenilikler öğretim materyallerini, kitap okuma biçimlerini ve derslerin işleniş şeklini de değiştirmektedir. Geleneksel eğitim yöntemlerinin yerini kullanıcıya yönelik arayüzü ile birlikte hipermetinler, hareketli grafikler, etkileşimli videolar, animasyon, simülasyon, ses ve artırılmış gerçeklik gibi etkileşim öğeleriyle zenginleştirilmiş yeni dijital öğrenme materyalleri almaktadır. Bu çalışma ile dünyadaki örneklerden hareketle sanat ve tasarım eğitimi alanındaki dijitalleşme çalışmaları irdelenerek ülkemizdeki uygulamalarla karşılaştırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat ve Tasarım Eğitimi, Dijital Öğrenme, Etkileşimli Ders.

ABSTRACT

Perhaps the only positive aspect of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is a global disaster, is that digitalization in the field of education has become a necessity, not a choice, in our country as well as all over the world. In this process, higher education institutions expanded their distance education system infrastructure to cover all courses in a very short time, and instructors and students participated in online courses in virtual classrooms within a program determined through online education portals. In virtual classrooms where the perception of space disappears, instructors and students can interact as much as the software infrastructure of the portal used allows. Mutual video, audio and text chat, file sharing, presentation and drawing are among some of the general interaction elements that education portals have. Although these standard interaction elements are sufficient for many fields in higher education institutions, they are unfortunately insufficient for art and design education, which is a workshop-based education discipline. However, learning materials used in art and design education generally contain very limited interaction elements such as text, photographs and

videos. Today, the innovations provided by digitalization also change the teaching materials, the way of reading books and the way the lessons are taught. New digital learning materials enriched with interaction elements such as hypertexts, motion graphics, interactive videos, animation, simulation, sound and augmented reality are taking the place of traditional education methods with its user-oriented interface. With this study, it is aimed to compare the digitalization studies in the field of art and design education with examples in the world and compare them with the applications in our country.

Keywords: Art and Design Education, Digital Learning, Interactive Lesson

KÜKÜRT KATKILI AKTİF KARBONDA YÜZEY FONKSİYONEL GRUPLARININ ADSORPSİYON ÜZERİNDEKİ ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF SURFACE FUNCTIONAL GROUPS ON ADSORPTION IN SULFUR DOPED ACTIVATED CARBON

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ÖZET

Aktif karbonlar, yüksek yüzey alanları, gözenek yapıları ve oldukça düşük maliyetleri adsorpsiyon çalışmalarında sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir. Bununla beraber adsorpsiyon prosesinde malzemenin yüzey alanı ve gözenek boyutu kadar yüzeydeki fonksiyonel gruplar da önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, fabrika atığı çaydan H_3PO_4 varlığında mikrodalga ön işlemi ve 450 °C'da aktivasyon işlemi uygulanarak aktif karbon (WTAC) hazırlanmıştır. Üretilen aktif karbonlar sodyum tiyosülfat pentahidrat ($Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$) ile 800 °C proses sıcaklığında karıştırılarak kükürt katkılama işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hazırlanan aktif karbonların ve katkılama işleminin adsorpsioyon kapasitesine etkisi metilen mavisi (MB) yardımı ile belirlenmiştir. Aktif karbonlar Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) yüzey alanı, gözenek ve partikül boyutu dağılımı ve FTIR (Fourier Transform Kızılötesi Spektroskopisi) teknikleri ile karakterize edilmiştir. Aktif karbonun (WTAC) ve kükürt katkılı aktif karbonun (WTAC-S) BET yüzey alanları sırasıyla 1130 m^2g^{-1} ve 770 m^2g^{-1} olarak saptanmıştır. FTIR analizleri sonucunda, S=O, C=S ve C-S fonksiyonel gruplarının katkılama işlemi sonucunda aktif karbon yapısına dahil olduğu belirlenmiştir. WTAC ve WTAC-S'nin MB için adsorpsiyon kapasitelerinin sırasıyla 268,4 ve 281,91 mg g^{-1} olduğu hesaplanmıştır. WTAC-S örneği daha düşük yüzey alanına ve gözenek hacmine sahip olmasına rağmen, yüzeyindeki fonksiyonel grupların etkisinden dolayı adsorpsiyon kapasitesi daha yüksektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aktif karbon, Adsorpsiyon performansı, Biyokütle, Kükürt katkılama, Mikrodalga ön işlem

ABSTRACT

Activated carbons are frequently preferred in adsorption studies due to their high surface areas, pore structures and sufficiently low costs. However, functional groups on the surface are as important as the surface area and pore size of the material in the adsorption process. In this study, activated carbon (WTAC) was prepared from factory waste tea, utilising microwave pretreatment with H_3PO_4 and activation at 450 °C. Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate ($Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$) was used as sulphur doping agent at 800 °C. The effects of doping process on the adsorption capacities of the activated carbons were determined in the presence methylene blue (MB) adsorbates. Activated carbons were characterised according to Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area, pore and particle size distributions and FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy) techniques. The BET surface area of the activated carbon (WTAC) and S doped activated carbon (WTAC-S) are 1130 m^2g^{-1} and 770 m^2g^{-1}, respectively. The FTIR analyses results show that S=O, C=S and C-S functional groups were

integrated into the activated carbon structure as a result of the doping process. The adsorption capacities of the WTAC and WTAC-S for MB were determined 268.4 and 281.91 mg g^{-1}, respectively. Although the WTAC-S sample had lower surface area and pore volume, its adsorption capacity was higher due to the effect of functional groups on its surface

Keywords: Activated Carbon, Adsorption performance, Biomass, Microwave Pretreatment, Sulphur Doping

ESKİ YUGOSLAVYA ULUSLARARASI CEZA MAHKEMESİ VE ULUSLARARASI CEZA HUKUKUNA KATKILARI

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

Av. Dr. Selin BAŞER

ÖZET

Eski Yugoslavya Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi ("UCMY"), 1990'lı yılların başında eski Yugoslavya'da gerçekleşen savaşlarda işlenen suçların cezalandırılması amacıyla, Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'nin 25 Mayıs 1993, 827 sayılı kararına istinaden kurulmuştur.

UCMY II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra kurulan Nürnberg ve Tokyo Mahkemeleri'nden beri, uluslararası ceza yargılaması yapmaya yetkili olarak kurulmuş ilk mahkeme olma özelliğini taşımaktadır. Aynı zamanda, kendisinden bir yıl sonra kurulan Ruanda Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi'ne ("UCMR") de kuruluş biçimi ve yetkileri açısından örnek teşkil etmiştir.

UCMY Statüsü'nün 1. maddesine göre, Mahkeme'nin uluslararası insancıl hukukun ağır ihlallerinden sorumlu kişileri yargılama yetkisi bulunmaktadır. Bu çerçevede, 1949 Cenevre Sözleşmeleri'nin ağır ihlalleri, savaş kanun ve teamüllerinin ihlali, soykırım oluşturan fiiller ve insanlığa karşı suçların yargılanması görev alanına girmektedir.

Mahkeme, 1995 yılında Boşnak sivillere karşı gerçekleştirilen Srebrenitsa katliamını soykırım suçu altında değerlendirerek bu suça ilişkin kıymetli içtihatlar oluşturmuş; UCMR ile birlikte soykırım suçunun çerçevesinin çizilmesinde büyük rol oynamıştır. UCMY, soykırım suçunun yanı sıra diğer uluslararası suçlar konusunda da çok önemli emsal niteliğinde içtihatlar oluşturmuş ve uluslararası ceza hukukuna büyük katkılar sağlamıştır.

UCMY, 2017 yılında tüm davalarını tamamlamış ve resmi olarak faaliyetlerini sonlandırmıştır. Bununla birlikte, uygulamaları ve içtihatları ile hem UCMR'ye örnek teşkil etmiş hem de 2002 yılında kurulan Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi'nin kuruluşunu hızlandırıcı bir alt yapı oluşturmuştur. Belirtilen sebeplerle, UCMY'nin yakından incelenmesi uluslararası ceza hukuku bakımından anlamlı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ceza Hukuku, Eski Yugoslavya Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Ruanda Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Soykırım, İnsanlığa Karşı Suçlar

ABSTRACT

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("ICTY") was established for the prosecution of the war crimes committed in the wars in the former Yugoslavia in early 1990s, pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolution 827, dated 25 May 1993.

ICTY was the first international war crimes tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals. In addition to this, it set an example for the International Criminal Court of Rwanda ("ICTR"), which was established a year later, in terms of its organizational structure and authorities.

According to the Article 1 of the ICTY Statute, the Tribunal has the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law. In this framework, the prosecution of grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, violations of the laws and customs of war, acts constituting genocide and crimes against humanity fall within its jurisdictional purview.

ICTY has evaluated the Srebrenica massacre which took place in 1995 against Bosniak civilians, as genocide and handed down important decisions regarding this crime; and played a major role in drawing the framework of the crime of genocide, together with the ICTR. In addition to the crime of genocide, ICTY has set very important precedents regarding other international crimes and has made huge contributions to the international criminal law.

ICTY has completed all its cases and officially closed in 2017. However, with its practices and precedents, it both set an example for ICTR and created a basis that accelerated the establishment of the International Criminal Court, which was established in 2002. For the reasons stated above, a close examination of the ICTY seems meaningful in terms of international criminal law.

Keywords: International Criminal Law, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, International Criminal Court, Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity

TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ DİL BİLGİSİ ÖZYETERLİK ALGILARI
GRAMMAR SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES

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ÖZET

Dilin her açıdan muhafaza edilmesinde önem taşıyan dil bilgisi, Türkçe öğretiminde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Dil bilgisini öğreten öğretmenlerin alan bilgisi ve öğretim becerilerinin yanı sıra bu bilgi ve becerilerin işletilmesine yönelik olarak kendilerine dönük algı ve tutumları da önemlidir. Bu algı ve tutum ise özyeterlik kavramıyla açıklanmaktadır. Bireylerin herhangi bir zorluğa karşı başarıya ulaşıp ulaşamayacaklarına yönelik inançlarını, algılarını ve tutumlarını ifade eden özyeterlik kavramı; dil bilgisi öğretiminde Türkçe öğretmenlerinin rolü gereği önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının dil bilgisi özyeterlik algıları Yılmaz (2019) tarafından hazırlanan *"Dil Bilgisi Öz Yeterlik Algısı Ölçeği"* kullanılarak çeşitli değişkenler açısından tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda "Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının dil bilgisi özyeterlik algıları cinsiyetlerine, Türkçe öğretmenliği bölümünü seçme amaçlarına, hangi fakültede olduklarına, sınıf düzeyine ve akademik not ortalamalarına göre farklılık göstermekte midir?" sorusuna yanıt aranmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2021-2022 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı Güz Döneminde Gaziantep Üniversitesi Gaziantep ve Nizip Eğitim Fakülteleri Türkçe Eğitimi Bölümünde eğitimine devam eden, her sınıf düzeyinden toplam 163 Türkçe öğretmeni adayı oluşturmuştur. Türkçe öğretmen adaylarının dil bilgisi öz yeterlik algılarını tespit etmek amacıyla kullanılan ölçek 23 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Nicel yöntem ile yapılan bu çalışma, tarama modeliyle desenlenmiştir. Ölçme aracı olarak likert tipi ölçek belirlenmiştir. Verilerden elde edilen bulguların analizi için SPSS 22.0 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının dilbilgisi öz yeterlik algıları cinsiyet değişkeni açısından kadın öğretmen adayları lehine, Türkçe öğretmenliği bölümünü tercih etme amaçları değişkeni açısından istediği bölüm olduğu için seçenler lehine, fakülte değişkenine göre Nizip Eğitim Fakültesinde eğitim gören Türkçe öğretmeni adayları lehine sonuçlandığı görülmüştür. Sınıf düzeyi değişkeni açısından bakıldığında ölçeğin boyutları arasında anlamlı farklılık görülmüş ancak toplam açısından anlamlı farklılığa ulaşılamamıştır. Akademik başarı ortalamalarına göre boyutlar arasında anlamlı farklılık görülürken toplam açısından anlamlı farklılığa rastlanamamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dil Bilgisi, Dil Bilgisi Öğretimi, Öz Yeterlik,

ABSTRACT

Grammar, which is essential in preserving the language in every aspect, has a significant place in Turkish language teaching. In addition to the subject matter knowledge and teaching skills of the teachers who teach grammar, their perceptions and attitudes towards the use of this knowledge and teaching skills are also important. This perception and attitude are explained by the concept of self-efficacy. The concept of self-efficacy, which expresses the beliefs, perceptions, and attitudes of individuals about whether they can achieve success against any difficulty, gains importance due to the role of Turkish teachers in teaching grammar. In this study, Turkish teacher candidates' grammar self-efficacy perceptions were tried to be determined in terms of various variables by using the "Grammar Self-Efficacy Perception Scale" (GSES) developed by Yılmaz (2019). In line with this purpose, the answer to the question "Do Turkish teacher candidates' perceptions of grammar self-efficacy differ according to their gender, the purpose of choosing the Turkish language teaching department, the faculty they study at, their grade level, and grade point averages?" has been sought. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 163 Turkish teacher candidates from all grade levels, continuing their education at the Department of Turkish Language Education in Nizip or Gaziantep Education Faculties of Gaziantep University in the fall term of the 2021-2022 academic year. The scale used to determine the grammar self-efficacy perceptions of Turkish teacher candidates consists of 23 items. This quantitative study was designed as a survey model. A Likert type-scale was chosen as the tool for collecting data in this study. SPSS 22.0 software was used for the analysis of the findings obtained from the data. According to the findings obtained from the study, it was observed that the grammar self-efficacy perceptions of Turkish teacher candidates resulted in favor of female teacher candidates in terms of the gender variable, in favor of those who chose the Department of Turkish Language Education since it was the department they wanted in terms of the purpose of choosing the Department of Turkish Language Education, and in favor of Turkish teacher candidates studying at Nizip Education Faculty according to the faculty variable. There was a significant difference between the dimensions of the scale in terms of the grade level variable but no significant difference was obtained in terms of the overall score obtained from the scale. Besides, a significant difference between the dimensions according to grade point average was found, whereas the study showed no significant difference in the overall score.

Keywords: Grammar, Grammar Teaching, Self-Efficacy,

EFFICACY OF BTI DUNKS AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES AGAINST LARVAE OF *Aedes aegypti* L. (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Due to environmental and health hazards, stress is given on biological control of mosquitoes. In Pakistan, environmental conditions are very harsh; therefore, we checked the efficacy of *Bti* against *Aedes aegypti* larvae at five different temperatures under natural and lab conditions by using block design. Different concentrations of *Bti* dunks (10, 20, 50 and 100 ppm) were used against larvae at five different temperatures; low temperature (10°C), medium temperature (22°C), high temperature (35°C), under shade (25°C) and Sun (30°C). The control treatments were also run against each experiment. Each trial was repeated three times and mortality was checked after 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hrs. Vulnerability of late instar larvae to *Bti* as measured by LC_{50} was highest at 35°C (1.42 ppm), and lower at 10°C (3.48 ppm) and under sun (4.62 ppm) after 24 hrs. The results showed that efficacy of *Bti* increased with the increase in temperature. Regarding concentrations, highest death rate was noted in 100 ppm (> 90 %) and it was lowest in 10 ppm (> 47%). It is suggested that efficacy of *Bti* can be enhanced by *Bti* dosage, *Bti* dilution, water temperature, water nature and time durations. Hence the outbreak of mosquito borne diseases can be controlled.

Keywords: Bti, Efficacy, Mosquito control, Temperature

HALAL BEHAVIOR IN ONLINE BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

Doing business is an activity that is in great demand by the community. Currently, many businesses are not halal and do various ways to get profits regardless of whether the business is halal or not. This paper aims to provide knowledge about the importance of doing business online by paying attention to the halalness of the products produced with the title "HALAL BEHAVIOR IN ONLINE BUSINESS". The method in this study uses the literature study method. The results of this study are to provide knowledge that HALAL is very important to be applied in various fields, one of which is in business, businesses must pay attention to halal business behavior, promotions, and methods used in doing business online. Tips for doing business online in Islam include: Straightening good intentions, making a strong determination, In the halal field, Inviting or looking for business partners with the same vision, and determining the right strategy and halal way.

Keywords: Halal Behavior, Methods, and Business Tips.

INDONESIAN HALAL PRODUCTS IN THE GLOBAL MARKET: OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENTIAL

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ABSTRACT

Halal lifestyle is one of the big why halal products can continue to grow. Awareness of halal products and how the production, distribution, and consumption processes support them, make the halal lifestyle more attractive to many people. Not to mention in the current COVID-19 pandemic situation, humans are required to pay more attention to what they consume. So halal products that are guaranteed to be good, clean, and safe will be the main choice for consumers. This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the opportunities and potential of Indonesian Halal Products in the Global Market. The method in this research is an empirical study of phenomenology in the form of library research using a qualitative research approach. In this study, secondary data obtained from previous studies and other literature with similar research topics were used. The results of the study explain that as a country with the largest muslim population in the world, Indonesia has a very large opportunity and market potential in the field of processing halal products. The government has also issued many policies to support halal products in Indonesia, ranging from halal certificates to provide comfort, security, safety and certainty of the availability of halal products for the public in consuming and using products. As well as providing education and advocacy to the public understand the standardization of halal products starting from raw materials and production processes.

Keywords: Halal Products, Potential, Opportunities.

REMOVAL OF CHLORIDES AND HARDNESS FROM SYNTHETIC WATER BY USING BIOSORBENTS

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ABSTRACT

The presence of pollutants in aqueous solution particularly from hazardous heavy metals and metalloids is an important environmental and social problem. The hardness and chlorides are one of the serious groundwater contaminants in rural areas. The chlorides are regulated in drinking water quality primarily because excess amounts can cause disease. Hardness in both its gaseous and liquid form can be irritating to the eyes, respiratory tract and skin due to its alkaline nature. The biological effects of hardness and chlorides in humans after acute exposures are dose-related depend on their concentration; the amount is taken by the body and duration of exposure. Biosorption is a physiochemical process that occurs naturally in certain biomass which allows it to passively concentrate and bind contaminants onto its cellular structure. It is metabolically passive process not require energy and amount of contaminants in sorbent can remove is dependent on kinetic equilibrium and composition of the sorbents cellular surface. Every biosorbent had different physical, chemical and biological properties for heavy metals removal by biosorption from the water. The biosorption process can be made economical by regenerating and reusing of biosorbent after removing the heavy metals. Various bioreactors can be used in biosorption for the removal of metal ions from large volume of water.

Keywords: Hardness, Chlorides, Biosorptions, Kinetic equilibrium, Isotherm data and Regeneration.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF PLANT BY-PRODUCTS AND SUPPLEMNETS IN FISH FEED FORMULATION

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this talk was to summarize the current state of knowledge about using plant by-products and supplements in aqua-feed, as well as their potential for further use in aquaculture production. Global fish consumption has increased while total fish production has decreased in recent years. Fish is the fastest-growing food source in the developing countries. Fishmeal has been used as the primary protein source in aquaculture because of its beneficial necessary amino acids, high digestibility, and palatability. Between now and 2030, fishmeal costs are predicted to grow by 20% due to rising demand and greater output. This requires the search for better FM alternatives for long term aqua-feed production. Plant by-products appear to be the most viable protein source for replacing fish meal. They are mostly used as a cost-effective alternative to high-quality fish meal in diets for many farmed fish species due to their high protein content, excellent amino acid profile, low cost, and year-round availability. Plant-based proteins are widely used as ingredients for aquaculture diets. Different types of plant-based ingredients have been assessed in a number of nutritional studies for aquaculture e.g. *Moringa oleifera* leaf meal, *Moringa oleifera* seed meal, canola meal, sunflower meal, and cottonseed meal have all been studied extensively. Feed additives and supplements are one solution to reduce the negative effects of plant-based proteins. Many studies have been conducted to prove that the use of feed additives increases performance. Aquaculture has long history of using different supplements, such as probiotics, enzymes, organic acids, and Nano-particles, to enhance growth, feed conversion efficiency, to improve digestion by producing digestive enzymes. In short, use of plant by-products may lead to a way for better coordination of fisheries with agriculture and can achieve a goal of better aquaculture production in an eco-friendly, cost effective and more sustainable way.

Keywords; Plant by-products, Fish meal, Phytase

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE ANESTEZİ VE YOĞUN BAKIM DOKTORLARI İLE YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİ ÇALIŞANLARINDA MERHAMET VE KRONİK YORGUNLUK

COMPASSION AND CHRONIC FATIGUE IN ANESTHESIOLOGISTS AND INTENSIVE CARE UNIT WORKERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı, COVID-19 yoğun bakım ünitesinde (YBÜ) çalışan Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon doktorları ile hemşirelerinin pandemi sürecinin yorgunluk düzeylerine etkisini ve etkileyen faktörleri araştırmaktır.

Yöntem: Bursa'da 3.Basamak yoğun bakım ünitesinde çalışan Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon uzman ve asistanları ile hemşireleri çalışmaya dahil edildi. Araştırmada katılımcılara ait sosyodemografik veriler, iş ortamı ve genel sağlık durumları ilgili özellikler, Merhamet Yorgunluğu-Kısa Ölçeği (MYKÖ) ve Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği (CYÖ), hazırlanan Google form, WhatsApp veya e-posta üstünden katılımcılara gönderildi.

Bulgular: YBÜ'nde çalışan 32 Anestezi ve Reanimasyon doktoru, 77'si hemşire, 109 katılımcı istatistiksel analizlere dahil edildi. Asistan doktor ve hemşirelerin fazla mesai çalışma saati uzman doktorlara göre anlamlı olarak daha fazla idi ($p<0,001$). Çalışmaya katılanların %45'inin COVID-19 geçirdiği belirlendi. Merhamet Yorgunluğu-Kısa Ölçeği toplam puanları asistan doktorların hemşirelere göre daha fazla idi ($p=0,002$). Tüm katılımcılarda MYKÖ'ye göre fiziksel yorgunluk tespit edilirken, mental yorgunluk 89 (%81,7) kişide mevcuttu. Bunun yanı sıra uyku sorunu yaşamanın her iki ölçeğin tüm alt testlerini ve toplam puanlarını arttırdığı tespit edildi ($p<0,001$).

Sonuç: Pandemi sürecinde Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon doktorları ve YBÜ hemşireleri fazla mesai, artan nöbet sayısına ve uyku problemine maruz kalmışlardır. Bakım verenlerin yorgunluk tespiti ile çalışma koşullarının düzeltilmesi, eğitimi, öz bakımı arttırmaya yönelik tedbirler alınması hasta bakım kalitesi ve iş verimliliğinin arttırılmasında faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yoğun bakım, Sağlık çalışanı, Covid 19, Merhamet, Chalder, Yorgunluk

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of the pandemic process on the fatigue levels of the Anesthesiology and Reanimation doctors and nurses working in the COVID-19 intensive care unit (ICU) and the factors affecting it.

Method: Anesthesiology and Reanimation specialists, assistants and nurses working in the 3rd level intensive care unit in Bursa were included in the study. In the study, the sociodemographic data of the participants, the characteristics of the work environment and

general health status, the Compassion Fatigue-Short Scale (CF-SC) and the Chalder Fatigue Scale (CFQ), were sent to the participants via the prepared Google form, WhatsApp or e-mail.

Results: 32 Anesthesia and Reanimation doctors, 77 nurses, 109 participants working in the ICU were included in the statistical analysis. Overtime working hours of assistant doctors and nurses were significantly higher than those of specialist doctors (p<0.001). It was determined that 45% of the participants in the study had COVID-19. Compassion Fatigue-Short Scale total scores were higher in residents than nurses (p=0.002). While physical fatigue was detected in all participants according to CFQ, mental fatigue was present in 89 (81.7%) participants. In addition, it was determined that having sleep problems increased all subtests and total scores of both scales (p<0.001).

Conclusion: During the pandemic, it was found that the Anesthesiology and Reanimation doctors and nurses working in the ICU were exposed to the number of shifts and sleep problems with overtime hours. Evaluating the health personnel working in the Intensive Care Unit in terms of chronic fatigue and compassion fatigue and improving working conditions may be beneficial in increasing the quality of life and work efficiency of the employees.

Keywords: Intensive care, Health worker, Covid 19, Compassion, Chalder, Fatigue

Tablo-1: Katılımcıların sosyodemografik, iş ortamı ve genel sağlık durumları ilgili özellikler.

	Unvan			
	Uzman Doktor (n=17)	**Asistan Doktor (n=15)**	**Hemşire (n=77)**	***p***
Sosyodemografik özellikler				
Yaş, yıl; ort±SS	45,47±4,63	30,20±2,15	28,38±5,92	**<0,001***
<25, n (%)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	30 (39,0)	
26-35, n (%)	0 (0,0)	15 (100,0)	36 (46,8)	
35-45, n (%)	7 (41,2)	0 (0,0)	10 (13,0)	
>45, n (%)	10 (58,8)	0 (0,0)	1 (1,3)	
Cinsiyet, kadın; n (%)	14 (82,4)	9 (60,0)	53 (68,8)	0,390
Medeni durum, evli; n (%)	16 (94,1)	8 (53,3)	26 (33,8)	**<0,001***
Çocuk sayısı				**<0,001***
Yok, n (%)	1 (5,9)	12 (80,0)	62 (80,5)	
1-2, n (%)	13 (76,5)	3 (20,0)	13 (16,9)	
>2, n (%)	3 (17,6)	0 (0,0)	2 (2,6)	
Mesleki deneyim, yıl; ort±SS	16,18±5,24	3,60±1,77	6,43±6,03	**<0,001***
≤5 yıl, n (%)	0 (0,0)	14 (93,3)	48 (62,3)	
6-10 yıl, n (%)	3 (17,6)	1 (6,7)	18 (23,4)	
11-15 yıl, n (%)	4 (23,5)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	
≥16 yıl, n (%)	10 (58,8)	0 (0,0)	11 (14,3)	
İş ortamı ve genel sağlık durumu ile ilgili özellikler				
Covid YBÜ' de çalışma; n (%)	6 (35,3)	13 (86,7)	45 (58,4)	**0,011***

Fazla mesai; n (%)	9 (52,9)	15 (100,0)	76 (98,7)	**<0,001***
Kronik hastalık; n (%)	3 (17,6)	3 (20,0)	5(6,5)	0,104
Antidepresan kullanan; n (%)	1 (5,9)	2 (13,3)	3 (3,9)	0,166
Uyku sorunu yaşayan; n (%)	12 (70,6)	10 (66,7)	56 (72,7)	0,894
Covid-19 geçiren; n (%)	4 (23,5)	9 (60,0)	36 (46,8)	0,097

*p<0,05 YBÜ: Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi.

Tablo-2: Yoğun Bakım Ünitesinde çalışan Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon doktor ve hemşirelerinin Merhamet Yorgunluğu Kısa Ölçeği ve Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği puanları.

	Uzman Doktor	**Asistan Doktor**	**Hemşire**	χ^2	***p***
Merhamet Yorgunluğu Kısa Ölçeği					
İkincil Travma	26,65±16,28 5.32±3.25	30,40±11,34 6.08±2.26	23,78±12,47 4.75±2.49	3,558	0,169
Mesleki Tükenmişlik	45,94±22,93 5.74±2.86	61,47±9,23** 7.68±1.15	46,34±18,36** 5.79±2.29	8,108	**0,017***
Toplam	72,59±38,46	91,87±18,29**	70,12±28,94**	6,741	**0,034***
Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği					
Fiziksel Yorgunluk	12,65±5,29	14,40±3,44	13,60±5,29	0,720	0,698
Mental Yorgunluk	6,06±2,90	6,73±2,69	5,83±3,02	1,321	0,517
Toplam	18,71±7,67	21,13±5,66	19,43±7,80	1,100	0,577

*p<0,05.

**Bonferroni düzeltmesine göre gruplar arasında bulunan Mesleki Tükenmişlik puanlarındaki fark Asistan doktor – Hemşire alt gruplarından kaynaklanmaktadır (p=0,006); gruplar arasında bulunan Merhamet Yorgunluğu Kısa Ölçeği toplam puanlarındaki fark Asistan doktor – Hemşire alt gruplarından kaynaklanmaktadır (p=0,033).

Tablo-3: Yoğun Bakım Ünitesinde çalışan Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon doktorları ve hemşirelerinin özellikleri ile Merhamet Yorgunluğu Kısa Ölçeği ve Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği puanlarının ilişkisi.

		Merhamet Yorgunluğu Kısa Ölçeği			**Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği**		
		İkincil Travma	**Mesleki Tükenmişlik**	**Toplam**	**Fiziksel Yorgunluk**	**Mental Yorgunluk**	**Toplam**
Unvan	***r***	-0,132	-0,137	-0,147	0,027	-0,046	0,001
	p	0,171	0,156	0,127	0,779	0,633	0,989
Yaş	***r***	-0,037	-0,115	-0,095	-0,090	-0,082	-0,094
	p	0,705	0,235	0,324	0,352	0,396	0,329
Cinsiyet, kadın	***r***	0,247	0,130	0,199	0,159	0,106	0,145
	p	**0,010***	0,177	**0,038**	0,099	0,272	0,134
Medeni durum, evli	***r***	0,020	-0,141	-0,113	-0,066	-0,041	-0,059
	p	0,837	0,143	0,242	0,493	0,672	0,539
Çocuk sayısı	***r***	-0,072	-0,167	-0,144	-0,080	-0,075	-0,090
	p	0,455	0,083	0,136	0,408	0,441	0,351
Mesleki deneyim	***r***	-0,069	-0,168	-0,147	-0,097	-0,073	-0,096
	p	0,474	0,082	0,128	0,315	0,449	0,320
Covid YBÜ' de sürekli çalışma	***r***	-0,035	-0,121	-0,089	-0,120	0,048	-0,071
	p	0,720	0,210	0,360	0,216	0,618	0,466
Fazla mesai	***r***	0,045	0,043	0,054	0,129	0,165	0,146
	p	0,642	0,654	0,577	0,182	0,086	0,129
Kronik hastalık	***r***	-0,028	-0,113	-0,066	-0,129	-0,060	-0,101
	p	0,776	0,243	0,493	0,180	0,532	0,297
Antidepresan kullanımı	***r***	-0,120	-0,075	-0,107	-0,064	0,027	-0,031
	p	0,215	0,439	0,269	0,511	0,780	0,751
Uyku sorunu	***r***	0,338	0,360	0,365	0,455	0,352	0,454
	p	**<0,001***	**<0,001***	**<0,001***	**<0,001***	**<0,001***	**<0,001***
Covid-19 geçiren	***r***	0,035	-0,084	-0,041	-0,021	0,031	-0,006
	p	0,714	0,383	0,674	0,824	0,749	0,949

BUCKLING OF LAMINATED COMPOSITE PLATES: AN OPTIMIZATION STUDY BY THE ANSYS WORKBENCH CODE

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ABSTRACT

The high specific strength and stiffness values of composite materials are the main parameters which caused unceasingly crescent use of composite material in various types of mechanical structures.

Laminated composite structures are usually conceived, according to design purpose, by choosing various reinforcement components and their volume fractions, tailoring flexibility i.e plies thickness and their orientations, as well as the manufacturing processes.

Laminated composites structures design became a challenge for designer due to a range of design variables available to engineers to assure a good design, thus optimization methods are required to conceive composite structures. The present work is interested in modelling composite material plates using Ansys workbench to study structural performance under various loadings.

Key words : composite materials, Laminate, Ansys workbench, stress and deformation.

It also consists to optimize composite structures fixing various objectives such as weight reduction, stress and deformation evolution according to design variables particularly ply thickness, fibre orientation and composite materials.

BEHAVIOR OF STRUCTURES WITH DIFFERENT VALUES OF COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH INA SEISMIC

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ABSTRACT

Research laboratories on building materials, works on the development of new concretes, with the aim of improving the mechanical, physical and durability performance behaviors of constructions, especially in areas of high seismicity, as well as in variable climatic conditions such as temperature and humidity. The objective of this papaer is based on the study the effect of variation the values of compressive strength of concrete on the performance of reinforced concrete structures buildings. In this context, three types of concrete with different values of the compressive strength were studied. The dynamic study of the structure with the suggested structural intervention fulfilled all the required dynamic characteristics. The obtained results using by the software ETABS V17, show that the concrete, which has the highest compressive strength of concrete with the most, contributes positively to the rigidity of buildings such as the reduction of the time period and displacement trift.

Keywords: Building, concrete, time period, seismic, displacement

ASSESSMENT OF SOFT-TISSUE SUBSTITUTES FOR MEGAVOLTAGE RADIOTHERAPY MEGAVOLTAGE PHOTON BEAMS

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ABSTRACT

Due to the elevation in modern technology together with medical physics, various methods for radiation therapy treatment for various clinical purposes are being applied these days. Also, the development in simulation has turn out to be the most important technique as in order to minimize the dissimilitude between the calculated dose distribution, phased at treatment planning and those distributed to the patient. It includes EGSnrc based Monte Carlo codes. In the present work, three phantom materials including Mylar, Nylon and Polyethylene were assessed for soft tissue equivalence at two mega-voltage photon beams and field sizes. BEAMnrc and DOSXYZnrc were employed for LINAC head modelling and phantom dose calculations respectively. Photon beams of 6 MV and 10 MV energies were assessed for their interactions in all the mediums. Gamma index and PDDs were recorded for two field sizes i.e. 5×5 cm^2 and 10×10 cm^2. Nylon was found to be the best among all other mediums under consideration in this work.

Keywords: Dosimetry, EGSnrc, Monte Carlo, Mylar, Nylon, Polyethylene, phantom materials, PDDs

GREEN MEDIATED SYNTHESIS OF ENHANCE BIMETAL (FE_3O_4/ZNO) MAGNETIC NANOCOMPOSITES USED FOR THE PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF METHYL RED

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ABSTRACT

The adverse toxic effect of industrial effluent both to human and aquatic ecosystem is of great concern worldwide. Most of these effluents contain carcinogenic dyes which are hazardous to the environment and public health at large. Extracts obtained from plant materials have shown the ability to act as stabilizing, capping and reducing agent during the synthesis of nanoparticles. The present study examines the green mediated synthesis of enhance bimetal (Fe_3O_4/ZnO) magnetic nanocomposites for the degradation of methyl red in aqueous solution. The surface morphology, size, chemical components analysis and elemental mapping of the synthesized nanocomposites (NCs) were carried out using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-rays (EDX) respectively. The analysis of the phase and crystal structure of the synthesized NCs was determined using X-ray diffractometer (XRD). The functional groups were determined using Fourier Transform-Infrared spectrometer (FTIR). While the specific surface area of the NCs was examine using Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET). The role processes the experimental parameters such as contact time, adsorbent dose, initial concentration, and solution pH were studied to determine their effects on the photocatalytic degradation of the methyl red. Experimental used of the fabricated nanomaterial for the degradation of the methyl red shows efficient and completely removal capacity of 100 % at a temperature of 333 K, catalyst dose of 0.25g/L and 8.0 pH range. Study on the thermodynamics shows that increase in temperature increase the degradation capacity. The regenerated catalyst was successfully recycled for up to seven successive cycles, hence, signifying the effectiveness, efficiency and regeneration capacity of the green synthesized Fe_3O_4/ZnO nanocomposites, which is economical and essential for methyl red degradation.

Keywords: Magnetite, Zinc Oxide, Plant Extract, Reusability, Degradation, Nanocomposites

BARBIE KÜLTÜRÜNÜN 7-9 YAŞ GRUBU ÇOCUKLARIN GÜZELLİK ALGISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN EBEVEYN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Barbie kültürünün çocukların güzellik algısı üzerindeki etkisini ebeveyn görüşleri aracılığıyla incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu kapsamda çocukların güzellik kavramına ilişkin algıları, ebeveynlerinin görüşleri üzerinden kendi bedenlerine ve imajlarına yönelik düşüncelerine göre incelenmiştir. Çalışmada betimsel nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini, araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılan ve Ankara ili genelinde yaşayan, Barbie bebeklerle oynamayı tercih eden 7-9 yaş grubu çocuğa sahip 80 ebeveyn oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan ve on altı sorudan oluşan yapılandırılmış soru formu kullanılmıştır. Yapılandırılmış soru formu, Google Form aracılığıyla online olarak katılımcılara sunulmuştur. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistik yöntemleri (yüzde ve frekans) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmayla ulaşılan ilk bulgulara göre çocuklarının beden algısı ve beden memnuniyetsizliğini değerlendiren ebeveynlerin %47.5'i "çocuğunun sıklıkla kendi bedenlerinden memnun olmadığını"; %45'i "çocuğunun sıklıkla daha uzun/kısa olmak istediğini" ve %65'i ise "çocuğunun sıklıkla kilo almak/vermek istediğini" ifade etmiştir. Barbie bebeklerin çocukların beden algısı ve beden memnuniyetsizliği üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendiren ebeveynlerin %32.5'i "çocuğunun sıklıkla Barbie bebeklerin vücut ölçülerine sahip olmak istediğini"; %35'i "çocuğunun sıklıkla bedenini Barbie bebek bedeniyle kıyasladığını" bununla birlikte sadece %7'si "çocuğunun Barbie bebeklerin fiziğinden etkilenerek yemek yemeyi reddettiğini" ifade etmiştir. Barbie bebeklerin çocukların güzellik algıları üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendiren ebeveynlerin %67.5'i "çocuğum güzelliğini Barbie bebeğe benzerlik olarak tarif etmektedir"; %65'i "çocuğum Barbie bebeğin fiziksel görüntüsüne hayranlık duymaktadır"; %22.5'i "çocuğum Barbie bebeğe benzeyen kız arkadaşlarına hayranlık duyuyor"; %61.5'i "çocuğum yalnızca Barbie bebeğe benzerse güzel biri olacağını düşünüyor" ifade etmiştir. Barbie kültürünün, çocukların giyim ve tüketim alışkanlıkları üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendiren ebeveynlerin %81.3'ü "çocuğunun oyuncak bebek alacağı zaman Barbie bebek veya benzerlerini tercih ettiğini"; %72.5'i "çocuğunun Barbie bebek reklamlarını ilgiyle izlediğini"; %70'i "çocuğunun Barbie bebeğin kostümlerine sahip olmak istediğini"; %71.3'ü "Barbie bebek kostümlerine benzer kostümler giydiğinde

çocuğunun daha mutlu ve özgüvenli olduğunu"; %71.3'ü "çocuğu Barbie bebek aksesuarlarına benzer aksesuarlar kullandığında çocuğunun daha mutlu ve özgüvenli olduğunu" %65'i ise "alış-verişlerde (tekstil, kırtasiye, teknoloji vb.) Barbie bebek logolu ürünlerini çocuğunun tercih ettiğini" ifade etmiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışma grubunu oluşturan ebeveynlerin çocuklarına ilişkin görüşlerini inceleyen çalışmanın bulguları değerlendirildiğinde; çocukların güzellik kavramını büyük ölçüde Barbie bebekler üzerinden öğrendikleri, beden ve imaj ölçütlerini bu doğrultuda oluşturdukları; Barbie bebek kültürünün çocukların büyük çoğunluğunda yaşamı olumsuz etkileyen davranış problemlerine yol açmadığı ancak az sayıda da olsa bazı çocuklar için Barbie kültürünün ideal görüntüye ulaşmak için yemek yemeyi reddetmek gibi günlük yaşantıya yansıyan sağlıksız tutum ve davranışlara yol açabildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Barbie Bebek, Çocuk, Oyuncak, Eğitim Psikolojisi

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF BARBIE CULTURE ON THE PERCEPTION OF BEAUTY OF 7-9 YEARS OLD CHILDREN ACCORDING TO PARENTS' VIEWS

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the effect of Barbie culture on children's perception of beauty through parental views. In this context, children's perceptions of the concept of beauty were examined based on their parents' views on their own bodies and images. In the study, descriptive quantitative research method was used. The sample of the study consists of 80 parents who voluntarily participate in the research and live in the province of Ankara and have children aged 7-9 who prefer to play with Barbie dolls. In the study, a structured online questionnaire consisting of sixteen questions prepared by the researchers was used as a data collection instrument. The structured questionnaire was presented to the participants online via Google Form. Descriptive statistical methods (percentage and frequency) were used in the analysis of the data. According to the preliminary findings of the research, 47.5% of the parents who evaluated their children's body image and body dissatisfaction stated that "their children were often not satisfied with their own body"; 45% stated that "their child often wants to be taller / shorter" and 65% stated that "their child often wants to gain / lose weight". Evaluating the effects of Barbie dolls on children's body image and body dissatisfaction, 32.5% of parents stated that "their child often wants to have the body size of Barbie dolls"; 35% stated that "their child often compares his/her body with the size of a Barbie doll", however, only 7% stated that "their child is affected by the physique of Barbie dolls and refuses to eat". Evaluating the effects of Barbie dolls on children's perceptions of beauty, 67.5% of parents "describe my child's beauty as a similarity to a Barbie doll"; 65% "my child admires the physical appearance of the Barbie doll"; 22.5% "my child admires his/her Barbie doll-like girlfriends"; 61.5% stated that "my child thinks he/she will be a beautiful person only if he looks like a Barbie doll". Evaluating the effects of Barbie culture on children's clothing and consumption habits, 81.3% of parents stated that "when their child buys a doll, they prefer Barbie dolls or similar ones"; 72.5% said that "their child watches Barbie doll advertisements with interest"; 70% of them "would like their child to have Barbie doll

costumes”; 71.3% stated that “their child is happier and more confident when they wear costumes similar to Barbie doll costumes”; 71.3% stated that "their child is happier and more confident when they use accessories similar to Barbie doll accessories" and 65% stated that "their child prefers products with Barbie doll logo in shopping (textile, stationery, technology, etc.)". As a result, when the findings of the study examining the views of the parents constituting the study group about their children are evaluated; children learned the concept of beauty mostly through Barbie dolls and formed body and image criteria in this direction; It has been concluded that the Barbie doll culture does not cause behavioral problems that negatively affect the life of the majority of children, but for some children, even in a small number, the Barbie culture can lead to unhealthy attitudes and behaviors that are reflected in daily life, such as refusing to eat in order to reach the ideal image.

Keywords: Barbie Dolls, Child, Toy, Educational Psychology

KİTOSANDAN ÜRETİLEN KENDİNDEN HETEROATOM KATKILI AKTİF KARBON ÖRNEKLERİNİN SÜPERKAPASİTÖR PERFORMANSI

SUPERCAPACITOR PERFORMANCE OF SELF-HETEROATOM DOPED ACTIVATED CARBON SAMPLES PRODUCED FROM CHITOSAN

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ÖZET

Yapısında azot, kükürt, fosfor gibi heteroatom bulunduran aktif karbonların süperkapasitorlerde elektrot malzemesi olarak kullanımı giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Heteroatomlar çeşitli yüzey modifikasyonu işlemleri ile aktif karbon yapısına bağlanabilmektedir. Diğer yandan, yapısında heteroatom bulunduran başlangıç malzemeleri tercih edilerek de heteroatom içerikli aktif karbon üretilebilmektedir. Kendinden heteroatom katkılı aktif karbon üretimi ile üretim maliyeti düşürülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, kabuklu deniz canlılarının atıklarından üretilen doğal bir polimer olan kitosan kullanılarak aktif karbon üretilmiştir. Kitosan yapısında azot bulunduran bir maddedir. Böylece, kitosan yapısındaki azotun aktif karbon yapısında da bulunması sağlanmıştır. Kitosan öncelikle 500 °C`de 1 h süre ile $N_2$ atmosferinde (0.8 L/min) karbonize edilmiştir. Sonrasında; KOH ile 800 °C`de 1 h boyunca N_2 atmosferinde (0.8 L/min) kimyasal aktivasyon gerçekleştirilmiştir. Karbonize örnek:KOH oranı 1:3 (w/w) olarak ayarlanmıştır. Aktivasyon sonrasında elde edilen örnekler nötral pH değerine ulaşıncaya kadar damıtık su ile yıkanmış ve 105 °C`de kurutulmuştur. Üretilen aktif karbon örneklerinin BET yuzey alanı 2252 $m^2/g$`dır. Örneklerin süperkapasitörlerde (ikili elektrot sistemi) elektrot malzemesi olarak kullanılabilirliği test edilmiştir. Döngüsel voltametri, elektrokimyasal impedans spektroskopisi ve galvanostatik şarj-deşarj (GCD) teknikleri ile elektrokimyasal performans analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. GCD analizi sonuçlarına göre, 1 A/g akım yoğunluğunda 1 M H_2SO_4 ve 6 M KOH elektrolitlerinde sırasıyla 128 F/g ve 151 F/g spesifik hücre kapasitansı değerleri elde edilmiştir. 5 A/g akım yoğunluğu değerinde gerçekleştirilen 5000 döngülük uzun dönem testlerinde ise sırasıyla % 96.7 ve % 97.1`lik kararlılık değerlerine ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aktif Karbon, Heteroatom, Kitosan, Süperkapasitor

ABSTRACT

The use of activated carbons, which contain heteroatoms such as nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus, as electrode material in supercapacitors is becoming widespread. Heteroatoms can be inserted to the activated carbon structure by various surface modification processes. On the other hand, heteroatom containing starting materials can be used by the production of heteroatom doped activated carbon. The cost is reduced by the production of self-heteroatom-doped activated carbon. In this study, activated carbon was produced using chitosan, a natural polymer produced from crustaceans waste. Chitosan is a nitrogen-containing substance. Thus, nitrogen in the chitosan structure was also provided in the activated carbon structure. Chitosan was first carbonised in N_2 atmosphere (0.8 L/min) for 1 h at 500 °C. After that chemical

activation was carried out with KOH at 800 °C for 1 h in N_2 atmosphere (0.8 L/min). The carbonised sample: KOH ratio was set to 1:3 (w/w). The samples obtained after activation were washed with distilled water until they reached the neutral pH value and dried at 105 °C. The surface area of the activated carbon samples is 2252 m^2/g. The usability of the samples as electrode material in supercapacitors (two-electrode system) was tested. Electrochemical performance analyses were performed using cyclic voltammetry, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) techniques. According to the results of the GCD analysis, specific cell capacitance values for 1 M H_2SO_4 and 6 M KOH electrolytes at 1 A/g current density were 128 F/g and 151 F/g, respectively. In the 5000 cycles long-term tests at a current density of 5 A/g, 96.7% and 97.1% stability values were achieved, respectively.

Keywords: Activated Carbon, Heteroatom, Chitosan, Supercapacitor

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF *CATLA CATLA* FINGERLINGS FED WITH *ALOE VERA* SUPPLEMENTED CANOLA MEAL BASED DIET

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this current research work was to evaluate and determine the effect of *Aloe vera* supplementation on growth performance, carcass composition and nutrient digestibility of *C. catla* fingerlings fed with canola meal based diets. For this purpose, six canola meal based diets were prepared including one control diet (without out *A. vera* supplementation) and five other diets containing 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5% *A. vera* supplementation. Triplicate groups of 15 fish per experimental unit were fed at the rate of 5% of their live wet weight the experimental diets for 8 weeks. Feces from triplicate tanks were collected two times a day for further chemical analysis. Water quality parameters such as oxygen, temperature and pH were monitored throughout the experimental period. Results demonstrated that significant ($p<0.05$) improvement in the growth performance (weight gain 234.97%, FCR 1.23, SGR 1.59) were observed in the fingerlings fed with test diet supplemented with 3% *A. vera*. The results of body composition (CP 21.35%, CF 6.41%) and nutrient digestibility (CP 78.24%, CF 81.46% and GE 73.23%) also significant ($p<0.05$) improved at 3 supplementation of *A. vera.* On the basis of these findings, it is concluded that 3% *A. vera* supplementation is very effective to improve the growth, body composition and nutrient digestibility of *C. catla* fingerlings.

Keywords*: A. vera*, nutrient digestibility, carcass composition, growth performance

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASININ TƏHSİL SİSTEMİNDƏ TƏLİM NƏTİCƏLƏRİNİN QİYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİNİN SƏVİYYƏLƏRİ

LEVELS OF EVALUATION OF LEARNING RESULTS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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Qiymətqoyma geniş anlayışdır. O, istənilən sahənin və ümumilikdə cəmiyyətin inkişafının bütün istiqamətlərində bu və ya digər şəkildə istifadə olunur. Şagird uğurlarının qiymətqoyulması zamanı bir sıra məsələlərə xüsusi olaraq nəzər yetirilməlidir. Bu məsələlər aşağıdakılardır:

-Təlim uğurlarının nümayişinin aşkarlanması. Hər bir şagird nəyə qiymət verməni, onun əməyinə dair nə cür mühakimə aparıldığını, bu zaman hansı sübutlara əsaslanmağı bilməlidir.

-fərqli uyğunluqlara nailolma sərhəddinin müəyyənliyi. Bunun üçün fərqli, yeni qiymətvermə yollarından və qeydiyyat vasitələrindən istifadə olunmalıdır.

-faktın(dəlilin) bütöv olması. Bu düzgün qiymətvermənin mühüm tərəflərindəndir. Belə ki, həqiqətə əsaslanan qərar qəbul etməkdə müəllimə kömək edir. Bunun əsas hissələri aşağıdakılardır:

a) sınaqda nəzərdə tutulan bilik və bacarıqlar yoxlanılmalıdır;

b) tapşırıqlar tədris materialında verilənləri əhatə etməlidir.

Şagird fəaliyyətinə müntəzəm nəzarət qiymətin dəqiq verilməsi və qiymətləndirmə prosesinin pedaqoji cəhətdən düzgün təşkilinin mühüm məsələlərindəndir.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının ümumtəhsil sistemində Qiymətləndirmə Konsepsiyası (bundan sonra - Konsepsiya) ölkədə yaxın illər ərzində təhsildə qiymətləndirmə məsələləri ilə bağlı tədbirləri idarə etmək üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Sənədin əsas məzmunu qiymətləndirmə fəaliyyətinin qanuniliyini təmin edən prinsiplərin müəyyənləşdirilməsinə, bu fəaliyyətin aparıcı istiqamətlərinin təyin edilməsinə, qiymətləndirmə tədbirlərini həyata keçirən qurumların sosial statusunun gücləndirilməsinə, qiymətləndirmədən təlim və tədrisin ehtiyaclarını ödəmək üçün istifadə edilməsinə yönəldilmişdir. Bu sənəd çərçivə sənədi kimi, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil Qanununun, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil sahəsində İslahat Proqramının tələblərinə və dövlətin təhsil siyasətinə, qiymətləndirmənin müasir dünya standartlarına uyğun hazırlanmışdır və yeni qiymətləndirmə sisteminin prinsipləri üçün baza rolunu oynayır. Sənəddə məktəbdaxili, milli və beynəlxalq qiymətləndirmənin əsas prinsipləri və fəaliyyət sahələri şərh edilir. Konsepsiyada qiymətləndirmə növlərinin hər birinin etibarlılığını və effektivliyini təmin etmək üçün dəqiq qaydalar və əsasnamələr formasında əlavə sənədlərin hazırlanması da nəzərdə tutulur. Şagird

nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsində bir sıra prinsiplər əsas götürülür ki, bu prinsiplər haqqında Konsepsiyada geniş məlumat verilir. Konsepsiyada bu prinsiplər: məqsədəuyğunluq, nailiyyətlərin və təhsil imkanlarının qarşılıqlı dəyərləndirilməsi, toplanılmış məlumatların keyfiyyətcə müvafiqliyinin və etibarlılığının təmin edilməsidir (validlik və relevantlıq).

Anahtar kelimeler: Qiymətləndirmə, bilik və bacarıqlar, təhsil siyasəti, konsepsiya.

ABSTRACT

The scientific article focuses on the concept of pricing, which should be considered in this case. The Concept of Assessment in the general education system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the main content of the document, the principles ensuring the legitimacy of assessment activities have been identified. According to the "Concept of Assessment in the General Education System of the Republic of Azerbaijan", the levels of the modern assessment system: international assessment, national assessment, in-school assessment and its types are indicated. Extensive information was provided on the implementation of diagnostic, formative and summative assessment, assessment tools and schemes.

In-institutional, national and international assessment components are also indicated in the assessment of student achievement in higher education institutions.

Keywords: Assessment, knowledge and skills, education policy, concept.